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Memorial to Congress.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned would most respectfully ask the attention of the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives to a few brief thoughts touching a subject which the undersigned believe to be of the highest importance to one of the States of the confederacy, and also of deep moment to the whole Union.

California the last State admitted into our glorious Union, has made such rapid advances as a State, has established so many and so flourishing cities, notwithstanding the dire and oft repeated calamities that have swept them again and again from existence almost by devouring flames; and again and again had many of her cities submerged by floods, unparalled in the history of older nations. California, with all these heavy calamities sufficient to have crushed wealthier States and older cities, now stands before the nations of the world a phenomenon of endurance, enterprise and success.

California, by her discoveries in mineral wealth, has created an enterprise and exerted influence upon the nations of earth unequalled in the history of the world.

Her cities, that a few years since were unknown, now contain warehouses of equal magnitude and beauty to those of any city of the older States, and for merchandise, the city of San Francisco, the Queen City of the Pacific, contains wares and merchandise of the richest kinds from every nation of the earth.

The bays of every nation wave in our harbor; a harbor that stands superior in the world, either for the extent, or for the security, tonnage, or speed of its shipping.

But there are greater interests than all these, and interests of greater moment, and more enduring in their influence, upon this State and Nation, and the nations of the earth.

Our cities may be destroyed by fire and by flood, and then can be replaced by the gold that is found in our mountains and rivers; but this gold may not be forever; this mineral wealth may be exhausted;—and if forever, we believe California possesses within her borders a mine of wealth richer by far than all other sources of wealth combined.

The Agriculture of California is now attracting a portion of that attention and interest which, when duly understood, appreciated and improved, will place the State before the world as possessing advantages of soil and climate in all their variety, to a degree never vouchsafed to any people.

With a temperature varying from 120° of heat in her cities and vallies, to the mountains where the snows and ice of ten, twenty and thirty feet eternally lie,—with soil so dry, that the earth, during a portion of the season, opens in fissures sufficiently wide to catch animals that fall into them, and yet these fissures most wisely ordained as the receptacles of the seed that shall, with the rainy season, restore again to the earth its verdure and beauty,—we have, too, soils in our valleys of vast extent, where the cultivation and the crops are ceaseless, and where many of the fruits yield continually.

There are valleys where, during the long dry season upon the surrounding hills, perpetual moisture is given to the crops in those valleys, by dews of unusual density and of an extraordinary character, thus giving the highest fertility to the soil, and producing crops of extraordinary amount.

There is something so unusual in these peculiarities of soil and climate, they are so deeply interesting in variety, both in the qualities of the soil, the different degrees of temperature in the same locality by day and by night, and the difference of one valley from another, distant but a few miles, these too differing in the character of the soil, and in their atmospheric character, that this State possesses within the vast extent of her territory, in her mountains, hills and valleys, a wealth in her Agriculture hitherto unknown, or granted to any people in the civilized world.

Deeply impressed as we are with these views, and having witnessed the wonderful developments already made in this "land of promise," by a constant study of these capabilities and an intercourse with the cultivators of the soil since 1849: we desire to lay before your honorable body a suggestion which has presented itself to our minds most forcibly, by these most wonderful developments, and the events so new, so wonderful, and which are to have an important bearing upon our action in its future history, and which events, if seized at the propitious moment, will place our nation before the world as the benefactors of the world, for we have an opportunity to accomplish a great work, and an opportunity which no other nation ever possessed.

California, by the discovery of gold within her borders, has become the residence and home of people "from out of all nations on the earth," induced hither by a desire for gold, inclined to remain by the success which crowns the enterprising and industrious everywhere, and in every branch of trade. We see people who have long dwelt under monarchical and despotic sway, now thanking and acting under the blessings which they feel result from our free institutions, and we cannot but see that these influences will work a great revolution in the nations of the earth; and if the golden moment is secured, if at the appropriate moment of time, the word is fitly spoken; if our nation seizes the opportunity now offered to it—eternity alone can reveal the blessings which this nation has it in its power to bestow upon those who come to this portion of our rich heritage from every nation on earth, upon whom we desire to exert this great influence for good.

We desire most respectfully, but most earnestly, to lay before your honorable body the suggestions to which we have alluded.

The Agriculture of California, this vast field of wealth to this State and Nation, needs that fostering care at the hands of the general government which a promising child should receive at the hands of an affectionate and devoted parent.

We see in this State a promise of future greatness in this ennobling science, we see that this State is destined to be the great granary of our nation. It may be destined of God, if rightly understood and appreciated, to be the source of supply when other portions of our beloved country may be in want.

We see, too, an opportunity of new sources of wealth and knowledge to be secured by encouraging people of all nations to become citizens, giving their allegiance to our laws and institutions, and rendering the knowledge they too possess, in advancing this great science in their adopted State and country.

We believe there never has been a period in the history of any nation, when so glorious an opportunity has been given to bestow so great a boon, and to throw so humanizing and christianizing an influence over so many people, and of so many different nations as is now offered to the people of these United States, and by the means which we would most respectfully suggest to your honorable bodies.

We therefore lay before you the proposed plan in brief as follows:

The endowment of an AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, upon a permanent basis, with ample means for sustaining the necessary Professors of the several branches of the science, connecting with it all that appertains to natural history, of which a vast and rich field is yet unexplored in this country.

We [illegible] arguments needed to support a call and claim upon Congress for an appropriation of land for this State, now, and in preference to any and every State in the Union, we answer:

No [illegible] State in the Union has ever had drawn to it in so short a [illegible] such vast numbers of all nations, and never [illegible] been placed in a situation to exert so wide an influence.

[illegible] ground, whereon to [illegible] better effected than by a College liberally endowed—where the youth of all nations shall find the doors open wide to receive them, and where they could be instructed in the natural sciences, and particularly the many youth who must eventually become cultivators of the soil.

The present position of California, her relation to and with the Chinese, and the future and almost certain connection with the Japanese and the Asiatics—present a view to the reflecting mind of the most intense interest.

This view alone opens to us a world where our influence tells upon countless millions!

Shall this influence be exerted, and for good?

Shall it be exerted now?

Shall California be the mission field, and shall our nation be the first to occupy it?

God grant that it may be so.

Already this field is "ready for the harvest;" for there are now within the borders of this State the people of that nation that counts by thousands and tens of thousands, and they are but the heralds of the countless numbers that soon must follow, and in this great science of agriculture, while we extend to them protection and education, we shall be receiving in return, those revealments of that knowledge which that nation has possessed, as we may say, centuries in advance of us, and which will greatly add to our knowledge, wealth and greatness.

California, by her climate, soil and temperature, bears close resemblance to China. The products of China, with but few exceptions, are the same as California, and it is not too much to aver that ere long, with their knowledge and aid, tea, rice, sugar, and many other products, will be found in this State.

Already California has commenced the cultivation of cotton and tobacco—the great staples of our Southern States, and sugar, tea and coffee will soon be added, and, before many years, the silks and satins, and rich shawls, like those of India, will be the proud products of our own beloved country, if we are but true to ourselves, and to other nations, whom a wise providence is sending to us as helpers in all these great works of art and science.

Should Congress in the spirit of lofty patriotism and humanity, incited by a noble desire to accept and improve the opportunity now presented to this nation, to be the first to offer a free and liberal education in the highest sciences to the youth of all nations that come to us, and are desirous to receive such a boon, then shall we indeed be entitled to the name of "a great country"—and our institutions noble ones—for this will be the proof that our love of country, and confidence in her institutions and laws, are dearer to us than any personal or sectarian feeling or pride.

At this moment there is many a broad and fertile valley, that in coming years shall gladden us by fields of waving grain, and orchards of luscious fruit—many a bright hill side that soon shall be covered by the vine and fig tree—many a towering mountain, upon whose lofty summit now stand, in all their pride and glory, those giants of the forests, that like that wonder of the age, "the Mammoth Tree," the woodman will no longer spare, these too must give place to that onward march of the Anglo-Saxon race, over mountain, hill and valley, and marking its progress onward along the Pacific, by civilization, cultivation and christianization, even till it reaches and penetrates China, Japan, and the entire Asiatic region, and wending its way back again through the mother country, to our father land "New England." This is its great destiny—and thus shall the prophecy be fulfilled.

"The hill and mountain shall be laid low, and the valleys be filled."

"The desert shall blossom as the rose."

"Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the briar shall come up the myrtle tree, and the waste places of the earth shall become the highway of our God."

Shall we then, the great American nation, in the name of freedom and enlightened philanthropy, seize the auspicious moment to performing this great work of training the youth of many nations to a love of that study, and to engage in that ennobling science to which the Deity directed the mind of him whom he created after his own likeness, and then placed in the brightest spot of earth, and made him "Lord of the Creation."

In all our remarks applying to the great interests of the Pacific, as connected with California, we desire to be understood, as embracing with equal interest and care the vast and fruitful Territory of Oregon.

With an earnest prayer that the theme of these varied remarks may be received in the spirit that dictated them, and that the subject may receive that attention which its important bearing demands at the hands of our Government, and which thousands here on this Pacific coast, expect it to receive at an early day—we the undersigned, for ourselves and for the many with whom and for whom, as connected with this interest, we deeply feel, will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

San Francisco, Oct. 31, 1853. WARREN & SON.

Report of the Committee on Plows.

MESSRS. E. L. Beard, Wm. Neely Thompson, and J. Bryant Hill, the Committee appointed to award a silver plate to the manufacturer of the best California-made plow on exhibition at the Agricultural Fair of Warren & Son, have awarded the plate to Messrs. L. E. Morgan & Co. The plate is valued at $100. The following is the report:

The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee to examine the several plows presented for exhibition and premiums at the State Fair, having attended to that duty, submit the following report:

The several plows offered for exhibition and premiums were as follows:

L. E. Morgan & Co.—Steel Peoria Plows, viz.:

Clipper No. 6, a highly finished plow, with wheels and coulter, cutting 14 inch furrow;

Clipper No. 16, wheel and coulter, 16 inch furrow;

Clipper No. 18, wheel and coulter, 18 inch furrow;

Clipper No. 20, wheel and coulter, 20 inch furrow.

Peoria Plain or Prairie-land Plows:

No. 5, fine steel and finished, cutting 10 inch furrow; No. 5 1-2, same style and quality, cutting 12 inch furrow; No. 6, same character cutting 14 inch furrow; No. 7, same, 16 inch furrow.

L. E. Morgan & Co. exhibited in the Hall a most superb and highly finished clipper or prairie plow cutting a 14 inch furrow, reflecting great credit upon the workmen in the employment of their manufactory, in the construction of these plows, also a [illegible] plow, which was [illegible] in the Hall and attracted much attention.

There were also cast plows from the establishments of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, of Worcester, Mass.; John Mayher & Co., of New York, and others, consisting of [illegible] hill, sub-soil, centre-draft, etc., etc., but as these were not put in competition, the Committee can only say that for cast-iron plows they hold their usual high rank.

The plows manufactured in this State being the only ones entitled to premiums, and this being the principal duty of the Committee, they proceeded to the examination.

A wrought steel plow from Stockton had been exhibited, but was withdrawn from competition.

The various plows from Messrs. Morgan & Co., were such as to give pleasure in their examination, and the Committee find them manufactured in a most satisfactory manner, and most creditable to the proprietor. From the abundant testimony before the Committee they are satisfied of their being the very best plows, and most thoroughly made, and plows that give greater satisfaction than any other steel plow in the country.

The Committee, in view of the facts before them of the high merit and most excellent reputation of their real worth, award to L. E. Morgan & Co., the premium prize, a silver plate, valued at $100.

The Committee hope that with another year many new varieties of plows, adapted to all forms of culture, the side-hill, the subsoil and the deep-tiller, will be manufactured by our citizens, and thus retain at home the wealth of our State for the real benefit of our own people.

E. L. BEARD,
WM. NEELY THOMPSON, } Committee.
J. BRYANT HILL.

Report of the Committee on Fruit.

THE undersigned were appointed a Committee to report upon the Fruits in the Agricultural Exhibition, and to make such awards as in their judgment the several specimens merited. Having attended to that duty, they take pleasure in making the following report and awards.

On entering upon this duty, the Committee found some difficulty in arriving at an immediate decision as to the names and character of the Fruit, from the fact, that, in the introduction of varieties into a new country, many Trees will be imported under different names, though in reality the same variety, and bearing different names in different States; and many known varieties receiving new and local names from various persons, who, having lost the original, give them names to suit their own fancy. The misplacing of labels, and other causes also produced confusion. Again, the wonderful fertility of our soil, and the rapid growth of the trees, have produced and will produce a change in the appearance, size, flavor, and general character of the fruits.

The Committee, in proceeding to their pleasant duty, would remark that the large number of specimens from various sources, and the remarkable size and beauty of the collection, was a matter of the most sincere pleasure to witness in this early stage of Horticulture in our State. The facts before the Committee of what they had to do in 1853, as Committee on Fruits, was pretty good evidence that the office of Fruit Committee in this State in 1855 will be no sinecure.

In proceeding to examine the Fruit, the Committee commenced with the collection of Gen. M. G. Vallejo, Sonoma Valley. There were exhibited by him, six dishes Grapes, of very fine size; five dishes Apples, of similar varieties, all good, for this early stage of Horticulture.

From Pierre Beccouarn, San Francisco—Two baskets fine monthly Strawberries; this fruit was high-flavored, and very fine.

From J. Truebody, Napa—Five Newtown Pippins, good size.

From H. B. Crist—Sacramento—Specimens of California Walnuts.

From David Spence, Monterey—California Almonds, of large size. These the Committee notice with pleasure, as indications of success for this fruit.

From L. B. Benchly, San Francisco—Three fine specimens of Louise Beurre de Jersey. Pears grown in Newport, R. I., in the garden of Mr. Benchly, and brought to this city by steamer. The Pears were fine and large though the stem was gone. They were a pleasing reminiscence of New England Pomology.

The following magnificent Fruits were also [illegible] presented or [illegible] in the Hall, to the Exhibition—not being the growth of this State:

From Capt. Folger—A basket of very fine Apples, grown from a seedling in Oregon. All these specimens, and many recommendations for the [illegible] were kindly [illegible] by Capt. Folger to the Committee.

By Gen. Adams, Sherwood, Oregon—Two fine Newtown Pippins, the product of a [illegible] tree.

By Capt. [illegible] Oregon—[illegible] nificent Oregon Pippin, of a bright golden hue, weighing one and a half pounds and measuring one foot and two inches in circumference.

By George Sanderson, San Francisco—From the nurseries of J. B. Stevens, Oregon—A collection of fine Apples, five or six kinds, and all fine and valuable varieties—Spitzenburgs, Greenings, Newark Pippins, etc.

By J. Pritchard, from Oregon—One Golden Pippin, from Milwaukie; a very perfect and beautiful specimen, weighing one pound five ounces.

By Messrs. Truett & Truett, San Francisco—One Golden Pippin, from Oregon. This wonderful specimen was the admiration of all; it was beautiful as it was large—weighing one pound nine ounces.

By Patch & Clayton—Five large baskets of superior Russet Pears, fine sugary flavor, juicy, and a first rate table fruit; (from Redman Park, Santa Clara.) Many of them weighed three-quarters of a pound each. Two dishes large purple Figs fully ripe, the second crop of the season.

Patch and Clayton also exhibited the following fruits, imported by them: two baskets Oranges, from Bora Bora; two Cocoa Nuts (growing), do; two baskets Oranges, from Lahaina; one basket Limes, from do; one basket Citrons, from do—all high flavored and fragrant, and added much to the exhibition.

From Julius K. Rose, Sonoma—Two dishes fine large Apples; four dishes purple Grapes; one dish white Chasselas Grapes; two dishes purple Figs. The Grapes of Mr. Rose were large and fine berries, and of delicious flavor, one bunch weighing five pounds. The white Grapes were the first shown in this country of the variety, and though small berries, were rich in flavor and esteemed highly. The Figs were large, fully ripe and luscious.

From Gen. M. M. McCarver, Oregon City—Six red striped seedling Apples, very large and beautiful, proved to be the Gravenstein; three Folpahockings, winter greenings; four pound Pears proved the true Angora—this collection of fruits was very superb, and as fine specimens as could be desired.

From J. Lewelling, Mission San Jose—One box six varieties of Apples—the Queen Pippin, California Pippin, Milwaukie, &c.—one box Grapes, very fine. Mr. Lewelling's Apples were remarkable, being the product of buds and grafts of the last year. The Grapes were large sized bunches, and weighing five pounds.

From E. L. Beard, San Jose—Six dishes large and superb specimens of the Sugar or Rousselt Pears, one branch of the tree containing twenty-three pears, full size; one branch of thirteen, large; one cluster on one stem containing four Pears weighing four pounds; seven dishes Grapes very large bunches, one weighing six pounds; three dishes porter Apples, extra; eight fine porter apples were exhibited, the product of one graft inserted the last year; one dish Olives.

From Capt. Isaac A. Morgan, Bolinas Bay—Three baskets Apples containing Baldwin's Spitzenburgs, Greenings, Pearmain, &c. The trees were planted in 1852, and are only seven-eighths an inch in diameter. Sixteen Apples were gathered from one small tree; a portion of the trees were in blossom in June. Mr. Morgan exhibited two fine Beurre Diel Pears, full size and beautiful.

The Committee were very desirous, in the [illegible] first exhibition in this city to [illegible] a precedent that may be valuable hereafter—that of correcting as far as possible the errors in naming the various fruits. The Committee having given several months to the subject have made the following awards:

For the best display of Grapes—To Julius K. Rose of Sonoma—a silver cup, value $25.

For the best specimens of Pears—To J. K. Rose of Sonoma—first class silver medal, $15.

For the best Pears—To E. L. Beard, of San Jose—first class silver medal, $15.

For the best Apples—To Capt. J. Lewelling of San Jose—first class silver medal, $15.

There were several [illegible] of very fine fruit [illegible] the growth of the [illegible] and [illegible] the Committee [illegible] and [illegible] Committee [illegible] and [illegible] Mr. [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] Mr. [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] Mr. [illegible] of

To Gen. M. M. M. Carver, Oregon City—for superb Pears and Apples, specimens reflecting great credit upon him and his nursery—a first class silver medal, $10.

To Gen. M. G. Vallejo, Sonoma—for collection of Apples and Grapes—first class silver medal, $10.

To E. L. Beard, San Jose—for Porter Apples and extra Grapes—first class silver medal, $10.

The Committee congratulate our citizens in the pleasing assurance they have of an abundance of luscious fruits of the very highest character and in a brief time, and we would assure all, that from the specimens exhibited at this Fair, no one need longer doubt of success. The Committee have been highly gratified to know by actual taste that many of the fruits were most excellent and high flavored, although they had been long gathered and had remained at the room many weeks.

The Committee hope that all who feel an interest in Fruit growing will hereafter give that care in the selection of only the best varieties, and strive for correctness in name and variety which is of so much importance and will save so much disappointment.

The Committee notice that at this date many of the best specimens are in perfect keeping, and now at the Hall, having remained eight weeks on exhibition.

F. W. Macondray,
Julius K. Rose,
Wm. Neely Thompson,
Davin Chambers,
G. P. Throckmorton.

Report on California Flour.

The following is the report of the Committee on California Flour, exhibited at the late Agricultural Fair:

The undersigned, Committee on Flour, assembled at the store of Coit & Beals, to investigate the eight samples of California made Flour exhibited at your Agricultural Fair, in competition for the award of a fifty dollar cup. The committee of three were all old New York flour merchants, and have given each of the samples submitted to us their full share of attention.

We would premise, that three of the samples were inferior in quality, two defective in color, and, for the credit of the mills, should never have been sent to the Fair, evidently being made of unsound and inferior wheat. One sample badly bolted; five samples were all of choice quality, and deserving of special commendation, and each worthy of the brand of Extra Family Flour. The Committee reduced, by careful comparison and tests, the five samples, marked A. C. E. F. G., down to three, C. E. F., and after comparing them for a half hour, finally decided to mix up the three samples into dough, which test reduced us to two samples, E. and F.; and, though unanimous in our judgment that E. was, in all respects the best flour, and accordingly decided that that was the premium sample, and entitled fully to the award of a silver cup, we feel convinced that tho three are worthy of special merit.

After declaring the award, we proceeded to open the key to the initials, and find that "Horner's Mills," of San Jose, was represented by "E.;" that the "Benicia Mills." J. F. Houghton, agent, was "F;" and that "C." represented the "Washington Mills," W. Van Court, of San Francisco; "G." represented the "Happy Valley Mills," Fitch & Co.; and last, though not least, "A" represented the "San Joaquin Steam Mills," Calvin, Paige & Co. proprietors.

Since making our award, we have called in a fourth New York flour dealer, and to whom the eight samples were submitted; and we are happy to say, that the gentleman without hesitation threw out the three inferior samples as unworthy a place in the Exhibition, and of the remaining five samples, his opinion, in all respects, corresponded with our own, which, to himself was a surprise, though to the Committee, a very satisfactory test that we had decided righteously. All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. Channino Beals,
E. T. Pease,
Wm. S. Alton.

P. S.—Since making our report we have been authorized to say that Messrs. Warren & Son have placed at the disposal of the Committee, in addition to the Premium Prize offered by them, the following Special Prizes:

A silver cup for the second best, and three first class silver medals to the proprietors of the four choice samples of Extra Family Flour, presented to us for competition, and which have a special notice in our report.

The Committee beg to remark, in conclusion, that the five samples of Flour were all of a high grade and the specimens do infinite credit to our State, and we are free to say, cannot be excelled in any respect, by any mills in the United States.

On behalf of the Committee,
H. Channino Beals, Chairman.

Anatomical Curiosities.

As the subject of Petrified Bones has been given a general attention, from the recent exhibition of them at the late Agricultural Fair, the following speculations of Dr. Coit in regard to them cannot be uninteresting.

Messrs. Warren & Son—Gents: In compliance with your request, I write you the conclusions at which I have arrived, touching the interesting collection of bones now in your Exhibition. With the exception of some fragments evidently canine—they are human bones, and in very nearly the same state of preservation—differing in that particular according to the difference in the ages of the individuals of whom they are parts, or the accidental circumstances in which they have lain, and which were more or less favorable to their preservation.

The crania, though differing from each other in shape, all present the distinctive characteristic of the North American Indians, namely, the high, broad cheek bones. They are generally in a good state of preservation, as also the long bones of the fore arm, still presenting a polished surface; and the fragment of the head of the *tibia* or leg bone, quite undecayed, showing the cells of the cancellated portion unbroken and perfect.

The teeth comprise both human and canine. Of the human, some are large and strong, a few being likewise much worn; these are doubtless of men of different ages; others are more delicate yet evidently adult, and are those of women; and others still are small, and in some instances wanting the bony fang—it having completely wasted away, leaving only the crown of the tooth covered with enamel. These are the teeth of children.

There are quite a number of canine teeth, both large and small, and in a perfect state of preservation; also a portion of the upper jaw of the dog, with the alviolar processes slightly crumbled.

These bones are all more or less incrusted with carbonate of lime, similar to the calcarous deposits common in limestone caverns. In some cases, it is arranged in layers or successive deposits, while in others it is arranged in large clusters of crystals, and in some instances both occur.

The similarity in the stage of decay presented by those bones, indicate that the persons to whom they belonged in life perished at about the same time. From their position and arrangement when discovered, they appear to occupy the places where the victims met death. The confused state in which a large number were found, as if the remains of many persons who crowded upon each other when dying; and in other instances the bones of an individual were found apart by themselves—all conveying the impression that they were found precisely where the individuals of whom they were parts met their death.

With regard to the length of time that these bones have occupied the places where they were discovered, we can only judge from the state of decay that they exhibit—I think it was less than a century. It is impossible to arrive at any just estimate, from the calcareous deposit that encrusted them, nor from the crystals of limestone that were upon them, as these deposits were the result of chemical action, requiring many or few years, according to circumstances. How they came to be in the cave is of course conjectural. It was evidently a small tribe or family, probably of the races of Indians still inhabiting California, who, with their dogs, took refuge there, perhaps to escape from a hostile band, and were there incarcerated till starvation destroyed the whole. Nothing appears to have been found indicating that it was a place of sepulchre

Yours, Benj. B. Coit.

Consolidation of Sandy Soil.

The importance of consolidating the land in the vicinity of our city, has of late been fully appreciated. To my knowledge, no propositions on this subject have as yet been made, and I take this opportunity to submit my views on a matter of such general interest.

The simplest way to make compact a moveable sandy surface, is the establishment of a suitable vegetation, which, once created, connects the loose masses by its interlaced roots, and at the same time, by its formation above the ground, breaks the power of the wind and lessens its destructive influence.

By examining the original vegetation of our "downs" in those places where they are now covered with verdure, we find a flora, which is particularly distinguished from that of the fertile soil by its ramifications. Small and scantily developed Rhizomata sustain a multitude of shoots which extend in all directions and rather resemble groups of vegetation than individual plants. Examples are, Chorizanthe, Polygonum, Nepeta, and several Oenothera and Sihærostigma.

These ramifications are not always above the ground, but often deeply below it; and the tourist will sometimes find, with astonishment, that in endeavoring to extract a plant from the ground, several other plants in different directions will be moved, and provided the connection is strong enough, will follow the one pulled out, although they had the appearance of being separate and disconnected. Examples of this case are furnished by the genera Polygonum, Eriogonum, Abronia, etc. etc.

Another peculiarity of the "down" vegetation is the preponderance of succulents over the ligneous property of plants, and which with apparently scanty resources, acquire and support a vast amount of organic moisture. I refer to the Cactus Family of plants. It will strike every spectator, how diminutive the roots are, which sustain such an enormous mass of vegetable life. In our "down" flora we have but a few and less remarkable forms, developed in such proportions above the ground. I recollect only one "Mesembrianthemum," and one "Ehevria," which might be placed in this category. Formations below the surface are furnished by "Sicyos" and "Abronia," whose colossal roots have frequently astonished the newly arrived farmer, when breaking up the ground.

Concerning shrubs and trees as well as annual plants, there is little difference between the vegetation of our "downs" and that of the fertile soil.

A remarkable feature of this scanty and unseemly flora is its great vital power, which in most instances produces a permanency of organs usually perishable in their nature. Long after the flora of the fertile soil is burned to dust by the rays of the sun, and its remnant carried away by the winds, the vegetation of our sand downs has lost none of its freshness of appearance and grows with equal life and strength, as it did in the favorable season. The perennial plants push their stems and blossoms in the fall as well as in the spring, the foliage of the shrubs remains unchanged, and some genera, for instance "Eriogonum" Graphalium, retain even the colored parts of the inflorescence long after the seed protected by the same has been matured. Nor is this difficult to account for. Organic life in its contact with inorganic matter always uses the most suitable weapon, and whilst, individually, death and destruction appear to predominate, yet collectively, life and developement obtain the victory.

It is true the process is a slow one, and as regards the "downs," ages upon ages might elapse without our co-operation, before the organic kingdom could celebrate its triumph over the crystalline frigidity of the quartz sand. Californians will hardly take much pleasure in observing a development whose single phases are centuries. Let us hasten, therefore, the course of nature, and arrest the course of the sand. The advancing, ever watchful enemy, has conquered already many a beautiful tract of land.

In selecting the proper remedy, let us adopt the way pointed out by nature; let us enter into an alliance with a vegetable kingdom.

A first bulwark and protection for our proposed greensward, would be found in the *genus cactus*, several species of which thrive well in this climate. This plant is satisfied with the poorest soil, and rows of it planted to windward would protect the growth of lower herbs, which, in return by their shoots, would hold together the loose sand near the cactus hedge. Well qualified for such a purpose are the grapes, "Polynogan and Elymus," also of their families "Abronia and Trameria." To render the hedge more dense, you may plant Artemisia, Lupinus, and other shrubs, and wherever the soil is moist enough, willows and poplars.

Some circumstances contribute much to facilitate the growth of such parallel hedges, and to improve the intervening soil. The most favorable one is the proximity of our large growing town. The influence of animal exhalation upon plants is usually much underated. Professor Liebig draws our attention to the importance of the ammonium contained in atmospheric fluids, for the growth of plants, and everybody, who like myself, for several years has attentively observed the condition of our Downs, will have noticed a marked difference in their vegetation, as it was and as it is.

I have thus briefly sketched the fundamental features of a plan which, when suited to each locality must be attended with favorable results. I shall feel proud to behold with the bodily eye the realization of ideas, which long filled my mental vision, and to rejoice in the sight of happy dwellings and verdure on those barren places, that now offer their sandy surfaces to the fury of the wind.

Citizens of a great country, which has been more powerful in creating than all the nations of antiquity in destroying, here is a worthy field for California energy. Make a paradise out of this desert, and you will build for yourself a nobler monument than ever was sculptured in marble or reared by servile hands; for he is the true benefactor of mankind who makes two blades of grass to grow, where formerly grew but one.

Dr. Herman Behr.

We republish the following most excellent article from the Evening Journal, on account of very just tribute it pays to the influence of agriculture upon all other interests in a community:

Agriculture—*The Future.*—It is a well-known fact that agriculture is the main feature in the success of every civilized country. Upon it must the superstructure of an extended commerce, flourishing trade, and all the varied successes of a community or people be built. It is a foundation stone proven by the experience of past ages to be firm as the eternal hills—not to be shaken by any adversity. No country has ever failed of success that has paid proper attention to this the greatest of all resources, for the reason that upon it depends every other branch of employment. The merchant, mechanic, miner and professional man are all mainly dependant upon the agricultural resources of the country in which they reside, for whatever of enduring success they may enjoy. In proportion with the extent of soil cultivated and the number of inhabitants engaging in the peaceful and honorable pursuit of agriculture, will be the rise and progress—the prosperity of a country. To the cultivation of her soil then, must California, the richest mineral country in the world, look in the future for her success, and not to the yields from her mines. The population of an agricultural country is stable; its members are fixtures, whose whole influence is brought to bear in sustaining and furthering the best interests of the community of which they form so honorable a body. The soil of California is one upon which nature has showered plenteous gifts: it is rich in native products and susceptible of higher cultivation than any other in the wide world. Within her southern portion rich tropical fruits and the staples of the southern Atlantic States can be raised in abundance. In her northern and middle districts the adaptation of the soil to the raising in tremendous quantities the cereal grains, the tobacco plant, and the finest vegetable growths in the world, has been demonstrated beyond the possibility of the slightest doubt. Evidence of the fact can be witnessed in quantity in this city at the exhibition room of Messrs. Warren & Son.

There must be some arrest to the mineral resources of this as well as any other country, but to the agricultural there can be no bounds. Chemistry has come to the aid of agriculture of late years, and now not only tells what the soil of any particular district is best adapted to the growth of, but by analysis demonstrates truthfully—unerringly, the subsistance to be mixed with it to increase its nutrition or power of producing; hence millions upon millions of years can roll by and yet no limit to the richness of California soil, or to the yield of its harvestings be found. When the people of this State think less of the sudden accumulation of fortunes, and in connection with it, their own personal pleasures, turning their attention to the encouragement of agricultural pursuits, and the sustenance of agricultural interests, then, and not till then, will California exhibit to all nations a success hitherto unapproached and thereafter unapproachable. To a knowledge of this fact some of her inhabitants seem to be awakening. Merchants in our city are seeing the necessity of establishing some sure foundation for their future success in trade. Those who feel an abiding interest in this State, who care for her future success, and look upon her as henceforth their only home, are endeavoring to advance the cause of agriculture in every way.

Whatever has a tendency to increase the number of the agriculturists, and whatever tends to throw light upon the yet hidden resources of our extensive valleys and plains, is worthy of the deepest aid and attention from all class in the State.

California State Agricultural Society.

In pursuance of a call issued in a circular by Warren & Son, and signed by many of the prominent cultivators of our State, a Convention of the Farmers and others interested in Agriculture was held in Musical Hall, for the purpose of forming a State Society. The Convention met December 6, at 3 P. M., when Julius K. Rose, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Wm. Neeley Thompson, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Chairman said: The object of this Convention—of this meeting, which should have been a Convention—is to organize an Agricultural Society on a permanent basis, for the purpose of creating an interest among the people in all parts of the State in the Science of Agriculture. There are only a few of us here to-day, but I know that the greatest results flow from small beginnings such as this. I would recommend to this meeting to proceed to nominate a Committee for the purpose of drawing up a constitution and by-laws, and recommending permanent officers for the Society. I know that if this course be pursued, the Society will shortly have a decided increase, and will receive accessions from all parts of the State. We can have a Society here as respectable as any Agricultural Society in the Union. The subject is one of great importance, particularly to this State, and is one on which its ultimate prosperity will depend. The Agricultural interests of this state are fully equal to those of any State in the Union. I hope the gentlemen present will proceed to take proper action in the premises.

Mr. C. V. Gillespie said he fully concurred in the remarks of the Chairman, and moved to appoint a Committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws.

On motion, it was resolved that the above Committee consist of five.

The Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen such Committee: C. V. Gillespie, San Francisco; J. Bryant Hill, Santa Cruz; Wm. Neely Thompson, San Francisco; J. J Ames, San Diego; E. L. Beard, Alameda.

Mr. Gillespie moved that the name of the Chairman be added to that Committee. The motion prevailed.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned.

Agreeable to adjournment, the Convention met in the evening at 7 1-2 o'clock.

The Committee which had been appointed reported a constitution, which after some debate was unanimously adopted.

The Society then went into an election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President—F. W. McConoray.

Vice Presidents—One from each county: J. M. Horner, Alameda; Maj. John Bidwell, Butte; Mr. Chipman, Contra Costa; Abel Stearns, Los Angeles: Jerome D. Ford, Mendocino; Gen. C. J. Hutchinson, Sacramento; C. M. Weber, San Joaquin; Dr. J. B. Clements, San Luis Obispo; Wm. F. White, Santa Cruz; Maj. P. R. Reading, Shasta; Gen. G. M. Vallejo, Sonoma; Mr. Ryan, Trinity; Gen. John A. Sutter, Yuba; James K. DeLong, El Dorado; Capt. J. A. Morgan, Marin; J. Bryant Hill, Monterey; J. W. Osborne, Napa; Judge J. Judson Ames, San Diego; S. R. Throckmorton, San Francisco; J. F. Kennedy, Santa Clara; Pablo de la Guerre, Santa Barbara; Jefferson Hunt, San Bernardino; Simpson Thompson, Solano; E. Linoberg, Tuolome. Vacancies in other counties will be filled by the Executive Committee as provided by the Constitution.

Recording Secretary—C. V. Gillespie, Esq.

Treasurer—Judge David Chambers.

Corresponding Secretary—Col. J. L. F. Warren.

Executive Committee—E. L. Beard, Alameda county; Julius K. Rose, San Francisco county; D. W. C. Thompson, Sonoma county; H. C. Malone, Santa Clara county; Wm. Neely Thomson, San Francisco county.

After some remarks by Col. Warren, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Rose, Judge Ames moved a vote of thanks to Col. Warren for his liberality in furnishing the Society with a place of meeting &c., which was passed unanimously.

The Society being fully organized, and there appearing no further business, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

We commence the issue of this JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE and kindred Sciences, with the beginning of the New Year.

The Editorial Department is under the charge of Dr. J. F. MORSE, of Sacramento, (formerly editor of the Union,)—assisted by Col. WARREN, of the firm of Warren & Son, who will aid in the Agricultural and Market Reports, and Foreign and domestic data.

It will be the aim of the publishers to furnish to their readers, 1st. The most useful data for the practical Agriculturist, and to present to them all the most important practical results, obtained from authentic sources, in our own State.

2. To present the latest and most important facts from our sister States and Europe, touching Agriculture, in all its branches.

3. To furnish familiar illustrations of valuable Agricultural Implements, together with remarks explanatory of their character and success.

4. To furnish complete Grain Tables and Market Reports, and other data connected therewith.

5. General and Critical Notices of the various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of our country and of Europe, sufficient to guide our own Cultivators, and keep them advised of the progress of the Science.

6. A portion of the JOURNAL will devoted to Select Literature—the aim of which will he to exhibit the purifying influences which flow from the pursuits of Agriculture, Horticulture and rural life. That kind of Literature which tends to a morbid excitability of the mind—which superinduces a species of sickly sentimentality, and degrades instead of elevates the character of man—as well as politics and sectarianism, will be rigidly excluded from its pages: our aim being to cultivate a love for and an interest in those useful Sciences which must ever add to the happiness of mankind.

Cultivators of the Soil, and all who feel an interest in these all-important and fundamental sources of our prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to communicate with us freely. Their valuable aid is what we earnestly desire.

Advertisements in this JOURNAL (of which a limited number will be inserted) will reach a circulation hitherto unattained, extending to the remotest Agricultural Districts particularly—thus making it of the highest interest for all matters pertaining to Agriculture.

All communications for the Editorial columns should be forwarded to Dr. J. F. MORSE, Sacramento, or may be left at the office, on Bush street, two doors below Montgomery, San Francisco.

Communications on Business, Reports on Agriculture, and advertisements, should be addressed to J. F. MORSE & Co., or WARREN & SON, San Francisco.

Terms of the Paper—$8 per annum, in advance.

Persons wishing to act as Agents, will please forward their names to

J. F. MORSE & CO.,
(Publishers California Farmer,)
Bush street, below Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Washington's Interest in Agriculture.

The Washington Intelligencer, speaking of the interest evinced by Washington to improve the stock of the country, alludes to the work published some time since, entitled "Washington's Letter on Agriculture;" from that valuable work the following record is made:

GEN. WASHINGTON'S MULES.—Upon Washington's first retirement in 1873, he became convinced of the defective nature of the working animals used in the agriculture of the Southern States, and set about remedying the evil by the introduction of mules instead of horses—the mule being found to live longer, be less liable to disease, require less food, and in every respect to be more valuable and economical than a horse, in the agricultural labor of the South.

Up to 1783, scarcely any mules were to be found in the American Confederation; a few had been imported from the West Indies, but they were of diminutive size and of little value. So soon as the views of the illustrious farmer of Mount Vernon were known on this subject, he received a present from the King of Spain of a jack and two jennies, selected from the royal stud at Madrid. The jack, called the Royal Gift was sixteen hands high, of a gray color, heavily made, and of sluggish disposition. At the same time the Marquis de la Fayette sent out a jack and jennies from the Island of Malta; this jack, called the Knight of Malta, was a superb animal, black color, with the form of a stag and the ferocity of a tiger. Washington availed himself of the best qualities of the two jacks by crossing the breeds, and hence obtained a favorite jack called Compound, which animal united the size and strength of the Gift with the high courage and activity of the Knight. The jacks arrived at Mt. Vernon in 1788. The General bred some very superior mules from his coach mares, sending them from Philadelphia for the purpose. In a few years the estate of Mt. Vernon became stocked with mules of a superior order rising to the height of sixteen hands, and of great power and usefulness—one was sold from a team of four mules at the sale of the General's effects for $800. In no portion of Washington's variety labors and improvements in agriculture was he so particularly entitled to be hailed as a public benefactor in the introduction of mules in lieu of horses.

Eastern News.

By the arrival of the Nicaragua Line's steamship Sierra Nevada, C. M. Baldwin, Esq., Commander, which entered this port on Saturday evening last, we have dates from New York to December 5th, and from New Orleans to the 7th. Among the passengers are Madame Anne Thillon, and Messrs. Leach and Hudson.

We give below a summary of news, from the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Both Houses of Congress met to-day at noon—237 were present in the House of Representatives, of which number 143 voted for Lynn Boyd, who was declared duly elected Speaker. J. W. Forney was then elected clerk.

The Senate was called to order by Mr. Atchison, president *pro tem.*

Messrs. Johnson of Arkansas, Bell, of Tennessee, and Allen of Rhode Island, presented their credentials. Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, announced the election of John Slidell, as Senator from Louisiana, in place of Mr. Soule. Mr. Slidell and the other new members were then sworn in and took their seats. Committees were appointed to wait upon the President of the United States, to inform him of the organization, and that the two houses were ready to receive a message from him.

The Presidents's Message had not been delivered up to the 7th, but a correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune is reported to have obtained a copy, and telegraphed it to New Orleans

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We copy the following outline of President Pierce's forthcoming Message, from the Washington correspondent of the New York Times:

WASHINGTON, Sunday Night, December 4th.

The Message of President Pierce may be communicated to Congress to-morrow, though probably not before Tuesday. It will not be as long as those which have lately preceded it. Its statement of our existing relations with Foreign Powers will be marked by that terseness and explicit brevity which characterizes all of the President's speeches and writings.

The Message will briefly recapitulate the facts in the Koszta case, announce the principles laid down by our Government in connection with it, and proclaim that the President is determined to stand by them

It will lay before Coogress the present *status* of our relations with Mexico, and the favorable aspect of existing diplomatic negotiations with that nation.

It will give an official statement of the recent difficulty at the Chincha Islands, and probably an announcement of its satisfactory adjustment between our Government and that of Peru.

Nothing seems to be known as to what will be said about opening the Amazon, but the President will probably press the immense commercial advantages which will accrue to our country if Brazil can, by some means, be induced to throw that truthful and wonderful river open to the free competition of the commerce of the world.

The Message will give a statement of the present aspect of the Fishery Question, and show that no treaty has been matured in regard to it. It will call the particular attention of Congress to the importance, at the present juncture, of defining, with more accuracy, the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions on the North.

It will suggest the justice of the Spanish claims for indemnity in the case of the schooner Amistad—animadvert with severity upon the conduct of the Spanish authorities in Cuba towards American citizens in that Island; and will intimate her Catholic Majesty that such proceedings must be stopped without delay.

A large increase of the Navy, and a modification of the Army, according to the suggestions of the Secretary of War, will be recommended.

An extension of the land system, with some modifications, over the territores—Utah and New Mexico; and in regard to the general system of the Public Lands, alterations in favor of actual settlers and extension of the pre-emption principle.

Important improvements in the Patent Laws, designed to encourage and protect American inventors, will be proposed.

A change in the present Judicial system of the United States will be recommended, on the ground that the present organization of courts is inadequate.

In regard to internal improvements the President will not submit any estimates for appropriations, and will base his reasons for withholding them upon the injustice and irregularity and inefficiency of the present system, and its inadequacy to meet the demands of commerce, and afford necessary security and protection to human life and to property.

In regard to the subject of Slavery, the President will reaffirm the Compromise and Union doctrines of his admirable inaugural, with an explicit and emphatic directness that will leave no room for doubt, as to his position. He will show that he stands where he always stood, the champion and defender of the Constitutional rights of each and every one of the States of the Confederacy, no matter whether their position be South or South of Mason and Dixon's Line, and show that the rights of Georgia are as dear to him as the rights of New Hampshire.

Among the special measures he will urge upon Congress will be, I am satisfied, a reduction of duties on certain articles, and the addition of others to free-list articles, which will be selected from among those entering into manufactures and not come into competition with American products, which articles enter into general consumption and pay low duties. The question will be argued at length, and a recommendation presented to Congress to adopt some new system—probably a general law, empowering the State to levy tonnage duties for the purpose of raising a fund for necessary works within their borders for the benefit of commerce.

The forthcoming Message will not countenance any appropriation of money by the general Government for building the Pacific Railroad; neither will it intimate that the Executive will approve of any bill, no matter how formed, by which the Federal Government is made the primary and principal agent in the construction of such a road. It will not even, I apprehend, specially favor the granting of alternate sections of land for any such objects, unless under circumstances which would induce a prudent and judicious individual proprietor to make a similar disposition of land.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2d ult., as the Elizabethport train of cars was passing the station at Elizabethtown, N. J., a young and [illegible] respectable man named Henry S. Fisler, while talking with Mr. Woodruff, the Superintendent of the New Jersey Railroad, suddenly turned and attempted to cross the track in advance of the train approaching from, when the cow-catcher caught his right foot, and whirled him with [illegible] under the platform of the Central Railroad Station. The driving wheels then passed over his foot and leg, crushing them in an awful manner. He was immediately picked up and carried into the Essex Hotel, where every possible attention was paid to him, but he died at 3 o'clock, after suffering the most [illegible] agony. He leaves a wife and child.

ANOTHER.—A freight train of twenty-three cars ran over a cow as the train was nearing Whitehall, N. Y., on the night of Dec 3d, throwing the engine and several of the cars from the track. The engineer, Mr M Mullen, was killed.

William Tinney has been convicted in the United States Circuit Court of North Carolina of embezzling [illegible] from the Post Office.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—On Saturday, Dec. 3d, at Troy, N. Y., an Irishman, employed at Reed's brewery, fell into a vat containing two hundred barrels of boiling wort, and was not discovered until three hours after. All the wort was turned into the sewer in presence of a Coroner's jury.

Rumors are current in Boston of the failure of two or three persons engaged in the California trade in that city, but no names are mentioned.

TRAGICAL AFFAIR.—William Patton, [illegible] a Mr Turner, a Tobacco Inspector, dead in the street, in New Orleans on the 3d of December, the cause being unknown.

FIRE.—Four factory buildings [illegible] and occupied by W B. Dodge & Co., Manufacturers of Cotton, for the manufacture of [illegible] were consumed by fire on Sunday, the 4th ult.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.—The Vermont Legislature, in Joint Assembly, have elected [illegible] United States Senators for six years from March 4th next, Mr. Stephen [illegible] Democrat, in place of Mr. Phelps, Democrat, whose term expires. Mr. Collamer is a Whig and Mr. Phelps a Free Soiler. Judge Bell and Mr. L. [illegible] Democrats, were elected Judges of the Supreme Court. Judge Bell is a Democrat, and Judge [illegible] Whig. Judge [illegible] Democrat, was elected Treasurer. The Democrats have a majority in both branches.

H. C. G. [illegible] of Boston, has been appointed Consul to Liverpool, vice [illegible] and his family will soon leave for their future home.

Miss [illegible] E. Packard [illegible] Seminary, [illegible] Conn., [illegible] Professorship of Mathematics in that Institution, [illegible] a salary of $1,000 per annum.

The Turkish War.

By the arrival of the Cunard steamer Europa, at Halifax, we have European intelligence to the 19th November. The war between Russia and Turkey, occupies the public attention, to the exclusion of almost every other topic. We extract the following details of the battle of Oltenitza.

On the 2d and 3d instants the Russian General Poniloff endeavored to prevent the Turks from establishing themselves in advance of Oltenitza, on the Wallachian side of the Danube. The Ottomans maintained their positions, and caused the Russians the loss of six hundred men, among whom are eighteen officers. The position of Oltenitza, situated about thirty-eight miles from Bucharest, which is the basis of their operations in Wallachia, appeared so important to the Russian generals, that they resolved to make a fresh effort to drive the Turks from it. The attack was recommenced on the 4th, and continued through part of the 5th. The Russians had twelve hundred killed or wounded, and it is stated as certain that the Ottoman chasseurs, armed with the Vincennes carbines, made terrible havoc in the ranks of the officers. Almost all the commanders of corps have fallen. We will admit that we have no details of the consequences of the second engagement, but from the summons made to Prince Gortschakoff by Omer Pacha, to deliver up all the fortified places into the hands of the Turks, and to evacuate the Principalities as promptly as possible, there is reason to infer that the troops of the Sultan have assumed a real attitude of superiority.

That there should be some discrepancy in the accounts is natural enough; but they all agree that a battle has been fought, and that the Turks have had the best of it. Prince Gortschakoff, the commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, has left Bucharest, and advanced his head-quarters nearer the Danube; the next feat of arms will probably be the battle, or siege, or storming of Bucharest.

The Russian Government has officially announced that after the 23d of November, all Turkish vessels in Russian harbors will be seized as lawful prizes. At Odessa the greatest activity prevails in the corn trade. Four hundred vessels entered that port on the 10th of October, and double that number was expected. The corn deposits can fill them all and more.

As yet there are no symptoms of the commencement of a rising in the Italian provinces of Austria. The third *corps d'armee* in Poland was ordered to march to join Gortschakoff; but on the representation of Prince Paskiewiewitch, the Russian commander, that such a step would be dangerous, the order was countermanded. The Czar will, it is said, proceed in person to the theatre of war. The eventual position that Austria will assume is anxiously discussed. As yet she as well as Prussia remain neutral, or at least profess neutrality. But can they resist the force of circumstances? The Porte had promised not to employ Austrian subjects (refugees) in Europe in her armies. The last telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that Gen Klapa, the gallant defender of Comorn, has received a command.

From Sonora.

The following interesting news from Sonora was brought by Mr. Goodman, who came passenger in the Visurgis, which arrived at this port on the 1st inst, in 34 days from Mazatlan:

Mr. Goodman left here as passenger on the bark Caroline, being ignorant at the time of the business she was engaged in. He owned a considerable part of her cargo, which was destined for Guaymas, all of which he lost. He was on board the Caroline at the time of the engagement at La Paz, and witnessed the affair from the deck, which he represents as a sharp fight; the "Fillibusters" lost four men and the Mexicans seven, and quite a number wounded.

Mr. Goodman subsequently left for Mazatlan. The British ship of war was at Mazatlan when he arrived, but when her commander heard of what was going on in Lower California, he got under way at once, to protect the interests of British subjects in that territory and Guaymas. Many people took refuge in the Virago as soon as she arrived at La Paz, among whom was Mr. Robinson, acting consul for Great Britain and the United States at that place. The people were desperately enraged, and were about to murder Mr. Robinson, under the impression that he was more or less concerned with the Fillibusters. The Virago then sailed for Mazatlan, having a large number of foreigners on board, from Guaymas. Her commander called on the authorities and warned them not to interfere with the rights of any foreigners who may remain in Baja California or Sonora, unless they actually took up arms against the Mexican Government.

In Mazatlan, a fleet of four vessels, two brigs and two schooners, were fitting out with all dispatch, to carry reinforcements and attack Walker's force by sea and land. It is thought some time will elapse before the fleet will sail, owing to the want of hands. Captain Hayden, of the Visurgis, had great difficulty in obtaining his clearance, and was detained three days in consequence.

California Cotton.

WE have been shown a sample of cotton raised near Sacramento, by Thomas Selby, Esq. Although the staple is short, yet it is very fine and silky, and exceedingly strong, and would probably improve in the length of its staple, after a year or so of proper and careful cultivation. It may be classed as "middling fair" according to the classification of the article in New Orleans, and can be raised in the greatest abundance, and with less trouble and expense in this State than in Louisiana. The climate and soil of California are admirably adapted to the culture of this article, and even if no better quality could be produced than the sample before us, it would doubtless be more profitable to the grower than the raising of wheat or other grains.

The rapid growth and increase of California require that we should make every effort to supply our wants from our own resources, as far as practicable, and relieve ourselves from the power of foreign speculators on our own necessities. There is no doubt, that not only cotton, but coffee, tobacco, and many other articles of great and constant consumption, can be produced in as great quantities as the acre here and of as fine qualities as elsewhere. We therefore earnestly recommend this subject to the attention of the husbandman.—*Sun.*

WE take the following from the able annual review of the California market, prepared for and published in the Times and Transcript, of December 31:

LIVE STOCK.—Never to [illegible] the large number of cattle, sheep and horses brought over the plains the past season, every description of live stock has continued to command high prices and particularly so for beef cattle has the demand been active. At the close, American heifers, of fine quality, realized from $110 to $125 per head and dressed, from 15 to 22½ per lb. Californian heifers from $40 to $60 per head and dressed, from 12 to 15c per lb. Stock cattle, of all descriptions, have ruled high, viz: working oxen at $150 per yoke, cows and calves from $80 to $100 per head, and for a choice [illegible] as high as $125. Sheep from $5 to $6 per head, and [illegible] per lb. Horses from $50 to $75 per head for American, and from $100 to $150 for Spanish. Mules have been in good demand, and sold from $150 to $200 per head.

California Enterprise.

It is frequently remarked, and it is as readily admitted, that in no place on earth has there been such instances of individual enterprise, wonderful energy and almost superhuman exertions made, as in California. Twenty years since, had such enterprise been prophesied, they would have promptly been pronounced as fabulous—impossibilities; and yet, if we look around and note the changes that take place suddenly, we see daily evidence, that in California there has been given to the MIND a will to plan and execute, almost beyond human belief. We are led to these remarks by facts that came under our own observation very recently. The splendid buildings recently erected by Messrs. Maynard, Peachy, Halleck & Billings, on Montgomery street, the stores of the Hon. S. Brannan, and of Lieut. Maynard, on Sansome street—these with many others that are an honor to the proprietors and to the city, are surely indubitable proofs of California enterprise, worthy of note. We note also with pleasure that indefatigable Mr. Winn, with whom to plan is but to finish, announced that he would be happy to see his friends in his *new saloon*, on Friday evening last. Passing that way in the morning, about 9 A. M., and supposing our friend was nearly ready, we were surprised to find that the masons were but just commencing to break away the heavy arches of masonry that opened into the new saloon. Supposing the opening as announced, to be almost beyond possibility, we passed on. At 2 P. M. carpenters, painters and masons were making a scene of noise and dust, hardly compatible with the usual style of Mr. W.'s saloon. Passing that way again at 9 P. M., a gay and numerous company of ladies and gentlemen were thronging a spacious saloon, amid columned arches, richly curtained—seated at the tables beneath superb mirrors—and enjoying "ice creams," "cakes," and confections; and this too, in a saloon now superbly furnished, where even six hours previous the walls were unfinished.

It is gratifying to notice such instances of that enterprise in our citizens; it is such energy and tact that has made California what it is, and with the same dispositions among our wealthy citizens, to erect such specimens of architectural beauty, and those who occupy them to display equal skill in gratifying public taste, California will ever maintain her ascendency among the wealthy and influential States of the Union.

SACRAMENTO CITY.—Never was there exhibited a more magnificent enterprise by any community of individuals, than has been manifesting itself in this city during the past twelve months. We question whether it will ever be surpassed, and we know that it has never as yet been equalled. Our entire city has been regenerated and improved in a manner that is not more astounding in contemplation than enduring in all the features of permanency and grandeur. In the first place, the elevation of the grade of our streets has added a life-giving and life-enduring impulse to the city, that nothing else could have imparted. Now our principle thoroughfares are not only raised to a level with a high-water mark, but there seems now to be a general ambition excited to fill in and raise intervening lots and property, and it is therefore not too much to conjecture, that in two or five years at farthest, the whole city will be so elevated as to make a levee for defence totally unnecessary. And then for a city to rear so many beautiful and really fire-proof houses, upon the ashes of those formerly occupied in a few months time, is a source of wonder and amazement. Now, J and K, Second and Third streets are presenting a beauty and permanency of appearance that fills the mind of a true Sacramentonian with unutterable pride.

At some future time we will take occasion to speak more in detail of the work of our Valley Home.

Imports of Lumber.

Some idea of the importance of this branch of trade may be formed from the fact that from Dec. 12 to Dec. 20, 1853, there arrived from Oregon and Puget Sound twenty-one vessels, bringing in all [illegible] feet of lumber, principally [illegible] and [illegible] Humboldt and Trinidad [illegible] of the same time there arrived [illegible] vessels bringing [illegible] feet of lumber, making an aggregate of [illegible] feet, [illegible] an aggregate of [illegible] feet [illegible] during the same time.

[illegible] a Company [illegible] to [illegible] purposes.

The [illegible] Pioneer [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] in this [illegible].

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Thursday, January 5, 1855.

In the beginning of an enterprise of so much importance as our title page expresses, we desire to make a clear and candid statement of the principles by which we shall be governed. We are confident that the very nature of the work proposed will excite a sufficient interest to secure to us an extensive circulation—a circulation, too, amongst a class of readers whose habits are much more favorable to a close and scrutinizing system of reading than is generally found amidst the hurried and excited denizenship of cities. To meet the wants of such a circulation must be the most pleasant employment in which the mind can be enlisted. It is of all intellectual functions the most exalted, from the very fact that it is complete in proportion as it is imbued with truth and utility. No man can write to suit the views and expectations of a mind devoted to any of the departments of Agriculture, unless he confines himself, in a great degree, to that which is pro-eminently useful. Such a declaration, however, does not prohibit his indulgence in everything that is truly beautiful: for a farmer cannot conceive of anything that is truly beautiful unless it be beautifully true. The mind that is developed under the auspices of Agriculture, becomes too strongly wedded to the realities of life, and to the consecrated truthfulness of nature, to turn with a vigorous relish to the fictions and follies of an artificial, and not unfrequently fantastic state of society.

That which contributes most directly to the substantial happiness of mankind, that which really advances and elevates the science of Husbandry, of all pursuits the most productive; that which holds in constant revelation the purest comminglings of life and nature; that which is the most honest and unaffected in its teachings, is the kind of information—the kind of literature or science which is received and cherished by a competent farmer. And this is the kind of information which we desire to communicate. To collect and present in agreeable portraiture the ever varying suggestions of science—to record the progressive developments of Agriculture, and submit them to the consideration of our California Farmers is, or should be, the peculiar object of our work. This is at any rate the course we shall adopt. Eschewing all partyisms in politics, all the affectations of society, and all the *cant* of religion, we shall devote ourselves to the improvement of Agriculture, to the embellishment of Homes, and to the elevation of Human Character.

The science of Farming has been lamentably neglected in California:—and yet enough has been done to demonstrate the agricultural resources of our country as equal to any section of the world. The soil is found to be of the most fertile and exhaustless character, varying in its adaptations according to topography, the seasons beautifully divided and appropriated, and the climate so combined as to afford all the advantages of a temperate or tropical zone without the respective evils that attend their separate application.

With such advantages in our favor, there is nothing too useful, too extensive or varied for California Agriculture to achieve. But to make success certain, men and mind must be zealously engaged in the developement of this immense department of wealth. The grand and extensive area of tilable land within the borders of our State should be improved, and when improved, should be known. It is true that within the last two years considerable attention has been paid to farming. But it has only been in the improvement and cultivation of the choice garden spots of the country—land which nature has so enriched and prepared for Agriculture that outlay and trouble hardly attend the cultivation of it. But now the public mind is becoming impressed with the great importance of Agriculture as a chief reliance in the more substantial and permanent growth of the Commonwealth. Husbandmen are beginning to appreciate the advantages of securing and improving farms; but the difference in seasons, in climate and the peculiarity of soil, are matters about which men of intelligence are seeking information. They would like to have the advantage of consulting the experiences of those who have already engaged in Horticulture and Pomology; they would like to know what encouragement can be offered for the raising of stock—to what extent men may engage in the Dairy business with a fair prospect of success—whether it would not be profitable to convert our vast lands into Rice fields,—whether many of the productions of China from which immense revenues are realized cannot be transferred to California and cultivated with profit; these and a thousand kindred subjects upon which reliable information is desired, offer a sufficient inducement for the establishment of an Agricultural Journal. These are the reasons that have urged us into the enterprise in which we have now fairly embarked. To the consideration of such subjects we now dedicate a journal that shall be second to no other vehicle of useful information in the State.

But to redeem such a pledge, we must receive the liberal support of those who feel an interest in any of the departments of the science of Agriculture. In no country are there more intelligent farmers than in California, and it is from these that we expect a most essential support; not from subscriptions and advertisement alone, but from the innumerable and thrilling sources of information which are opened to individuals, and which, when recorded and published, become of invaluable benefit to the masses.

We earnestly solicit farmers to communicate with us in respect to the number of acres they cultivate; the quantity of grains and vegetables raised; the kind, number and quality of stock; the quality of soil improved, how ploughed, planted and irrigated; the fencing best adapted to the country; the topography of farms; the best kind of dwellings, barns and farming utensils; and an infinite variety of useful matter, with which we can make interesting our journal. By responding to such a wish, we will be placed in a position in which we can infinitely benefit Agriculture, and through Agriculture advance all the departments of usefulness and improvements in our State.

If the votaries of farming will take a little trouble upon themselves in affording this kind of support, we will engage to furnish a weekly journal that will be a credit to the cause, and an interesting visitant to every household in the commonwealth.

As long as we control its columns, so long shall it be devoted to the useful and sublime office of elevating the husbandry of the Eureka State, of improvement in morals, and to the rational and sound entertainments of pure and living literature. As soon as we feel that our effort is substantially seconded by the public, we will make arrangements for presenting original matter that will be fully worthy of the science and interests to which we devote the FARMER.

With such aims we open our record, and most earnestly invite a liberal co-operation. From the press around us we know we shall receive an encouragement fully equal to our claims, and this is all we expect or demand.

California State Agricultural Society.

We shall ever be happy in giving an impetus to the advancement of the cause of Agriculture and its kindred associations, by presenting the interests of the "State Agricultural Society" to the citizens of California and our whole country. Now that a "State Society" has been organized, we feel it to be our duty as well as our pleasure to keep its interests and claims before the community.

We are happy to announce that three gentlemen have come forward voluntarily and signified their desire to donate *one hundred dollars, each*, —to form a fund for the Society—provided twenty names could be offered. We feel confident that it only requires these facts to be made known to secure not only *twenty*, but *fifty*, or *one hundred* names. By the constitution recently adopted at the organization of the society, one hundred dollars constitutes a person a Life Member, with all the privileges of the Society, and without further assessments.

We sincerely trust those who feel an interest in so valuable an institution, and reflect upon the good it can accomplish so soon as it has the means to operate with will not hesitate to step nobly forward and commence the work.

By the reported list of officers it will be observed that David Chambers, of Page, Bacon & Co., is the Treasurer of the Society, where the money can be deposited.

We would call attention to the communication of Dr. Herman Behr, which appears in another column. It is upon a subject of essential importance to the inhabitants of San Francisco, and the Doctor has exhibited a commendable interest, in the suggestions he has thrown out for consideration.

A new fashioned brick machine, at the Maryland Agricultural Fair, with the aid of one horse, "turned out" 16,000 bricks per day.

A Splendid Yield of Wheat.

We are informed yesterday, by a Mr. Petit, whose farm is located upon the American River, just above Brighton, that he sowed 160 lbs. of wheat last year, and that it yielded 170 bushels. This fact, under any circumstances, would be most interesting to the mind of a farmer, but it is especially interesting to men who arrived in this part of the country in '49, and passed by this same land. It is situated upon the western border of an immense prairie, fronting upon the American River, and so elevated in its topography as never to be subject to inundation. This soil is dry and sandy, and for a number of months in the year presents so barren an appearance as to challenge confidence in its capacity to sustain vegetation. The trouble of tilling is almost nominal, and yet when plowed and seeded, it will produce a crop of wheat or barley equal to any soil that can be found upon the face of the earth. As the farm recedes from the river, it is marked by slight undulations, until it loses itself in an expansive plain which extends to a distance of twelve and twenty miles. To what extent this land depends upon the river referred to for its nourishment and fertility, has not yet been given an adequate test, nor will it until the demand for an agricultural era becomes much greater than it now is. But so far as previous indications are concerned, there is ample reason to believe that in many seasons that which is most remotely situated from the banks of the stream, could be made to yield an excellent revenue to industry. The indigenous growths, whether upon the river or in the centre of the prairie, present the most thrifty and luxuriant array of foliage and flowers every spring; and the probability is that nothing would be required to substitute grains for the wild flowers, except an adaptation of seeding to the season of rain, the grain being deposited in the ground early or late, as the studied indications of a wet or dry season suggested. But as this opens the questions of seasons and signs, we must postpone further thoughts, until we can obtain an accumulation of data.

The Grape.

There is probably no country where the Grape produces so abundantly from slight culture as in California, and this profuse return is working in a measure to the injury of the cultivators, by retarding that attention to a right cultivation which would produce astonishing results. Some of the most singular and foolish systems are adopted in the planting of the Grape that the mind can conceive of. We have seen what men called vineyards, where a long cutting had been put into the ground by means of a crow-bar—for we could not call it planting; the persons supposing all that was necessary was to make a hole, and insert the cane about two feet, and they would shortly have a vineyard.

Again, we have seen those who suppose it sufficient to plough the ground, and then plant the vines the proper distances apart, and leave them to grow, occasionally mowing down the weeds and high grass which would grow between them.

To all who desire to raise grapes *fit to eat*, we say most emphatically: "Nothing great is ever accomplished without great labor." And most emphatically would we urge this upon the grape growers and fruit orchardists of California. By this we do not mean to be understood as advising expensive or extravagant labor. We mean judicious and well-directed effort.

Every variety of fruit needs appropriate soil and culture. The Grape needs peculiar soil and skill in its cultivation. If we would have large crops and fine fruit, the cultivator should understand the *wants of the vine*. If he would become a successful grower of it, he should know not only how to plant the vine, but how to grow it; how ripen the wood, how to prune it; the quantity of Grapes each vine should bear without injury, and when the fruit sets, how to color them; how and when to thin the bunches; all these duties should be well understood by the cultivator. Men may grow what are called Grapes by an easier process, but they will be such grapes that "if the fathers eat them, the children's teeth will be set on edge."

We trust these remarks will not prevent a single person from planting this valuable fruit, but rather induce them to desire that knowledge by which they can be numbered among the successful. To all such we commend "Hoare's Treatise on the Vine." This work has met the approval of the most scientific cultivators of the old country and the United States.

In future numbers we shall, as far as possible, give practical results of the cultivation of the vine in California, and we ask of all who are interested to favor us with their experience.

The Peach.

The cultivation of the Peach will form a new era in the history of this most delicious fruit. Its rapid growth, its early fruiting, the immense crops it will produce—if we should judge from its early and hasty advent—give us the assurance that ere long the markets of Francisco will be as noted for the Peaches of celebrated orchards in Nappa, Sonoma, Suscol, Santa Clara and Los Angeles, as are the markets of New York for the famous orchards of the Jerseys, &c.

What think you kind reader of, beholding, as you visit the markets of Francisco, in 1855, each morning, long rows of baskets of the luscious "red cheeked Melacaton," "Crawford's early and late Rareripes, "Royal George," "Old Mixon," and many other celebrated Peaches, upon which you have luxuriated in years gone by. Does not your mouth water, gentle reader? If you will but help us with your pen and your influence, we will not keep you waiting till 1855; give us your looks and words of cheer, and we will reward you with a portion of the crop of 1854.

The Peach can be easily grown from the pit, and in some cases will produce fruit the second year from the stone; in California, easily, the third year. By careful attention and study of the nature and characteristics of this fruit, and by securing choice seedlings, a person can secure an orchard of the very finest fruits, without the trouble of budding; many of the most delicious kinds being original seedling, although it does not always follow that "like produces like."

The Peach, as well as all other stone fruit, sport greatly, particularly when grown amidst their species of different varieties. Fruits change in their varieties from many causes; they change by the process of hybridization, by the seasons, by the character of the soil, and when grafted or budded by the nature of the tree to which they are transferred. For instance, the graft of a sweet apple, united upon the stock of sour variety, or *vice versa*, will more or less change the character of the fruit; so the luscious melting pear, when placed upon harder, breaking or baking species, changes the flavor to some extent, and this change goes on in a more or less susceptible degree, through all the ramifications of pomology.

Here, with a genial clime and a luxuriant soil, that secures a rapid and at the same time a healthy growth of all seedling fruits, we look forward most hopefully for the benefits arising to pomology, by a list of valuable seedling fruits, the productions of the earnest and skilful cultivators of the Eureka State.

Is California a fit Place for a Home?

There is a strange conception upon the minds of the mass of people in the older States particularly the Middle and Western, as to the character and condition of this State, and as to its ever being a permanent place of business or a fit place for a "Home."

Many who now visit this city for the first time are struck with wonder and astonishment at the extent of her populous streets, the magnitude, finish and durability of her warehouses and the splendor of her general appearance. A large portion of the east have but a feeble idea of the advance she has made in the arts, or the wealth she exhibits in her agricultural resources. Strangers who visit us now have so little idea of her advantages, that when the evidences rise before them, they are lost in wonder. There has probably been no one thing more beneficial and conclusive, or that has had an influence so great in inducing people to become permanent citizens and purchase land and settle thereon, than the display of the agricultural products recently exhibited in this city. This exhibition was the more wonderful from the fact that but few persons have ever engaged in the cultivation of the soil as permanent citizens—the greater portion doing it to realize profit for the time—a mere matter of speculation—and not as a science or a permanent business.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to know that the Agricultural Exhibition of the present year has been the means of inducing many who were yet unfixed in their purposes to become satisfied with California and to make up their minds to remain with us and become members of this growing commonwealth. It is also very pleasing to know the fact, and it can be attested to by hundreds, that the products of this season that have been seen by new comers, have been so convincing, that many of them have sent back at once and ordered their families to join them, feeling safe in their choice, and convinced that a country that could in this brief space of time reveal such productions, was a place to be called Home.

Rural Cemeteries.

Of all the subjects that wake up the sentient elements of the soul, this is the most touching in its sacred, its pathetic appeals. In the reservations of ample and beautiful grounds for the resting places of the dead, and in their legal consecrations to the offices of burial and undisturbed repose, there is something not only sublimely good and beautiful, but it constitutes the only true criterion by which to judge individual, family or nation. In proportion, as we honor and protect the graves of the loved ones departed, just in such a degree will we cherish the sentiments of affection and esteem for the living. No man with honorable feelings; no man that ever nourished and sustained an ennobling thought; no man that has a recollection extending from one day to the other, can witness the desecration of a grave, or a violation of the rights of the dead, without a sensation of honor like that which the coils of a snake would impart to a naked body. Everything in the human soul revolts at a barbarity so gross, a beastliness so depraved.

There was a time, we can remember it well, when a grave yard was a source of fear to our mind. But we had only then contemplated such places through the medium of a vision that was filled with gloomy burial scenes, that affected other and strange households. We did not then associate the mournful and plaintive interest which bereavement induces, and which hallows the sacred resting place of a departed friend. We had not then been told that memory and the grave were the only remaining relics that bound us to a fondly treasured companionship. The earth had not yet closed over the form of a father or mother, brother or sister, wife or child. And yet we could not then have marshalled up a sufficient stock of courage or thoughtlessness to rudely step upon what we knew to be a grave. We had at that time an undefinable, a gloomy veneration for all places of interment, and since death with its inexorable decrees has made us painfully familiar with their uses and value, we cannot too earnestly invoke their beautification and consecration to all the sublime and hallowed purposes for which they are designed.

This indeed seems to be a feeling so generally prevalent in our country, that nothing short of a consecrated and beautiful rural cemetery will answer the demand of public opinion. In proof of this, we refer with unutterable pride, and with feelings of the most profound satisfaction to the present efforts to open and set apart a proper cemetery in the environs of San Francisco. Such a movement is worthy of that great metropolis. It is worthy of the American people, worthy of California. We hope and trust that all the powers of art and nature will be brought into operation to adorn and perfect it. There is no reason why it should not be one of the most beautiful places in the world for interment. An enclosure, substantially protected, ornamented by avennes and lawns, beautifully margined with plants and flowers, tombs and monuments embowered in the perennial foliage of the symbolic Cypress, or shaded by the drooping boughs of the Salyx Babylonica, will become a feature of interest upon the Pacific, that, more than aught else, will demonstrate the ennobling progress of the American people. In such sacred precincts the soul can indulge its melancholy reflections, and cherish its memory of the dead, without a fear that the avarice or shameful indifference of man will ever disturb the remains of those for whom it mourns. Nothing but a beautiful cemetery,—a place that is embellished with sun-welcoming monuments, with sculptured figures, with grass-covered mounds and the varied little head-stones that hold up the record, "sacred to the memory of"—can respond to the wants of surviving affection.

We only hope that what San Francisco has so nobly began may be liberally imitated in the inland cities—that Sacramento may not only have a fence round its burying-ground, but that it may take some pains to have an entrance that can and will be opened and closed. A city of so much importance should pay more attention to protecting the graves of her citizens.

Reports on Agriculture.

We commence with the first number of the Farmer, to publish the Reports of the several Committees connected with the late Agricultural Exhibition, believing the facts they exhibit will give a more satisfactory evidence of the success of Agriculture, than the isolated facts when presented singly. Coming as they do, under the authority of gentlemen well known in our community, they will be received in full faith, and be data that can be relied upon.

Agriculture at the Sandwich Islands.

By the reports received from the Sandwich Islands, we learn that an increasing interest is felt in all branches of this science. From the transactions of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, kindly furnished us by the President, we note the prosperous condition of that society.

By the annual report of their treasurer, we learn that they have one hundred and twenty-four paying members, yielding $620 annually. In 1851 $500 was raised by voluntary subscriptions, and instantly the Government of the Island, by an act, voted the same amount—$500.

The society have now $1,500 funded property drawing interest. Their income from annual members and receipts at their exhibitions enable them to award this year $900 in prizes and books. A very able address was delivered by their corresponding secretary, John Montgomery, Esq., in June last, at their annual meeting. We note important features in the address, wherein the speaker urges with earnestness those who desire the prosperity of the Islands to these facts, and the same features exist in California, and can be urged with the same earnestness. The address calls upon the Islanders to look to the following productions that could be easily cultivated, and yet specie leaves the Islands to pay for what could be raised upon their own soil.

The article of Rice,—indispensable to the numerous Chinese, who form an important item in their population, and soon to be increased,—and yet $12,000 is annually paid out at Honolulu for for Rice.

Barley, Wheat and Flour, which could be easily raised and manufactured, have been sadly delayed and neglected, while $75,000 is annually paid for them.

Corn—$3,000 worth could be also successfully grown.

Tobacco will grow most luxuriantly, and for this $30,000 is annually paid; making a total of $120,000 for articles easily produced upon the Islands.

If the Island of Honolulu take so deep an interest in agriculture, and receive the aid of Government, shall not California awake to her duty, and enlist the interest of the government to her aid in agriculture? If the influx of the Chinese to the Islands induce the cultivation of Rice at the Islands, why should not the same results be produced here? If it is wrong in political economy to import what could be raised at Honolulu, is it not wrong to do the same thing in California? If it impoverishes Honolulu to pay $75,000 annually for Barley, Wheat and Flour that could be a home product, does it not impoverish California to import millions? If Honolulu imports $30,000 worth of Tobacco; what does California import? These are subjects for all to consider, and we commend them to all.

The entire address of Mr. Montgomery is of high interest, and reflects honor upon the author. The officers of the society are—Hon. W. L. Lee, President; six Vice-Presidents; five Executive Committees; J. Montgomery, Corresponding Secretary; E. O. Hall, Recording Secretary; Geo Williams, Treasurer.

To Correspondents.

We cannot permit our first number to go to press without soliciting communications from the votaries of Science, Art and Literature. Any Botanical, Mineralogical or Chemical Analysis that may be forwarded us; any description of machinery, or suggestions upon interesting subjects connected with husbandry, health or happiness, will not only receive our prompt attention, but will entail upon us a debt of gratitude which we shall endeavor to repay. It is time that the talent of our country began to turn over the subject of State resources in detail, to examine the component parts of the great mass of interests with which we are surrounded. California is already clothed herself in such an apparel of permanency as to require more consideration than she has heretofore received; more work in the way of arranging her claims and equalizing varied sources of wealth. And this can only be done in the beginning, by the voluntary efforts of men who delight in the revelations of truth. A few hours spent in analysis or description would not determine the mental resources of an individual, which would add to and vastly benefit the general mind of information in the State. We therefore hope that we may be favored in this particular respect.

P. H. T.—We have received the letter of this gentleman and fully concur with the sentiments of his first communication, having [illegible] to receive it again.

The Agricultural College.

We give elsewhere the "Memorial to Congress" upon the subject of a College for California, with the earnest hope that our readers will give the subject that thought and interest that a matter of such moment deserves.

We trust also that the citizens of the several counties will take up the subject, and conferring with their senators and representatives, will bring the matter before our State Legislature and have their voice go forward in support of the wants and interests of California.

With an Institution of this kind liberally endowed in a climate like ours—with a soil so fertile—with the material at ready command and boundless as it is wondrous and beautiful, for science in all her departments to revel in—these facts surely should induce every friend of California to urge this important subject home upon Congress until a portion of the vast wealth now idle almost, should be dispensed—whereby incalculable good could be made to flow back again upon all and every State of our glorious Confederacy. We do not desire an institution of this kind to be confined in its benefits to our own State—but to be "A Great National Institution," where by the aid of Science theoretically and practically applied, the vast and wonderful products of this entire country might be perfected in their culture and thus distributed by seed, scion, plant or tree, to every State and portion of our country and the world, and thus by a magnanimous example let our Nation commence a system of generous distribution or exchanges with other Nations upon the plan of that noble and enlightened philanthropist, Vattemaire, who has done so much to benefit mankind.

With these remarks, introductory, we leave this great subject in the hands of those who ought to see it accomplished—the People of California.

The Plough.

We commend the attention of the farmers of California to the "Report on Ploughs," in another column. This is the "great implement" of the cultivator of the soil. Land well and thoroughly ploughed is like a victory more than half won. A poor plough is the worst kind of waste; a waste of money, a waste of time in the use of it, and a waste of strength for man and beast. A good plough in the hands of a skilful ploughman is the wisest and best economy upon the farm; with such an implement work will be well and quickly done. That the Peoria Steel Premium Plough, of Morgan & Co., is that implement, the names of the able committee is the best guarantee. Mr. Beard, of San Jose, is one of the largest cultivators, and his experience has been obtained by the use of these ploughs, having used them by scores upon his extensive grounds. Mr. Hall, of the Pajaro Valley, is also one extensive cultivator, and has also used them in large numbers. Mr. Thompson, of Suscol Valley, also uses the same in preference—and thus not only from sight, but from actual experience the committee have decided upon the merits of the plough.

The report of the committee is of moment to all farmers.

Weather in the Sacramento Valley.

The oldest Forty-niner cannot remember as much cold weather in one winter as we have had already during the present season. Such severe frosts and heavy and humid fogs as mark our forenoons, we have never experienced in California. The quantity of rain, however, has been below the average of previous winters during the same months. The effect of this cold and foggy weather upon health has been very manifest in an increase of fevers, rheumatisms, and general inflammatory affections. But in the foregoing valley there is no malignant disease, resulting from the peculiar atmospheric condition referred to.

Steamboat Comforts.

We, certainly, travellers on the Sacramento river, have as many comforts and luxuries even as travellers upon any river; and there is no class of boats that can surpass them for [illegible] attention; and yet, while we speak of their [illegible] qualities, and the pleasure to many in the trips up and down the river we cannot help suggesting that some of our great lines would, we think, if many would patronize them in the Saloon, and thereby save Commodore Jones, the [illegible] of his [illegible] to the [illegible] of a table [illegible] to the [illegible] of a [illegible] a most [illegible] [illegible]

J. E. Teschemacher, Esq.

We deeply regret to notice the sudden death of this distinguished friend of horticultural science. Mr. Teschemacher died in the cars while on his way from the city of Boston to his residence in Medford, Mass. In the death of this gentleman, science has lost one of its truest votaries and ablest expounders—and it can truly be said of him, he loved the science, not for the fame or wealth or influence it would impart to him alone, but for the good it would diffuse and the happiness it would confer upon his fellow men.

Mr. Teschemacher was one of the early, most earnest and devoted friends of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and his able letters and addresses to and before that Society have done much to advance the interests of that influential institution. We remember well his noble enthusiasm in the cause of Horticulture and Floriculture, and remember too, listening with the deepest interest to his recital of the "History of the Fuchsa," at the "Annual Festival" of Flora in Faneuil Hall, Boston. As an amateur florist his collections were always rare; a connoiseur of the highest order, he only cultivated the best—"a few and rare," was his word. He loved to gather together a few of a particular kind at a time, and study them—the Fuchsa, the Cactus, the Tulip—and we remember the interest he felt in watching their development, and his modes of treatment,—his great object in view being to find the treatment best adapted to their natures.

In the year 1842, Mr. Teschemacher was elected to deliver the annual address before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. It was delivered before the Society on the 16th September, to a large audience, and won for him deserved honor. From the printed copy published in the Society's Transactions of that year, which we preserved, the following extract will best evince his earnest love of Horticulture and his desire for its universal advancement:

"How happy for millions had Horticulture with its refinements, been in former times more universally disseminated amongst mankind. What would have been the pages of the history of South America, from its discovery to this day, had Pizarro and the ministers of religion who accompanied him, associated the cross which they bore in one hand, with the spade, the rake and the pruning knife, instead of the lance, the sword and the gun, in the other? How different would have been the existance and fate of whole generations of natives who passed lives of misery and were finally exterminated. How different would be at this day the face of immeasurable plains, the far stretched forests in such a heavenly climate! Her history would have been one of peace and prosperity, instead of one of blood and desolation; her plains would have been covered and adorned with swarms of happy and industrious races, by whom the names and the memory of these discoverers and civilizers would have been venerated and held sacred, like that of Mango Capac, who in ancient times introduced the simplest arts of peace among them, instead of being held in utter execration, which has at length resulted in their total expulsion with shame from the country."

Speaking of the societies and other aids towards the advancement of the pursuits of Agriculture and Horticulture, the orator remarks:

"But if Horticultural Societies have done much to advance this pursuit, Horticultural publications have done more. I was an original subscriber to London's Gardener's Magazine, (published in London),—the first of these publications, and I have watched with much interest the progress and effects of that and the other publications which have sprung from its example. I do not hesitate to state my conviction that, without such publications, many of these societies would not now be in existance, and that thousands of individuals who have found innocent and delightful resources and excitement in Horticulture, would have been ruined at the tavern or the gambling house—finally, that it is impossible to calculate the advantages bestowed on mankind by the vast diffusion of a taste for Horticulture, which these publications have mainly contributed to produce."

Such were the sentiments of this noble and earnest friend of Horticulture, and he but gave utterance to sentiments as noble as his heart was truthful and pure in its love of this science. Mr. Teschemacher was long the corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and his devotion to its best interest gave an impetus at home and abroad that even now, after the lapse of a generation, goes before the world. Mr. Teschemacher's death was caused by disease of the heart. In this city [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A Happy New Year.

No period of time more opportune to commence a new enterprise, and no theme more appropriate than the one we have taken, and with which we desire to greet our readers as we meet them for the first time, with, each and all, "A Happy New Year," and could our wishes accomplish our desires for those whom we now address, it would be that they should be blessed in basket and in store; that a smiling Providence should shield them from sickness, sorrow and affliction; that "troops of friends" should gather thickly around them, and their pathway be one of peace, prosperity and happiness.

The year 1854 has indeed opened upon us most cheeringly; a cloudless sky, a bright sun, a mild and balmy atmosphere, ushered in a season that is marked in the calender of California hospitalities and friendships, as a "red letter day." This is a day of cordial greetings, of social reunions, of new pledges of friendships, and of kindly remembrances of those dear to us, and such as the one just enjoyed, give us the pleasing and most gratifying assurance that here in California the love of gold cannot obliterate the love of that social enjoyment, without which, even wealth is valueless.

We will venture the assertion, that in no part of the United States could the day have been more honored or more appropriately or delightfully observed than it was in Francisco and Sacramento, and we presume other cities also—we speak only of what we know. In Francisco and Sacramento the banking houses and principal mercantile houses were closed and business generally was suspended, to give place to a custom that is most truly commendable. On this day the "lords of the creation" pay due homage to the "fairest of creation," and it is a homage justly their due. We devoutly hope this custom will ever continue.

In a country like this, where business requires such constant application, it is absolutely necessary that seasons of respite from care and labor should occur frequently, else the physical man would be utterly prostrated and his social nature be disqualified from appreciating his higher duties. We have been informed that there has never been a more delightful season of New Year's enjoyments than the present in Francisco. The most extensive preparations had been made throughout the city, and the anticipations of the thousands upon the last day of 1853 were more than realized on the first day of 1854. Nature smiled propitiously and generous hearts were made glad. It would be invidious to particularize the many instances of boundless and magnificent hospitalities that have been made known to us, where all have done so nobly we are happy to praise all; suffice it to say, the "fair" knew they had the day, and the victory was justly theirs.

It was our fortune to be personally present in the "city of the plains," and we know it will excite no jealous thought if we speak earnestly and proudly of what it was our pleasure to note in this truly famed city. When we recall New Year's Day of 1853 in Sacramento, and remember a city that but a few weeks previous had been "blotted out in a night," and yet assumed her place among the cities of the land again. When we remember her too, so bravely bearing up under her trials; the opening year finding her a "buried city," submerged by the melting mountains, and the overcharged clouds of heaven, and still rising superior to all these ills; then too when we remember her, Venice like, pouring out her citizens in gay Gondolas, upon their accustomed joyous New Year's greeting, we do not wonder at her present proud and prosperous condition. New Year's day in Sacramento will long be remembered, on account of the associations connected with the seasons of fires and floods. Sacramento will also long remember New Year's Day of 1854, and we can most truly say that no city ever presented scenes of social life and enjoyment in a higher degree than has just been witnessed in that city.

It would be impossible for a stranger to conceive that Sacramento had been ever afflicted, The bankers and business men generally yielded the day to social enjoyment, and a generous strife to see who could make the greatest number of their friends happy. There was a general or round of visiting, from morn till midnight. Every countenance was cheerful; every heart spoke of happiness; and the ladies of Sacramento have surely won laurels for the general joy they diffused throughout the community, by the brilliant taste they displayed within their homes, and the very happy reception they gave their friends—we cannot, dare not, individualize. We remember them all and wish them all in return a full reward for the great happiness they have conferred.

To the readers of the Farmer we would tender our best wishes, our kindest hopes for their complete success in the noble science of agriculture, and we trust they will find pleasure and profit in perusing the columns of our weekly visitor, and that we shall receive from them that cordial support and generous encouragement which we earnestly desire, and so much need, to make our enterprise so successful that we shall, at the close of our first year's labors, say it has also been to us as well as our readers, a "Happy New Year."

Fruit Trees.

There is now no theme so interesting, certainly none more important in agriculture, that the subject of planting Fruit Trees.

There is a very great want of practical knowledge upon this subject. It is of the highest importance that a surgeon should understand the use of his instruments, lest he wound himself and bleed to death. Now, a person planting trees may fear no danger of wounds in the planting of trees, and yet, unless he does understand what he is about, he surely will be wounded and he will bleed freely—in his pocket.

It is of the highest importance to any person who wishes good fruit, to make himself acquainted with the nature of the tree he is planting—the kind of soil it requires for its nourishment—the time of planting, pruning &c. The growth of the wood of the tree is very rapid in this country, and if the proper nourishment is given to it, so as to cause it to develope fruit spurs instead of too much wood, then we have fruit. If the cultivators understands these wants of the tree, and can supply them, he will be completely successful.

The months of December and January are the best time for planting fruit trees. The manner of planting is a science of itself. The time and manner of planting, and the wants of the tree are so little understood, that here men bleed more freely—in their pockets—than the unskilful surgeon would if he cut himself ever so badly; he can bind up his wounds and cure them, but the man who has destroyed valuable trees by a want of knowledge in their care, cannot bring them back to life, nor bestow the luscious fruit they would have yielded. These are lost forever, and that is not all—his ignorance and want of skill produces the belief that fruit trees will not thrive in this country—and thus a check is given to the planting and growth of trees. Here is a more serious injury done than is first anticipated—he not only has wounded himself, but a whole community, by retarding their enjoyment of luscious fruits.

There need be no longer a single doubt of success in the growing of Fruit in California. We have all kinds of soil, all varieties of temperature and all positions and exposures in our climate. In our beautiful valleys, we have the deep, rich soil for the pear, plum, and fig; on our slopes we can plant our grape, peach, apricot and nectarine, or we can bud the three last upon the plum, and plant them all in our rich bottom lands. Upon our mountain sides and slopes the apple will luxuriate as well as in our valleys; the orange, lemon, lime, date, prune, and olive, all love and will luxuriate in our deep, alluvial soil with proper drainage and nutriment.

What is now needed, imperatively needed, is a proper study of the various fruits, in soil, nourishment, and proper training, and success is sure to follow such well-directed effort. We hope our citizens will give more care to this subject, and not despair of success because every tree they plant does not live and thrive. Look to it carefully—the fault is not with the tree; it was, more likely, the planting, soil, or care. Try again—or, if you have never tried, try now. A law should be enacted that every young man arriving at the age of 21 should plant a tree annually, under the directions of the authorities of the town or city where he resides—thus our cities and towns would soon become beautifully ornamented malls, parks, and walks, reflecting alike beauty and comfort upon the citizens and those in power. We trust California will not be behind other places in beautifying her great marts of trade and commerce—but rather in advance in all that appertains to usefulness and beauty.

The California Farmer will always be found at Sullivan's Newspaper Stand, Kearny street, and at other prominent places in every city, of which due notice will be given of places and agents, in the next number.

Our Prospectus will be found on the third page.

Magnificent Plants.

The Floral world, *i. e.* the American part of it, has, within a short time past, been most deeply interested and gratified by the introduction and successful cultivation and flowering of two or more of the most wonderful plants known.

To Caleb Cope, Esq., of Philadelphia, belongs the honor of successfully introducing into our country these valuable acquisitions, and much credit is certainly due to his gardener, Mr. Thos. Meacham, for the care and skill displayed in flowering the beautiful plants.

The Victoria Regia has excited the wonder and and admiration of many thousands of visitors at the Museum Hall, Philadelphia, where this gorgeous plant opened its first bloom, and the munificence of Mr. Cope, in introducing this plant was enhanced by contributing the income arising from its advent blooming to the noble cause of charity. It was exhibited at the Museum Hall in 1851, and was visited by nearly ten thousand persons, and the handsome sum of about $6000 was placed as a fund for charitable purposes. All honor to such munificent liberality.

The Nelumbium Speciosum has just been as successfully introduced and bloomed in the gardens of C. Cope, Esq., at Springbrook, Philadelphia. The plants that bloomed were raised from seeds brought from Calcutta by Mr. Ezra Bowen in 1852.

The Espiruto Sancto (an orchidens plant,) a rare and beautiful one, though previously bloomed in the States, was brought from Panama. (A plant was exhibited in San Francisco recently, in bloom, at the residence of the late lamented Capt. E. Knight.) This also opened its beautiful flowers the same evening with the Nelumbium Speciosum.

In noticing these rare and beautiful plants, and in perusing the many interesting descriptions of them, and the interest felt by so many thousands—we are induced to remind our California readers that it is far easier for us here in California to enjoy these glorious exhibitions of nature's handiwork than it is for the citizens of the Eastern States; and if we will but improve the opportunity so near at hand, and spend a small portion of the Gold we are so anxious to amass, we could soon witness in greater beauty and perfectness the queenly Victoria, the gorgeous Nelumbium, the magnificent Espirtuo Saneto and a host of other rare and wonderful plants, (and we could add fruits also) that the Celestial Empire will soon unfold to us. From that vast territory, and from the numerous isles of the sea, California will have opened to her a field as glorious for science as it is illimitable in resources and extent of territory, and we trust we may here find many of our wealthy merchants who will take a pleasure and secure happiness by advancing the sciences which beautify and adorn, as well as those which are more strictly needful or useful. We shall make it a point to keep our readers constantly advised of the most important discoveries in each branch of our labor, and shall look for encouragement in seeing the sciences advanced.

A more particular and detailed description of the blooming of the two first named rare plants will be given in the next number of the Farmer; the blooming of the Victoria Regia and the results are given from memory only—any error will be readily corrected.

We must accord to Mr. Wm. H. Burgess, (formerly of the "London News" *corps*,) the credit of furnishing us with a beautiful and appropriate vignette. The idea of making "Ceres" and "Agricola" the outside sentinels and supporters of a central exhibition of Commerce, Navigation, and Mining, is, to our mind, particularly happy. This is precisely the relation in which these two splendid and lovely characters should be contemplated by the internal interests referred to. And the artist has done well to present them in so favorable and legitimate positions. It is right, and an absolute necessity, that Agriculture, in its comprehensive claims, should be regarded as the boundary and abutment of commerce in its general relations. This is essentially its destiny, and will inevitably be the result of its development. We are therefore delighted to have the title-page of our journal ornamented in the manner in which Mr. Burgess,—in conjunction with the well-known and talented engraver, Mr. Anthony,—has presented it, and we take great pleasure in recommending these artists as men of good taste, and a facility in the execution of work which must secure them an ample degree of patronage.

Our printing materials are from the establishment of our prompt and enterprising friend Mr. E. Pelouze, on Washington street, who is the only man in California that *can* lit out an office.

Meeting of the Fifth Legislature.

Both branches of the Legislature were organized at 12 o'clock, on the 2d of January. In the Senate, Mr. Lyons of Nevada, was appointed Chairman. After a prayer by the Rev. Mr Woodbridge, the roll of the last Senate was called, and six gentlemen answered to their names.

The roll of the present Senate was then called and it was found that twenty-three members were present, to whom Judge Winston administered the oath of office.

The rules of the previous session were adopted until otherwise ordered, and a committee appointed to digest a code of laws for the government of the Senate.

The Senate next proceeded to the election of a President *pro tem*, in consequence of the illness of Lieut. Governor Purdy. Dr. B. F. Keene was unanimously elected and accepted the office with appropriate remarks.

The Senate then adjourned until the next day at 11 o'clock.

The House having been called to order Hon. J. M. Mandeville, of Tuolomne was chosen chairman *pro tem*, and, on calling the roll, forty-six gentlemen answered to their names, and were sworn in by Judge McKinistry, after which the Assembly adjourned until the next day at 12 o'clock.

Our Legislature is now fairly organized, and although we may expect a certain amount of log rolling and wire pulling, such as usually accompanies the session of a Legislative body, and which has in former years especially characterized that of our own State, yet we hope for brighter times, and trust that the members of the present Legislature will be true to the interests of the State, and serve their constituents, honestly and to the best of their ability.

We shall present our readers from time to time with the most important results of the deliberations of our Legislative bodies; but, as we shall observe a strict neutrality on political subjects, shall abstain from commenting upon party questions which may arise during the session.

We understand that an early removal of the seat of government from Benicia to Sacramento will take place, and, as we are always in favor of the good treatment of our public men, we congratulate them on the prospect thus presented of an agreeable winter residence.

Land Titles.—There is at the present moment no one subject that has so important a bearing upon the real and permanent welfare of California, as the speedy settlement of the Land Titles. The long delay in the adjustment of titles to large portions of territory, has prevented many occupants from making the improvements they would have done, had the titles been adjusted, so that all would know how to act. We presume the Commissioners are doing all that can be done at the present moment. There are, however, some highly important cases before the Board, which, if they could be decided, would accomplish a great deal of good. Among them, we may allude to the "Sutter Title," at Sacramento city. It has been delayed so long that men are becoming discouraged. They have had their property taken away by squatters, and the true owners wait patiently as they can, in the confident hope that ere long the matter will be finally judged rightly. Large amounts of money have recently been paid as taxes, to hold the titles, as it is confidently believed that justice will ere long be done to the citizens and the "noble old Pioneer," and his last days be made happy.

Public Health---Damaged Flour and Grains.

We are pleased to notice the condemnation manifested by the press generally upon the frauds perpetrated upon our citizens by the vile admixtures of quantities of damaged Flour, with smaller portions of good grain, and thus palming it off after grinding, as a new or superfine article. This practice has continued full long enough. The public have submitted to it more from the difficulty in detecting the sources from which it came than from any acquiescence in such abominable impositions. That which could not be effected by public censure will be reached by other means—interest. The present depression in breadstuffs and grains generally has reduced the prices of the best brands so low as to leave no profit to the manufacture of spurious flour, and soon, present prices ruling, the cry will be "Othello's occupations gone." We must rejoice at the result, although the grain grower and the manufacturer of pure breadstuffs may suffer for awhile by the present depressions of the market.

FIRE IN SACRAMENTO.—An alarm of fire on Tuesday evening, says the State Journal, proceeded from the burning of a camphene factory, near the levee, in the rear of some Chinese houses on I street. The fire department were promptly on hand and succeeded in arresting the progress of the flames by pulling down a number of adjacent shanties, as well as the one that was on fire. For a few minutes the danger of an extensive conflagration was very imminent. The surrounding houses were of wood, and very inflammable. Fortunately there was no wind stirring. The building and works were owned and occupied by a Mr. Moore, but there was only a small quantity of camphene on hand; loss about three hundred dollars. Such a manufactory should never be near dwelling houses or stables, as was this, as the manufacture of such an article is attended with considerable danger.

MARRIED.

In this city, Jan. 2d, by Rev. Mr. Rollinson, Mr. C. L. Hill to Miss Jane A., second daughter of Mr. Samuel Brocklurst, both of the Presidio.

In Stockton, Dec. 31st, Mr. Silas Burt to Miss Elizabeth Kerr, both of Stockton.

In Cincinnati, Nov. 16th, by Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., E. R. Hawley, of San Francisco, to Miss Mary J. Bigham, daughter of the late David Bingham, of Hamilton, Ohio.

In Sacramento, on the 20th ult., Mr. John Gale and Miss H. R. Booth.

In Sacramento, on the 28th ult., Mr. W. W. Burns, of San Francisco, and Mrs. M. A. Randolph.

In Sacramento, on the 29th ult., Mr. Thomas Carr and Miss Ellen McGregor.

In this city, January 1st, by Rev. C. B. Wyatt, Mr. Albert G. Randall to Miss Anne Auguste F., eldest daughter of Wm. Soule.

At Calapooya, Linn Co., O. T., Nov. 19th, Mr. Z. T. Moody and Miss Mary J. Stephenson.

At the residence of E. Wild, Esq., Oak Point, O. T., Nov. 17th, Mr. Charles Macguire and Miss Minerva Killum.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 28th ult., HON. N. C. Read, formerly Supreme Justice of the State of Ohio.

In this city, on the 28th ult., Jane, daughter of John and Rosina Kyle, aged 4 years and 6 months. New Orleans papers please copy.

On the 15th ult., in Portland, O. T., Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of C. B. Cox.

In Nevada, on the 27th ult., Mr. Bryan W. Halsey, aged 27 years.

Drowned from the schr Gen. Lane, on the Sacramento river, on the 19th ult., Captain Gilman, of said schooner.

In Sacramento, on the 28th ult., Mrs. Marietta Woolley, wife of Dr. G. W. Woolley.

In this city Dec. 27th, at her residence, Mary Louisa, wife of Henry Channing Beals, and daughter of the late Wm. Johnson, of Lebanon, New Jersey, aged 32 years.

In this city, Dec. 27th, Florida Wood, infant daughter of Laura J. and Capt. H. D. Waller, U. S. Army.

OBITUARY.

"DEATH LOVES A SHINING MARK."

How truly has death been called the "King of Terrors." Come when or whence he may, his presence is ever unwelcome. No age, sex or condition, bol insurance against this ruthless destroyer of human hopes. The most lovely infant, bearing the impress of heaven's own purity—Woman in the sweet relations of social life, daughter, sister, wife, mother, marking her pathway as an angel visitant—Boyhood, bright and hopeful—Youth stepping forward with lifehest and holiest aspirations—Manhood, with all the dearest associations of life commingling—the more dear, the more hopeful, the more lovely these—oft seem to be the chosen times and places where the Destroyer strikes his fearful blow.

The city of San Francisco, within the last few months, has borne witness of these truths, in all these relations. There has been felt the death-deadening blow, and loving hearts are now mourning those dear ones that are "passing away, passing away." Among the many names enrolled on the pages of deaths' calendar, none occupied a purer or more exalted place in the hearts of kindred and friends than the late universally lamented MRS. HENRY CHANNING BEALS. In all the relations of life she was truthful, faithful, devoted—over them all her presence threw a new and brighter charm; but as the star of hope was at its meridian, and loving hearts gathered thickly around, the death blow was dealt, and this same bright star was stricken from the firmament of pleasure and beauty which an entire community contemplates with pride.

"I go, dear friend, to a brighter sky,"
(She said with fainting breath,)
"Transplanted to my home on high,"
Transplanted, is not death!

By this bereavement, society has lost one of its most useful members, one of its brightest ornaments, and a void has been made in the hearts of surviving kindred, that never can be filled. To the bereaved ones, sympathizing hearts may tender consolations and comfort, but only those who have alike suffered, can ever know with what terrific and desolating power the blow falls. We must have been where the "shot strikes" to know and appreciate the agony it induces.

Appropriately teaching, we add the following extract:

"In comparison with the loss of a wife all other bereavements are trifles. The wife, she who fills so large a space in the domestic heaven, she who is so busied, so unwearied—bitter, bitter is the tear that falls on her clay. You stand beside her grave and think of the past; it seems an amber-colored pathway, where the sun shone upon beautiful flowers, or the stars hung glittering overhead. Fain would the soul linger there. No thorns are remembered above that sweet clay, save those your own hand may have unwillingly planted. Her noble, tender heart lies open to your inmost sight. You think of her as all gentleness, all beauty and purity. But alas! she is dead! The dear head that so often laid upon your bosom, now rests upon a pillow of clay. The hands that so fondly administered so lovingly, are still and cold, beneath the folded garments. The heart whose every beat was for you, is cold as clay at your feet. And it is no use to urge arm over your beloved one; no sparkling face to look upon into eye of love; no trembling lips to murmur—"Oh, it is so sad." There is a stillness in every room! No—it is not silent, it is loud—loud the clock ticks, and ticks, and ticks! How sweet were the lovely parting, if we could hear it! Now it seems kind of fearful, that hush when you watched her slumber, as if fearful to disturb her sweet sleep. But many a heart is broken every year, and many a heart is bearing it as you are doing. You fain would give comfort to her. You cannot, she is in a happier world, but feel that she is [illegible] Christ [illegible] her. In her holy presence be a [illegible] In all [illegible] Meet [illegible] what [illegible] you. Be [illegible] of her memory.

MARKET REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 5, 1854.

[illegible]

A glance at the above prices will convince any one that the Farmers are not receiving large prices. Potatoes range lower than ever noted before in this country; sales have been effected to ship to Honolulu, front wharves we received them in 1850 and 1851.

H. W. BRADLEY'S
National Daguerrean Gallery,
CORNER OF CLAY AND KEARNY STREETS,
San Francisco, Cal.
Importers and Dealers in the best qualities of
Every Article required in the Business.
Portraits, large or small, equal to any in the world, taken at short notice. Also, the most improved STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, a new and beautiful improvement [illegible]

New Drug Establishment.
A. T. McCLURE, has completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States.
Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.
Country orders promptly attended to.
A. T. McCLURE.
1 6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Pacific [illegible]

QUARTZ SPECIMENS POLISHED.
Seals, Rings, Cane Heads, Snuff Box covers,
CUT AND SET BY
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
MONTGOMERY STREET, ONE DOOR FROM COMMERCIAL.
The only Lapidary Machinery in California, and the best workmen on the Pacific coast, are now employed in our establishment. 1 4t

FRANK BAKER,
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 1 [illegible]

100 MOSS (Double) ROSE BUSHES,
50 large Double Pink Rose [illegible]
HOVEY SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES,
LIZZY RANDOLPH STRAWBERRIES,
30 MICHIGAN MONTHLY [illegible]
And a large and [illegible] Bushes.
DAHLIA ROOTS of [illegible]
CURRANT BUSHES,
APPLE TREES,
Just received by Wm. Penn from Pennsylvania Nursery, on passage for San Francisco.
For sale by
1 1m [illegible]

AT TUCKER'S!
SILVER! SILVER!! SILVER!
100 Dozen Table Spoons,
95 Dozen Table Forks,
125 Dozen [illegible]
SILVER TEA SETS [illegible]
SILVER PITCHERS AND CUPS.
100 [illegible] FANCY [illegible]
70 [illegible]
A few of our finest [illegible]
Gold and common [illegible]
125 Mantel [illegible]
J. W. TUCKER.
N. B.—Will be sold VERY LOW [illegible]

A CARD.
FREE EXHIBITION HALL.—We desire to announce, and we do so most respectfully, that hereafter, during our Exhibition, our Hall, containing all the magnificent specimens of the Agricultural Exhibition, together with the choice Paintings and Embroideries, and many rare and beautiful specimens and curiosities from the "Islands of the Sea," will be open to the visits of all who wish to examine them, FREE OF CHARGE.
We would also announce to Artists that our Hall is offered to them, FREE, to exhibit their work for exhibition or sale, and we further announce to all persons who have Paintings, Statuary Works of Art, Curiosities, or extra specimens of anything of domestic manufacture, that here is a place the most appropriate for its exhibition or sale, and where the most extended notice can be given to it. All who have works of art, or any of the curiosities of the country, or wonderful specimen of the Agriculture of California or the Pacific coast, will find this Hall the most appropriate place for the exhibition of the same.
We desire also to state that all the Agricultural papers and periodicals of the United States and the principal publications of Europe upon the subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, and other scientific subjects, and to our patrons, and to the cause of Science, they are ever open, and we tender our best aid to developing to the utmost of our power the good resulting from them.
1 WARREN & SON.

PREMIUM PLOUGHS.
WE invite the attention of farmers to the assortment of "Premium Steel Ploughs," now at our store at Exhibition Hall. These are the celebrated "Morgan & Co.'s Peoria Ploughs," pronounced by the committee the very best Plough in the United States. WARREN & SON'S
1 Agricultural Store.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
1,000 Beautiful Shade Trees.
NOW is the time to plant Trees. Persons in want are invited to call and see our Cotton Woods, Locust and other Trees, now open and for sale at WARREN & SON,
1 Exhibition Hall.

Osage Orange, Raspberries and Currants.
20,000 Plants of strong growth, just received.
500 extra size Raspberries, the far famed that produce in such incredible quantities.
For sale by WARREN & SON.

TIME.
PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
1 City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4t

NOT THE ONLY ONE!
ANOTHER MAN IS IN THE FIELD
Prepared to cut Quartz Rock into any form desired.
I will say to my friends and the public generally that I am prepared to work into any form they may desire, Quartz Rock, WITH A POLISH EQUAL TO THAT OF A MIRROR.
N. B.—Quartz Rock purchased at the highest prices.
J. W. TUCKER,
125 Montgomery street.

There are Three Things I Do Not Do!
1st. I do not get a gentleman to leave his Watch, and when he calls for it, charge him TWENTY-NIVE DOLLARS for cleaning it, and have it stop two hours after.
2d. I do not ask FIFTY DOLLARS for a chain, and sell it for THIRTY-SIX DOLLARS, and warrant it Fine Gold, when it is filled with brass solder, and have to take it back and pay FIFTY DOLLARS in money, and give another chain.
3. I do not tell a Captain he can leave his Chronometer gratis, and when he calls for it at the end of eight months, refuse to deliver him up his property, without he pays me SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS, and TEN DOLLARS more for rating it.
There are many other things I do not do, which I may name at some other time. 1 4t J. W. TUCKER.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.
THE largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of R. P. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will afford. Having on hand the largest and best and most extensive assortment of Kind of Furniture ever [illegible] in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices [illegible] that no one can go away empty handed, may favor us with a call.
Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Setts—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.
Also, Mattresses, of Curled Hair, Prime Felt, Moss, Wool, Straw, and Straw with Cotton Tops. Also, Feather Pillows, and Feather and Beds, with a large stock of Quilts, Comforts, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of Chairs, Wood, and Cane Seats of all descriptions. Also, of Hair Cloth, Spring, Plush, Velvet and Carpet Bottoms, with Rockers of all kinds, all of which will be sold at reduced rates.
1 4t Also at 130 Jackson street, San Francisco.

PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE.
WOODWORTH & CO., importers of Piano Fortes, 130 Clay street, are now receiving a further supply of Piano Fortes, from the celebrated "Standard" manufactory, expressly for hire. Also, now landing from the clippers, a large assortment of [illegible] Pianos, of HOLLOAY PATENTS, of 6 octaves, 7 octaves, plain and carved, with pearl and ivory keys, [illegible]
Prices—Monthly, $4 to 5 octaves.
Lock Rose Piano Covers,
French Piano Covers;
Rosewood Music Stools, &c., &c. 1 4t

FAMILY FLOUR.
HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR.
UNION CITY MILLS.
WE INVITE the particular attention of Families and the Trade generally to the Flour manufactured by us. Our great success has been in establishing our Flour upon a permanent and uniform basis of excellency, to comprise the choicest parcels and finest wheat in the country. We have been enabled to accomplish all this by the [illegible] of our Mr. [illegible] personally to [illegible] FLOUR we [illegible] has been superior to the [illegible] of our first and later [illegible] most [illegible] and [illegible] "PREMIUM PATENT," and we [illegible] it the [illegible]
The Best Flour in the Land.
[illegible] & CO. at our [illegible] way [illegible]
1 4t [illegible] CHAS. [illegible]

PATCH & CLAYTON,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL [illegible]
[illegible]

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!
TO [illegible] AT SALE OF
JEWELRY AT JOHN W. TUCKER'S.

SELIM & EDWARD FRANKLIN,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
Office and Salesroom, 102 Merchant st., between Montgomery street and the Plaza.
Real estate of all descriptions sold at public and private sale. Particular attention given to sales for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.
Monies invested and rents collected for parties at a distance. Loans effected on Bonds and Mortgages. Titles examined and surveys made by competent parties in the office, and the Notarial business exected by WILLIAM A. CORNWELL, Notary Public.
A register open to public inspection of property for sale.
The Spanish and French languages spoken.
Improved and unimproved Ranches and lands for sale in various parts of the State—Spanish titles. 1 4t

A. A. SELOVER. E. H. SINTON.
A. A. SELOVER, Auctioneer.
SELOVER & SINTON,
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.
Office and Salesroom, 136 Montgomery street, between Clay and Commercial.
Messrs. SELOVER & SINTON respectfully inform the public that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting the REAL ESTATE Business in all its branches—for the prosecution of which they deem themselves particularly well qualified, having been intimate with the business in this city since July, 1849.
Particular attention given to all questions affecting titles, &c. Great care will be taken in complying with the law, in sales of Assignees, Administrators, and other legal sales.
A Register for property, at public or private sale, always open at their office.
TERMS OF SALE.—Titles satisfactory, or no sale. Acts of sale at purchaser's expense. Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required at time of sale from all parties not known to the Auctioneers.
The services of a gentleman of long experience have been secured for the full and complete search and examination of titles. 1 4t

JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT. ALBERT G. RANDALL.
JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT, Auctioneer.
WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
Office and Salesroom, 100 Merchant Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
Messrs. WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & Co. respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they have made this business connection, and re-established themselves, for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business in all its branches, for the successful management of which they deem themselves well qualified, having had upwards of four years experience in this city.
They will give especial attention to making public sales of all kinds of property for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.
Particular attention paid to preparing "Rancho" property for sale, and every facility will be afforded to the holders of such property for the transaction of their business. Mr. Randall being conversant with the Spanish language (having resided several years in South America,) will give his personal attention to the translation of title papers, when required.
A practical Surveyor and Draughtsman will be in constant attendance at the office.
A large amount of property at private sale.
Conveyancing, under the supervision of A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public, under the law of 1853—and Commissioner for the State of New Hampshire. 1 4t

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis. | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City.
PAGE, BACON & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, SAN FRANCISCO, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
[illegible] Barclay & Co. [illegible] London.
E. Huth & Co. [illegible] London.
American Exchange Bank [illegible] New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co [illegible] New York.
Atlantic Bank [illegible] Boston.
Philadelphia Bank [illegible] Philadelphia.
Joseph Lee & Co. [illegible] Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank [illegible] New Orleans.
Page & Bacon [illegible] St. Louis.
Hermann & Co. [illegible] Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. [illegible] Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. [illegible] Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 1 4t

Miners' Exchange and Savings Bank,
AND SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE,
ADJOINING WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS OFFICE,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
DR. A. S. WRIGHT, AGENT.
ALL MONEYS left at the Bank will bear an Interest of one and a half per cent. per month, and be available at [illegible]
GOLD DUST left to be assayed at the Office will be returned within [illegible] hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered.
GOLD DUST received on Special Deposit free of Charge, and Bank Checks given for the same, or [illegible] drafts, and carry a [illegible] to the Assay Office [illegible] ounce of Gold.
GOLD DUST received for Coinage, or Refining Bars of Exchange drawn on the East, at [illegible] 1 4t

Wholesale Saddlery Warehouse.
J. C. JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Harness, [illegible] & Saddlery, No. 130 [illegible] Washington, [illegible] San Francisco.
[illegible] a new and extensive assortment for the [illegible] the trade, to which [illegible] being [illegible] for sale.
As we purchase goods direct from our own factory in the East, we are [illegible] of being able to sell [illegible]
Now on hand a full assortment of [illegible]
Carriage Harness, [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
Carriage [illegible]
[illegible] do [illegible]
Carriage [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Harness Leather [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] 1 4t

Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
Cl[illegible] [illegible]

From Harper's Magazine.

THE HERO OF LAKE ERIE.

BY HENRY T. TUCKERMAN.

On a green knoll, in yonder field of graves,
Where the rank grass o'er mound and tablet waves,
A granite shaft allures the vagrant eye
To where the ashes of a hero lie.
This briny air, in its perennial sweep,
Nerved his young frame to conquer on the deep;
Around these shores, a boy, with sportive ease,
He trimmed his shallop to the wayward breeze;
A fearless athlete, in his summer play,
He clove the surf of this unrivalled bay;
Trod the lone cliff, where storm-lashed billows roll,
To see the rocks their baffled rage control,
Or watch their serried ranks majestic pour
A ceaseless tribute on his native shore;
The snowy fringes on each leaping surge,
Like victors' wreaths, heroic purpose urge;
In their wild roar the deadly charge he hears,
Feels in their spray a grateful nation's tears;
The mellow sunset, whose emblazoned crest,
With purple radiance flushes all the west,
Like glory's banner, to his vision spread,
To guide the living, consecrate the dead!

His boyhood thus by winds and waves beguiled,
Here Nature cradled her intrepid child;
Won his clear gaze to scan the horizon wall,
His heart with ocean's heart to rise and fall,
His ear to drink the music of the gale,
His pulse to leap with the careering sail,
His brow the landscape's open look to wear,
His eye to freshen in this crystal air;
Braced by her rigors, melted by her smile,
She reared the hero of her peerless isle.

Then went he forth—not like a knight of old,
Armed at all points, with veterans enrolled,
But in the strength of a devoted will,
A martyr's patience and a patriot's skill:
No fleet was his whose guns and pennons bore
The tested might of conquests won of yore;
The trees whose shadow played o'er Erie's wave
Were felled and launched—a rampart for the brave;
The oak that stretched its leafy branches there,
And dallied lightly with the autumn air,
One morn, a sturdy bulwark of the free,
Floated the empress of this inland sea!
No gray survivors of the battle's wreck
Manned the rude ports of her unpolished deck;
Destined to grapple with a practised foe,
The will to fight is all her champions know.

Sublime the pause when down the gleaming tide,
The virgin galleys to the conflict glide;
The very wind, as if in awe or grief,
Scarce wakes a ripple, or disturbs a leaf,
The lighted brand, the piles of iron hail,
The boatswain's whistle and the fluttering sail,
The thick-strewn sand beneath their noiseless tread,
To drink the gallant blood as yet unshed,
The long-drawn breath, the glance of mutual cheer,
Eager with hope, oblivious of fear,
Valor's stern mood, affection's pensive sigh,
Alone declare relentless havoc nigh.
Behold her chieftain's glad, prophetic smile.
As a new banner he unrolls the while.
Hear the gay shout of his elated crew
When the dear watchword hovers to their view,
And Lawrence, silent in the arms of death,
Bequeaths defiance with his latest breath.*

Why to one point turns every graceful prow?
What scares the eagle frow his lonely bough?
A bugle note far through the welkin rings,
From ship to ship its airy challenge flings;
Then round each bull the murky war-clouds loom,
Her lightnings glare, her sullen thunders boom;
Peal follows peal, and with each lurid flash,
The tall masts quiver, and the bulwarks crash;
The shrouds hang loose, the decks are wet with gore,
And dying shrieks resound along the shore.
As fall the bleeding victims, one by one,
Their messmates rally to the smoking gun,
As the maimed forms are sadly borne away,
From the fierce carnage of that murderous fray,
A fitful joy lights up each drooping eye
To see the starry banner floating high,
Or mark their unbarmed leader's dauntless air,
(His life enfolded in his loved one's prayer.)†
Pity and high resolve his bosom rend,
'Not o'er my head shall that bright flag descend!'
With brief monition from the hulk he springs,
To a fresh deck his rapid transit wings,
Back to the strife exultant shapes his way,
Again to test the fortunes of the day.

As bears the noble consort slowly down,
Portentous now her teeming cannon frown;
List to the volleys that incessant break
The ancient silence of that border lake!
As lifts the smoke, what tongue can fitly tell
The transports which those manly bosoms swell,
When Britain's ensign down the reeling mast
Sinks to proclaim the desperate struggle past?
Electric cheers along the shattered fleet,
With rapturous hail, her youthful hero greet;
Meek in his triumph as in danger calm,
With reverent hand he takes the victor's palm
His wreath of conquest on Faith's altar lays,‡
To his brave comrades yields the meed of praise;
With mercy's balm allays the captive's woe,
And wrings oblation from his vanquished foe?

While Erie's currents lave her winding shore
Or down the crags a rushing torrent pour,
While floats Columbia's standard to the breeze,
No blight shall with laurels such as these!

* Just before the action, a flag, with the motto—"Don't give up the ship!" was hoisted.

† Perry said, after his miraculous escape, that he owed his life to his wife's prayers.

‡ "It has pleased the Almighty to grant to the arms of the United States a signal victory," &c.—PERRY'S DISPATCH.

THE mind of the greatest man in the world is not so independent but that he may be subject to being troubled by the least jumble which is made around him—it need not be the noise of a cannon to disturb his thoughts; it need only be the noise of a weather-cock or pulley.—*Pascal.*

Trash.

WE commend the following article, which we have cut from an old paper, to those who never see any good in their fellow men:

The selfish and artful man will make use of this term, *trash*, to prejudice and undervalue the property and doings of another, who stands in his way, that he may thereby enhance his own. It matters not with him whom he injures, or to what extent, by his detractive insinuations. It is his purpose and his business to build himself up by pulling another down. Such an one, contrary to all fairness, contrary to reason and to law, will divert the stream from its natural course, and carry it away from his neighbor's lands, in order that he may, by the means, irrigate his own enclosures. Should he take a dislike to his neighbor's mastiff, he will cry "mad dog!" and raise a mob for the poor animal's destruction. These people sometimes also adopt the little word *fudge*, to effect their plans of deterioration; but not with the same application as when used by Mr. Burchill in the Vicar of Wakefield. Thus those that cry *trash* are, very often, a better exemplification of the term themselves, than whatever matter or thing they would decry by this special use of it. Such is that sort of trash which bears the human form, and "by their fruits ye shall know them." Junius says, in one of his letters, that whenever a Scotchman *smiles*, he "feels an involuntary emotion to guard himself against mischief." So, when any one, wishing to characterize the works of another, with affected wisdom, a shake of the head, and a distinctive emphasis, cries "TRASH!" does not suspicion reply, "take heed! there is something selfish in all this."

A certain widowed lady, wishing to purchase some hard wood, went to the market herself for that purpose, for she was not ashamed to do her own trading. As she stood examining a load of small-sized walnut, a woodmonger came up and inquired very significantly, "are you going to buy that are *trash?*" She replied that she was "thinking of it." "Well," said he, "before you trade, you'd better look at mine." So she went with him and viewed his load, composed of very handsome hornbeam. "There, woman," said he, "if you want a right down clever load of wood, there's the article; and I'll sell cheaper than any one on the stand; but if you want *trash*, then go and buy the other." Being a farmer's daughter, and acquainted with a wood-pile, she smoked the trick in a moment. "I will take the wood at your price, sir," said she, "but according to my custom, you must procure it to be sawed and split up fine, and I will pay when the work is done." Those who are acquainted with this kind of firewood, need not be told, that here was an end to the bargain.

Night-watch with a Dead Infant.

MOONEST thou thy bark, still voyager? Through those infant eyes, with a prophet's vision, sawest thou life's great battle-field, swarming with combatants? Fell upon thy ear the far-off din of its angry strife? Dropp'd thy head wearily on the bosom of the Sinless, fearful of earth's taint? Fluttered thy wing impotently 'gainst the bars of thy prison house, sweet bird of paradise?

God speed thy flight! No unerring sportsman shall ruffle thy spread pinions, or maim thy soaring wing. No sheltering nest had earth for thee, when the chill wind of sorrow might blow—no Garden of Eden, where the serpent lay coiled beneath the flowers—no Tree of Life, whose branches might have sheltered thee for aye!

Warm falls the sunshine on thy grassy pillow, sweet human blossom! Softly fall the night dews on the blue-eyed violet above thee! Side by side with thee are hearts that have long since ceased hoping or aching. There lies the betrothed maiden, in her unappropriated loveliness; the bride, with her head pillow'd on golden tresses, whose rare beauty even the great spoiler, seemed loth to touch; childhood, hut yesterday warm and rosy on its mother's breast; the gray haired pastor, gone to his reward; the youth of crisp'd locks and brow unfurrowed by care; the heart broken widow, the tearful orphan—all await with folded hands and closed eyes, alike with thee, the "Resurrection Morn." FANNY FERN.

A Future Great Man.

THE Wheeling Times mentions the arrival in that city of John Jacques, an orphan boy, aged 15 years, from the State of New York, on his way to California, overland. He states that he reached Philadelphia, by stowing himself in a car on a freight train; and remained there two weeks, sleeping in the market houses and subsisting on offal given him by servants at the hotels. Finally a railroad conductor allowed him to ride on the platform of a car to Baltimore, where he staid for more than a month, serving as an errand boy and newspaper carrier, after which he proceeded on foot to Frederick, begging enough to eat from the farm houses on the road; here he engaged as ostler at a tavern, hut left in a week on the top of a buggy wagon for Harper's Ferry, where he accidentally picked up a five dollar bill, and took the cars for Cumberland; a gentleman there paid his way to Wheeling; at the latter place he is endeavoring to engage as a cabin boy on hoard of a steamboat for St. Louis, where he hopes to engage as herdsman or cattle driver to California. Persevering boy, that, and we predict that if years are spared to him he will make his mark upon the age.

NATURE, which has given us one organ for speaking, has given us two for hearing, that we may learn that it is better to hear than speak.

PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.

THE FORMER CELEBRITY OF THE PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS, and the unequalled success of their introduction in this State, would seem to preclude the necessity of any further effort on our part to draw attention thereto: but in view of the transitory nature of business in general in California, and the probability that some may have looked upon our establishment of an extensive and permanent manufacture of Plows here, in the face of such enormous importations and extravagant prices of material, as an impossibility—we believe it expedient to adopt this method of bringing it within the special notice of all concerned, that we are now manufacturing, and will have ready for this season's demand, three thousand of the most superior Plows ever made or used within this State.

We feel warranted in making this assertion, from the fact that all who used our Plows last season testify that they were superior: and we have studied so closely the immediate wants of our patrons from every section of the State, that we can now furnish Plows suitable to any particular kind of soil known in the State.

Our material has all been selected in the East by one of our firm, and imported by us directly from the manufacturers, which places it in our power to say confidently that nothing is lacking in quality, while we are enabled to make the plows at a cost greatly below that of last season, and are determined to sell at prices within the reach of every farmer who may wish to use the Peoria Premium Steel Plow.

It should be remembered that these plows will do double the work with half the team required in using the ordinary cast Plow; and that the work, when done, will be well done.

For particulars of prices, and descriptions of plows, we refer you to the subjoined card. The prices thereto detailed are those established at our factory, and the only alterations from them that we authorize our agents to make, is the addition of the cost of transportation to their places of business—thus placing the plows at every accessible point of the State for the exact price charged at the Factory, with the necessary expenses only added.

Farmers ordering our plows through mercantile houses here, would do well to write to us at the same time, if they would make sure of getting the right plow, for some are interested in representing that we are not making plows at all, while others will not sell our plows when they can get off a cast plow. We therefore recommend that orders should be sent to us directly, accompanied by an order upon your merchant for the amount, which you can always know by a reference to the card accompanying this circular.

On the 24th of June the interest of T. ADAMS in our business ceased, by the sale of his entire interest thereto to L. E. MORGAN. Aside from this, there has not, nor will there be, any alteration, as we have the same efficient and thoroughly practised hands in every department of our business.

E. L. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
T. ADAMS & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Battery streets.

☞ The following are the established prices for the **Peoria Premium Steel Plows**, at our Factory, and the only addition our Agents are authorized to make thereto, is the cost of transportation to their points of business:

SIZE.	DESCRIPTION.	FURROW.	PRICE.
No. 5	plain	10 in	$ 30
5½	"	12 in	$ 35
6	"	14 in	$ 40
7	"	16 in	$ 50
6	clipper or prairie	14 in	$ 60
16	" "	16 in	$ 70
18	" "	18 in	$ 85
20	" "	20 in	$100
22	" "	22 in	$110
24	" "	24 in	$125
26	" "	26 in	$150
30	" "	30 in	$175
40	" "	40 in	$225
Subsoil Plows			$40
Cultivators			$25

[For the addition of wheel and axle to any of the above clipper Plows, an additional charge of $30.]

L. E. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
1 T. ADAMS & CO.

GEMS FOR THE PARLOR AND GEMS FOR THE GARDEN.

THE choicest Hyacinths, Tulips, Jonquils, etc., for the parlor and garden.
Also—New and rare Flower Seeds and Plants;
Small ornamental Plants for borders.
Osage Orange Plants, for GARDEN HEDGES, one of the safest and most ornamental hedges known.
Just received at WARREN & SON'S
1 Exhibition Hall.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workmanlike manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
1 Near the Oriental.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-3t

CRESCENT CITY HOTEL,

And General Stage Office for all parts,

J street, between Third and Fourth,

The proprietress feels grateful for the increased patronage extended to THIS LONG ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

The Location is well known as the most central in the city.

The Table, which is under the management of one of the best caterers in the country, is served in a manner unsurpassed.

The Sleeping Apartments are well ventilated, and supplied with clean beds and linen.

STAGES for all the interior towns leave every morning.
1-4t MRS. JANE COFFIN.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.

Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

Will sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 1-tf

10,000 FRUIT TREES,

Grape Vines, Fig Trees, Raspberry and Current.

WE invite all who intend planting Trees and Vines to call on us before they make their purchases, as we can offer them many advantages that cannot be found elsewhere. Our collections, we know, are the most extensive, and the quality the best that can be had. We therefore invite all to call on us: we can show them, in our Exhibition Rooms, the samples of the actual fruit they produce. WARREN & SON,

Nurserymen and Seedsmen,
Musical Hall Buildings, San Francisco,
and 15 J street, Sacramento.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale, always open at their office.

WARREN & SON'S HORTICULTURAL MUSEUM AND HALL OF SCIENCE.

THE subscribers take pleasure in announcing to their friends and patrons that they open their Hall as a Museum of Horticulture and Natural Sciences. Having now completed our arrangements in Europe and in this country, we are enabled to offer to the patrons of this establishment (the first of the kind in California) everything desirable connected with the science of **Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.**

Connected with this establishment will be Nurseries, Gardens, Fruit Orchards, Graperies, and Greenhouses of the Proprietors; and therefore the patrons can be assured that it is much better for them to send their orders to first hands than to those who collect here and there, at auction and elsewhere, where there can be no certainty of the genuineness of what they buy.

The Nurseries will be extensive, containing several hundred thousand trees grown under the eye of the proprietors. The Fruit Garden will contain the choicest Fruits known in Europe and America.

The Museum will contain specimens of Fruit in Wax, rare and curious specimens of everything else in nature, both in wax and in a dried state; Oil Paintings, Drawings and Paintings of Fruits, Flowers, &c., together with specimens in Natural History, Books on Agriculture, Horticulture and Botany; Garden implements of all descriptions and of the most approved patterns.

SEEDS.—A large and superior assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, comprising all the new and rare varieties. Field and Grass Seeds of warranted quality, wholesale and retail. The Seeds sold at this establishment will be warranted pure and genuine, true to their name and preserved in a proper manner. Dealers will receive a liberal discount.

Boxes of Seeds for exportation at $5 and upwards, so packed that they may be safely transported to any part of the world.

Packages of Flower Seeds, containing twenty varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, neatly packed in boxes, from $3 to $20.

☞ Separate Catalogues of Fruit and Forest Trees; Vines, Shrubs, Evergreens, Bulbs, Roses and Greenhouse Plants; Garden and Agricultural Seeds, may be had on application.

WARREN & SON,
NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS,
1-tf Musical Hall Building, Bush st, San Francisco.

SPECIMENS OF AGRICULTURE.

WE desire to call the attention of the Cultivators of the Soil, to the importance of Exhibiting such specimens as they may grow of every variety of GRAIN, GRASS, FRUIT and VEGETABLE—we mean all fine or extra specimens.

They will observe that "Our Hall" is now opened Free—and we shall make it a point to call public attention to every specimen and give all publicity to them that they merit.

In the Hall farmers will find all the most valuable Agricultural and Scientific Papers and Periodicals, and they are ever ready for their use and open to those who feel an interest in them and especially to the *Press* and to scientific men and Societies. It will be our aim to furnish a place where all could spend a leisure hour profitably, and they can do so *Free*.

1 WARREN & SON.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street, Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Hops, Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Rose Water, Congress Water, Shaker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Seidlitz Powders, Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts, Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds), Osgood's Cologogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jones' Expectorant, Alterative Pills, Moffat's Bitters and Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Liniment,

Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,

Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.

Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,

CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.

☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 1-1m

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY.

Woman's Rights VINDICATED AND MAINTAINED.

WHEREAS, from the creation of the world, it was designed by the "Great First Cause" that

Womans's Rights and Privileges

should be co-equal to Man's; and whereas, she has been treated by many men in all ages, up to the present time, as an inferior being to themselves: Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. L. WINN, of

Winn's Fountain Head and Branch,

having expended large sums of money at the FOUNTAIN HEAD for the gratification of the appetites of Gentlemen, do recommend that Woman be hereafter allowed and provided with the facilities to enjoy all the privileges for which she was by Providence designed; and for this purpose I do hereby proclaim, that my

BRANCH,

Corner Montgomery and Washington streets,

shall be conducted with a view exclusively to the **Enjoyment and Comfort of Ladies**, and such Gentlemen as know and appreciate their worth.

At the earnest solicitation of many Ladies and Gentlemen, and agreeable to my promise some months since to enlarge the BRANCH, so as to accommodate the fast increasing patronage, I shall, in a few days, add Two Spacious Stores on Montgomery street, to the Original Branch, making the

MOST EXTENSIVE ICE CREAM

And Refreshment Establishments in California.

The day of opening will be duly announced through the medium of the Daily Press, so that all may witness what has been accomplished for the accommodation and comfort of "God's best gift to man." In the meantime, lots of Fun and Jollification may be enjoyed in reading the mottoes and feasting upon the luxuries to be enjoyed at

WINN'S FOUNTAIN HEAD,

78 and 80 Long Wharf, and Branch, corner Washington and Montgomery streets;

where Every Thing for the Holidays may be found, from Sugar Whistle to a Bride's Cake of half a ton.

1 M. L. WINN, Proprietor.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

IS PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE, ON BUSH STREET,
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JOHN F. MORSE, EDITOR.
J. L. L. F. WARREN, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less, per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

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And Journal of Useful Sciences.

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The Young Baron of Lieberach.

A great many years ago—some hundreds, for aught I know—there lived a proud and puissant baron, named Rudolph von Lieberach, in whom a great many of the virtues, and all the vices, of his race seemed combined. His life was passed in his castle, in a sort of semi-barbarous retirement, except when foreign wars called him abroad; and the sudden change from the bustle of the field then made him sombre and gloomy for many weeks at a time. In his youth he had spent much time abroad, and had for two years served in the armies of the Greek emperor, at Constantinople, in whose service he had won much honor, but little reward. While in the capital of the Eastern empire he had seen and loved the fair daughter of a certain Greek noble attached to the court, and when he proffered her his hand, her father and the emperor compelled her to accept it, because they feared to offend the rude Frank warrior, though she loved him not. But, alas, what a change for her!

About a mile from the city, a luxurious villa stood on the rising ground overlooking the Bosphorus. Spacious gardens stretched from the house to the shore, perfumed by the surrounding orange groves, and shaded by the citron and olive trees which overhang the calm water, as if longing to kiss it. A fountain played in the centre, and arbors, at every corner invited to ease and retirement, while the nightingale sang all day long in the branches overhead. The rarest plants and flowers of Europe and of Asia grew side by side, and in every sight and sound there were music and beauty. The interior of the house was in keeping with the garden. Gorgeous tapestry—couches radiant with gilding, and covered with the richest silks which Venetian enterprise brought from the mysterious East—busts of the ancient philosophers of Greece, and of the early martyrs of Christianity—piles of manuscripts richly illuminated, and written by cunning hands—small marble fountains to cool the hot winds from the desert—verandahs in which the inmates might sit at eventide to inhale the refreshing breezes from the water, and hear the barking of the dogs, the laughter of children, and the song of lovers from the farther shore,—met the eye on every side. Here the youth of Agatha Kale was passed. She was the only child of her father, and he was a widower. She had been carefully educated by an old priest, who had retained a large leaven of the ancient philosophy mingled with the doctrines of the Christian religion. Plato and Pythagoras had shared his attention with Paul and the early fathers. He had not fallen into any of the extravagancies or corruptions which time and foreign influence had mixed up in the bosom of the church. He had too much of the fine sentiment of the beautiful to let one gross thought pass between him and the objects of his love and adoration; but he had in him too much of the pride of philosophy to become a missionary or a martyr. He was a priest because it gave him opportunities of indulging his love of literary research, without coming in contact with any of the common cares and passions of life; but he had little of the ardor of devotion which reigned amongst the common people. He was in fact born out of his time, and spent many an hour in bitter regrets that it had not fallen to his lot to mingle in the solemn groups who a thousand years ago had sauntered in abstraction amidst the groves of the Academy. He undertook the task of Agatha's education with joy; it gave him an opportunity of moulding a human being after his own mental image—to reproduce his own thoughts and aspirations, and regrets in a mind to which everything was new. Teaching was not to him the wearisome drudgery which so many now regard it, but an art which Socrates had ennobled. Under his tuition Agatha grew up all he could wish her refined, speculative mind of reading, and prone to doubt, but holding to that she embraced with tenacity, and defending it with subtlety. She grew up a model of Greek beauty—that beauty which had lent inspiration to the chisel of Praxiteles and the pencil of Apelles, a thousand years before which Greece in its prime, and which then and ever since has been eventually reproduced as if it came to the soil, when "Young Greece" is there. The high arched head, the lofty forehead, the straight nose, the thin delicate lips, the energy in the lines of the mouth, the smouldering fire in the soft light of the dark eye, bridged over by brows black as ebony, the swan-like throat intersected by veins "like streams through fields of snow," the graceful, wavy outline of the figure, which had never known an hour of constraint, and the soft, white roundness of the arms, were all Greek. The priest Demetrius took care the intellect should be Greek too. Every evening, from the time when she reached her fifteenth year until her marriage, the old man tottered into the garden two or three hours before sunset; and, sitting in the arbour, with a volume of the Republic, or the Phædo open before them, they talked over the anticipated Christianity of Socrates, sweet-souled piety of Cimon, the patriotism of Epaminondas, and examined the fabrics of speculation which had in later years been built upon the Gospel, until the sun sank into the blue waves of the Ægean, and with his last rays turned the waters of the Hellespont into gold. During the last year they were together, their conversations assumed unconsciously a tone of sadness. Dire calamities were hanging over them. The Turks had come down from the mountains, fiery and fanatical, and threatened to beleaguer the imparial city, and extirpate the Christian faith. Strange rumors were abroad. The emperor held councils by night, and from these Agatha's father returned anxious and thoughtful. What if their dreams and happiness should end under the scimitar of the barbarian their faith in their own doctrines be rudely tested by torture and violence, and their names added to the long list of martyrs and confessors! From this time their conversations, as well as their thoughts, turned more upon themselves—upon the discipline of their own hearts—more upon their feelings and less upon opinions and doctrines. They were often sad and tearful, but oftener far, hopeful and courageous. The old priest had not lived so long a life, with great examples constantly before him, without being able to rise to the level of the heaviest misfortune or calamity; and the precepts availed so well, that at length, amidst the wars, rumors of wars, fears, and misgivings which agitated all hearts in the great city, the only spot where calmness reigned was the summer-house of the senator's garden.

Thus matters stood, when the sorrowful morning arrived on which she was arrayed in bridal dress, and stood before the altar to be united for life to the Latin knight. Demetrius married them. His snowy beard seemed to quiver on his chest and his voice faltered as he pronounced the church's blessing on their heads. His farewell was calm and solemn.

On that evening the bride and bridegroom were rowed on board the galley in the harbor, and Agatha, standing on the deck, saw the palaces and spires of Constantinople, and the vine-clad hills above it, slowly fade from her view for ever.

When the honeymoon was over, her life in her husband's castle became weary enough. He was not a man after her heart; their tastes were not congenial. The summer brought pleasant walks in the woods, and rambles along the banks of the neighboring stream, but neither summer nor winter brought back the sunny skies and loved friends amongst whom her youth had been passed. They had one son, born the second year after their marriage; and when he was but three years old his father died suddenly.

Time wore on. Agatha was becoming an old woman, and Hugo, her son, a young man. He had reached his nineteenth year; was skilled in the martial exercises of the Germans, and well taught in all the lore of the Greeks, generous to a fault, ardent in his love as in his hate fiery and proud. She died before he had attained his majority. When she was on her death-bed she called him to her side, and gave him a box, containing a small phial, informing him that it was the gift of a certain Jewish rabbi, whom she had once succored when pursued by a mob, and who on giving it, had told her that if the liquor contained were drunk by her or those nearest and dearest to her, when in their greatest earthly need or peril, a way of deliverance would be speedily pointed out to them. With a romantic trust in the marvelous which was quite in unison with the enthusiasm of her character, she had preserved it carefully, and never having been placed in such a position herself as in her opinion to call for its use she bequeathed it as a legacy to him she most loved, and to whose path most snares and dangers were likely to be. In some petty wars which followed he was driven from his ancestral homes and placed under the ban of the empire for making predatory incursions on the burghers of an adjacent town. For several days he found shelter in the cottage of a vassal, but at last finding it [illegible] and sallied forth to seek aid and refuge where he could the wise counsel even

After undergoing various toils and anxieties, and passing through sundry "hair-breadth escapes," he arrived in Paris, and for awhile, with characteristic thoughtlessness, abandoned himself to all the dissipations of that metropolis, which was then, as now, the gayest and most frivolous on earth. But his funds were soon exhausted. Those who at first smiled upon him, in deference to his birth and his romantic career, began to look on him coldly, or avoid him, and he was at last driven to cast about for some course of life that would afford him the means of subsistence. He was one evening musing mournfully in his lodgings upon his position and prospects, when he bethought himself of the phial, and coming to the conclusion that he could never be in greater straits than he was then, he drank of its contents. He instantly fell into a deep sleep—a sleep as deep as death—and saw a vision. He was walking, or dreamed he was walking, along a broad avenue bounded on each side by lawns of surpassing verdure. The gnarled oaks, green with the moss of a century, threw their broad branches across the path, and streaked it with shadow. A refreshing breeze sighed gently through the leaves, and played amongst his hair, and at a little distance a brook ran parallel with his course, and, though hidden from his view, murmured gently and musically in his ear. In the trees overhead birds of the rarest plumage sang in strains of more than earthly melody, without a single pause, and it seemed to his enraptured senses as if there was hope and courage in every note. A grateful perfume seemed to pervade the atmosphere. And far away in the long vista a bright lake appeared dancing in the sunshine, with waterfowl of snowy whiteness gliding gently and gracefully over its surface. He was enchanted. His blood coursed thickly through his veins; his heart throbbed with rapturous excitement. It seemed as if he could never grow tired of wandering here.

He walked on thus the greater part of the day, but to his astonishment he at last began to perceive that he was making no progress. The lake seemed still as far away as ever, the same trees grew by his side, the same brook murmured in his ear, and the same birds sang overhead. Little by little he found all those features of the scenery which had at first given him so much pleasure begin to pall upon his senses. The perfume seemed to sicken and enervate him; the voice of the birds sounded heavy and dull. He longed wearily for a mountain side with a clear prospect, a refreshing breeze, and where at least he would find the fruits of his labor in making some progress on his way, and meeting some change of scene. Pondering over the time he had lost, and the strange position in which he found himself he sat down upon a mossy stone by the wayside. Absorbed in reverie, a voice whispered in his ear clear as a trumpet, but he knew not from whence it came. The tone seemed to be his own but he had not opened his lips. In energetic accents but reproachfully, reprovingly, and persuadingly, it seemed to say:

"Thou art treading in a perilous path. Delights are on either side of thee, but danger and destruction are ever in front. Turn boldly to the right pass through the wood follow the road that leads up yon hill, and at the top thou shalt find rest and peace."

Rising in obedience to a sudden impulse, he pushed boldly forward in the direction which had been indicated to him. He soon found himself in the highway. Great numbers of men were travelling along the same road. Some were strong, vigorous and hardy—a flush of hope courage and ardor in their cheeks and their eyes ever looking upwards. Others seemed faint and weary, as if they were unused to the work, and to [illegible] feebly seemed ever prone to [illegible] and rest, and think no more of ascending. And [illegible] at every step were the prostrate forms of those who had fainted and perished with the sight of expectation of their hope and ready vigor to every man. Some appeared to have sunk [illegible] after a long struggle and had left only [illegible] in the dust; and [illegible] the owl of the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] seemed to have fallen asleep [illegible] terrible wrecks [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] a few [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Agricultural Lectures.

We know our readers will be gratified and interested in the publication of the several lectures which have been delivered in Musical Hall, under the auspices of the Agricultural Exhibition, to aid in the developement of the resources of our country. The lectures were kindly and generously volunteered by the gentlemen, the hall was open free to all, and the attendance was most gratifying on each occasion. We know great good has resulted from them, and a wider and deeper interest has been infused throughout the community by them.

These able lectures will be presented in the ourse in which they were delivered, and under the corrections of those who delivered them. They should be read by every cultivator of the State, and every friend of its best interests.

FIRST PUBLIC LECTURE,

BY DR. HENRY GIBBONS,

Delivered at Musical Hall, Oct. 13, 1853.

It is a blessed age in which we live. The chief labor of man is not, as of old, to sunder and destroy; but rather to build, and unite and bind together. Nation to nation is linked by golden ties, stronger to their shame, be it said, than the ties of Christianity: but let us hope not to remain so forever. State to State, city to city, are chained by bands of iron on the earth, and magic wires above. That oceans separate continents—as the school book used to teach—is no longer true. The interests of the human family are becoming one and universal—union is the watchword! Some who have learned but the first lesson, restrict their views to party or section; others can embrace half a continent in their prayers and labors; while others, treading in the footsteps of the glorious missionary of Bethlehem, and limiting *their* vision by no horizon, acknowledge the universal brotherhood, and aim to gather into their union the entire heritage of God.

Science and art have joined hands and become helpmates. Not a department of human pursuit, intellectual or mechanical, but receives rich benefits from other departments: all are linked together in a system of harmonious co-operation and mutual dependance. The hand helps the head and the head the hand. That any one branch of art or knowledge should stand or progress alone, is impossible. It must give aid to others and receive aid from them in return. It is the tendeucy of the age to establish a union of arts and sciences, as well as a union of nations.

It is late in the day to ask the question, "what have the population of a city to do with agriculture? What has the merchant to do with the construction of a plough? What the physician with the culture of wheat? the lawyer with potatoes? the reverend divine with oxen?" It is late in the day for the farmer to enquire what his occupation has to do with books; what relation the tillage of the earth has to chemistry, or to mineralogy, or to geology. It is late in the day to attempt to cover up ignorance of everything outside of the counting house, the shop or the stable, by the stale cant of minding one's own business. The fact is, people who mind their own business are the most useless animals in the world, ignorant, selfish, heartless, soulless. If all men and women could be compelled to mind their own business, or in other words to keep within their own "appropriate sphere," there would be an end of progress; the world would come to a stand still, and the glories of our progressive age would be tarnished and effaced. When, in the history of the world, was there ever a race so determined to attend to other peoples' business, as well as their own; so obstinately resolved to be cramped up in no particular sphere, as the race that inhabits the land of Washington and of Franklin? What barriers do they acknowledge in morals or in geography? what scheme of reform is beyond their efforts? what portion of the earth's surface beyond their ambition? To use a term as expressive as it is inelegant, they are a generation of *squatters;* some under the banner of moral reform, squatting on every moral field, and contending for what they deem right, and truth, and justice, regardless of consequences. Others, under the stars and stripes, and with "manifest destiny" for their watchword squatting on every spot of soil, the occupants of which are too feeble or too lazy to defend it.

Declaim as we please against extravagance, and ultraism, and fanaticism, the truth is ultraists and fanatics are the very salt of the earth. They stir up the moral and political elements and purify the atmosphere. An old farmer once said to me at the close of a lecture on a moral theme, that he at first thought the lecturer went too far; but on second thought had changed his mind. "Because," he added, "in driving my team up a hill, it is necessary to drive the lead horses beyond the top, or the wagon don't reach it. So, if some of your lead horses, don't go beyond the right point, or the passengers who wait to be carried will never get there." The simile is a sound one. It is true in morals and politics. We give ourselves needless alarm at what we deem bold and extravagant doctrines. Even these have their use, and those who preach them may not break their necks. The matron of the poultry yard, who has hatched a brood of ducklings, supposing them to be her own legitimate offspring, is terribly frightened to see them rush into the water pond. She is a true conservative, a genuine old fogy, in agonies at the daring of radicalism.

The attempt to circumscribe the range of human thought and action by appropriate spheres will ever prove futile. Many of those who would thus impose restrictions, themselves desire a wider range in another direction; while those again who make the most noise on the subject neither attend properly to their own nor to any other sphere. It is common to advise women who are found abroad talking about their rights, to go home and darn their husband's stockings. I am not certain but that the stockings of such husbands are mostly better darned than those of their censorious advisers.

An eminent physician once made the remark to me, that he expected a change of weather when the moon should change. On asking his reason for the opinion, he had no argument to give, but simply took it for granted because such was the general impression—adding that he left all such questions to astronomers and others, and never bothered his head about subjects foreign to his profession. Now it happened that this gentleman did bother his head about sundry things foreign to his profession. He was a good "whip," and drove a pair of splendid horses. Half the time he had devoted to his stable would have revealed to him all the known secrets of meteorology. He also bothered his head very materially with wine and could expatiate eloquently on the flavor of Santerne and Heidsick. Half the time spent over the wine cup would have given him an insight into the sublime mysteries of astronomy, with much less "botheration" to his head.

Such remarks however, though intended to impress the hearer with the exclusive devotion of the individual to his calling are in reality but ingenious apologies for ignorance on subjects really connected with his profession. The influence of the Moon on disease, is truly an interesting theme, and cannot be investigated without reference to its reputed influence on the weather.

I knew a young lady who exhibited in her person the very perfection of the system of minding one's own business. She had spent all her life at school; could talk French and Spanish, and almost Latin; could pass her fingers over the keys of the piano with invisible celerity; could waltz irresistibly—in short, could do everything required by a fashionable education and nothing more. Having observed the frequent and by no means disagreeable association of lamb and peas on the dinner table, this most accomplished young lady inquired with infinite simplicity, what part of the lamb peas were taken from? Poor girl! she had wandered for once beyond her appropriate sphere.

In all departments of human pursuit, people who coop themselves up in the limited sphere of their calling, are fools out of that sphere and never folly wise in it. How is it possible that men should dwell on this noble planet of ours surrounded with all its beauties and glories and mysteries—and fill up the measure of life on such a stage with eyes turned away from surrounding objects and thoughts cramped into one narrow channel—how is it possible that they should do this without stunting their growth and falling short of the stature of manhood? Did God make man in his own image that he should shut out the effulgent light of heaven from his soul, till his eyes, like those of the moping owl, fit him only to prowl about the hen-roosts of traffic for a livelihood? "*Auri sacra fames!*"—inordinate and accursed thirst for gold! How has it debased the human character, thwarted human destiny, dragged down man from heaven, enslaved and brutalized the immortal mind!

Exhibitions like that now on the carpet are admirably adapted to impress a people with the identity of their varied interests, and to turn the tide of gifts aside from narrow and selfish channels. Especially is this the bearing of the series of lectures devised by the enterprising and enthusiastic proprietor. There is great need in California of all such appliances. Whatever diverts attention from the sensuous to the intellectual—whatever exhumes the mind for an hour from the mountain heap of day books, ledgers, and invoices, beneath which it is entombed—is a great public good, and its author is most undoubtedly a public benefactor.

The modesty of the American people has never deterred them from enjoying and expressing a high opinion of themselves and their country. In leaving their former homes, the immigrants to California brought with them an ample supply of the spirit of boasting. If I should say that the most adventurous, enterprising, and intelligent race of men under heaven, have commissioned the most adventurous, enterprising and intelligent of their number to colonize this western empire, and develope its unbounded resources, my audience will perceive nothing new or incredible in the declaration. There is, in the recent settlers of this land, a degree of intellectual and moral power not to be found in the same amount of population elsewhere on God's footstool.

But to what uses has this young Hercules applied his strength? What have the people of California done with the ten talents committed to their care? Alas! have they not buried them in the earth! Are not the mass at this moment grovelling spiritually as they are physically in the soil? How many lift their thoughts above the dust? How many wash their hands of toil to turn the pages of the Book of Knowledge? The theme is not likely to be popular. Men are not fond of being told their faults. Gratuitous counsel particularly is unpalatable. But the physician who would cure disease must first detect and expose it. As a member of this community, my destiny and that of those dearest to me on earth, interwoven with its interests, I offer no apology for plainness of speech on this subject. On the contrary, silence and concealment would require an apology.

Who, in California, reads a useful book? What proportion of our population rise above the desultory columns of the daily press, or the trashy works of fiction which infest the land, creeping like the lice of Egypt, even into the dough troughs; or at best the "Monthlies," which contain as much substantial nutriment for the mind as whipt syllabub for the body.

In the infant state of society, a few years ago, there was some excuse for such habits. The opportunities of improvement were wanting. The ameliorating influences of female society were wanting. The blessed atmosphere of home, the sterling enjoyments of domestic life were wanting. There was no place of rest for the weary spirit—no house of refuge for the troubled soul. No wonder then that men looked downward rather than upward. No wonder then that the few moments spared from the greedy pursuit of gain were spent in amusement and dissipation. No wonder that men of intellect and vigor should acquire habits of mental inertia, and bury their souls in a living tomb.

But that day has gone by. Our wives and our children are here, and we have the luxtures of home around us. Is it not time for us to change our habits—time that our substantial and influential men, parents especially, should find some other employment for their hours of leisure than the theatre and the billiard-room—not to mention worse places?—time that they should add to their stores of knowledge and to their vigor of intellect, instead of forgetting what they once learned, and suffering their energies to perish by neglect?—time that they should present a different example to their offspring, and surround the rising generation with better influences?

Early in the present year, a number of citizens, impressed with the necessity of making some provision for the intellectual and moral improvement of our young men, established the Mercantile Library Association. It was ushered into active existence under flattering auspices, and has been sustained thus far with much diffiienty, owing to the utter indifference of the great mass of our population. Even the small pittance required to keep open a commodious reading room with an excellent and rapidly increasing library, is paid grudgingly by many. The rooms of this institution form a comfortable and quiet home, well supplied with books and newspapers—the only establishment of the kind in California. Here you will find, in the evenings a few individuals availing themselves of its benefits—sometimes as many as half a score, out of a population of 49,000 souls. Where are the merchants, the tradesmen, the professional and business men of San Francisco to be found? They are in the play-house, in the billiard and bowling saloons, in the groggeries. Alas, for the tastes of our people! "Where the carrion is, there will the eagles be gathered together.

We have another institution, recently formed, and now struggling for existence—the California Academy of Natural Sciences, of which our enterprising and industrious citizens know less than they do of the literary institutions of Japan. I regard the Societies that I have named as of higher importance to the vital interests of this community than the great Pacific Railroad, or any other scheme of a mercantile and financial character. They are schools for the young—to feed the mind and strengthen the intellect—to make of our children men and women, who will do honor to the name of California; to divert from base and sensual pursuits to the exalted and ennobling culture of the rational faculties. It is the duty of every lover of his country, every friend of man, to give not only his good wishes but a hearty and practical aid and comfort to all such associations.

The reputation of our city and the State, the moral welfare of the population, the interests of the rising generation demand that such institutions should receive the good wishes and the practical aid of every citizen. The great object now is to divert men from sordid and sensual pursuits, and to induce them to look around with observing eyes, and to think. A habit of observation and reflection leads to perpetual enjoyment and to elevation of character. Exhibitions of the products of the farm, the garden, and the orchard, such as will be found in the adjoining Hall, tend to these results; especially the plan of public lectures associated with the Exhibition by the proprietors. But I will turn abruptly from this sermonizing, which, unfortunately, is not heard by those who most need it, and take up the remainder of my time with reference to some of the prominent features of the exhibition.

On entering the Hall you are struck with the tasteful decorations and paintings on the walls, and the profuse display of flowering plants, many of which are rare and beautiful. Prominent on the tables are enormous squashes, the largest weighing 121 pounds; onions that might bring tears of delight to the eye of a native of Wethersfield, weighing four pounds, and measuring from 20 to 23 inches in circumference; beets, 36, 40, and even 51 pounds—several of the long variety, some of which measure two feet eight inches, to which another foot may be added for the missing extremity, which appears to have been pulled through by the antipodes; sweet potatoes from San Jose, a foot and upwards in length; carrots, 5, 8, and 10 pounds in weight, and turnips and cabbages raised to order, of any size called for. The most striking feature of the Vegetable Department is the potato, specimens of which, weighing four pounds and measuring a foot or more in length, have been sent from all directions—San Jose, Santa Cruz, Alameda, Oakland, etc. Three years ago, when I landed here, it was a question whether California would ever produce a good crop of potatoes; now the soil is full of them, and thousands of bushels will rot in the earth, not worth the digging; even in Contra Costa almost at the door of this great market, the farmer will give half his crop to the laborer who gathers it. The productiveness is almost incredible. Twelve bushels are exhibited, weight 700 pounds; the product of three potatoes, grown at San Jose. It is a remarkable fact, that these large potatoes are always perfectly sound, and of excellent quality. I have heard of only two or three hollow potatoes in California. It is also remarkable that this vegetable requires no cultivation. Only plant the seed, without manure, and the work is done. Not a hoe or a plough enters the field till the crop is gathered. Weeds do not interfere, because the dry weather, which is really a blessing in this respect, prevents the germination of the seeds on the surface. There have been instances of the native farmers ploughing up their entire crop and replanting, because of rains falling after the first planting, and starting the weeds. It was cheaper to replant than to till.

In the vicinity of Santa Cruz and elsewhere, the potato has been attacked by a coleopterous insect, which burrows in the eyes and perforates the tuber in all directions. The Academy of Natural Science of this city have anticipated the exigencies of the farmer in regard to the ominous pest, by making it the subject of investigation, with a view to a remedy. The ends of the potato which project from the ground are first affected; and it is quite probable that if the plants were hilled, in the Atlantic fashion, the roots would be protected from the evil. I am not aware that the potato rot has made its appearance on this coast.

Ten or twelve varieties of wheat are exhibited, the growth of California and Oregon, some of which have produced sixty to seventy bushels an acre; weight 62 to 65 lbs. per bushel. The productiveness of barley is extraordinary. A specimen is exhibited from a crop of one hundred and forty-nine bushels to the acre—the evidence being above dispute. Stalks of Indian corn fourteen feet high, ten feet to the ears, from San Jose; ears from a crop of one hundred bushels to the acre; luxuriant specimens also from Alameda, directly across the Bay. Whether this crop can be made a profitable crop in California, remains to be proved. The cool nights which characterize the climate of the entire country, are unfavorable to its maturation.

Oats are exhibited 9 feet 4 inches high, and one specimen 10 feet 7 inches. Stalks of this grain were shown by the ardent and ill-fated Shelton, at his exhibition two years ago, 13 feet in height.

The specimens of flour are very interesting, both for quality and the beauty of the packages, showing perfection in this important branch of manufacture, which sprang up but yesterday. Specimens are shown manufactured in various quarters of the State, equal in whiteness and quality to the celebrated brands of Gallego and Haxall, as I know from actual trial.

Among the fruits are an abundance of grapes in superb clusters, a common weight of which is 5 to 6 pounds; delicious pears, many of which exceed one pound, a cluster of four on a stem weighing 7 pounds from that garden spot, San Jose; Pound or Bell pears, the largest weighing two pounds; Washington pears from Los Angeles, of uncommon size and beauty; apples from Oregon and California, one of which is 12 inches in circumference; three apples from a single graft a year old, from San Jose; Pearmains and Seek-no-further, from Capt. Morgan's, the trees planted last year, and growing directly on the coast, a few miles north of the Heads, in a sunny nook, backed by high hills to the leeward. This locality produces a spontaneous growth of the superb "Humboldt Raspberry," the fruit of which is three inches in circumference. It is highly worthy of cultivation, though in its native localities it is not a full bearer, and the berry is rather acid and destitute of the rich flavor of the Antwerp and other cultivated species. The plant grows abundantly in rich and moist situations on the coast to the northware.

There are exhibited some luxuriant specimens of a noxious weed called Tobacco, raised in Sacramento Valley, by a gentleman who is about to engage in its cultivation. The only decent use of this plant is to kill vermin, though men with perverted appetites often cram it into their mouth and nose. You will observe also a quantity of mustard seed, weighing five and a half ounces, the product of two plants, each plant producing, by careful computation, an increase of one hundred and five thousand. With the exception of tobacco, the mustard causes more annoyance than any other weed in California. It grows in complete forests, so high as to overtop one's head when riding on a horse. It frequently takes possession of a field and ruins the crop, the stem growing six inches in circumference and effectually defying the scythe or sickle. The seeds remain in the soil and continue to germinate for many years.

Of embroidery and needle-work, there are specimens not to be surpassed in richness and elegance. The wax fruit and shell work also possess extraordinary merit. But I cannot pretend to enumerate even the most prominent articles of the Exhibition. To appreciate them you must use your own eyes. I must not, however, conclude without calling your attention to the collections of Algæ, or sea-weeds, prepared by Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Boston, of Monterey. It is only within a few years that productions of this class have been closely studied by naturalists. The specimens are arranged with exceeding taste, and you will be surprised to observe from thtse collections what an elegant and diversified flora "the dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear." They are to be found on the sea shores at low tide, and

they possess a beauty and variety of color, and a delicacy of structure which might well compensate a collector, even without regard to their scientific relations. We need a sprinkling through the State of such ladies as Mrs. Boston and Mrs. Williams, to revolutionize society and to give an intellectual and scientific complexion to our population. What a blessing it would be to California if but *a few* of our young ladies would read the Book of Nature instead of the Book of Fashion—would substitute botany for bracelets and jewelry—would cultivate their brains as much as their curls!

For the California Farmer.

"How is business?" This is the question asked and answered a thousand times every day, among our merchants and business men, and the invariable reply is—"dull! dull! dull!" and so we suppose it is; but what is to be done to bring about a different state of things? Shall we give up in despair, place our hands in our pockets and do nothing; or shall we rather meet the cresis manfully, hoping that as the approach of day is immediately preceded by the most intense darkness of the night, so the glimmerings of the dawn upon our mercantile horizon may soon be expected to appear.

We will briefly enquire into the causes which have brought about this unpleasant position of affairs, and if we can discover that cause, our next inquiry should be for the means of accomplishing the desired relief, and if it is found that errors in judgment or in action have not been the great mainspring of all the stringency which has been felt during the present season, then we may look to Providence for the cause, and trust alone to a kind all-seeing and omnipotent power to avert the ruin with which we are threatened.

Let us look back for a moment at the earlier stages of California trade. There was a time, and that not many years since, when the possession of property of any description, in ever so small a quantity, placed the owner in a position of indisputable independence, when the wish to sell was father to the act of selling, and the dust, the shining glittering dust came down in clouds to fill the hands of him who had, while at the same time he who had not, was never refused a liberal discount at the "bank of earth." Those were the golden days of business; every man was ready to buy, and the only impediment in the way was the lack of goods to be sold.

Gradually this state of things has passed away, the balances of trade have approached an equilibrium, till at the present time we have as much difficulty in selling as we formerly had in buying, with this difference, that whereas before, we were unable to find the merchandise, now the markets are glutted with every kind, and the difficulty is to find the buyer, and soon we shall be on an equality in this respect with the cities of the Eastern States.

One great instrument in bringing about the super-abundance of merchandise in this market has been the introduction of the vast numbers of large clipper ships, which have been built for this trade alone. These floating storehouses carrying from sixteen to twenty-six, and even thirty-six hundred tons of freight, have for the last two years been pouring upon us their enormous cargoes, at a rate entirely disproportionate to the wants or demands of our community, affording as they do, a ready means for the speculators and adventurers, who, each one hoping to outstrip the other and bring his goods first to market, have shipped, without reflection or judgment, to the great manifest injury of the legitimate merchant.

Another and most important cause of "hard times," has been found in "the iniquitous practices of parties at home, who have been in the habit of duplicating *on their own account*, in quick ships, the orders of the California correspondents, to whom they ship the same in much slower vessels, thus enabling themselves to profit by the demand for the articles shipped, and supplying that demand previous to the arrival of the original invoice, which on arrival finds a market fully stocked, and is sold at ruinous rates, or stored at great expense by the merchant, who should have enjoyed the advantage of his shrewdness and foresight in ordering the article at the proper time.

The dryness of our winter is preventing the miners from sending us the gold from the mines, and large exportations of coin have been made, thus reducing the circulating medium in the State. These, with other causes of a local or accidental nature, have for some time past been operating to produce a tightness in the money market and consequent dullness of trade. But let us not despair; we have seen more calamitous times than the present, and have out-lived them, and can do so again, and California will yet shine forth in glory an example to the world of human energy and indomitable endurance.

"Do nothing desperate, the darkest day—
Live till to-morrow—will have passed away."

* * *

The Grass Valley Telegraph says: "There will be seen within a radius of ten miles of Grass Valley, several thousand acres of cereal grains this fall and winter, a large proportion of which will be wheat—the first effort of the cultivation of that grain in this portion of the mountains, so far as we know."

The case of Silvester vs. Patterson, which attracted so much attention, some months ago, was finally submitted to H. Clay Monk, Esq., as arbitrator, who awarded the plaintiff damages to the amount of $1,000, and saved the defendant Capt. Patterson, with the costs, amounting to near $2,000.

California Legislature.

We publish the Legislative Committees in order to furnish data to those who may desire to know the several Committees should questions of interest arise requiring that knowledge; also the other proceedings of importance.

On Tuesday, Jan. 3, the Senate was duly organized by the choice of the following officers:

Secretary—John V. Lind, of Calaveras.
Ass't Sec'y—John H. Stewart, of El Dorado.
Sergeant-at-Arms—W. H. Harney, of Tulare.
Doorkeeper—E. C. Dowdigan, of Tuolumne.
Engrossing Clerk—J. C. Tucker, of Sacramento.
Enrolling Clark—Henry St. Clair, of Placer.

On motion, the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge was requested to officiate as Chaplain during the session.

On Wednesday, Jan. 4, in the Senate, a communication was received from the Lieut. Governor, appointing the following Porters and Pages, which were confirmed:

Pages—Jacob Henline, and Owen Mitchell.
Porters—Robt. Mastre, Christopher Hanleman, and Havid Hoge.

The Annual Message of the Governor was received, and 4000 copies ordered printed in English, and 500 in the Spanish language.

On Thursday, Jan. 5, the following standing committees were appointed:

Claims.—Walkup, Catlin, Lent.
Finance.—Sprague, Keene, Hager, Crenshaw.
Judiciary.—Hager, Sprague, Hall, Crabb, Smith, Coffroth, Bryan and Whiting.
Elections.—Stebbins, Mahony, Crabb.
Public Lands.—Keene, Hager, Coffroth, McGarry, Kurtz.
Commerce and Navigation.—Lent, Stebbins, Catlin, Moore and McFarland.
Public Expenditures.—Lyons, Hook, Sawyer, Mahoney and McGarry.
Federal Relations.—Coffroth, Tuttle and Bryan.
State Hospitals.—Kendall, Keene, Mahony, Hudspeth and Peck.
Mines and Mining Interests.—Gardiner, Walkup, Lyons, Coffroth, Hook, Peck and Livermore.
Indian Affairs.—Bryan, De la Guerre, McGarry, Wade and Hall.
State Prison and Public Buildings.—Whiting, Kendall, Walkup, Crabb and Moore.
Education.—McFarland, De la Guerre and Bryan.
State Library.—May, Lent and Sawyer.
Counties and County Boundaries.—Leake, Livermore and Gardner.
Corporations.—Crenshaw, Hager, May, Wade and Bryan.
Agriculture, Missions and Mission Lands.—De la Guerre, Grewell, Kurtz, Whiting and Kendall.
Public Printing.—Moore, Crenshaw and Walkup.
Roads and Highways.—Colby, Smith and Stebbins.
Contingent Expenses.—Hudspeth, Colby and Tuttle.
Military Affairs.—Hall, Whiting, Wade and Mahony.
Engrossed Bills.—Tuttle, Lyons, Sawyer, Lent, Kendall and Leake.
Enrolled Bills.—Smith, Sprague, Crenshaw, Moore, May and Peck.
Vice and Immorality.—Hook, Colby, Grewell, Kurtz and Lyons.
Mileage.—Livermore Wade and Sawyer.

A message was received from the Governor on Friday, nominating Chas. H. Hempstead as his private Secretary, and J. W. Denver, Secretary of State; both nominations were confirmed without opposition.

The Assembly, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, elected Chas. S. Fairfax as Speaker, and also the following officers: B. McAlpin, Chief Clerk; J. W. Scoby, Ass't Clerk; John Kimball, Engrossing Clerk; E. A. Kelly, Enrolling Clerk; Geo. Blake, Sergeant-at-Arms; John Warrington, Doorkeeper. Nothing of particular importance was done, for the remainder of the week.

California Pioneers.

This Society held their regular semi-annual meeting in the Superior Court room, on Saturday evening last. The meeting was very fully attended. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the President, S. Brannan, Esq. addressed the Society as follows:

Gentlemen—Upon this, the fifth semi-annual meeting of our Association, I deem it not inappropriate to submit a few remarks upon its present condition and future prospects.

It will be remembered that we were organized in August, 1850, three years and a half since, our numbers then being only 165, but increasing gradually until it has reached 962 members.

The receipts into our treasury during the past semi-annual year amount to $2,[illegible] of which has been disbursed for various purposes, leaving with the Society on hand $211; thus leaving a balance of $1,[illegible] in the hands of the Treasurer unappropriated.

It will be seen from this statement that the financial condition of the Society is unembarrassed, and will be the earnest efforts of those having charge of its finances to [illegible] it: for it is a well ascertained fact that neither States, Associations nor individuals can flourish and progress unless untrammelled in their finances.

The objects of our Association are of such a character as to commend it especially to those who emigrated to this Territory and became identified with its progress and advancement, at a period when the brilliant career of California as a State, now only opening, but still astounding, scarcely found a lodgment in the fancy-weaving brain of the wildest dreamer.

They are to perpetuate its early history, to collect and preserve as matters of enduring record the stirring and startling incidents of its youth, when its mountains were mere frowning fastnesses the haunt of the wild untutored savage; its valleys waste and uncultivated; its rivers but the gushing openings of looming mountains into the broad ocean; its harbors unruffled by the keel of commerce, and uncheered by a glancing flag of enterprise and energy. More than this—we would collect and preserve facts for the historian, facts for the geologist, facts for the antiquarian, facts for the philosopher, to whatever department of science his investigations may be directed.

Yet more: we would preserve and embalm the memory of those who preceded and were the heralds of the glorious consummation: the Pioneers, who, inspired by the genius of progress, which recognizes no limits to its civilizing sphere, and acknowledges no insurmountable obstacles in its pathway, dared the dangers of traceless oceans and deserts, scaled mountain and miasma-breathing latitudes, to make a home and build an empire here, which not only kindles renewed hope in the bosom of the philanthropist, and cheers the drooping heart of the patriot, but bids fair to civilize the world.

An association composed of such materials, with such objects in view, and with such antecedents, must flourish.

We are a band of brothers; we are associated for purposes the most commendable, and the ends we seek to attain are at once dignified and exalted.

Let us, then, renew our efforts to advance the association. Let every annual and semi-annual meeting exhibit a state of things which shall strengthen the assurance of durability and permanency. Let us cherish and nourish the objects contemplated in our organization, and we will here form a society, not only interesting to ourselves as a social compact, but useful to the world as a fountain where philosophy, history, poetry, and painting may quaff their purest inspirations in after years.

Nineteen new members were elected, and the Society adjourned.

Farmers' Items.

We are glad to notice the interest manifested by the Press generally, in the cause of Agriculture; and we are particularly glad to notice valuable memoranda, gathered from various sources. We shall always take such items from the journals of the day, and shall endeavor to give the just credit in all cases.

We are grateful indeed for the words of encouragement from the Press, that greet us from every quarter, and shall strive to merit them by that devotion to the interests of Agriculture that its importance demands.

Fruitfulness of California.—Messrs. Streeter & Co. have raised this season upon their ranch, situated about ten miles from Sonora, a cabbage fourteen inches in diameter, when stripped of its loose leaves; a parsnip nearly three feet long; and a bag of potatoes varying from the size of a pint cup to that of a quart cup. They have also raised from a single seed a pumpkin vine which has yielded forty pumpkins, weighing an aggregate weight of seven hundred and fifty-five pounds. They have also raised sixty-seven pounds of potatoes in a single hill, from one potato, planted without cutting; in another hill fifty-three pounds, and in another ninety-six. The world may be challenged to produce a soil of such remarkable fruitfulness as that of California.—*Herald.*

Messrs. Editors: Noticing in your paper an account of a "splendid yield of wheat," credited to the California Farmer, in which it is stated that one hundred and seventy bushels were raised from one hundred and seventy pounds sown (quantity of land not given,) permit me to say, that from eight acres of land near the San Leandro Creek in Alameda county, upon which were sown three hundred and sixty pounds, William C. Blackwell harvested the past season twelve hundred and sixty-eight bushels, being one hundred bushels to the acre. The grain was not weighed, the stubble having been burned by a accidental fire. The plaintiffs would have made at least four bushels more to the acre making [illegible] pounds for one pound sown or one hundred fold!

A. M. C.
—*Chronicle.*

The Oratorio.

Hayden's grand Oratorio of the Seasons was the occasion of a rich and luxurious feast of music at the Musical Hall on Tuesday evening. What a joyous relief to the [illegible] came in a city like ours, where the [illegible] to excitements and riches, which [illegible] wearied attention from more [illegible] all its sensitiveness to [illegible] and finish, all its sensitiveness to [illegible] to present to you the thoughts and feelings [illegible] such deathless men as Hayden, Handel, [illegible] and others.

It is indeed well for this community that [illegible] have such sources of relief—else the minds [illegible] men, constantly confined within the circle of duties that wear upon them, would be disqualified from performance. The mind must have a respite from care, to enable it to perform its obligations well and no relief, no enjoyment, so refreshing as the one to which we allude.

It is most gratifying to notice the deep interest which is now given to the science of music; it speaks well for our community. The Musical Hall was well filled on this occasion, and by the most intelligent and discriminating audience. The performance was of a high order—the conductor, Mr. Herold, deserves great credit for the skill he has displayed in presenting this noble Oratorio so correctly the first time. Those accomplished artists, Mrs. Jones and Messrs. Bent and Smith, received well merited tokens from the audience, during the performance, that they were duly appreciated. Too much praise could hardly be bestowed upon the orchestra for their very able achievements. The choruses were splendidly performed, and we feel proud in the thought that in a brief time, all the grand and most difficult Oratorios, as well as all the most select music that shall be offered, will be presented to our community, in a style and manner equal to any part of the Union, by the accomplished performers of the Pacific Musical Troupe.

While we record the pleasures experienced by our citizens at these musical feasts, and bestow well-merited encomiums upon the several performers; while we tell of the beauty of the place, and rejoice at these sources of our enjoyments, let us not forget that there are those who, though they may not come before us with the gush of song and strain of the Æolian, yet to them should be accorded that just meed of praise which belongs to them; and to the originator of the Musical Hall, to him who has designed, erected and finished this splendid structure, for such delightful entertainments to our minds, our thoughts should occasionally turn. To Henry Meiggs, Esq., more than any other citizen, San Francisco owes a debt of gratitude for the organization of the Musical Troupe, and for the intellectual refreshment frequently offered to this community; and his earnest and constant endeavors to advance the highest interests of our city, his liberality in such efforts, should ever be the theme of grateful minds. We see this liberality evinced by the announcement that this grand Oratorio will be repeated on Friday evening, 14th inst., for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum of this city. Such a noble charity needs only to be presented to secure a response commensurate with the liberality intended, and so worthy the cause. Such opportunities of a double good should never be lost. In this case, the receiver will be blessed in receiving and the giver in giving.

Real Estate.

Real Estate in San Francisco, at the present moment presents a feature so new, under the stringency of our money market, that we may safely say with propriety that the real estate of [illegible] is an enigma difficult to solve.

It is usually the case in cities of older [illegible] that when money advances to a very high rate of interest, the value of real estate is affected in such a manner as to depreciate it in value materially, while here in San Francisco the [illegible] seems to be the case; but as San Francisco and all California has ever been noted for [illegible] upon all subjects, and a new method of [illegible] all difficulties we suppose they have [illegible] covered some new theory by which while the money market is the tightest real estate commands the highest price. It is a fact that [illegible] of real estate [illegible] at a much [illegible] than one half [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

JOHN F. MORSE, Editor.
J. L. L. F. WARREN, Assistant Editor.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Thursday, January 12, 1858.

Progress.

We know of no word in the English language upon which a volume could be more easily written, than upon this simple, yet magic dissyllable. As a popular and powerful element in the varying appeals of a partizan leader; as a compensating ing assurance to the moralist, and as a congenial and quickening visitant to the visionary, it is pre-eminently cherished, quoted and misinterpreted. But it is not our object to write a volume upon the word, nor to tire our kind readers with a prosaic and tedious lecture upon its comparative force. We only wish a reference to it that we may better present a few agreeable contrasts in which a real and interesting progress is manifested. By such a contemplation we are well assured that the mind may be entertained, at the same time that it will receive fresh inducement to esteem the principle which the word itself is designed to express.

In no single department of usefulness is the force of progress more thrillingly portrayed than in the publication of newspapers and periodicals. To an American, whose mind has been constantly subjected to the vitalizing influence of information thus disseminated, who can appreciate the scope and power of a free and well sustained press, it must appear as an incredible fact that two hundred and sixty-seven years ago there was not such a thing known as a newspaper, in any sense of the word. He could not believe, without irresistable evidence, that two hundred and twenty-two years ago a French physician, by the name of Theophrastus Renaudot, of Paris, asked and obtained the exclusive privilege of publishing the first weekly Gazette that the world ever saw.

In 1632 the first newspaper that was ever published made its appearance in England, under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth, and bore the following heading: "The English Mercurie, published by authoritie, for the prevention of false reports." These are facts which history demonstrates, and no mind can fail to be surprised and interested by the contrast which they exhibit with the present. Now England and France are living in the very radiance of a newspaper and periodical reign. If an individual turn from the contemplation of such a contrast, to a consideration of the comparative degree of civilization and enlightenment which existed before and after this system of diffusing knowledge, he can then appreciate a principle of progress which is not more unequivocal in fact, than grand and beautiful in effect. He can then understand our motive for selecting this simple word of eight letters as a theme for editorial reflections.

It was with a view of engaging the attention of Californians to a field of progress too inviting to be neglected, and too important and unlimited in its consequences to be sluggishly responded to. There is one grand fact derivable from history in the effects of a newspaper and periodical exposition—namely, that in proportion as a FREE PRESS is sustained, just to such a degree have the principles of truth and justice, liberty and equality. been made powerful and commanding; and hence, in our own favored, land, we have the highest perfection of political liberty, the most substantial social equality, and the most bold and insurmountable enterprise that the world can exhibit at the present day. These are the concessions which history is awarding us. And, with such assurances for encouragement, we cannot say that we in California lack inducement for action. We are just bringing into development the first federal State of the Union upon the Pacific. And the manner in which this is being done can be very well estimated by the population of the State, and the flood of newspapers which is in constant circulation of information throughout every town and county in the commonwealth. No fact is discovered, no principle demonstrated, no valuable observation is made, no danger discerned, no advantage foreseen, that is not made the subject of instant record and circulation for the general benefit of society.

How different the immense territories that lie west of us. It was but a few years ago that the following information was communicated at a public meeting, held at the American Tract House, by the Rev. Mr. Calhoun, from Mt. Lebanon. He said "that in all Syria, with a population of a million and a half, not a *single newspaper* was published. And that in the entire region in which the Arabic language is spoken, comprising Syria, Arabia, Egypt, and the Barbary States, including a population of FORTY MILLIONS, there is believed to be only one, if indeed one newspaper in that language, and only three or four in English and French. That there was but one in the Turkish language in all the Turkish dominions (including a population of sixty millions,) and that conducted by an Englishman." "The first newspaper," he says, "in the Turkish dominions, as well as several of those in the heathen countries, was started by American missionaries." "But," he says, "they are multiplying, and it is an interesting fact, that Armenian, Greek, and Judea journals, as also those of China, Africa, and the Sandwich Islands, are now copying Religious as well as Political articles, from American daily papers."

Such are contrasts that should awaken the minds of Americans to a sense of the most important duties and lead every man to the conclusion that the greatest field of progress ever opened to American enterprise and power, is the one which beckons us on to the Western regions of superstition and paganism. No department of human industry should be neglected in California, where impressions are being received that will exert a deathless effect upon that kind of progress which it is so honorable and delightful to contemplate.

Especially will the spirit of advancement and improvement be aided by a well developed system of California Husbandry. From no other source do foreigners derive so pleasant and abiding impressions as from the manner in which this essential and predominating pursuit is supported. When we can exhibit to the vast world of minds that people the East, a picture of Husbandry as beautiful in all its features and efficiency, as our system of communicating intelligence, then we will give such an impulse to the true progress of life as will afford us an enduring satisfaction. The influence of an enlightened and perfect system of tilling the soil and developing the present enjoyments of rural existence, will be less boisterous in its effects upon the extension of political freedom and moral elevation, but it will not be the less powerful nor less enduring in its effects. It will exert that kind of silent and invisible influence, which nature manifests in her greatest achievements. Like the silent yet mighty powers that develope towering trees from little acorns, that spreads the beauty of a rain-bow upon a blossoming rose, or that noiselessly conveys water from the beds of rivers and lakes to the heavens for distribution, so does the Farmer, by his industry, his enterprise and his intelligence stamp the impress of dignity and grandeur upon the nation which he feeds—so does he imbue the history of his country with a silent charm, more powerful in its ulterior and final effects than all the radiance of military glory or the splendors of diplomatic intercourse and parade.

The Agriculture of California can do much to civilize, enlighten and christianize the five hundred millions of immortal minds with which it is brought in most familiar contact. Progress in Agriculture is as beautiful as progress in the onward march of Human Freedom.

Cultivate Timber Trees.

The rapid growth of many varieties of our ornamental trees should excite more attention among our large landholders. The time is not distant when the demand for various kinds of Timber will awaken in the minds of many the thought of the opportunities they have had of laying a foundation for forest trees that would reflect credit upon the originators.

We trust our Legislature will take early care to awaken the proper interest by offering a liberal "bounty" for the best nurseries of Timber Trees, of all the valuable kinds desired for use in this country. The oak, pine, locust, ash, maple, beech, and redwood can all be made profitable to the grower as well as highly beneficial to the State and honorable to those who establish them.

We have seen the locust, of fine, handsome growth, six and eight feet high the first year from the seed. The ash, maple, beech and many other fine trees could be successfully grown and most rapidly too, and we trust attention will be awakened to this subject and the right interest given to it.

FLOWERS.—"Unhappy the man who has never had his eye filled with tears at the remembrance of a particular flower. Such a one can have neither a child or youth: he can have had neither mother, sister or affectionate bride; he never loved."

Right Choice of an Employment.

When we reflect upon the change which has been made in the habits and the employments of men by their visit to this land of gold, we no longer wonder at the success of some men and the want of success in others.

By their emigration to California, old habits are broken up and new ones formed, and in many instances for the better. We could recal many cases where men had pursued one kind of business for years, yet never successfully; continuing in it, on account of having been educated to that employment, and no other, although it was not congenial. On arriving in California they were compelled to enter a new field of labor, and often the very one that in early years they would have preferred! Now, mark the success which attends their every effort. Here is a case, where the person was in early life compelled to adopt a profession not at all congenial, or adapted to his mind, his taste, or his physical or mental abilities; and this one case is but the type of thousands. Men in this country adopt new professions, new occupations, because more congenial to their abilities and tastes, and hence the success we note.

We have ever believed that all men are adapted to some particular business, and that they are not only bound to succeed in that, but to excel in it. The great difficulty in not finding out in time the right occupation, arises from not studying the *character*, as it gives the early indications.

Some are peculiarly adapted for the pulpit, some for the practice of the healing art, some for the law, some for mercantile, and some for commercial pursuits; many as the raisers of stock, and more as the cultivators of the soil in its various ramifications.

The great want of success lies in the false position in which persons are placed. To be completely successful, a person must LOVE the business they pursue. then it becomes a pleasure, and all works harmoniously.

We find, in looking over an old pamphlet, published long since,—title-page, name and date gone—so excellent an article upon this subject, that we make the following extracts, and commend them heartily to our readers. Hereafter, we shall speak again upon this subject, for it is not only of vital moment to every community, but of the deepest interest to our new country.

"Every thing in life depends upon the right direction which shall be given in the choice of a calling. Nearly all the evils which have resulted from perverted or wasted talent, or from slumbering energies, might have been avoided, by a proper direction in the commencement; and all might have been avoided by a settled purpose to make the most of life. "You are a great fool," said a fellow student to Paley when he was wasting his early years in a course of dissipation. "You have talents which might raise you to the highest distinction. I have none, and it matters not how my life is spent." Paley took the hint so roughly given, and his subsequent course is well known. There is no name in the English church, perhaps, that should stand higher than his; there are few in the vast circles of English literature whose just fame shall be more extensively or permanently recorded. And so in all cases of perverted and ruinous talent. The author of Childe Harold might have sung in strains as pure, as full of sweet benevolence, and as much fitted to benefit men as the author of the Task; and the author of Waverly, that mighty man whose productions are so far diffused and which exert now such an influence, an influence which MUST wane when the world shall come to love truth more than fiction—might have employed his talents in productions that should have gone down to remotest times with the Novum Organum, the Treatise on the Understanding, or the Paradise Lost.

"The first principle, therefore, which should guide in the choice of a profession is that the most should be made of life; that talent should not be suffered to exhaust itself for nought; and should not be expended in wild and ruinous enterprises. The second which I suggest is, that where there is a fitness for either of two or more courses of life, a young man should choose that in which he can do most to benefit his fellow men. Society is organized on the principle that any lawful employment will not only not injure, but will advance the happiness of the whole community, as the movement of each part of a well-constructed machine will not only not embarrass, but will advance the harmonious and regular operation of every other part. A man commonly chooses a calling with a primary reference to his own interest, with a view to a livelihood, or to a well-earned reputation. And the Great Author of human happiness has so arranged the various relations and dependencies of society, that while this is the main object, yet in any lawful employment the welfare of the whole shall be promoted. The farmer, the lawyer, the merchant, the physician, the clergyman, at the same time that he may be in the main pursuing his own interest, is the source of benefit to all the other departments of society. For illustration, it is undoubtedly true, that every man might be his own physician and in some way prescribe for his own maladies and those of his family. But it is a saving in time, expense, and happiness, that there should be men regularly trained to the healing art and who should devote their time to it. Although the principle which prompted the man to embrace the medical profession may have been, in the main, the promotion of the welfare of society at large. So it is with all other lawful professions. Nor are there any callings which are an exception to this, except those which involve a violation of the laws of God. And perhaps there is no more direct way of deciding on the propriety of any calling in life than by determining the question whether it will or will not advance the happiness of others. Any man in a lawful occupation will be at every step of his life contributing to the welfare of all the other departments of society.

"It is undoubtedly true also, that the God of nature has fitted man to some particular calling in life; and that it is in virtue of this original adaptation, in connection with Providential arrangements, that the several professions are filled, and that the wheels of society are made to move on in harmony. Many a man, for instance, is by nature unfitted to be a preacher of the gospel. There is an utter and insuperable want of adaptedness in his mental powers, in his temperament, and in his propensities, for such a work. And in like manner there are men who are unfitted to be merchants. There is something about their original structure of mind, or their temperament, that utterly forbids success. So many a man has no mechanical genius; many a man has no qualification for public and official life. With this fact we are all familiar, alike in relation to the most elevated and to the humblest employments; and the divine agency in appointing and in perpetuating and superintending this diversity of gifts, is one of the most striking proofs of a controlling Providence. It is like the economy which has placed pearls in one part of the earth, and diamonds, and gold, and the ruby, and the topaz in others; or which has made one soil and climate adapted to the production of aromatics; another to the production of rich and healthful fruits; another eminently to plants of medicinal virtue that thus the world may be united in one great brotherhood, mutually dependent and harmonious."

Can we raise Sweet Potatoes?

The question is frequently asked—can we raise Sweet Potatoes? This question we are happy to answer by presenting the following facts. Messrs. Souther & Covey, on the Tuolomne River six miles below Dickenson's Ferry, exhibited samples of sweet potatoes at the Agricultural Exhibition, weighing seven pounds each. These gentlemen have been successful in raising the present year seven tons.

We have also the satisfaction of recording the fact that Mr. James Gillis, residing upon the Sacramento, cultivated the present year two acres, and harvested six tons to the acre! We have also information of other successful growers—among them Mr. Lloyd, of San Jose, who exhibited some of the finest sweet potatoes we have ever seen.

REMARKABLE YIELD OF POTATOES.—W. O. Connell, of San Lorenzo, Alameda county, exhibited at the State Fair of Warren & Son, the following: the produce of a single eye, 16 1-2 lbs. twelve potatoes, measuring 1 bushel; two potatoes, weighing 12 lbs. From four sacks of seed planted, there was harvested five hundred and twenty-nine sacks, on one and three quarters of an acre. The ground was twice plowed and subsoiled. Cultivators will see by this mode of cultivation, the reward of doing things well.

ANOTHER.—Dr. Samuel Murdoch, of San Jose Mission lands, exhibited at the State Fair, twelve bushels very fine potatoes; all the product of three seed potatoes. The weight of the product was about 750 lbs. This wonderful product is undoubtedly the largest on record in the annals of agriculture, and give assurance of what may be anticipated in the future.

Never tell a man he is a fool; for, in the first place, he won't believe you; in the next, you make him your enemy.

The Potato.

This great staple of the country demands the most earnest attention of the Farmers of California. No one product of this country demands more serious attention. When the Potato was first introduced here, the astonishing crops produced by the simplest labor, induced the belief that there were some features in the climate or soil, or both, that were peculiarly appropriate to the nature of this universal vegetable. Each succeeding year gave new and more astounding results; from the ordinary size they continued to increase, until it was common to find them weighing from 1 1-2 lb. to 3 lb. in quantities, and often 4, 5, and 6 lb.; and potatoes were exhibited, of 7, 8, and 10 lb. One singular and gratifying feature was also observed. This increased size did not detract from their goodness. They were not "hollow hearted," as was customary with large potatoes in the old States, but of a superior character and flavor.

The high price received in 1850 was such as to call the attention of the cultivators to this one article, and large and extensive plantations were planted each succeeding year. The price received in 1850 and 1851, gave to those engaged in growing them extensively, ample fortunes in one year. Messrs. Horner & Beard, of San Jose, were the largest cultivators and the most successful, and the returns to them were a rich reward for their generous outlay.

So great has been the success in this vegetable, and so confident have been the growers, that no one dreamed of any check to success, or any danger in planting it as extensively as they might. No one for a moment thought of an overstock, or of any injury that would result to the country or to the vegetable itself, by successively planting the same seed upon the same soil, for continuous years. No reflection was given to those all-important considerations, until the *effect* was seen and felt.

When the "potato rot" made its appearance, reflection came, and when acres and entire plantations of hundreds of acres were swept away—then the blow began to be felt seriously—then and not till then, those who were feeling the effects of this calamity were made to see the cause of it.

There can be no greater calamity befal California than to know that this disease was to continue here. Should no steps be taken to arrest this evil, and it fix itself upon us, the loss would be counted by millions.

We believe it the duty of the cultivator to take immediate measures for their own relief, and for security in the future. Every feature of this terrible disease should be made public, and every successful effort, every experiment that indicates success, should also be known. We earnestly invoke all interested to this subject, and we ask of them to communicate with us freely. We would recommend to them an entire change of seed they plant, and also of the ground they plant upon. We know it to be almost impossible to plant the same seed upon the same ground, without deteriorating the quantity and quality of the article grown. We do not say this is always so, but as a general rule, planting in and in, is as injurious in the vegetable kingdom as in the animal. A change of seed from one country to another, is recommended and practiced by the best cultivators everywhere. A change of soils—rotation of crops, is one of the great elements of success.

Would the farmers of California desire complete success? Let them observe carefully those *laws of nature* that cannot be broken with impunity, and they will remove one of the greatest obstacles in their progress. Let them also closely observe those deeply interesting "indices" that lay in their pathway, and they will soon understand much better than they do now the "seasons as they roll," and the various causes of the many sad disappointments which have been theirs to endure.

We shall continue this subject in another number.

Great Turnip.—We have received from the editors of the "Pioneer," Washington Territory, a splendid Turnip. It is one of the finest specimens yet exhibited, and we think one of the largest ever grown. We are very grateful for this kindness on the part of our friends of the Pioneer office and shall be always prompt in acknowledging and reciprocating all favors in this way, for this is the way to make known the astonishing fertility of our soil, and the success which attends the cultivation of it. Thanks Messrs. Editors of the Pioneer—thanks.

Sacramento City.

Public attention is now called to this city, from the fact that it is named as the future "Capital" of California. On Saturday evening last a committee of the legislature left Benicia, to visit Sacramento to examine the character of her "public buildings" together with the conveniences and facilities that could be offered over and above the present location at Benicia. What will be the report of that committee, we know not at present—the future will decide. This we believe however: that they will be gratified with the reception they meet at the hands of the citizens, pleased with the appearance of the city and with the facilities for intercourse with their constituents in every portion of the State, and most interested and gratified at the opportunities that can here be found for the enjoyment of intellectual and social life.

Setting aside all partiality, all personal considerations, we consider it for the interest of the people of this State that our legislature should be provided with a locality, and with comforts and conveniences sufficient to make duty a pleasure. It cannot be expected that men will toil and labor for the dear public to the best advantage, when they are deprvied of the ordinary comforts of life. We therefore believe, that in the present condition of Sacramento and Benicia, the former is decidedly the best and most appropriate and it will be in our humble opinion for the interest of our State and for the legislature, to make Sacramento the seat of government. She really deserves the especial favor of the State, if it can be conferred without wrong to others.

Sacramento stands out before the world a phenomenon of endurance, of enterprise and success. She is as "a city set on a hill, whose light cannot be hid." As a city, she has now no equal in this country for broad, clean, dry and finished streets. Her thoroughfares for miles are proof against all weather, and the magnitude and beauty of her fire-proof buildings are an evidence of her coming prosperity—nay more, her *present* prosperity. That heavy, sorrowful, distrustful look has passed, a cheerful, happy and encouraging look and word greet you, at every turn Their watchword is "onward and upward," and they will not stop until they make Sacramento the "Queen City" of the "Great Valley."

It should be gratifying to all who love energy and enterprize well directed, to hear of the reward the citizens of that city are receiving; Francisco should rejoice at it; the State should rejoice at it—for the prosperity of "Sacramento" tells well upon the mercantile interests of Francisco and of the State; the prosperity of one is the prosperity of all.

Planting Grain.

The great difference in the crops of Grain, both in quantity and quality, is not so much owing to the variety of seed planted, as to the season of planting. It is true that the variety has some influence, and the manner of preparing the land has its influence, but with the same seed and soil and same kind of preparation, the difference of time has a very material effect upon the quantity and quality produced. More than twenty-five per cent. difference is frequently noted by two weeks variation of time in planting.

It is of the utmost importance that we should watch the operation of nature, and the nearer we conform to this the nearer we approximate to the successful point. If any one will observe the time the wild grain begins to vegetate and spring forth, they will have the proper time of planting of the *cereals*. The sooner the seed is in the ground after it can be properly prepared, the better, and it will always be found that such planting will yield the finest grain and the largest quantities to the acre, and the grain will be clear, bright and plump. Whereas, that which is planted at different points later in the season, will be more or less imperfect in size, form, color and quality, as well as deficient in quantity.

We would most earnestly urge upon the cultivators to note these facts and give us the result of their experiments. We shall be very happy to make the Farmer the medium of any inquiries that may be desirable on this and kindred subjects, and we will do our best to satisfy all enquiries made.

A Wheat-growing Country.—We have been shown, by Wm. Neely Thompson, Esq. a sample of Australia White Wheat, raised by him in Sonoma Valley, which is the largest, most perfect and beautiful in appearance of any we have ever seen. It speaks well for the fertility and productiveness of California soil.

Sacramento River Steamers.

In all the history of river navigation in our country, where delightful scenery and splendid steamers make the trip from city to city speedy and pleasant, the Hudson has always borne away the palm; a tear rises in sweet remembrance as we recall the many hours we have enjoyed upon that famed river. The "Palisades" rise up again before us—the magnificent mansions, villas, and gardens that greet the eye at every bend in that delightful river—West Point—"Break neck Hill," with many other interesting scenes gleam up in memory as we recall pas years. But, beautiful as is that wide-renowned river, and splendid as are her steamers, have we not in California a Hudson too? We have a far-famed Sacramento! 'Tis true, we have not yet spread out upon her hills and banks many cities or villas, yet the day is not distant when, from this grand city of San Francisco to the head waters of the far distaut upper Sacramento, upon the prominent hill-sides and the chosen spots of this mighty river, whose waters shine with the "golden sands," there shall be cities and villas whose wealth, influence and beauty shall tell upon the history of the future. Already we see the promise looming up before us. Benicia, Sacramento and other places, speak great things for the future, and the splendid steamers that give assurance of speed, elegance and comfort, upon that river will compare with any lines of steamers in the United States. That proud pioneer of steamers, the noble Senator, moves upon the waters with a majesty that makes one feel proud of her. The splendid "New World" moves on her course like a floating palace. The beautiful "Antelope" leaps over the waters, her engines glancing as she flies, like the shining antlers of her beautifur namesake. The "Confidence," glides on smoothly in her stateliness, like the brave warrior who bears in his countenance the courage he possesses, like as this splendid boat bears upon her sides, in her name, the feelings she inspires. The Wilson G. Hunt, last named, though not least in the regular lines to this city—she, in her quiet beauty, moves on the waters like a thing of life, fleet as the wind.

In all these magnificent boats, we challenge the world to produce better or more complete and perfect arrangements. The commanders and officers on each and all, are distinguished for every qualification necessary for their positions—skilful, courteous and attentive, they aim to make the trip a most happy one. For style of accommodation, luxurious living, and prompt attention on board, these boats cannot be surpassed.

We have also upon the Sacramento and Marysville lines, those most excellent and well-adapted steamers, for river navigation—after the style of the Mississippi boats, with light draft of water—the "Bragdon," the "Camanche," and "Urilda," each and all most ably commanded and officered by experienced and gentlemanly men, whose courtesy and attention have won for them universal confidence and esteem. These boats, as they sweep up the river, look like floating palaces, and those who travel will ever find a goodly portion of these comforts, when they may take a passage.

We shall take pleasure in noting all and every addition to the comforts and facilities afforded in these means of communication, as they are of vital moment to the community.

Buckwheat.

The specimens of Buckwheat raised this season are a sufficient guarantee of the future success of this favorite grain, so needed in the list of household luxuries.

Until the present time it has been found very difficult to procure the flour of buckwheat in any degree satisfactory to the demands of a good housewife—and it is surely a most gratifying fact to know that hereafter in California there is a prospect of an ample supply of California grown Buckwheat and Fresh Buckwheat Flour.

Specimens of very superior grains of this wheat were exhibited at the Fair, from Mr. James Denmaan, from Petaluma, who gave us the following statistics:

Mr. Denman prepared one acre of land by light plowing and but once; the soil rather sandy and rather moist. The grain was sowed on the 15th of May. Twenty pounds of seed was put upon this acre, upon the rough soil; a slight harrowing and the work was done. The crop was harvested and the yield was 2 [illegible] pounds, or more than [illegible] pounds return from one.

[illegible]

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

We commence the issue of this Journal of Agriculture and kindred Sciences, with the beginning of the New Year.

The Editorial Department is under the charge of Dr. J. F. Monse, of Sacramento, (formerly editor of the Union.)—assisted by Col. Warren, of the firm of Warren & Son, who will aid in the Agricultural and Market Reports, and Foreign and domestic data.

It will be the aim af the publishers to furnish to their readers, 1st. The most useful data for the practical Agriculturist, and to present to them all the most important practical results, obtained from authentic sources, in our own State.

2. To present the latest and most important facts from our sister States and Europe, touching Agriculture, in all its branches.

3. To furnish familiar illustrations of valuable Agricultural Implements, together with remarks explanatory of their character and success.

4. To furnish complete Grain Tables and Market Reports, and other data connected therewith.

5. General and Critical Notices of the various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of our country and of Europe, sufficient to guide our own Cultivators, and keep them advised of the progress of the Science.

6. A portion of the Journal will devoted to Select Literature—the aim of which will be to exhibit the purifying influences which flow from the pursuits of Agriculture, Horticulture and rural life. That kind of Literature which tends to a morbid excitability of the mind—which superinduces a species of sickly sentimentality, and degrades instead of elevates the character of man—as well as politics and sectarianism, will be rigidly excluded from its pages: our aim being to cultivate a love for and an interest in those useful Sciences which must ever add to the happiness of mankind.

Cultivators of the Soil, and all who feel an interest in these all-important and fundamental sources of our prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to communicate with us freely. Their valuable aid is what we earnestly desire.

All communications for the Editorial columns should be forwarded to Dr. J. F. Monse, Sacramento, or may be left at the office, on Bush street, two doors below Montgomery, San Francisco.

Communications on Business, Reports on Agriculture, and Advertisements, should be addressed to J. F. Morse & Co., or Warren & Son, San Francisco.

Terms of the Paper—$8 per annum, in advauce.

J. F. MORSE & CO.,
(Publishers California Farmer,)
Bush street, below Montgomery,
San Francisco, Cal.

The Egg Plant.

The most wonderful specimens of this very valuable fruit, that we have ever seen, was exhibited the present autumn at the annual fair. The plants were grown at San Jose, upon the grounds of E. L. Beard, Esq., by Mr. Henry Rae. One plant in bearing with seven fruit, weighing 25 lb. Also, six superb fruit, averaging 5 lb. each, and one weighing 7 1-2 lb. These were undoubtedly the finest specimens ever exhibited in the United States.

This most delicious fruit, usually classed among the vegetables, should be better known, and its qualities better appreciated. There are two varieties of this fruit, the purple and the white. Tho white is grown but little, being of little or no value for culinary purposes, yet very beautiful as a border ornament in the garden. The purple egg is one of the very finest edibles that can be produced. Various fancy dishes are prepared by the artists like "Raphael." This fruit is stuffed, cooked whole, or sliced and fried in batter; and when well prepared, it is indeed an epicurean dish.

We trust our cultivators will give this plant more attention, for when well grown it will yield an ample reward.

Astonishing Yield of Barley.

The most astonishing yield of barley, since "Ceres' first waved his golden tresses upon our fair earth, will be accorded to J. Bryant Hill, Esq., on the Salinas Plains near Monterey. Mr. Hill exhibited one sack of barley as the sample of the crop of 95 acres. Several distinguished persons visited this field of barley, on account of its remarkable beauty and productiveness. They went on purpose to [illegible] acre measured, reaped, thrashed, cleaned and sacked. They [illegible] acre of equal character to the whole [illegible] until this acre was sacked and weighed. And the following we lay before our readers and [illegible] the world to produce an equal. One acre produced one hundred, [illegible] weighing 52 [illegible] the hundred. They [illegible] Francisco, and [illegible] Monterey, who witnessed the [illegible] above, and know well [illegible]

To Our Patrons.

To Advertisers.—We would call the attention of those who desire to have their advertisements produce quick returns, to the pages of the California Farmer.

The Farmer will reach sources of trade entirely new and unattainable by any other means, and thus secure a large and immediate profit to those who desire to make known their business. By a glance at our advertising columns, it will be perceived that we present the best known and most extensive houses, and as we have space for but one or two of each branch, these will be the most prominent houses, and thus give more influence to them.

To Our Subscribers on the Pacific Coast.—We lay the two first numbers of the California Farmer before you, for your examination, and, we trust, your approval, hoping it will be our good fortune to be received in that kindly spirit which shall secure your interest, so that we shall have the pleasure of enrolling your names upon a list already most honorable and gratifying in this new enterprise.

We feel proud to notice upon our list of subscribers, thus early, many of the names of our most extensive and influential cultivators and citizens, for several copies each. It is such evidences of true interest that will urge us on to great exertions, that we may testify our appreciation of their regard.

We tender our sincere thanks to our friends for the prompt manner with which they respond to our prospectus, and for the generous list of subscribers already sent in. Let them continue to come in, kind friends: such tokens from you will be like "good seed sown in good ground;" it shall spring up and bear good thoughts from nature's purest streams, and you shall feel its refreshing wave roll back upon you, bearing precious fruit and fragrant flowers, delighting the taste and sweetening the senses.

To Subscribes in other States.—We send the first and second numbers of the paper to many of our friends in the old States, and those who have long distinguished themselves as the firm friends of Agriculture and kindred sciences. We do this, feeling confident they will hail with pleasure the establishment of an Agricultural journal in California, not only as a means of diffusing information in California, but also as a medium through which they can communicate with us, and receive valuable and reliable data upon this all-important source of wealth. We believe also that a large number of the Agriculturists abroad, who have become interested in the wonderful products of California, would desire to receive the California Farmer regularly as subscribers.

We would say to all who desire so sustain us in this enterprize, that we shall endeavor to present, from time to time, the most important features of the Agriculture of California, and shall prepare particular reports that will be interesting to our friends in the older States.

It will be gratifying to have the columns of the Farmer made the medium of communication between our distant co-workers and ourselves. Our best energies will ever be given to satisfy every enquiry from those who address us—particularly the practical farmer.

In order to make it perfectly convenient to remit to us the amount of subscription to our paper, we will receive bills on any of the State Banks that are usually current in New York—these can be remitted by mail to us at our publishing office, and the receipt will be acknowledged and the paper regularly mailed

We can assure the friends of Agriculture, abroad, as well as at home, that every token of their approbation, every evidence of their generous support, shall be met with a corresponding evidence on our part that we will merit their kindness.

Carriage Hire.

We have noticed frequently the gross and daring impositions upon strangers when arriving at our wharves upon the steamers down the river from Sacramento, and suppose the same evil exists elsewhere. Not only do they impose upon strangers, but the manner in which they rush into the cabins of the steamers, and their rudeness, is frequently beyond endurance; added to this, their coarse and rude language to one another, and to the stewards and others on board the steamers, demands immediate redress.

We have frequently wondered at the forbearance of the officers of the steamers. On the arrival of the boats, such is the rush over and upon the steamers, decks, that one unacquainted with this rude fashion would apprehend that some accident had happened. Beyond this intrusion and rudeness the heavy tax of the ride a short distance, and the very exorbitant price exacted when no agreement is made, now requires interferenee by the authorities of our city. It frequently happens that a person takes a carriage for himself and friends or family, and agrees to pay the price for it, alone for his own use. Even after this, the driver will say he has a friend who wishes to ride a few rods, and thrusts in others, and thus exacts a double fee, receiving pay twice over.

We have some cases on hand, and we shall not fail to note them until this evil is remedied, and strangers and all can pass in safety. In this effort we know we shall be sustained; having suffered, we know the evil.

We commend the lectures of Rev. Mr. Spear, now in course of delivery in this city, as most worthy the attention of our citizens at this particular juncture. No one in California is so well qualified for such a course of lectures, and none surely that would interest an audience more.

Report on Vegetables.—Owing to the crowded state of our columns, the Report of the Committee on Vegetables is unavoidably deferred till our next number.

The California Farmer will always be found at Sullivan's Newspaper Stand, Kearny street; at the Bookstore of Mr. Murray, Montgomery street, and at other prominent places in every city.

News from Lower California.

By the arrival of the steamer Southerner from San Diego, we have the San Diego Herald of the 15th inst., containing some very interesting intelligence of the Filibuster movements in Lower California:

We take the following interesting news from the Herald:

"As we were going to press we received further intelligence from Ensenada. The bark Anita had arrived with two hundred and thirty men as an additional force to the command of Colonel Walker, on the 20th inst., and immediately landed her troops. At this time the natives had fled, and nothing more had been seen of them after the new forces had arrived. The day after the arrival of the Anita sixty-five men were ordered to march on the town of Santa Tomas, under the command of Captain George A. Davidson, who effected the taking of the place without a fight. Mellendrez and Negrete had fled, but the property belonging to them at La Grulla was taken and appropriated for the use of the expedition. This was principally horses and cattle, and are all secured in the valley of Ensenada. The property of Mellendrez had been declared confiscated by the Mexican Government, he being outlawed by a decree of the military commandant. A new government has therefore taken possession of it, in right of the old. He has endeavored to regain the property which was declared confiscated by order of Santa Anna, by trying to drive the expedition from the country; and in order to do so, he has forced the natives to fight against it. The inhabitants of this part of the country refused to aid him, but have been obliged to do so in order to save the life of Negrete, commandant of Santa Tomas, and also of the Judge of the First Instance, whom Mellendrez had taken as prisoners, and threatened to put to death if the inhabitants did not enroll themselves under his command. They reluctantly did so, under the promise to release his prisoners. They beseiged them several days, keeping up a constant and ineffectual fire upon us on the first day of the seige. The gallant McKibbin met his death while taking deliberate aim at the person of the outlaw, Mellendrez. The heroic Capt. Gilman was also severely wounded. With these exceptions the men are without scathe or injury, and in excellent condition and spirits. On the 5th day our boys made an attack upon their camp, routing them completely, killing eight, and wounding several more. We also took possession of their field piece, ammunition, stock, camp equipage, &c., since which time Mellendrez has not been able to make a stand. The flag of "Two Stars" now waves triumphantly over Lower California, and the wealthy Rancheros are in exstacies, and do not fear to express their joy at our advent.

There have been but two deaths in the expedition, Lieut. McKibbin and private Bernard McCormack, the former of whom was killed at Ensenada, and the latter at La Grulla, being alone when surprised and surrounded by the enemy—he was shot in four places, being offered quarter but refused it, and fought to the last. It was afterwards ascertained at Santa Tomas that he killed three and wounded several others before he was overcome.

A decree has been issued by the President condemning to death all persons guilty of plundering the property of the friendly inhabitants.

The party embraces men of every profession, among them some surveyors, who are engaged in surveying the town of Ensenada, with its harbor and approaches, laying out the ground in streets and blocks, and superintending the repairs, fortifications and buildings erecting by the new Government.

The following are the names of the persons at present holding office in the Republic of Lower California:—

Hon. W. Walker, President.
Gen. H. P. Watkins, Vice-President.
Major Fred. Emory, Secretary of State.
Capt. J. W. Jarigan, Secretary of War.
" H. H. Snow, Collector of Customs.
" Wm. Mann, Capt. of Navy.
Major Oliver T. Beard, Q. M. General.
S. S. Richardson, M. D.
Lieut. Samuel Rutland, Adjt. Acting.
—— Lawrence, Commissary.
Capt. Chas, H. Gilman, Co, A.
" Wm. E. Cuttrell, " B.
" Geo. Davidson, " C.
" D. W. Chauney, " D.
" Norman Douglass " E.

Negrete and Mellendrez have both fled, the former to San Diego, where he has taken up his abode, and the latter to the lower country, without arms or followers, and in a destitute condition.

A call has been made upon the inhabitants to unite in a convention, for the purpose of adopting a constitution suited to the requirements of the people, and to establish such a code of laws as may be found adequate to preserve peace and order in the community.

The President is indefatigable in his devotion to the welfare of the people and his army, and his time is employed constantly in the labors of his office.

The defences at the port of Ensenada are now so far advanced that it is deemed impregnable to any force Santa Anna or anybody else can send against it. The supplies for the troops are abundant, and are well protected, so that even a siege could be resisted with success. The men are in the highest spirits at their recent achievements, and are ready for any emergency that may occur, and more than anxious for another opportunity to measuro thoir prowess with that of the enemy.

Irrigation.

To the first immigrants to California the question of irrigation came up as a *sine qua non*, not only in respect to the high lands that presented a dry and barren appearance, but in respect to the low intervals that margined our rivers. They were viewed under a disadvantage, and they excited an idea, than which none could be more erroneous. The first experiments in tilling the lands have completely exploded the conclusion referred to. Indeed, the tests to which they have been subjected have established a principle that was comparatively unknown in the practical departments of farming. The experiments already made show the farmer that nature has other methods of supplying soil with necessary moisture than obtaining it from rain clouds or dews—that there is a force beneath the earth's surface, that in this country can be relied upon in almost all cases for an adequate quantity of water. We mean the capillary power by which a circulation is maintained independently of the ordinary hydraulic forces with which all are familiar—a circulation arising from the loose and permeable condition of the soil itself Although this force may not be scientifically understood by all who have discovered the fact, yet it has not failed to suggest the value of the principle and to direct farmers generally into a fair appreciation of the advantage it affords. Hence, there is now a general impression amongst husbandmen that deep subsoil ploughing is essentially necessary in California, and that in proportion as they succeed in rendering light and loose the soil in which the seed is deposited, just in such a proportion will they succeed in securing the supply of moisture needed. In the first place, the seed sower has the rainy season to prepare and mellow the ground and also to germinate the seed and sustain the plant until the descending roots have made it less necessary for the soil upon the immediate surface to be kept moist—the roots themselves becoming a more perfect link in the capillary circulation than that which is created by the loose and spongy texture or condition of the soil.

But this is a matter as yet very imperfectly understood in its application to farming purposes. It has been sufficiently recognized to convince cultivators of the soil that the first impression in respect to irrigation was erroneous, and to no small extent mischievous, in its influence.

Shooting Affair.—Mr. Baugh, of the firm of Sweeny & Baugh, was shot on Tuesday, at Point Lobos, by a German named Fred ———, and but very little hopes are entertained of his recovery. Messrs. Sweeney & Baugh own a tract of land near Point Lobos, which they purchased some time ago, and where they have erected their telegraph light-house. A short time since they sold a small portion of the land to a gentleman named Chambers for $500, and took his note for that amount. When the note was matured, Chambers, it is said, refused to pay, and they sued him, and then the debt was liquidated.

Within the last few days certain gentlemen ordered Sweeny & Baugh to have their property re-surveyed, which they did, and after getting lines from the surveyor, employed laborers to make a fence around the ground, and men were at work there since Monday. Chambers came yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, with two others and a German named Fred ——, and as Mr. Baugh was looking down the hole where the post was to go, Chambers ordered his man to "shoot the d—d money-making son of a b—h;" he fired, the ball taking effect in the left cheek, and carrying away a part of the jaw-bone. The ball has not yet been discovered. Dr. Todd was sent for, and was unable to find the ball. At 9 P. M. he was insensible. After being shot Mr. Baugh was enabled to walk several yards towards the light-house. After shooting Mr. Baugh the German followed the other man for about a hundred yards, saying "he wanted to shoot that fellow in the red shirt."—*Herald.*

Chambers and Mayo were arrested yesterday morning. Chambers asserts that he did not give the order to fire. The parties arrested have been held to bail in the sum of 2,000 each. Mayo, the German, is in prison—not being able to find bail, Mr. B.'s wound will not probably prove fatal.

Land Claims.

These all-important questions are exciting a deep interest in our community at the present moment, and it will be well for our community to have them settled; and although some must suffer, settled as they may be, we desire for the good of the country to see them speedily adjusted, and we have faith to believe it will be on a fair, just and equitable principles.

The Fremont claim, confirmed by the Commissioners and appealed from, has been rejected by the higher courts.

The Peralta claim, which now involves large and important interests, is upon the point of settlement, and much feeling exists. We sincerely hope that when these claims are announced, all will yield ready acquiescence to the decision.

The Sutter claims are now the next most important, and we look with the deepest interest to the decision, as it will affect more in number than any other claim yet presented.

We are under weighty obligations to the gentlemanly messengers of Messrs. Adams & Co., for the prompt delivery of packages, letters, etc.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, Jan. 11, 1854.

We have no new feature in the market to observe; a continued apathy pervading the whole routine of trade and commerce. Yet we are glad to notice a cheerful spirit, and a readiness to bear patiently that which is beyond the control of man—for no one can doubt but that a portion at least of the inactivity of trade results from the want of rains.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—			
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 —	@	— —
do do short handled	12 50	@	— —
do Fields', long handled	14 —	@	15
do do short handled, no sale.			
do Rowland's, long handled	12 —	@	13 —
do do short handled	8 —	@	12 00
do King's, long handled	12 —	@	13 00
Spades, bright c. s. best make	16 —	@	18 00
do iron	10 —	@	12 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	20 —	@	21 —
do do iron	10 —	@	12 —
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	17 —	@	— —
do Hunts', do	17 —	@	— —
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6 lb, solid eye	14 —	@	— —
do other brands	10 —	@	— —
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	4 —	@	5 —
do do do axe	3 —	@	4 50
Plows, best make	14 —	@	30 —
do steel	30 —	@	75 —
Threshing Machines and Horse power, Hall & Pitt's, no sale, nominal, $600 to $800; other makes $400 to $600; Emmery's, with thresher, see arnt r, and fan mill, $350 to $400.			
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	20 —	@	65 —
Rakes, horse and revolving, no sale.			
do hand, wood do			
do do steel	12 —	@	20 —
Pitchforks, ₱ doz, no sale.			
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 —	@	8 —
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 15	@	18
Flour Mills, Nove's $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.			

There probably has never been a time when all the above enumerated articles hung more heavy upon the market, than the present.

FLOUR—			
For Gallego and Hexall, we quote the jobbing rates	13 50	@	— —
Chile	11 00	@	— —
Bepuckel	10 00	@	10 26
Rose Mills (outside brand)	10 00	@	11 00
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	12 50	@	— —
Benicia Mills, do	12 50	@	— —

—We note large stocks on hand; and sales heavy; holders anxious to realize.

Meal, in bbls	6 00	@	6 50
do ½ bbls	— —	@	3 75
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@	— 2
GRAIN—			
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 2	@	— —
do California	— 2¾	@	— 3¾
Barley, Chili	— —	@	— 2
do Cal. feeding	— 2¼	@	— 2¾
Buckwheat, for seed	— 10	@	— —
Oats, California	— 4¼	@	— 4¾
do Seed	— 5	@	— —
do Oregon, none in mk't.			
do Eastern	— 3½	@	— 3¾
Wheat, Chili	— 5½	@	— 5
do California, for seed	— 5	@	— —
do do for milling	— 3¾	@	— 4
Australia, seed	— 4½	@	— 5½

—We must note a heaviness in all sales; no demand.

LUMBER—			
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	45 00	@	— —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	50 00	@	55 00
Plank Eastern W. P clear	100 00	@	120 00
Plank, Eastern oak	115 00	@	130 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	100 00	@	110 00
do do 2d quality	75 00	@	80 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	75 00	@	80 00
do Oregon pine, rough	— —	@	60 00
do redwood	60 00	@	61 00
Floor Joist	50 00	@	55 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	10 00	@	11 00
Clapboards, No. 1	80 00	@	85 00
Laths, Eastern	— —	@	10 00
do California	— —	@	9 00
Doors, Eastern	3 75	@	5 50
Sashes, window	3 75	@	5 00

—Very heavy stocks, yet good demand, and large quantities arriving

PROVISIONS—			
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	16 00	@	— —
do ½ bbl extra family	13 50	@	— —
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	13	@	14½
do Mess, nominal, no sale.			
Cheese, (scarce)	30	@	32½
Eggs, fresh Cal	87½	@	1 00
Butter, choice	28	@	30
do good ordinary	20	@	25
do California	1 00	@	— —
Hams, ordinary	13	@	— —
do extra	14	@	15
Lard, in kegs	— —	@	14
do tins 10-lb	16½	@	17
do 15—20 do	15½	@	16
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	25 00	@	——
do do ½ bbl	15 00	@	——
do mess, ₱ bbl	19 00	@	——
do do ½ do	12 00	@	——

—All kinds of Provisions, exceedingly dull; prices nominal.

RICE—			
Carolina, in bbls	6	@	6½
China, No. 1, in mats	6	@	7
do No. 2, do		@	7
Manila	3	@	5

VEGETABLES—			
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.			
Beans, California	2½	@	3½
do do Red	5	@	— —
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@	— —
Carrots	— —	@	—
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— —	@	4
Turnips	— V	@	2
Pumpkins	—	@	1
Peas, (none in market.)			
Squashes, ₱ lb	—	@	1½

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

In presenting the Retail Market of Vegetables, we do this to show the weekly value and list of family comforts and luxuries (for good vegetables are indeed luxuries) that are offered to us in our markets. Very few markets in the United States can present such luxuries every week, and have them fresh from the garden every day.

It will be seen that cauliflowers, celery, horseradish, tomatoes, and green peas command good prices, and we may say all garden products pay well—for the quantity raised upon a small portion of land is almost beyond belief.

Cabbages, ₱ head	$ 30	Mild Sweet Potatoes ₱ lb.	12
Beets, ₱ lb	4	Potatoes	2
Turnips	4	Onions, ordinary	4
Carrots	3	Garlic	27
Marrowfat squashes	4	Horseradish	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	45	Tomatoes, very scarce	37
Cauliflowers, ₱ head	50	Green Peas do	37
Radishes, ₱ doz	1 00		

Last night was one of those gems of night that would almost win a smile from melancholy itself. The streets were thronged with promenaders, who seemed thoroughly imbued with the sentiment unfailingly induced by a balmy atmosphere and soft moonlight.—*Ere. Picayune.*

A Prolific Sow.—Mr. Wm. Ward has a sow, says the Stockton Republican, which gave not less than twenty-three pigs at one litter, making the second litter within twelve months. There is not another as prolific sow in the world.

A Literary Society called the Sacramento Lyceum was organized at Sacramento on the 7th.

Messrs. Adams & Co., are authorized to receive money for us, and receipt for the same, at any of their offices throughout the State.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 5th inst., at the Unitarian Church, by Rev. F. T. Gray, J. R. Robinson, Esq., of the Banking House of Robinson & Co., and Miss Kate Anderson.

On the 5th inst., in Stockton, by Rev. H. Kroh, Mr. Samuel Steinberger and Miss Anna Barbarin, Lewisville.

On 8 unday, 7th inst., at St. Francis Chapel, Vallejo street, by the Rev. Mr. Eaglesby, Mr. John Moore and Miss Ellen Casey, both of this city.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. C. B. Hyatt, Hall McAllister and Louise, second daughter of Samuel Hermann, Jr.

In this city, Jan. 8, at the residence of C. T. Hopkins, Esq., by Rev. F. T. Gray, Charles H. McLellan, of Bath, Me., and Miss Louise Kendrick, of New York city.

At San Jose, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Eli Corwin, Mr. A. D. Briggs and Miss Caroline E. Hicks.

DIED.

In Sacramento, Jan. 8th, Geo. Byron McDaniel, of Orono, Maine, aged about 22.

Was killed by the late explosion of the steamer Ranger, at Alameda, on Sunday, 8th inst., Mr. Alex. Rose, aged 29 years.

In Placerville, Jan. 5th, Andrew Ale, aged 17 years, of Stephenson county, Mo.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 6—Ship Sweepstakes, Lake, New York, Sept. 3; mdse.
Ship Leonore, Gates, Puget Sound, 7 days; lumber.
Schr Blue Wing, Andrews, Bodega, 24 hours; produce.
Jan. 7—Brig Mary A. Jones, Folger, Oregon, 6 days; lumber.
Brig Frances, McDonough, Pajaro, 40 hours; produce.
Schr Laura Bevan, Morton, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Schr Loo Choo, Charles, Pajaro, 3 days; lumber.
Jan. 8—Stmr Thomas, Hilliard, San Diego, 3 days.
Mex brig Arrezone, Newman, San Blas, 28 days, via Mazatlan; produce, etc.
Schr Velasco, Copeland, Santa Cruz; lime.
Sch rd B Ryerson, McCarty, Pajaro, 24 hours, potatoes.
Jan. 9—Brig Col Fremont, Atwood, Pajaro, 24 hours; potatoes.
Schr Eliza Davis, Bolling, 24 hours; produce.
Jan. 10—Ship R wena, Thomas, Puget Sound; lumber.
Bk ship Oregon, Williams, Liverpool, 154 days; coal.
Brig George Emery, Diggs, Puget Sound, 9 days; lumber.
Brig Dudley Stephes, Oregon, 8 days; lumber.
Jan. 11—Bark Odiam, Upshur, New York, 340 days, via Rio Janeiro; mdse.
Clipper ship Southern Cross, New York, 143 days; mdse.
Clipper ship Wild Pigeon, Hanson, New York, 126 days; mdse.
Clipper ship Flying Fish, Nickles, Boston, 133 days; mdse.
Bk Shi Merry, Liverpool, 157 days; coal.
Ship Sarah ego, Chadwick, Valparaiso; produce.
Schr Wanderer, Seward, San Pedro, 9 days, via Monterey; 600 sacks Beans.
Stmr Major Tompkins, Hunt, Monterey, 3 days; produce.

CLEARANCES.

Jan. 6—Sch r Rialto, King, Honolulu.
Jan. 7—Bk bark Speed, Graham, Callao.
Schr Vaquero, Wilcox, Santa Barbara.
Jan 9—Bk bark Matilda, Lamorell, Vancouver's Island.
Jan. 10—Ship Persia, Cook, Hong Kong.
Bk bark John Calvin, Auck, Valparaiso.
Jan. 11—Clipper ship Wizard, Shute, Hong Kong.
Bark American, Wiggan, Portland.
Bark Mahanna, Russell, Humboldt Bay.
Brig Tarquin, Robertson, Olympia.

BRYANT & CO'S
Agricultural Ware House.
CORNER FRONT AND SACRAMENTO STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand, a select assortment of
Agricultural Implements, Mining Tools and Garden Seeds,
Also, a full and complete stock of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
—AND—
Mill Machinery of all kinds. 2 4t

SAM'L PERKINS. FRANK R. WEBSTER. W. NEELY THOMPSON.
PERKINS, WEBSTER & CO.,
Commission Merchants for Sale of Produce,
—AND—
DEALERS IN FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 63 Clay street, between Front and Davis,
2 4t San Francisco.

A CARD.
Prize Medals Awarded at the Agricultural Fair.
By the steamers a little time since we received the Medals awarded to the success ul competitors at our Exhibition. Many of them are already engraved, and others are now engraving,—these are and will be on exhibition at our Hall.
As soon as the large Plate and Cups are received from the engravers, they will be publicly exhibited at the Hall together, and the distribution will take place.
Due notice will be given.
Our Hall is open every day, and we are always happy to see our friends. WARREN & SON.
2 Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

Wanted—At the General Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.
Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.
Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with Help at this office.
Merchants, clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.
Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.
T. H. PERKINS.
P S Particular attention paid to farming. Farmers would do well to call upon receiving their orders. And in want of a thoroughly good farmer and his wife, without encumbrance, and the wages. Address T H. PERKINS & Co.,
Lock Box 1, Stockton.
2 4t

GRASS SEED.
10,000 LBS NEW GRASS SEED—Timothy or Herds' Grass, Red Clover, White Clover Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass.
Persons wishing the very best seed are requested to call at once. WARREN & SONS
Seed Warehouse,
Musical Hall Building, Bush street,
And 15 J street, Sacramento.

PRIZE ONION SETTS, &c.
We have on hand a quantity of Onion Seed, which we will sell at a low price. Also, Onion Sets, Garden Seeds, &c., at 2 Musical Hall, Bush street.
WARREN & SONS
Seed Warehouse,
Musical Hall, Bush street, San Francisco,
And 15 J street, Sacramento.
2 6

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,
No. 99 Battery Street.
Obelisks, Monuments, Head Stones, Tuscan Stone Table Tops, Centre Tables, &c., on hand and hewed to order at the shortest notice.
Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.
All kinds of Interior Work to order.
Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone, Same choice patterns of imported articles. Colonial Granite Red and Free Stone, &c.
We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Marble and Granite, together with building plants, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to receive Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.
COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk,
2 1m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,
[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco.
The undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.
Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,
and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.
STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.
BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges, Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.
2 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

WM. B. COOKE. GEO. L. KENNY. GEO. L. STURTEVANT.
WHOLESALE BOOKSTORE
AND STATIONERS' HALL.
COOKE, KENNY & Co.,
CORNER MERCHANT AND MONTGOMERY STREETS,
Importers of English, French and American fancy and staple Stationery—wholesale and retail dealers in Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books.
Agents and dealers in Magazines, Reviews, and Newspapers.
Blank Books made to order on the shortest notice. 2 4t

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Window and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 4:2

Fencing Wire—Galvanized and Bright—
80 tons galvanized, Nos. 8, 4, 5, 6, and 7,
10 tons bright, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7,
For sale by
2 4t SOUTHWORTH & CO.

PALMER, COOK & CO.,
Bankers,
Drafts on the American Exchange Bank, New York,
And upon all the cities of the United States. 2 4t

LUCAS, TURNER & CO.,
Bankers,
104 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Buy and sell sight and time Exchange on all the principal cities in the Union.—collect and transact money, and transact all business pertaining to Banking.
Gold Dust, Bullion, and Certificates of Deposit bought at the highest market rates.
JAMES H. LUCAS, | HENRY S. TURNER,
JOHN SIMONDS, | WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
HENRY L. PATTERSON, | BENJAMIN R. NISBET,
2 1m St. Louis, Mo. | San Francisco, Cal.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,
Bankers,
DRAW AT SIGHT IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON
Ocean Bank ..... New York.
Bank of North America ..... Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany.
Drexel & Co ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Richmond.
J. B. Morton, Esq ..... Richmond Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer ..... Pleasants, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler ..... Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq ..... Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Maminide & Co ..... New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, South Carolina.
2 1m

H. W. BRADLEY'S
National Daguerrean Gallery,
CORNER OF CLAY AND KEARNY STREETS,
San Francisco, Cal.
Importers and Dealers in the best qualities of
Every Article required in the Business.
Portraits, large or small, equal to any in the world, taken at short notice. Also, the most improved STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, a new and beautiful improvement in the art. 1 1m

NOT THE ONLY ONE!
ANOTHER MAN IS IN THE FIELD
Prepared to cut Quartz Rock into any form desired.
I will say to my friends and the public generally that I am prepared to work into any form they may desire, Quartz Rock, WITH A POLISH EQUAL TO THAT OF A MIRROR.
N. B.—Quartz Rock purchased at the lowest prices.
J. W. TUCKER.
125 Montgomery street.

There are Three Things I Do Not Do!
1st. I do not get a gentleman to leave his Watch and when he calls for it, charge him TWENTY-NINE DOLLARS for cleaning it, and have it ready in 24 hours after.
2d. I do not ask FIFTY DOLLARS for a chain, and sell it for THIRTY-SIX DOLLARS, and warrant it Fine Gold when it is not worth a cent, and refuse to take it back, and pay FORTY DOLLARS in money, as I have stated above.
3 I do not take a Gentleman to the Jewelry Store and when he comes out tell him that I have sold him a Watch, when in fact I have not, but have sent it to the Pawnbroker's, and got SIXTY DOLLARS, and TEN for the case for it.
There are many other things I do not do, which I have stated above. 1 4t J. W. TUCKER.

WM. F. PATCH. CHARLES CLAYTON.
PATCH & CLAYTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 62 Front street, (up Commercial,) San Francisco.
1 6

New Drug Establishment.
A. T. [illegible]
1 6t

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Saunders, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City.
PAGE, BACON & CO.,
Bankers, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co ..... London.
F. Huth & Co ..... London.
American Exchange Bank ..... New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co ..... New York.
Atlantic Bank ..... Boston.
Philadelphia Bank ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank ..... New Orleans.
Page & Bacon ..... St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co ..... Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co ..... Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co ..... Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 1 4t

Miners' Exchange and Savings Bank,
AND SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE,
ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO.
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
DR. A. S. WRIGHT, Agent.
All moneys left at this Banking House will bear an interest of one and a half per cent. per month, redeemable at pleasure.
GOLD DUST left to be assayed at this office, will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.
GOLD DUST received on Special Deposit Free of Charge, and Rich Quartz Specimens purchased, or valued gratis, and every attention paid to the Assaying or testing of all kinds of Ores.
GOLD DUST received for Coinage, or Remittance Bills of Exchange drawn on the East, at Sight or on Time. 1 4t

Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
George F. Walter, No. 113 Montgomery street, opposite Burry & Patten's, has on hand and is constantly receiving a splendid assortment of goods for Gentlemen's wear, comprising, in part, fancy Cassimeres, Vestings and French Cloths, of various colors and finest texture. He is constantly receiving by the steamers, direct from his Agents in New York—Messrs. Crawly & Lent, 737 Broadway—invoices of Paris PANTS, Benjamin's make, of Cassimere, velvet face, the best ever imported. A discriminating public is invited to call and examine this stock.
MILITARY CLOTHING.
G. F. W. gives this department his especial attention. All styles of military suits made to order, from the best material, and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.
Gentlemen's Fashionable Clothing cut and made equal to any house in the Atlantic States—the workmanship by the best Tailors. The principle laid down is that no garment is delivered which is not a perfect fit; as every article is fitted on before being finished, thereby avoiding the unpleasant necessity of altering after leaving the store. Any garment that is made and does not fit perfectly, is not expected to be taken, as he is desirous of establishing a business that will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
N. B.—I still continue to take measures to be made up in New York by Messrs. Crowley & Lent. All orders sent will be received by return steamer.
GEORGE F. WALTER, 112 Montgomery street,
1 1m Opposite Burry & Patten.

Wholesale Saddlery Warehouse.
J. C. JOHNSON & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery, Harness, Leather, &c., No. 130 Sansome street, near Washington, San Francisco.
Having established a new and extensive establishment for the sale of the above-named goods, would call the attention of the trade to their fine stock, to which additions are constantly being made by fresh arrivals.
As we receive our goods direct from our own manufactory at the East, we are confident of being able to offer great inducements to purchasers.
Now on hand a fine assortment, consisting in part of:
Concord Stage Harness; | Saddles;
Team Harness; | Bridles and Martingales;
Cart Harness; | Silky and wagon Whips;
Buggy and wagon do; | Mexican and Cal. Spurs;
Horse; | Saddlery Hardware;
Skirting, Bridles and Harness Leather; Patent and enamelled Leather, Coat Seine, &c. 1 4t

100 MOSS (Double) ROSE BUSHES;
50 Large Double Pink ROSE BUSHES;
HOVEY SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES;
LIZZY RANDOLPH STRAWBERRIES;
30 MICHIGAN MONTHLY ROSES—Climbers;
And a large and very choice variety of Rose Bushes;
DAHLIA ROOTS, etc., etc.
CURRANT BUSHES, etc., etc.;
APPLE TREES, etc., etc.
Just received by the Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, via Sacramento, in a passage of 24 days from the Nursery.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
1 1m 94 Battery street.

GEMS FOR THE PARLOR AND GEMS FOR THE GARDEN.
The choicest Hyacinths, Tulips, Jonquils, etc., for the parlor and garden.
Also—New and rare Flower Seeds and Plants.
Small Ornamental Plants for parlors.
Dwarf Orange Plants, for GARDEN HEDGES, one of the finest and most ornamental plants known.
Just received at WARREN & SON'S
1 Exchange Hall.

FRANK BAKER,
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
125 and 127 Clay street, San Francisco. 1 1m

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
1,000 Beautiful Shade Trees.
Now is the time to set out Trees. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call at the Nursery and examine the Trees, which are healthy and of the best varieties.
1 WARREN & SON.

Osage Orange, Raspberries and Currants.
20,000 Fine transplanted Osage Orange Plants, for Hedges.
For sale by WARREN & SON.

17 TUCKER'S
SILVER! SILVER! SILVER!
100 Dozen Table Spoons,
96 Dozen Table Forks,
[illegible] Dozen Teaspoons,
SILVER PITCHERS AND CUPS.
[illegible]
125 Montgomery street.
N. B.—[illegible]

GOLD SPECTACLES POLISHED.
Seals, Rings, Can Heads, Snuff Box Covers,
ENGRAVED ON
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
1 6t

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!
TO THE GREAT SALE OF
JEWELRY AT JOHN W. TUCKER'S.
I shall now commence selling off my entire stock, consisting of DIAMOND WORK, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, etc., etc.
Amounting to more than $300,000!
I have got to sell all the above goods before the first of June, as I have to rebuild my store according to the new grade. Any person who wants a good article can procure one from me.
Cheaper than in any other City in the World!
But I don't wish it to be understood that I pretend to compete with those who sell trash;—persons who would not hesitate to guarantee a brass ring or a watch for pure gold;—these persons can sell lower than I can. If I sell an article of any kind, and it does not turn out as I represent it, I will return the money. No person shall leave my establishment dissatisfied. Call and see me before you purchase elsewhere.
JOHN W. TUCKER,
1 1m 125 Montgomery street, near Sacramento.

PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE.
WOODWORTH & CO., importers of Piano Fortes, 130 Clay street, are now receiving a further supply of Piano Fortes, from the celebrated "Stodart" manufactory, expressly for hire. Also, now landing from the clippers, a large assortment of instruments suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, consisting of 6, 6½ and 7 octaves, plain and carved, with pearl and ivory keys, likewise
Prince's Melodeons, 4 to 5 octaves;
India Rubber Piano Covers;
French Piano Covers;
Rosewood Music Stools, &c., &c. 1 4t

TIME.
Particular attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
1 City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4 t

SPECIMENS OF AGRICULTURE.
We desire to call the attention of the Cultivators of the Soil, to the importance of Exhibiting such specimens as they may grow of every variety of Grain, Grass, Fruit and Vegetable—we mean all fine or extra specimens.
They will observe that "Our Hall" is now opened Free—and we shall make it a point to call public attention to every specimen and give all publicity to them that they merit.
In the Hall farmers will find all the most valuable Agricultural and Scientific Papers and Periodicals, and they are ever ready for their use and open to those who feel an interest in them and especially to the *Press* and to scientific men and Societies. It will be our aim to furnish a place where all could spend a leisure hour profitably, and they can do so *Free*.
1 WARREN & SON.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.
Justin Gates, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street, Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Hops, Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water, Shaker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Seidlitz Powders, Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts, Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds), Osgood's Cholagogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jones' Expectorant, Alterative Pills, Mott's Bitters and Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,
Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.
Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,
CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.
☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 1 1m

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.
Will sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on deposit or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.
GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITES received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 1 1

10,000 FRUIT TREES,
Grape Vines, Fig Trees, Raspberry and Currant.
We invite all who intend planting Trees and Vines to call on us before they make their purchases, as we can offer them many advantages that cannot be found elsewhere. Our collections, we know, are the most extensive, and the quality the best that can be had. We therefore invite all to call on us, we can show them, in our Experimental Rows, the results of the actual fruit they produce. WARREN & SON
Nurserymen and Seedsmen,
Musical Hall, Bush street, San Francisco,
and 15 J street, Sacramento.

CRESCENT CITY HOTEL,
And General Stage Office for all parts.
J street, between Third and Fourth,
The proprietor would return grateful thanks for the liberal patronage extended to The Long Established House.
The Location is well known as being central to [illegible]
The Table, which is under the management of [illegible]
The Sleeping Apartments are well ventilated, and [illegible]
Stages for all the interior towns leave [illegible]
1 4t MRS. JANE CLARK.

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY
Woman's Rights
VINDICATED AND MAINTAINED
Where as from the [illegible] of [illegible] was [illegible]
Woman's Rights and Privileges
[illegible]
1 6t
LAWSON
Wells Fargo's Hall and Bank
[illegible]
BRANCH.
[illegible]
And Boarding Establishment in Colusa.

A DREAM.

BY J. GIBSON.

I had a dream, a strangely chequered dream,
At first it thrilled my bosom to its core.
'Twas calm as twilight hour, when the wild roar
Of storms is hush'd, and from the east doth stream
The full orb'd moon's pale, mild and shadowy beam.
It was a mother in her humble home—
A widowed mother, all whose earthly joy
Was centred in a blooming, cherub boy.
Her spirit seem'd 'mong bygone scenes to roam,—
Anon she spoke, the boy kneeled by her side;
She placed one hand upon his head, then raised
Her eyes to Heaven; and, forth rushed the full tide
Of all a mother's love in silent prayer.
My soul was smit with awe, as on I gazed,—
I bowed my head, and worshipped with her there.

I raised mine eyes, the scene had changed,—the child
Now merged in manhood,—still the grief beguiled
Of that fond mother, waxing grey with years,
Their very souls comingled;—and, the tears
They shed were not the tears of witheriug grief;
But, like the dew-drop to the drooping flower;
Aud to their hearts surcharg'd brought sweet relief.
He bravely toil'd through many a weary hour,
To shield his aged mother from the hand
Of ruthless want—and, Fortune, smiling bland,
Danc'd in the path of noble upright toil;—
Of Poesy he drank the crystal streams,
And science round him shower'd her kindly beams.

Again the scene is changed,—ah! sadly changed!
What sight is this—all haggard and deranged
In beastly drunkenness! can this be he,
Who lately kneel'd upon the glassy lea,
Now wrapping in Death's sleep a mother's form?
That noble brow!—that eye!—ah! yes, tis he!
But oh, how fallen! how wretched, pale and worn!
That eye is rayless, which once beam'd like morn.
Hark! from those lips unholy torrents flow,
From which the soul, with loathing, shrinks aghast!
He reels—he staggers!—see! he smites his brow,
Tortured with agony, which none can know,
Save he whose soul dreams of the happy past—
His mind all scathed by passion's scorching blast.

All disappeared;—and darkness veil'd my sight,
Till on my ear rush'd a discordant sound,
As if n thousand Demons yelled around;
Then straight before me gleamed a baleful light;—
I gazed with horror on the frightful scene;—
It was a hell in miniature, where woe
Sat brooding darkly o'er the drunkard's mien,
And tortures stung his brain with maddening throe.
Ah! such was *He* amid that wretched throng,—
The poison'd chalice sparkling in his hand,
While forms of men in rags around him stand:
He trembles still to hear their ribald song:—
While thoughts of the sweet past flash through his soul,
Frenzied, he rushes to the drunkard's goal!

"Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver."

We present our readers to-day a gem worth preserving. We have read and re-read it, and each time with new pleasure—each time discovering new beauties. One may read it, and be sure of pleasant dreams. It will hang around the memory like the echoes of sweetest music. We feel confident that all who love the delightful associations which gather around the new year, will thank us for republishing this editorial of the San Francisco Chronicle:

New Year's Day.—God made last Monday. There can be no dispute upon that head. You might submit it to the Legislature at Benicia, and they would answer aye. You might ask all San Francisco, and no chairman would be needed to put it to vote, no clerk to record the ballot. Nothing short of Divinity could have done it. The air came with the blandness of heaven's own atmosphere. It was as bracing as the cold northwest breeze of Maine, as mild as the Indian summer of Louisiana. Italy might have breathed it with a deep and delightful respiration, and believed it that which visits the Rialto or the Tiber. Switzerland might have felt stronger in its inspiration, and thought it a zephyr coming down from the glaciers, warmed into tepidity by the genial plains, basking in the smiles and warmth of spring.

There was nothing blue that day, save the skies, and everything put on a robe of golden beauty, colored in the sunlight, and bordered on the edges of the day with trimmings of stars. Nature's great broad face wore a smile as irresistable as that of the girl you love most dearly. One could not but feel its influence, for it seemed spread out everywhere. The lowlands were alive with glory. Over the hill tops, the light came and went in flashes and streams of wondrous brilliance. The lazy breezes stooped down to the laughing waters, as they passed, and the amorous waves pouted up their lips to the kisses of the wooer. On went the day in its joyousness, full of a gush of sentiment, as if the elements themselves sympathized with human hearts, and were determined to have a lark on New Year's Day. The sun smiled unusually cosy from every pore of his jolly face. The dull earth lighted up for once, like Eve from her first sleep, and blushed like her to find herself beautiful. The Bay lay around the men of our city like a sleeping spaniel at the foot of his master, and the ships, resting like swans on a sea of silver, swung leisurely with the tide, and like the ladies, awaited calls.

All male-dom emptied into the streets—all ladydom staid at home. It was a gala day, a holiday, a day for polishing anew the chain of friendship and interlocking the links of love. It was practical New Year's Day, one set apart to repair any omission or error of the old year. It was like the merry march with which the returning funeral band spirits off the sad thoughts which the recent burial had excited. The old year had been laid with his white beard in the tomb, and everybody came out to enjoy the smiles of the new comer.

Oh, it was a lovely babe; one upon which its parent might look with pride, satisfaction and hope. It seemed a spark struck off from the great wheel of ages by the hand of Time, one of the sands in his glass changed to gold. The streets were full of joy in the person of splendidly dressed handsome men, on their tour of friendship, acquaintance or love, and seemed almost to forget the out-door glories in their anticipations of those who presided over the domestic hospitalities. Bright and cheering as the sunlight were the smiles within doors, soft as the balmy air the words breathed by the festive board.

There was pleasure without—there was happiness within the dwelling. Hearts swelled more joyously—blood flowed through vein and artery with a wilder delight. Friendship went on foot. Love on wings, Aristocracy on wheels. Friendship smiled. Love sighed. Snob swelled. 'T was a grand time, a good time, a happy time. Old friendships grew nearer, Love grew stronger, Snob became a little less stately—all harmonizing and humanizing. There's nothing like Association. 'T is the sand-paper which rubs down nature's asperities, the burnisher which polishes the surface of society, the brush which applies the last varnish.

Therefore, long live the poetic and delightful custom of New Years calls. There is not a spot on earth where it could be of greater service. Business eats up intercourse like a cancer, and rust eats into the character like salt water into an iron hoop cast upon the sea shore. A custom which causes pleasant associations and sympathies is like oil on the surface of the waters, keeping them calm—oil on the surface of steel, keeping it bright. 'Tis the stamp on the genius of society, giving new beauty to its gold. Let New Year's Day, then, be our mint to coin anew pleasant feelings and turn into double eagles the rough bullion of life.

Heroism.

The following glowing description of noble and brave efforts to save life, we copy from The Sun of the 6th inst.—and we feel it the duty of the press to make known as widely as possible such heroic achievements and keep the actors in honorable remembrance:

One of those magnificent instances of glorious and intrepid conduct, which breaks like a gleam of vivid sunshine on the heart, and ennobles and dignifies human nature, occurred yesterday, off North Point. A small boat, in which were two men, was endeavoring to make its way to land, amidst the rolling billows that raged around it, when, within full view of the shipping, a monster wave o'ertopped the slender shell and swamped it. The drowning men clung with death hold to the capsized boat, and mutely implored the aid of those who witnessed the accident. Boat after boat of bold, determined sailors shoved off in the hopes of rescuing these unfortunates, and with rapid strokes made their perilous way over the foaming waves; but the contest was too unequal, and to save their own lives, they were obliged to return, one after the other. In this extremity Captain Clauster, of the Hamburg brig Geo. Henrich, manned his boat with three trusty seamen, and went to their rescue. By this time the anxiety of the hundreds collected on the wharf had raised almost to an agony of excitement, and every rod made by the boat and her gallant crew, was watched with intense feeling. At one time, she would appear to be entirely swallowed up in the waste of angry waters, at another, she would dance gaily on the crest of some foaming wave, as it rolled in its wrath towards the resounding shore. But yet, in spite of all danger, all obstacles, the gallant Clauster at the helm and the noble tars at the laboring oars, held on their errand of mercy, and finally succeeded in reaching the boat and saving the drowning men. It is needless to say that shouts and hurrahs rent the air at this splendid and most praiseworthy act, which it delights us to record. All honor to Captain Clauster and his gallant crew.

A Happy World.

This is a happy world—who says to the contrary is a fool or something else. There is everything to make us happy. The land, and sea contribute to our enjoyment. The man who has a good heart, sees pleasure where a bad person beholds nothing but gloom. The secret then of being happy and enjoying this world is, to possess a cheerful and virtuous heart. Who is the most cheerful and contented man in your neighborhood? The man who has the most honor, and possesses the greatest riches? No. It is he who has nothing but a kind heart. For nothing ruffles his temper, or disturbs his repose. The morning sky—the evening cloud—the rolling waters—the teeming forests and the fields of snow, give him a pleasure that others never dream of. It is he whose mind is led from nature up to nature's God, and every day that he lives he is as contented and happy as it is possible for a man to be. Depend upon it, the world is a beautiful one and contains a thousand sources, of enjoyment, which they only can see and feel whose hearts are pure, and whose lives correspond with the words of eternal truth.

Some lone bachelor editor, away out in Missouri, is guilty of the following:—Why is the heart of a lover like the sea serpent? Because it is a secreter (sea creeter) of great sighs (size). Dreadful, wasn't it?

PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.

THE FORMER CELEBRITY OF THE PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS, and the unequalled success of their introduction in this State, would seem to preclude the necessity of any further effort on our part to draw attention thereto; but in view of the transitory nature of business in general in California, and the probability that some may have looked upon our establishment of an extensive and permanent manufacture of Plows here, in the face of such enormous importations and extravagant prices of material, as an impossibility—we believe it expedient to adopt this method of bringing it within the special notice of all concerned, that we are now manufacturing, and will have ready for this season's demand, three thousand of the most superior Plows ever made or used within this State.

We feel warranted in making this assertion, from the fact that all who used our Plows last season testify that they were superior: and we have studied so closely the immediate wants of our patrons from every section of the State, that we can now furnish Plows suitable to any particular kind of soil known in the State.

Our material has all been selected in the East by one of our firm, and imported by us directly from the manufacturers, which places it in our power to say confidently that nothing is lacking in quality, while we are enabled to make the plows at a cost greatly below that of last season, and are determined to sell at prices within the reach of every farmer who may wish to use the Peoria Premium Steel Plow.

It should be remembered that these plows will do double the work with half the team required in using the ordinary cast Plow; and that the work, when done, will be well done.

For particulars of prices, and descriptions of plows, we refer you to the subjoined card. The prices therein detailed are those established at our factory, and the only alterations from them that we authorize our agents to make, is the addition of the cost of transportation to their places of business—thus placing the plows at every accessible point of the State for the exact price charged at the Factory, with the necessary expenses only added.

Farmers ordering our plows through mercantile houses here, would do well to write to us at the same time, if they would make sure of getting the right plow, for some are interested in representing that we are not making plows at all, while others will not sell our plows when they can get off a cast plow. We therefore recommend that orders should be sent to us directly, accompanied by an order upon your merchant for the amount, which you can always know by a reference to the card accompanying this circular.

On the 24th of June the interest of T. Adams in our business ceased, by the sale of his entire interest therein to L. E. Morgan. Aside from this, there has not, nor will there be, any alteration, as we have the same efficient and thoroughly practised hands in every department of our business.

E. L. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
T. ADAMS & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Battery streets.

☞ The following are the established prices for the Peoria Premium Steel Plows, at our Factory, and the only addition our Agents are authorized to make thereto, is the cost of transportation to their points of business:

SIZE.	DESCRIPTION.	FURROW.	PRICE.
No. 5	plain	10 in	$ 30
5½	"	12 in	$ 35
6	"	14 in	$ 40
7	"	16 in	$ 50
6	clipper or prairie	14 in	$ 60
16	" "	16 in	$ 70
18	" "	18 in	$ 85
20	" "	20 in	$100
22	" "	22 in	$110
24	" "	24 in	$125
26	" "	26 in	$150
30	" "	30 in	$175
40	" "	40 in	$225
Subsoil Plows			$40
Cultivators			$25

[For the addition of wheel and axle to any of the above clipper Plows, an additional charge of $30.[

L. E. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
1 T. ADAMS & CO.

WARREN & SON'S
HORTICULTURAL MUSEUM
AND
HALL OF SCIENCE.

THE subscribers take pleasure in announcing to their friends and patrons that they open their Hall as a Museum of Horticulture and Natural Sciences. Having now completed our arrangements in Europe and in this country, we are enabled to offer to the patrons of this establishment the first of the kind in California) everything desirable connected with the science of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

Connected with this establishment will be Nurseries, Gardens, Fruit Orchards, Graperies, and Greenhouses of the proprietors; and therefore the patrons can be assured that it is much better for them to send their orders to first hands than to those who collect here and there, at auction and elsewhere, where there can be no certainty of the genuineness of what they buy.

The Nurseries will be extensive, containing several hundred thousand trees grown under the eye of the proprietors. The Fruit Garden will contain the choicest Fruits known in Europe and America.

The Museum will contain specimens of Fruit in Wax, rare and curious specimens of everything else in nature, both in wax and in a dried state; Oil Paintings, Drawings and Paintings of Fruits, Flowers, &c., together with specimens in Natural History, Books on Agriculture, Horticulture and Botany; Garden implements of all descriptions and of the most approved patterns.

SEEDS.—A large and superior assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, comprising all the new and rare varieties. Field and Grass Seeds of warranted quality, wholesale and retail. The Seeds sold at this establishment will be warranted pure and genuine, true to their name and preserved in a proper manner. Dealers will receive a liberal discount.

Boxes of Seeds for exportation at $5 and upwards, so packed that they may be safely transported to any part of the world.

Packages of Flower Seeds, containing twenty varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, neatly packed in boxes, from $3 to $20.

☞ Separate Catalogues of Fruit and Forest Trees; Vines, Shrubs, Evergreens, Dahlias, Roses and Greenhouse Plants; Garden and Agricultural Seeds, may be had on application.

WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists,
1-tf Musical Hall Building, Bush st, San Francisco.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
1 Near the Oriental.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Hecall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "Bay State Lower Mills' Brand," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-3t

PREMIUM PLOUGHS.

WE invite the attention of farmers to the assortment of "Premium Steel Ploughs," now at our store at Exhibition Hall. These are the celebrated "Morgan & Co's Peoria Ploughs," pronounced by the committee the very best Plough in the United States. WARREN & SON'S
1 Agricultural Store.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office.

JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT. ALBERT G. RANDALL
JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT, Auctioneer.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
Office and Salesroom, 100 Merchant Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

Messrs. Wainwright, Randall & Co. respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they have made this business connection, and re-established themselves, for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business in all its branches, for the successful management of which they deem themselves well qualified, having had upwards of four years experience in this city.

They will give especial attention to making public sales of all kinds of property for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Particular attention paid to preparing "Rancho" property for sale, and every facility will be afforded to the holders of such property for the transaction of their business. Mr. Randal, being conversant with the Spanish language (having resided several years in South America,) will give his personal attention to the translation of title papers, when required.

A practical Surveyor and Draughtsman will be in constant attendance at the office.

A large amount of property at private sale.

Conveyancing, under the supervision of A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public, under the law of 1853—and Commissioner for the State of New Hampshire. 1 4t

A. A. SELOVER. R. H. SINTON.
A. A. SELOVER, Auctioneer.

SELOVER & SINTON,
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.
Office and Salesroom, 136 Montgomery street, between Clay and Commercial.

Messrs. Selover & Sinton respectfully inform the public that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting the Real Estate Business in all its branches for the prosecution of which they deem themselves particularly well qualified, having been intimate with the business in this city since July, 1849.

Particular attention given to all questions affecting titles, &c. Great care will be taken in complying with the law, in sales of Assignees, Administrators, and other legal sales.

A Register for property, at public or private sale, always open at their office.

Terms of Sale.—Titles satisfactory, or no sale. Acts of sale at purchaser's expense. Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required at time of sale from all parties not known to the Auctioneers.

The services of a gentleman of long experience have been secured for the full and complete search and examination of titles. 1 4t

SELIM & EDWARD FRANKLIN,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
Office and Salesroom, 102 Merchant st., between Montgomery street and the Plaza.

Real estate of all descriptions sold at public and private sale. Particular attention given to sales for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Monies invested and rents collected for parties at a distance. Loans effected on Bonds and Mortgages. Titles examined and surveys made by competent parties in the office, and the Notarial business executed by WILLIAM A. CORNWELL, Notary Public.

A register open to public inspection of property for sale.

The Spanish and French languages spoken.

Improved and unimproved Ranches and lands for sale in various parts of the State—Spanish titles. 1 4t

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.

THE largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of E. P. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will admit of. Having on hand the most splendid and substantial assortment of all kinds of Furniture ever offered in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices to suit, that none can go away empty that may favor us with a call.

Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Rockstands, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Sets—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.

Also, Mattresses, of Curled Hair, Patent Felt, Moss, Wool, Straw, and Straw with Cotton Tops. Also, Feather Pillows, and Feathers for Beds, with a large stock of Quilts, Comforts, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of Chairs, Wood, and Cane Seats of all descriptions: also, of Hair, Cloth, Spring, Plush, Velvet and Carpet Bottoms, with Rockers of all kinds; all of which will be sold at reduced rates.

1 4t Also at 130 Jackson street, San Francisco.

A CARD.

FREE EXHIBITION HALL.—We desire to announce, and we do so most respectfully, that hereafter, during our Exhibition, our Hall, containing all the magnificent specimens of the Agricultural Exhibition, together with the choice Paintings and Embroideries, and many rare and beautiful specimens and curiosities from the "Islands of the Sea," will be open to the visits of all who wish to examine them. FREE OF CHARGE.

We would also announce to Artists that our Hall is offered to them, FREE, to exhibit their work for exhibition or sale, and we further announce to all persons who have Paintings, Statuary Works of Art, Curiosities, or extra specimens of anything of domestic manufacture, that here is a place the most appropriate for its exhibition or sale, and where the most extended notice can be given to it. All who have works of art, or any of the curiosities of the country, or wonderful specimen of the Agriculture of California or the Pacific coast, will find this Hall the most appropriate place for the exhibition of the same.

We desire also to state that all the Agricultural papers and periodicals of the United States and the principal publications of Europe upon the subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, and other scientific subjects, and to our patrons, and to the cause of Science, they are ever open, and we tender our best aid to developing to the utmost of our power the good resulting from them.

1 WARREN & SON.

FAMILY FLOUR.
HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR.
UNION CITY MILLS.

WE INVITE the particular attention of Families and the Trade, to the quality of the Flour manufactured by us. Our great aim has been, in the establishment of our Mills to procure the most perfect machinery, to employ the ablest millers, and to select the purest and finest wheat in the country. That we have been able to accomplish all this, the Product of our Mills now before the community is the best evidence.

The FLOUR we manufacture has been submitted to the ablest judges at our State, and after the most rigid and thorough test, they have awarded to us the "Premium Prize," and we shall have offer the same as "Horner's Premium Flour;" it shall be our constant effort to maintain for it the reputation of being the

The Best Flour in the Land.

Orders left with HORNER & CO. at our Storeship, Broadway wharf, will receive prompt attention.

1 4t HORNER.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1854. NO.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
IS PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE, ON BUSH STREET,
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JOHN F. MORSE, Editor.
J. L. L. F. WARREN, Assistant Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less, per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

Patriotism and Devotion.

We reprint the following, believing it good to keep alive the feelings that actuated the Heroes of the Revolution. The lofty patriotism that actuated the "Father of his country" to deeds of imperishable fame, and his devotion to that country, in all her interests, together with the love and affection that his example inspired in all who were around him—to these we attribute, as one of the great causes that led to and kept alive that willingness of spirit to become martyrs, in all the officers and soldiers in the revolution, under his command or influence.

We would ever hold up these examples to all—to officers and soldiers, whether military, civil, or judiciary. When such patriotism in defending and such devotedness in sustaining our institutions pervades the minds and hearts of our people, our country will be safe.

The revolution was over. Eight years' conflict had ceased, and the warriors were now to separate forever, turning their weapons into ploughshares, and their camps into workshops. The spectacle, though a sublime and gorgeous one, was yet attended with sorrowful feelings; for, alas! in the remains of that gallant army of patriotic soldiers now about to disband without pay, without suppers, stalked poverty and disease. The country had not the means to be grateful.

The details of the condition of many of the officers and soldiers of that period, according to history and oral tradition, were melancholy in the extreme. Possessing no means of patrimonial inheritance to fall back upon—thrown out of even the perilous support of the soldier, at the commencement of winter, and hardly fit for any other duty than that of the camp—their situation can be better imagined than described.

A single instance, as a sample of the situation of some of the officers, as related of the conduct of Baron Steuben, may not be amiss. When the main body of the army was disbanded at Newburg, and the veteran soldiers were bidding a parting farewell to each other, Lt. Col., Cochran, an aged soldier of the New Hampshire line, remarked with tears in his eyes, as he shook hands with the Baron:

"For myself, I could stand it; but my wife and daughters are in the garret of that wretched tavern, and I have no means of removing them."

"Come, come," said the Baron, "don't give way thus. I will pay my respects to Mrs. Cochran and her daughters."

When the good old soldier left them, their countenances were warm with gratitude—for he left there all he had.

In one of the Rhode Island regiments were several companies of black troops, who had served through the war, and their bravery and discipline were unsurpassed. The Baron observed one of these poor negroes on the wharf at Newburg, apparently in great distress.

"What is the matter, brother soldier?"

"Why, master Baron, I want a dollar to get home with, now the Congress has no further use for me."

The baron was absent for a few moments, and then returned with a silver dollar, which he had borrowed.

"There, it's all I could get. Take it."

The negro received it with a cry, hailed a sloop which was passing down the river to New York and as he reached the deck, took off his hat and said—

"God bless you, Master Baron!"

These are only single instances of the army at the close of the war. Indeed, Washington in this view at the close of his address to the army at Rocky Hill in November, 1783:

"And being now about to [illegible] his last public orders, to take his [illegible] leave of a long [illegible] in the military character, and to bid a final adieu to all the [illegible] he has had the honor to command, he can only [illegible] his prayer to the God of armies.

"May ample justice be done them here, and may the choicest of heaven's favors, both here and hereafter, attend those who, under divine auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others.

"With these wishes and this benediction, the Commander-in-Chief is about to retire from service. The curtain of separation will soon be drawn, and the military scenes to him will be closed forever.

The closing of the "military scenes" I am about to relate:

New York had been occupied by Washington on the 25th of November. A few days afterwards, he notified the President of Congress, which body was then in session at Annapolis, in Maryland—that as the war was now closed, he should consider it his duty to proceed thence and surrender to that body the commission which he had received from them seven years before.

The morning of the 5th of December, 1783, was a sad and heavy one to the remnant of the American army in the city of New York. The noon of that day was to witness the farewell of Washington—he was to bid adieu to his military comrades forever. The officers who had been with him in solemn council, the privates who had fought and bled in the "heavy fight," under his orders, were to hear his commands no longer. The manly form and dignified countenance of the "great captain" was henceforth to live in their memories.

As the hour of noon approached, the whole garrison, at the request of Washington himself was put in motion, and marched down Broad street to Francis's tavern, his head-quarters. He wished to take leave of private soldiers alike with officers, and bid them all adieu. His favorite light infantry were drawn up in line, facing inwards, through Pearl street, at the foot of Whitehall, where a barge was in readiness to convey, him to Powell's Hook.

Within the dining-room of the tavern were gathered the generals and the field officers to take their farewell. Assembled there were Knox, Green, Clinton, Steuben, Gates and others, who had served with him faithfully and truly in the tented field; but alas! where were others that had entered the war with him, seven years before? Their bones crumbled in the soil, from Canada to Georgia. Montgomery had yielded up his life at Quebec, Wooster fell at Danbury, Woodhull was barbarously murdered while a prisoner at the battle of Long Island, and Mercer fell mortally wounded at Princeton; the brave and chivalric Laurens, after displaying the most heroic courage in the trenches at Yorktown, died in a trifling skirmish in South Carolina; the brave but eccentric Lee was no longer living, and Putnam, like a helpless child, was stretched upon the bed of sickness. Indeed, the battle-field and time had thinned the ranks which entered with him on the conflict of Independence.

Washington entered the room—the hour of separation had come. As he raised his eye and glanced on the faces of those assembled, a tear coursed down his cheek, and his voice was tremulous as he saluted them. Nor was he alone. Men, "albeit unused to the melting mood," stood around him, whose hands, uplifted to cover their brows, told that the tears which they in vain attempted to conceal, bespoke the anguish they could not hide.

After a moment's conversation, Washington called for a glass of wine. It was brought to him. Turning to the officers, he thus addressed them:

"With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take my final leave of you, and I most devoutly wish your latter days may be as happy and prosperous as your former ones have been glorious and honorable." He then raised the glass to his lips, and added: "I cannot come to each of you and take my leave, but shall be glad if each of you will take me by the hand."

General Knox, who stood [illegible] burst into tears, and advanced, incapable of utterance. Washington grasped him by the hand and embraced him. The officers came up successively, and took an affectionate leave. No words were spoken, but all was the "silent eloquence of tears." What were mere words at such a scene? Nothing. It was the feeling of the heart—the [illegible] spoken.

When the last officer had embraced him, Washington left the room, followed by the generals and passed through the lines of light infantry; his step was slow and measured, his head uncovered, and tears flowing thick and fast as he bowed to the veterans he was to see no more forever. Shortly as [illegible] entered into the [illegible] at the rear. A [illegible] was [illegible] by [illegible] as [illegible] from the ranks and [illegible] hand.

"Farewell, my beloved General!"

Washington grasped the [illegible] commander's back of him. All [illegible] and [illegible] and the [illegible] followed. The [illegible] as they [illegible] to Whitehall.

soldiers told how deeply engraved upon their affections was the love of their commander.

At last, Washington reached the barge at Whitehall, and entered it. At the first stroke of the oar, he rose, and, turning to the companions of his glory, by waving his hat, bade them a silent adieu. Their answer was only in tears; and the officers and men, with glistening eyes, watched the receding boat till the form of their noble commander was lost sight of in the distance.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

A Sketch.

The day had been mild and beautiful, the sun had just passed behind the mauntain tops, still casting its brightness upon the distant peaks in the far east ere it should pass entirely away. The mellow tints of twilight were now gathering around and over me, each tree and shrub seemed to be clad with new beauty; the very air came loaded with fragrance, for the vale lilly, and honeysuckle, and the myriads of nature's early spring flowers were just opening their honied petals; the lark and the sparrow were singing their evening song; the little lambs were frisking gaily as they neared their nightly shelter; the husbandman was returning to his home with a countenance already expressive of the welcome greeting that awaited him from his lovely wife and little one; the hum of the busy looms had ceased; the waters of the river and streamlet seemed to glide on more quiet and still—all, all above, below and around me joined in the joyous feeling such scenes awakens; my heart was touched, my eye filled, and the tear that trembled unconsciously upon the cheek spoke of harmony that exists between the created and the creator when the soul awakes, and in sweet and joyous contemplation, is drawn from "nature, up to nature's God."

From this reverie I was aroused by the kindly greeting of warm hearted friends bidding me join them in a ride up the mountain side. A moment more, and we were seated and ready; a crack of the whip, and we went forward and upward, speedily, merrily, and happily; now gliding onward over a smooth and pleasant plain; now plunging down into a dell, the light shut out by the arching trees, again bursting forth upon the plain; now down, now up; one moment shrouded in darkness the next silvered over by twilight rays. Now the eye feasted upon the gorgeous scenery that lay in beauty around and above us as we gazed in silent awe. Anon the heart was lifted up and spoke its joy in some rich and thrilling song, and "Away o'er the mountain's brow" was sung and felt to be in reality.

A few miles ride and we came to the end of our carriage road, our horses unharnessed and made fast, and taking our materials for a moonlight repast we ascended the remainder of our journey on foot. One hour more and we had reached the goal,—we stood upon the lofty summit!

"Many hands make light work," and quickly the stray fallen limbs and branches were gathered together, and the brilliant light that illumined the tree tops and the clouds, told that a fire was burning upon the mountain top. 'Tis indeed a happy thought in a world like ours that we can find kindred spirits congenially to whom we can reveal the heart thoughts with whom we can meet and be our very selves, throwing off the cloak custom would almost force us to wear, lest some form of etiquette should be infringed, or the sensibility of some "Mrs. Grundy" should be shocked at our daring independence of thought and speech—not I, I guess.

The [illegible] were [illegible] to our use the fine flavor of the China herb *alias* "ningyong extra" and the gay smile of our fair friends, that "tea was cozy," soon found us seated upon a broad and spacious rock (made for purpose for a tea party), as happy a group as ever drank tea by moonlight, six hundred feet in the air.

The table ground beneath the weight of good things. True friends thus met with heart and happy hearts, again [illegible] the tales of the [illegible]. Our hearts [illegible] and sang—[illegible] prepared to say the words, a [illegible] or a [illegible] upon the wild and beautiful, [illegible] for [illegible] and enough to spare.

[illegible]

there, and though loth to leave, the hour had c[illegible] that we must look our last look at the jo[illegible] scenes around us, and "gang awa."

Our descent from the mountain was more r[illegible] that graceful, more speedy than safe; yet st[illegible] nerve, youthful vigor, soon brought us to [illegible] "bonnie steeds," and soon we were speeding [illegible] way homeward to the "earth below."

Scenes like these from an epoch in one's li[illegible] they are to life what fragrance is to the flo[illegible] adding a double value to its former merit—[illegible] how many such scenes might come up in [illegible] day life, were we more reflective. We rush [illegible] thoughtlessly that we loose golden opportun[illegible] for heart happiness.

Never, never shall the reflection of that ha[illegible] evening pass from my memory. 'Tis like a [illegible] ture, on my brain daugerreotyped. I have l[illegible] it o'er again in my dreams, and it was w[illegible] dreaming on that I found a fac similie of [illegible] hurried sketch—it was indeed so! and it [illegible] legibly marked around in red ink, significant [illegible] most happy event, and it bore this date—"Mo[illegible] Tom."—*Vermont Mercury.*

Omnium Gatherum.

Want of Perfection.—A person, ha[illegible] upon on one occasion gotten Sir Philip Fra[illegible] into a corner, and innocently mistaking his a[illegible] tions and gestures for extreme interest in the [illegible] rative which he was administering to his pat[illegible] was somewhat confounded when the latter, sei[illegible] him by the collar, exclaimed with an oath, [illegible] "human nature could endure no more." I[illegible] impossible for men to always put an exact in[illegible] pretation upon the real feelings of those wh[illegible] they address; but not unfrequently by the i[illegible] propriativeness of things, thousands of individ[illegible] are placed in as uncomfortable a position as t[illegible] of Sir Philip in the corner.

Supercilious Requiter.—Rodger S[illegible] man was representative in Congress from C[illegible] necticut, and distinguished for his devoted patr[illegible] ism and his great natural talents; but unfortuna[illegible] he had been a shoemaker. At one time he [illegible] cited the ire of John Randolph, who, rising w[illegible] his usual squeaking sounds, said: "I sho[illegible] like to know what the gentleman did with [illegible] leather apron before he set out for Washingto[illegible] Mr. Sherman replied, imitating the same squ[illegible] ing: "I cut it up, sir, to make moccasins fo[illegible] descendents of Pocahontas?"—It is seldom t[illegible] quiet minds stoop to such meanness as reflect[illegible] upon one's origin or previous occupation, [illegible] when they do so, it is agreeable to see the re[illegible] made a torture.

Curious Extract—(From a Scotch pape[illegible] 1797).—Copy of a printer's bill presented to [illegible] Vestry, for work done in our chamber:

To filling up a chink in the Red Sea and [illegible] pairing the damages of Pharaoh's host.
To a new pair of hands for David and [illegible] den and a new set of teeth for the lion.
To repairing Nebuchednezzar's head.
To cleaning the whale's belly varnishing Jon[illegible] face and mending his left arm.
To a new skirt for Joseph's garment.
To a sheet-anchor, a jury-mast, and a long b[illegible] for Noah's ark.
To giving a blush to the cheek of Eve on [illegible] senting the apple to Adam.
To painting a new city in the land of Nod.
To cleaning the garden of Eden after Ada[illegible] expedition.
To making a bride for the Saviour's ba[illegible] and mending one of his eyes.
To putting a new handle to Moses' basket, [illegible] fitting bulrushes.
To setting [illegible] fuel to the fire of Nebu[illegible] nezzar's furnace.
[illegible] payment. D[illegible]

Relief.—Who that has ever seen the [illegible] and has felt anything of a [illegible] heart, [illegible] because [illegible] could the [illegible] Roderick [illegible] when he [illegible] of his [illegible] [illegible]

Ingenious.—Young man [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

To the Friends of Agriculture.

We ask of all to whom we send this number, who are not already subscribers, to examine the FARMER, and to give it their influence. We trust to hear from them and to know that they will not only become subscribers to our Journal, but favor us with their communications. We desire to call their attention to our terms of subscription for clubs.

A Premium---Farmers' Clubs.

With the hope of inducing such of our friends, and theos who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and introduce an AGRICULTURAL PAPER, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us FIVE subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you SIX PAPERS, or for TEN subscribers, TWELVE PAPERS. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the FARMER, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

To Our Patrons.

TO ADVERTISERS.—We would call the attention of those who desire to have their advertisments produce quick returns, to the pages of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

The FARMER will reach sources of trade entirely new and unattainable by any other means, and thus secure a large and immediate profit to those who desire to make known their business. By a glance at our advertising columns, it will be perceived that we present the best known and most extensive houses, and as we have space for but one or two of each branch, these will be the most prominent houses, and thus give more influence to them.

Real Estate---Shipment of Specie.

By referring to the shipment of specie, it will be perceived that the amount is much lessened by the last boats. The causes for this cannot at this moment be truly known. It will be admitted readily that the depressed state of trade throughout the State, the want of rains to assist in mining operations, from whence come the supply of the precious "dust"—and the overstocked market in all kinds of merchandise, all operate to check the export of gold. We should also notice that extensive sales of real estate have been made during the last month, both in city property and estates in the country. This has required a large amount of capital, which might have been used in merchandizing, had the state of trade warranted it. By inquiry, it will be found that had business been brisk, the usual quantity, in all probability two-and-a-half millions, would have left the country.

The question arises—which will result in the greatest good to the country—the most permanent good—large shipments, easy money market, and high prices of merchandise, or the investment of the same capital here in real estate, the improvement and cultivation of the country, the producing our own supplies, and the manufacturing for all our own wants. The present high price of real estate is certainly an index of the confidence felt in that property over all others, and the large amount of foreign capital now investing in that property, and the increased attention given by the cultivators of the vast plains and valleys, will soon give a new tone to all kinds of trade. Rapidly we are becoming a manufacturing people, and, with the skill and talent now in the country, and that which the present prospects of California will soon draw to us, the time is not far distant when, instead of millions being sent abroad by every steamer, we shall, by becoming a home producing State, retain the wealth here accumulated, for the use and benefit of our own people.

Correspondence of "The Farmer."

We have on file many valuable and interesting letters from cultivators, from various sections of the State, from which we shall take the liberty of making extracts; that our friends may know we have received their valuable communications, we mention some of their names, and thank them for their interest: H. Marshall, Bodega; J. W. Russell, Pajaro Valley; T. P. Rohh, Sacramento River; J. Bryant Hill, Martinez; R. S. Kilburn, Nappa; Maurice Williams, C. P. Hester, F. F. Letcher, and C. Jones, San Jose; G. D. Dickenson, Tuolumne Co.; A. G. Register, Georgetown; R. H. Sawin, Santa Cruz; C. M. Hudspeth, Bodega; B. Polley, Downieville; Joseph Woodham, C. B. Smith, Martinez; Columbus Cooper, Sierra Co., and many others. We shall be glad to hear from our friends at all times, and to make known the practical results of their labors.

FAT OX.—A very fine fat ox has been exhibited on Bush street, at the Eureka Market House. The Ox would weigh from 1,500 to 1,600 lbs, and is a truly noble animal. It gives one a good appetite to call at this market and look at the fine sirloins, rib pieces and choice cuts.

EXTRAORDINARY BEAVER.—We saw, passing along K street, Sacramento, on Saturday last, an uncommonly large Beaver. It was a load for the man, who seemed to bear a heavy burden; it was caught on Dry Creek.

We had the happiness last evening of attending the readings of Mr. J. E. Murdoch, at Musical Hall. From an intimate acquaintance with that gentleman's wonderful accomplishments in elocution, we were prepared for a refreshing and most delightful entertainment; but, as of other days, when we have seen him hold in entrancement the cultivated minds of thousands of individuals, so did we hear last night what we cannot describe, what in justice we must leave to the appreciative feelings of the audience to conceive. His readings of the speeches of Brutus and Mark Antony; the conflict between Roderic Dhu and Fitz James, the Thanatopsis of Bryant, the Avalanche in Switzerland, were all so exquisitely rendered, as to leave nothing to wish for in the writer or reader. But in nothing was he so much at home, as in reproducing and giving effect to some of the facetious and irresistible scenes in Nicholas Nickleby. In the readings of Mr. Murdoch from Dickens, the power of the artiste was so strongly developed as to enable one to fully understand why he has secured such an exalted rank in genteel and elegant comedy. The power of the man over his own rich and incomparable voice, his accurate conception of the meaning of writers, and his exact conception of the relation of words to sound and sense, gained him such marks of applause as a man could not fail to treasure when it came to him from an audience of refined intellect and good taste. We do wish this gentleman could be sustained in a full and varied course of such readings as he gave last night. It appears to us that nothing could exert a more elevating effect upon society than such entertainments.

FOR the first time, we believe in the history of San Francisco, there was a "run" last evening and this morning, upon one of the leading banking houses of this city—Messrs. Adams & Co.—a house as solid, financially, as the rock of Gibraltar is, physically. The run was occasioned by a panic created by the circumstance of the name of the firm failing to appear among the shippers by the steamers of the 16th. Casual depositors, and parties making irregular remittances, became alarmed, supposing that Adams & Co. had sent nothing by the steamers; while in fact, they had shipped per John L. Stephens, $255,902; per Sierra Nevada, $122,000; total shipment on the 16th, $377,902. The house has of course met, and will continue to meet, all demands that have been or may be made upon it.—*Eve. Picayune.*

We are most happy to note the tone of confidence pervading the community respecting this responsible and influential Banking house. The readiness with which capital has been tendered them can be inferred from the MILLIONS placed at their disposal.

This is a question which involves the best interests of a wide spread community, and there is no one house whose influence is more widely felt. Not only is the effect felt at San Francisco, but at all their numerous offices, scattered at every point; and, in addition to this the immense amount of treasure confided to their care from every mining region and every mercantile community over the State. The evil suffered, and the damage done by any interruption to such an influence cannot be counted, and it behoves all to condemn in the strongest terms any act that shall tend to injure the credit or shake the public confidence in any institution, and more particularly in a House to whom the citizens of California are so largely indebted for facilities of communication and business as the house of Adams & Co.

Many interesting as well as amusing incidents might be mentioned of the events of the day—such as a deposit being withdrawn by one party of $7, while another would make a deposit of thousands. The House rendered every facility, and most readily and cheerfully, and gave notice that they would keep open till *midnight* to accommodate all who desired their money. Such was the general feeling throughout the best informed part of the citizens that, there being a plenty of "oro" on hand, those who unnecessarily became alarmed would soon find they had "their trouble for their pains."

For if all be true we hear people say,
More gold came in than was carried away.

THE brig J. B. Brown, hence for Oregon, returned to this port on Tuesday, having been struck by lightning at 8 P. M. on Sunday, about four miles from Point Reyes, which carried away main and fore topmasts, yards, sails, and all attached, together with the jib-boom. Being close on a lee shore at the time, was unable to save any of the gear. The man at the wheel was struck by the main boom, and had his hand injured.

ENORMOUS ROOT.—The San Jose Telegraph makes mention of a beet 3 ft. 3 in. long and weighing 42 lbs. It was grown in the garden of Mrs. Crandall.

Envy.

"ENVY'S A COAL, HISSING HOT FROM HELL."—*Festus.*

THERE is no one ingredient that is found in society that is so great an element of discord and unhappiness as the theme of our present remarks. It is indeed all that Festus so *warmly* describes; it is the gangrene that is found in the social circle; like the deadly Upas, it casts forth a miasma that is death to all the generous impulses of our better natures; like as the leaven hid in the measure of meal leavens the whole lump, so envy affects all within its reach—it taints all it touches.

Envy is the prolific mother of other evils that clearly follow in her train, and society has long suffered their blighting effects. Envy opens her lips, and the base inuendo is hurled against some spirit who dares essay a higher region, or nobler flight; the pointed arrow may perform its hateful mission, and pierce the ascending one, checking for a time the lofty flight, but the poison upon the shaft will soon be spent—for the pure blood will soon overcome the evil, and the flight will be the loftier when the contest is ended.

The spirit of detraction, which is so fondly nursed by this mother of evil, scatters broadcast its foul seed, and thorns and thistles obstruct the pathway of life, which otherwise would be strewn with flowers.

Envy is an assassin—a cowardly poltroon, that unsheaths the dagger in the dark, and stabs in the back; it does not strike openly, or in the light of day; "it hates the light, because its deeds are evil." One needs almost a coat of mail to be preserved from its venomed blow. None are safe from this walking pestilence, unless they lie face downwards to the earth, until this simoon, that would make a desert of all God's fair earth, has passed. Envy was originally doomed to crawl upon the earth, and the slimy monster would fain doom mankind to crawl also—all that dare walk erect—all that dare breathe the pure atmosphere of something above earth, are objects of its inveterate hate, and it would fain throw its slimy coils around them, to drag them down to its own level. But there has been found an antidote to heal this monster's sting—an antidote better than a coat of mail—a protection better than rings of steel or plate of gold—it is a brave spirit. A heart thus shielded wears a talisman that is proof against envy; every shaft will fall harmless, or be returned into the bosom of those who sent it. A truly brave spirit feels this, and looks calmly on, knowing the final result will be victory.

Life can never be free from evils. Flies may buzz about us—may annoy us, until we lose command of our temper; yet we should remember that flies are a necessary evil—they consume the impure air, and our health is better for their annoyance. The bee may sting us, and the smart may draw from us complaint; yet we should remember that the purer our own blood, the less inflammation arises from the sting, and consequently the less pain. Let us, then, keep our minds calm under these evils, and envy, malice, hatred, and uncharitableness, and all the train from pandemonium, can do but little harm, if we have the panoply of a brave spirit!

Rains.

How many hearts have been desponding of late—the miner the merchant, the banker and the agriculturalist; all were looking to the heavens for relief. Rain! rain! give us rain! The prayer of anxious hearts has been heard, and the clouds have given of this abundance. The pattering rain has caused many a smile, it has been to the countenances of men what the dew is to the plant, refreshing. How many pleasant dreams have been occasioned by these blessed rains; how sweetly sounds the falling drops upon the roof. The softest notes of the harp hold no comparison to it, for fortune and life,—life, business life—hangs upon these gentle streams. Could its value be told in dollars and cents, it would be millions; but there is a value above all this—it is the happiness it has diffused, and that is above all price.

THE new hotel in Sacramento built by Henry E. Robinson, Esq., was opened on Tuesday. It is fitted up in elegant style, and is to be under the charge of Mr. Jones, formerly of the Tehama House. We regret we were not able to respond to their polite invitations to attend the opening dinner. Our mouth waters at the thought of the good things that would have been tempting us.

THE following paragraphs, from the President's Message will be read with pride by every true American. These are sentiments worthy the Chief Magistrate of a great nation.

Recognizing the wisdom of the broad principle of absolute religious toleration proclaimed in our fundamental law, and rejoicing in the benign influence which it has exerted upon our social and political condition, I should shrink from a clear duty, did I fail to express my deepest conviction that we can place no secure reliance upon any apparent progress, if it be not sustained by national integrity, resting upon the great truths affirmed and illustrated by divine revelation. In the midst of our sorrow for the afflicted and suffering, it has been consoling to see how promptly disaster made true neighbors of districts and cities separated widely from each other, and cheering to watch the strength of that common bond of brotherhood, which unites all hearts, in all parts of this Union, when danger threatens from abroad, or calamity impends over us at home. * * * *

Martin Koszta, a Hungarian by birth, came to this country in 1850, and declared his intention, in due form of law, to become a citizen of the United States. After remaining here nearly two years, he visited Turkey. While at Smyrna, he was forcibly seized, taken on board an Austrian brig of war, then lying in the harbor of that place, and there confined in irons, with the avowed design to take him into the dominions of Austria. Our consul at Smyrna and legation at Constantinople interposed for his release, but their efforts were ineffectual. While thus imprisoned, Commander Ingraham, with the United States ship of war St. Louis, arrived at Smyrna, and, after inquiring into the circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion that Koszta was entitled to the protection of this government, and took energetic and prompt measures for his release. Under an arrangement between the agents of the United States and of Austria, he was transferred to the custody of the French consul-general, at Smyrna, there to remain until he should be disposed of by the mutual agreement of the consuls of the respective governments at that place. Pursuant to that agreement he has been released, and is now in the United States. The Emperor of Austria has made the conduct of our officers who took part in this transaction a subject of grave complaint. Regarding Koszta as still his subject, and claiming a right to seize him within the limits of the Turkish Empire, he has demanded of this government its consent to the surrender of the prisoner, a disavowal of the acts of its agents, and satisfaction for the alleged outrage. After a careful consideration of the case, I came to the conclusion that Koszta was seized without legal authority at Smyrna; that he was wrongfully detained on board of the Austrian brig of war; that, at the time of his seizure, he was clothed with the nationality of the United States; and that the acts of our officers, under the circumstances of the case, were justifiable, and their conduct has been fully approved by me and a compliance with the several demands of the Emperor of Austria has been declined. * *

I commend to your favorable consideration the men of genius of our country, who by their inventions and discoveries in science and art, have contributed largely to the improvements of the age without, in many instances, securing to themselves anything like an adequate reward. For many interesting details upon this subject, I refer you to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your attention the apparently slight, but really important modifications of existing laws therein suggested.

The erection of an asylum for the insane of the District of Columbia, and the army and navy and the United States has been somewhat retarded by the great demand for materials and labor during the past summer; but full preparation for the reception of patients before the return of another winter, is anticipated, and there is the best reason to believe, from the plan and contemplated arrangements which have been devised, with the large experience furnished within the last few years in relation to the nature and treatment of the disease, that it will prove an asylum indeed to this most helpless and afflicted class of sufferers, and stand as a noble monument of wisdom and mercy.

The growth of our population has now brought us, in the destined career of our national history, to a point at which it well behoves us to expand our vision over the vast prospective.

The successive decenuial returns of the census since the adoption of the constitution have revealed a law of steady progressive development, which may be stated, in general terms, as a duplication every quarter-century. Carried forward, from the point already reached, for only a short period of time as applicable to the existence of a nation, this law of progress, if unchecked, will lead us to almost incredible results. A large allowance for a diminished proportional effect of emigration would not very materially reduce the estimate, while the increased average duration of human life, known to have resulted from the the scientific and hygienic improvements of the past fifty years, will tend to keep up through the next fifty, or perhaps hundred, the same proportion of growth, which has been thus revealed in our last progress; and to the influence of these causes may be added the influx of laboring masses from eastern Asia to the Pacific side of our possessions, together with the probable accession of the populations already existing in other parts of our hemisphere, which, within the period in question will feel, with yearly increasing force, the natural attractions of so vast, powerful and prosperous a confederation of self-governing republics, and will seek the privilege of being admitted within its safe and happy bosom transferring with themselves, by a peaceful and healthy process of incorporation, spacious regions of virgin and exuberant soil, which are destined to swarm with the fast-growing and fast-spreading millions of our race.

Later from the East.

The Nicaragua steamship Cortes, Capt. Cropper arrived early on Sunday morning, bringing New York and Washington dates to Dec. 20, and Paris and Vienna to Dec. 1—being one week later than those previously received via the Ramsay route.

Among the passengers is Thomas F. Meagher, the eloquent and accomplished Irish orator.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Hamilton left the dry dock at Charleston on the 9th of December, and was wrecked during the same night off Folly Breakers, Charleston Bay. The officers and crew took to two life boats, one of which has not been heard of; the other, containing Capt. Rudulph, the quarter-master, and four men, was lost, and all on board drowned, with the exception of one seaman. A despatch, dated Charleston, Dec. 19, states that the body of Capt. Rudulph had been picked up that morning and brought up to the city for burial. The following is a list of those on board when the disaster happened—Thomas C. Rudulph, Captain; Camillus Saunders, 1st Lieut. Curtiss Hine, 2d Lieut.; John Mahoney, boatswain; George Carter, gunner; William Rowan, seaman; John Sullivan, do.; Geo. Thompson, alias James Menan; Thomas Seone, quarter-master; Michael Cowley, seaman; Joseph Bowser do.; James Lucas, do.; Henry Olwell, uncertain; Timothy Hurley, seaman; John Johnson, do.; James Egan, saved; Charles Brown, cook.

The great fire which destroyed the establishment of the Harpers, was the most destructive which has visited New York since 1845. The papers state that the fire was witnessed by fifty thousand people. The fire was caused by camphene, as stated by one of the proprietors. The Messrs. Harper estimate their loss at $1,200,000, and they are insured to the amount of $250,000.

The Mitchel banquet took place at the Broadway theatre, Dec. 19th. Some six hundred people sat down to dinner, and the boxes were filled with as many ladies. Charles O'Conor, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. Mitchel, Meagher, O'Gorman, Smyth, and others. Mr. Robert Emmet made an explanation relative to the funds of the Irish Directory.

The New York Herald of Dec. 20th says—Flour again advanced yesterday from 6 1-4 cents to 12 1-2 cents per barrel, while grain was about the same. Freights were firmer, and engagements were made to Liverpool at enhanced rates.

The libel suit against the New York Herald, growing out of its attacks upon the Opera Management of 1848, has been closed by a verdict of $10,000 damages and costs against the proprietor of the Herald, and in favor of Mr. Fry.

The Howard House in Broadway, New York, caught fire on the night of December 18th, and came very near being destroyed. The roof was in flames, but by the extraordinary exertions of the firemen the fire was extinguished.

From Chicago we have a brief account of a terrible riot among the workmen on the Illinois Central Railroad, near Lasalle. It appears that an altercation occurred about wages between a contractor named Story and a party of Irishmen, which resulted in the shooting of one of the disaffected. Mr. Story was afterwards captured and brutally murdered, and his wife was fired at, but escaped. It is reported that the foreman of the deceased has since shot nine of the laborers, and the Sheriff has killed two more and captured thirty. The ringleader of the rioters escaped.

The clipper ship White Squall reached New York Dec. 20th, after a short passage of 92 days.

The Newark N. J. Advertiser states that some persons who were engaged in grading the streets of that city, came upon a large hole, about twenty feet deep, two feet wide at the mouth, and seven at the bottom. The discovery has excited considerable curiosity in the vicinity.

On Sunday, Dec. 11, a crowd, estimated at 10,000, assembled around a man preaching against Catholicism in the east part of the city. He was subjected to a great annoyance from a number of foreigners of a different persuasion, but was protected by a large body of Americans, who contended for the freedom of speech. A riot appeared imminent, when the preacher was arrested by order of the Mayor.

A great procession was then formed, and marched to the residence of the Mayor, threatening to burn down his house, unless the man was released. In the meantime the case had undergone investigation, and the man was set at liberty, when the crowd dispersed.

On the succeeding Wednesday evening an immense meeting of American citizens was held in the Park, to express their sentiments upon the arrest of Rev. Dr. Parsons, while preaching in the open air, against Popery. Some 3,000 or 4,000 persons were present, and the proceedings were marked with much enthusiasm. The meeting was addressed by some half dozen speakers, who denounced Popery, and styled the arrest of Rev. Mr. Parsons as an attempt to put down freedom of speech.

Mr. Parsons delivered another sermon in the streets on the following Sunday, Dec. 18, and was surrounded by about 20,000 persons. No disturbance occurred, and no attempt to arrest was made. Three regiments were under arms all day.

The loss by the destruction of the Marine Hotel, at Fairfield, Conn., is said to be $75,000, on which there is insurance for only $25,000.

The engine for the Fricsson is completed. By means of a caoric engine the vessel will attain the speed of nine miles an hour. The Fricsson will be placed on the route between New York and Havre.

Ocean Mail Contracts.—In accordance with an act of Congress, the Postmaster General, sometime since advertised for bids for carrying the U. S. Mails for six years from the first of October, 1854, on certain foreign routes designated. This advertisement elicited proposals from various responsible parties, which have been submitted to Congress. There was only one bid for the mails now conveyed by the Collins line. William M. Biblo, President of the New York and Galway Steamship Company, offers to perform the service, twenty-six trips a-year, to such ports in Great Britain as may be directed by Congress, but states no specific sum therefore. This is the line that expects to cross the Atlantic in six days. The Collins line now receives $858,000 per annum, and will probably retain the contract. The lowest bid for the Bremen service is $184,500, which is $15,500 less than the sum at present paid. E. Mills puts in the bid, and will probably secure the contract. For the California service the present contractors receive $733,585. They sent in no bids. The Nicaragua Transit Company offer to perform this service (with the exception of that portion of the route between San Francisco and Oregon,) for $300,000. This is the lowest offer, and will probably secure the contract. In case the new bids are accepted, government may have to pay, in some instances, a heavy sum to present contractors by purchasing steamers which will be of no particular use.—*Boston Journal.*

Snow was on the ground in New York city, December 20th. Snow storms prevailed generally the same day throughout the northwest.

Three of Joseph Hall's children, of Roshville, Iowa, were accidentally poisoned recently, and all were lying corpses in the house at the same time.

Hector Jennings, of Sandusky, Ohio, has been notified by his attorney in London, that he is undisputed heir to one-half the Jennings estate in England—$60,000,000.

On Wednesday evening, the "Aurora Club," of Lowell, announced an amateur theatrical entertainment in a large room at the corner of Prescott and Merrimack streets, Lowell, and a large audience assembled, the room being filled. Just as the curtain was rising, "down came the house" in a most unexpected manner, injuring several persons badly, amongst whom was a lady, who had her ankle broken.

Gen. Wool to be sent to San Francisco. —Another Washington writer under same date says:—We understand that Major General Wool has been ordered to the command of the military division having its head-quarters at San Francisco. Colonel Hitchcock is at present there, but will of course be superceded in command upon General Wool's arrival. It is believed the President has been induced to send Gen. Wool to California in view of the importance of the position and the necessity which recent events have demonstrated of having a military officer stationed there of the highest rank, and clothed with the fullest powers to suppress any infringement upon our neutrality laws, and at the same time to protect our citizens on the Pacific. Gen. Wool, it is understood, will leave for the scene of his duties as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements for the voyage.

Fatal Railway Accident—*Shameful Conduct of a Conductor.*—James Dickerman, an employee on the Troy and Boston Railway, was killed at Troy on Saturday evening. He was a driver of one of the teams which are used to draw the cars from the city to the depot outside of the corporation, but on Saturday evening employed another to perform his duty, and took his place in the cars as a passenger for East Bennington, Vt., where his mother resides, whom he had not seen for three years. The conductor, whose name is White, seeing him in the cars was displeased at his substituting another man for driver, and ordered him off to his place. Dickerman replied that he was going home, and offered the conductor money for his fare. The conductor refused to take it, and pushed Dickerman off the cars, when the latter fell under the wheels, and was immediately crushed to death. The conductor, we understand, proceeded on up the road with the train. The deceased was a single man, about 35 years of age.—*Albany Register, Dec. 12.*

Letter from Martin Koszta.—We find the following letter in the last N. Y. Times:

Wrested a second time from the tiger grasp of the Austrian tyrant, I am owing my liberation mostly to the generous will of the people of this Union, which, awakening to the consciousness of their providential mission and destiny, seems determined to protect those bound to their fate by the voluntary oath of allegiance, and to have honored the name of this country to the cabinets of Europe, by this generous will which inspired the acts of those entrusted with the Executive power, and which found its real, manly expression in the heroic soul of Captain Ingraham.

Touching again the shores of America, I fell it my first duty to give a feeble expression of that gratitude which I foster in the innermost of my heart toward all those who took an active or even sympathizing part in that extraordinary case, on which the American Eagle, for the first time, let lighten its thunderbolts for the protection of the weak, for human and international right. Being only an accidental cause of this interesting event which saved me, my gratitude even to the most ardent, can be only of little value to the American people; but the hope, admiration and sympathy of nations longing for liberty, and on the other hand, the confusion and fear of prescription and traitor despots, is a reward noble in its sources, lasting in its efficacy, and worthy of a "People of Sovereigns." Most respectfully,

Martin Koszta.

New York, Wednesday Dec. 14, 1853.

From Europe.

By the arrival of the Cortes at this port, we have the details of the European news brought by the steamship Asia, which arrived at New York December 11, and the steamship Asia, which arrived Dec. 15. The latest dates from London are to December 3, and from the seat of war to November 26.

The news is important. It indicates the determination of Russia and Turkey to prosecute the war with vigor, and spring will open with immense armies in the field. There is every prospect of a general European war in 1854. Divisions of the English and French fleets have entered the Black Sea; Turkey has a large squadron there, and operations on the water as well as on the land, promise to be on the most extensive scale.

Rain and snow had been heavy in parts of Wallachia, so that operations were to a great extent impracticable. The aim of the commanders was therefore to get their men under cover. Omer Pacha, after leaving the garrison in the different fortresses on the right bank of the river, has marched the bulk of his troops back to the quarters which they occupied before the passage of the Danube was effected from Widdin Calefat. Gorschekoff has imitated his example.

A Marseilles paper has the following from Constantinople: "Admiral Slade, with the ship of the line Medjidik, five frigates and a steamer, has gone to cruise in the Black Sea. His object is to force the Russian cruisers from before Anapa, which is the only port of the Caucasus in a coast of eighty miles. He is accompanied by Seffir Bey, the Circassian Chief, who was so long detained at Adrianople, and he is to supply ammunition and arms to the Lesghians, the Laghes, and the Teherkesses tribes. This expedition is of the highest importance. If the Turks succeed in taking the fortresses that defend the entrance into the Caucasus, they will put an end to all communication by land between Russia and the Trans-Caucasian provinces acquired by the treaty of Gulistan. Numerous Polish and Russian deserters have reached the Turkish advanced posts in Asia. Two thousand Russian deserters are said to have reached the Turkish camp—a large number, yet perhaps correctly stated, as the Russian army in the Caucasus was the receptacle of all punished and degraded soldiers and officers, and consequently contained a great many malcontents. Hungarian officers, who served with Bem and Dembinski, have undertaken to organize these deserters into a serviceable corps."

It is confirmed that a Russian ship of war ran ashore and went to pieces. Of crew and troops it had 1,600 men on board, of whom 1,400 perished, and the remaining 200 were rescued by the Turks, and sent as prisoners to Constantinople.

The name of the Russian steam frigate sunk by the Turkish forts of Batoum, was the Foudroyant; the same which brought Prince Menchikoff to Constantinople, and remained there at his disposal during his stay.

On the 26th of November the Turks constructed a bridge between Rustuck and the Island of Moknan. This island remains in the possession of the Turks, notwithstanding the statement that they had been dislodged by the Russian artillery under Gen. Formosoff. They had also resisted all the attempts of the Russians to drive them from their positions below Hirsova, at the confluence of the Talonitza and the Danube.

Advices from Galatz state that the fourth and fifth Russian reserve corps are in movement, and are about to enter Wallachia. The whole of the army now in Poland is to be sent to the Principalities; and drafts from the Russian garrisons, together with a portion of the Imperial Grand, will garrison Poland.

On the 24th ult. Schamyl and Ishmael Pacha were to make a simultaneous attack on the Russian lines. The result has not reached us.

Treaty between France and England.—It is positively reported that France and England have entered into a treaty, by which they agree to sustain the Turks.

Official.—An official dispatch has been received from by the Seraskier, from Omer Pacha, commander of the army of the Danube, narrating the events of the 2d, 3d, and 4th of November, at Oltenitza. It says the engagement lasted four hours, and during this time the Russian wagons never ceased to carry off their dead, nevertheless they left 800 bodies on the field. The loss of the Turks amounted to 100 men.

Sweden.—The concentration of troops in Russian Finland, and the naval squadron stationed at Helsingfors, have excited the anxiety and apprehension of the Swede, and he has recommended to the Diet a complete system of defence, in order to place the country in a position to preserve its independence.

Austria continues active in concentrating an army on the Transylvania frontier.

Mr. Chickering's Estate.—We learn that Mr. Chickering's affairs are left in such a state, that it will require very little time to close them up, and that it is the intention of the family to continue the business as heretofore. Mr. Thomas F. Chickering is himself a most accomplished and experienced mechanic, and is in every way qualified to assume a position which the loss of his father imposes upon him. He will be assisted by his brothers, Messrs. Frances & George Chickering, and with the aid of Mr. George Chase, for many years the foreman and of Mr. C. H. Chase, the book, we anticipate for them many years of prosperity.—*Boston Gazette.*

The Horse.

The frequent exhibitions of cruelty practiced upon this noble animal, which we witness in our streets, and which demand the rebuke of every friend of humanity, induces us to lay before our readers such information, from time to time, as shall awaken the proper interest in the training and care of the horse, until his abilities and powers are better understood and appreciated.

There is probably no city in the Union of the size of San Francisco, where so many splendid horses can be found; and our express offices, job wagons and draymen are in possession of some of the handsomest and most powerful in the United States.

The following most excellent article from the "Farmer's Companion and Journal of the West," published at Detroit, Michigan, we recommend most highly:

Hints on Breaking Horses.—I. There is nothing more important about a horse than that he should be well trained. His usefulness as to ability, and the comfort, and even safety of the person using him, depend on judicious management for a year or so of the animal's life.

II. "Persuasion is better than force;" almost anything may be done with a horse by steady kindness. By nature it is timid; but when once gains confidence with its master, it becomes almost a rational being, and may be treated as such. On the contrary, severity, harshness, passion, and blows, rarely fail to spoil a young horse's temper, and render him either faulty or vicious. Better spend an hour in *persuading* him to do a thing, than two minutes in whipping him to it. He never forgets the first; while the second ceases to be an object of terror to him. A horse wants to *understand* what he is to do; and, when his judgment is once convinced that all is right, the difficulty is over. A horse is very apt to have the same temper that his trainer or master has.

III. A young horse, like a child, is a creature of imitation. It is much easier to teach it by the side of an old horse than by itself. It fully appreciates rewards; and the best horse-breakers give a young animal a handful of oats, or a piece of bread when it does well; clapping and playing with it. It certainly understands it, and in view of the reward takes pains. So, many give a few oats on returning it, after exercise, to the stable.

IV. It is believed by many, that a young colt can be trained and become attached to its master if he will cover its eyes with his hands, and breathe for a few minutes into its nose. Doing this frequently, for a few days, certainly seems to produce an effect; and we have known a colt to follow us about like a dog, after doing it, and another put up its nose to our face whenever we visited the stable. It is not infallible, but it is worth trying, and persevering in, for a few days or weeks. Wonderful stories of the effect of familiarity are told in the books; and it is simple that every one can make the experiment.

V. The breaking should begin after the second winter, on the principle that a young animal is more easily trained than an old one. At first, let it be bitted with a bit smaller than usual, and carefully selected so as not to hurt its mouth; with this, the lines being loosely fastened to a roller round its body, it may be suffered to run itself for a few successive days, for an hour or two at a time, and occasionally led about by a halter.

VI. The *halter-breaking* being perfect, and the animal following easily, and becoming tractable, portions of the harness may be put upon him, and last of all the blinders (if used); and a few days after, he may go into the team with a steady old horse. Let the wagon be light and empty. Let nothing be done except to speak kindly to him. The other horse will keep him moving, and he will soon learn to pull. If he is in any way frightened, sooth him, play with him, and show him that nothing will hurt him. When this is accomplished, gradually increase the load.

VII. The most difficult thing to teach is backing; and this, perhaps, is best taught by teaching him to back *out of* the wagon; then with a light wagon, and afterwards with a heavy one; see that he is perfect in each step, before progressing, and that his mouth is not hurt. It may be useful, at first, to have a second person to press him back steadily by the nose, till he begins to understand what is wanted. Patience and kindness are peculiarly necessary here, as all a horse's instincts are opposed to this movement.

VIII. Use the voice more than the whip, rather never use the whip except in case of vicious and bad temper. Let the words be distinct, always accompanied by an action the horse will learn what they mean. Remember that is like teaching you the language of Timbuctoo. The Arabians never use a whip. Foot voice and rein are quite sufficient. The slightest approach to a whip is a tap of the heels, or click on the roof of a cheek. With kindness and perseverance will be anything with a young horse.

The Iris Railroad [illegible] two companies, [illegible] twenty-seven miles of [illegible] and [illegible] two tunnels [illegible].

A [illegible] Lindenberg, Pa. [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

JOHN F. MORSE, Editor.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Thursday, January 19, 1853.

Dwelling Houses in California.

We know of no subject more worthy of consideration than the above. Health and comfort in all countries are so much affected by the adaptation of dwelling houses to climate, that too much attention cannot be awarded to a local architecture. Houses that would be comfortable in the bleak and frosty regions of the north-eastern States, are by no means calculated to suit the requirements of such a climate as that in which we live. In the former States the situation of the dwellings and the size of the rooms are so arranged as to make it less difficult to keep them warm in winter. This is a leading feature in the construction, both internal and external, of houses that are erected in a cold climate, and it is a principle which cannot be carried out without defeating, to a great extent, one of the most important points in any residence—namely, that of free ventilation. But in California there is nothing in the climate requiring such an architectural feature. On the contrary, one of the first, if not the most important requirement of architecture in this country is to have the position of the house and capacity of rooms so developed as to prevent the inconvenience of the long and oppressive season of an exalted temperature. Houses in California, instead of being so built as to interrupt currents of air, should be so located and constructed as to promote them. In no country is there a greater necessity for high ceilings, for long and capacious halls, and for a general communication of rooms, or for projecting roofs and broad and long portices. A house so constructed as to present these features cannot be an uncomfortable house in winter or summer, and it will certainly be kept in better ventilation, and in consequence more healthy, than by any other system of architecture that can be adapted in California.

The location of a dwelling in this State most favorable for securing a free circulation in the hot summer months, is nearly north and south. At least our observation has induced the conclusion that houses so situated are much cooler and of course more comfortable. But in no section of the world can the beauty and healthfulness of high ceilings be more consistently secured than in this, and where there is no good reason for compelling a person to live in the constant inhalation of a rarified and deteriorated atmosphere, there is the strongest motive which health and common sense can urge, in favor of breathing the pure and invigorating air of heaven.

No conviction ever fastened itself upon our mind with more force, than the belief that half the diseases of mankind are superinduced by the exhausted and not unfrequently nephetic air which is being forever breathed in contracted parlors and drawing-rooms, and miserable pent-up sleeping apartments. But not only is it a good thing in California to consult an architecture adapted to the climate, and a location of house favorable to comfort; but it is especially a proper object in this country to pay attention to the cultivation of shade trees. We never yet got our mind so tinctured with notions of malaria from the decomposition of vegetable matter, as to fear the autumn leaves of a forest. On the contrary, such is the reciprocal necessities existing between the vegetable and animal kingdoms that the health of each can be best preserved by an intimate connexion. But we cannot now define the mutual dependencies that exist in this respect. The fact is too generally known to be denied in the reference, and the suggestion can be best responded to by embowering the dwellings of our country in the foliage of cultivated shade trees.

And then again, there is another matter of no small interest, in the kind of material best adapted to the building of houses in California. We believe it is the existing impression that brick can lay claim to being the best material of which houses have as yet been built; whether this be so or not, one thing is certain, that it is next to wood the most convenient material to secure. We do not believe however that sufficient attention has been paid to this part of our subject to warrant a full and final conclusion. But we hope that what we have already said upon the subject of houses will cause architects to give the public the benefit of their views, and that a subject of so much importance may not be postponed or kept in abeyance until our State is studded with buildings unfitted to climate, beauty, health or comfort.

Osage Orange.

We have been frequently desired to furnish directions for the *planting* the seed and preparing the ground for the plant, the transplanting, and the system best adapted to make a permanent hedge.

This is a subject of very great importance in this country; the cost of fencing is one of the heaviest bills the cultivator has to bear, and it is, or should be, his first care that what he does, should be done well.

We know that many suppose that it would require a great length of time to secure a Hedge from the Seed; yet it is not so. If the proper care is given in planting, cultivating, transplanting and heading in and forming the hedge, *three years* from the seed will give a very good barrier against intrusion; the fourth year a strong protection, and the fifth year an impregnable fence, a protection against man and beast, and even the smaller animals.

We recommend the following rules to be adopted to secure the most desirable fence needed in California: First secure good seed; a large portion of the seed offered having been boiled out, the life has been destroyed and the seed is worthless. No seed is good and reliable except that which has been carefully selected and washed out, after what is called the rotting process; in this way the seed is reliable. We recommend the seed to be soaked over night when the season of planting is a dry one—in moist weather it is not needed. The ground should be ploughed very deep; subsoiling will add to the growth of the seedling. Plant in broad drills quite thin, after the ground has been well and thoroughly pulverized; cover the seed two to three inches in wet weather, three to four in dry weather. When the seedlings have grown half the season, head them down one half—this will cause them to grow strong and be better furnished with roots. It will add to the strength and health of the plants to plough and cultivate between the rows of the seedling plants. When proper attention has been given to seedlings, they will make three to four and a half feet growth and strong plants the first year, and thus be ready for transplanting in the month of December or January, according as the earth may be suitable.

When a permanent hedge is to be made, the lines should be drawn and the ground plowed and subsoiled three feet wide; the soil should be moved if possible two feet deep. Great success lies in this deep culture. When plowed, a covering of four inches of good manure will add much to the health, growth and beauty of the plants.

When the ground is thus prepared, the plants should be selected from the nursery rows of equal size and strength, and these should be planted with a line, in double rows, the rows one foot apart and the plants one foot apart in the rows—setting them triangular, so as to break joints, thus filling the rows and making an uniformity in both sides of the hedge. The plants should be set a little deeper than they originally grew.

We recommend another feature in preparing a hedge for extensive grounds. Select a stronger plant than the average, and plant one every twenty-five feet. These are to be permitted "to rise with unclipped wings" and form a tree. It requires but little imagination to conceive of the beauty of a long and continuous hedge of living green for miles, ornamented with golden yellow fruit; and then towering up along this line, magnificent trees, twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty feet high, bearing the same golden fruit. All this can easily be accomplished by commencing right and doing it well.

After the transplanting is finished, and after the plants are first set and the ground levelled around them by treading lightly and raking clean and smooth, the plants should be cut down to within two inches of the ground; this will cause them to branch freely and grow thick. When they have reached two feet high, cut them back one-half; this causes them to grow slowly and branch again, and if the season is favorable they can be shortened a second time, and the work is done of pruning the first year. Let it be remembered that the ground around this hedge should be cultivated often and kept free of weeds and grass. Remember, too, in pruning, never to prune the strong plant you intend for the tree; this must grow unmolested, save pruning *up* the branches after the height of the head is reached.

The second year, in the spring, when the sap moves, head in again half or the whole of the last growth of the former year; do this according to the strength of the plant, and also commence forming the sides by strengthening them.

The form of the hedge must be according to the taste of the proprietor—square side and top, or conical, or round. Great care must be used in turning the top, lest by forgetfulness you clip the standard tree; a bit of red cloth to denote them will secure them from danger.

The third year the same course, only more pruning at the sides to make the hedge compact. With a little care and taste, a hedge can thus be made, and almost be impervious to the smaller animals.

With the hope that these hints may be of some service to our friends, we take leave, promising to give some hints by-and-by in regard to preparing *buildings* of the same materials.

The Cultivation of the Rose.

The luxuriant growth of this Queen of Flowers, in California, has astonished many who supposed they were familiar with the nature and habits of this loveliest gem of Flora. Besides this, its increased blooming powers, and its adaptation to our gardens, will soon enable us, in this country to present many new and valuable varieties by seed and by hybridation.

Many of the very choicest kinds, those of slow and delicate growth in other countries, become strong and vigorous; those that were shy bloomers increase their size and number of blooms, and and those which hardly produced perfect blooms, become here some of the finest blooms we have ever seen.

We were preparing brief directions for the cultivation of the rose from slips, that our fair amateurs might have an opportunity to experiment and show their skill—when, upon opening a familiar work received by last mail we found the directions so admirably given by a practical florist, in the form of a story, that we preferred to give it to our readers entire; and we believe they will read it with interest, and obtain some practical lessons to guide them. Here it is:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A POT-ROSE.

A writer of no mean authority has said, that whenever an individual speaks of himself, we should listen with attention, as we may almost invariably gather from his remarks an insight into his character and nature. It is because I believe in this opinion that I am about to relate my own history; and if by withdrawing the veil, the public, by knowing more of my nature, should think less favorably of me, I shall at least have the satisfaction of having dissipated the false reverence upheld only by seclusion, and my associates may be gainers by the light thus thrown around my path.

Much that occurred in the first few weeks of my existence is of my existence is of course not very vividly before me; and lest I should mislead the public, it is perhaps better that such should be passed in silence. I, however, distinctly remember existing as a short branch, terminated by a flower-bud, in company with other branches, on what is termed the parent tree; and although deriving sustenance from the same root, and through the same stem, I had a certain sense of my own independence—of my capability of becoming a separate individual, and being in after times the main stem whence should arise Branches like myself. As I heard one and another bestow a passing word of praise on the freshness, beauty, and fragrance of my flower, but reserve the *comble de gloire* for the plant on which I grew, I longed for the time when my master, who was a nurseryman, should see fit to detach me from my parent and place me in a state of cutting, to begin life entirely on my own account.

Accordingly, one morning, just as my flower had dropped, I heard with joy, as he gently pressed me between his finger and thumb, that I was "ripe enough," to use his own words, and that on the morrow I was to become a cutting As the preparations for the coming event were made beneath my own eyes, I shall relate as briefly as possible the bare facts, not troubling the reader with my hopes, fears, and aspirations, as they may be more easily imagined than described. First of all was brought into the house about a peck of pure yellow loam, chopped fine, but not sifted; it appeared to have been the top-spit of an old pasture cut, and laid up to dry and air some months previously; the next material was about half a pock of decaped leaves, technically called leaf-mould, and next about a quarter of a peck of white sand. These materials were laid on a flat board and thoroughly mixed together by turning them frequently with a small spade, and then pronounced ready for use. I now saw a quantity of pots brought in, of the size called large sixties, and a boy followed with some broken pots under his arm, some brickbats, and a hammer. He began breaking the pots into pieces nearly the size of the bottom of the pot, and put one piece the concave side downwards over the hole in each pot; he then broke the bricks into pieces about the size of a nut, put a handful over each piece of crock, and filled the pots with the soil previously prepared, pressing it down rather firmly, and striking it off level with the top of the pot with his hand. I now made a pretty shrewd guess that into one of these pots I was to go; and with an exulting heart I saw my master approach with a little white-handled knife in his hand, and before I scarcely knew it, I was severed from the parent stem. After the *debris* of my flower was cut off, there remained two leaves; the upper one was left intact, and the lower removed; the stem was then cut straight, just below where the bottom leaf joined it, and I was cutting "made."

I was now inserted in company with three others, in one of the pots previously described. A hole was made at the side of the pot with a dibble, about the size of an ordinary cedar pencil, and the lower two-thirds of my height were placed firmly under the soil. The pot was then removed to a frame, with a gentle bottom-heat, and plunged to the rim in saw-dust. For the first few days I suffered greatly, owing to my old sources of nourishment being cut off, and having as yet no power of appropriating the new ones at my disposal. I am sure if my master had not exercised the greatest care and watchfulness over me, I must have died; and I resolved, if I recovered, to show my gratitude, by throwing blossoms and odors around his dwelling all my life. He kept a tank of warm water flowing beneath me night and day, by which means not only was the soil in which I was placed made warm and comfortable, but a moisture arose and adhered to the under sides of my leaf, which proved peculiarly refreshing. Whenever the sun burst upon me, threatening in my then state to exhaust me of my juices, he ran with a mat to afford me shade; and he further refreshed me morning and evening with a dew-like shower, thrown through a fine-rosed syringe. In about eight days the juices exuding from the top and bottom of my stem had formed a callons; and a few days later white porous roots began to form, with sponge-like points, that sucked up the moisture from the soil, and felt my almost exhausted strength rapidly recruiting. My master now allowed a little sun to fall on my leaf in the morning, and admitted a little air into the frame in which I had been closely shut for a fortnight By this treatment my strength became so great, and my roots spread so rapidly, that the eye in the axil of my leaf began to grow, and I was shaken out of the cutting-pot and placed in a pot of the same size by myself, in a soil something similar, but with decayed manure instead of leaf-mould, and about one-fourth the quantity of sand. I was here separated from my companions, one of whom had died a cutting, not having been sufficiently ripe when taken; one had not yet rooted, having been too ripe; and the fourth was placed in a separate pot like myself. I was now carried back to a frame with bottom-heat, syringed with water morning and evening, and shaded from the sun as before. For the first two or three days but very little air was admitted, but after that time more and more was given every day, the shade was made lighter by degrees, till at last the frame was entirely removed, and I was exposed to the sun and air night and day. It was now July, and the growing season was before me; my first anxiety was to show my gratitude to my master, and being of the kind called "autumnal," by the third week of September, I produced three, not over-large, but finely-shaped and highly-colored flowers.

As the nursery in which I grew was much frequented by lovers of flowers, I heard many high encomiums passed on me; and one evening I was purchased by a quaker, a piece of white paper was tied round my pot, and I was placed inside his carriage; and I, who before had only lived, now lived and moved I knew not whither. It was gratifying to me to see how my new master gazed upon me, handled me, and inhaled my attar breath, regarding me, as I thought, with more than usual interest, because he considered my destiny altogether changed in his hands. For my part, I resolved to do my best to please him, as I had done my former master. Soon the carriage stopped; I was handed out, passed through the the hall and drawing-room, admired by the servants and ladies, and placed by my master in the conservatory. I had not been long here before I saw a red-faced happy-looking man, without a coat, and with a blue apron, coming toward me with a watering-pot; this, as I afterwards learned, was John the gardener. My master met him close by me, and a conversation immediately ensued, ending by John expressing himself highly pleased, but wishing I had been a *wee bit bigger*. When I had shed my flowers, I was taken out of doors, and a frosty night having denuded my branches of their leaves, I was removed to a cold pit for winter quarters.—*Turner's Florist.*

Corn Cribs may be rendered *rat-proof*, by placing a large milk pan, bottom up, on the top of each post on which the crib stands, and having a moveable ladder by which to enter the door. The rats climb up the posts, but can get no further. Mice will also be excluded, unless carried in with the corn.

Varnish for Iron Work.—Dissolve in two pounds of tar oil, something more than half a pound of asphaltum, and a like quantity of pounded resin; the mixing is performed hot in an iron kettle, taking care it does not catch fire; when cold, the varnish is poured into a vessel and kept for use. It should be applied to hinges, gate-fastenings, and all iron exposed to the weather.

Sugar.—It is said there is a capital of $80,000,000 invested in the culture of cane in the States of Florida, Louisiana and Texas. These States produce annually about 300,000,000 pounds of sugar, besides which foreign importations are made to the extent of about 350,000,000 pounds. Even a short crop of sugar at the South, which reduces the usual production only 100 or 150,000,000 pounds, invariably advances the rate of sugar from one to one and a half cents per pound; which, on the entire consumption of 650,000,000 pounds, is equal, at one per cent, to $6,500,000, and at one and a half cents to about $10,000,000.

Report on Vegetables.

The following is the report of the Committee on Vegetables, at the Agricultural Exhibition in this city:

Messrs. Warren & Son: The undersigned, a Committee appointed to examine the Vegetables in your Hall for exhibition and premium, having attended to that duty, beg leave to submit the following report:

The vast number of specimens, their immense size and weight, and the volume of data offered at this Exhibition, would preclude the possibility of this Committee making that full and detailed report which they would desire; to do all this would require more space and time than could be conveniently published.

Your Committee therefore offer the following condensed report, and trust it will be considered, under the circumstances, satisfactory. The specimens are named in the order in which they were received:

From T. P. Robb's Ranch, Sacramento river—Three mammoth squashes, weighing 121, 95, and 87 pounds, largest 6 feet 3 inches in circumference—2d size, 5 feet 9 inches; three strings superior onions, of fifty each, averaging 2 pounds each; three sacks do. of 100 lbs. averaging two pounds each; two baskets very extra, 100 lbs. averaging 3 pounds each; one basket crookneck squashes, five varieties; one do. summer squashes, four varieties; one do. cucumbers, fancy; three heads celery, fine; one blood turnip beet, forming many heads; one cluster squash, numbering fifteen united on one stem, compact together.

From J. M. Horner, San Jose—Four fine squashes, 87, 70, 61, 35 pounds; one drumhead cabbage, 25 pounds; five cabbages, of five varieties; two specimens potatoes, 31-2 pounds each; one sack 19 onions, over 2 pounds each; one sack potatoes, over 2 pounds each; one extra cabbage, 35 pounds; one potato, 5 1-2 pounds.

From W. Pomeroy, Alviso—Four mammoth squashes, weighing 104, 85, 77, and 75 pounds, the largest one measuring 5 feet, 3 inches in circumference; one acorn squash, very handsome, weighing 34 pounds, 4 feet 5 inches in circumference; seven crookneck squashes, superior, one weighing 26 pounds, others 20, 18, 16, 14; four marrow squashes, 27 pounds each; four fine blood beets, weighing 25, 24, 20, and 17; one measuring three feet three inches in length.

From W. Neeley Thompson, Suscol Valley—Two baskets onions, 2 to 3 pounds each; four marrow squashes, 50 to 42 pounds each; two do. do. superb, 61 pounds each, pure in species and very extra, and of extraordinary size and quality; one basket Chili peppers, very handsome; one plant of same, in bearing; one basket tomatoes, fine.

From Henry Roe, Mission San Jose—one sack large egg plants, averaging 5 pounds each; one do., medium size, do. 3 pounds each; one plant in bearing, with seven fine fruit, weighing about 25 pounds; one specimen egg fruit, weighing 7 1-2 pounds.

From E. L. Beard, San Jose—Thirteen fine cabbages, averaging 25 pounds each; one sack fine blood beets; one do. do. carrots; one do. do. parsnips; one do. large potatoes, averaging 2 pounds each; four mammoth squashes, of superior kinds, weighing 73, 57, 56, 56 pounds each. This collection was very fine.

From Levi Hamilton, San Jose—Four large sugar beets, weighing 41, 41, 25, 17 pounds each, and very fine; two extra Valparaiso squashes, 56 and 52 pounds, and of fine form and appearance, nearly three feet long.

From Snide & Donahue, San Lorenzo—One sack extra potatoes, weighing 26 pounds.

From Pierre Beccouarn, Visitation Ranch, near Mission Dolores—Twelve large turnips, from 6 to 12 pounds each; thirty-six large carrots, from 4 to 6 pounds each; twelve artichokes; three clusters parsley; three black radishes; two baskets fine peas; one Brussell's cabbage; three rutabagas, weighing 20 pounds; three large and singular formed carrots.

From Doctor Sam'l Murdock, San Jose, Mission land—Seven sacks potatoes, 12 bushels, the product of three potatoes. We are satisfied that this statement is true; they were fine and large and the best in the market; and we believe this to be the largest crop ever raised from that amount of seed.

Ray & Jackson, San Francisco—One large and splendid beet, 36 1-2 pounds.

From Calvin Rogers, Contra Costa—One potato, 4 pounds.

From Rev. Lorenzo Waugh—one fine snowball turnip.

From Lawrence Leihu—collections—Five varieties squashes and pumpkins; four roots celery; three varities rhubarb; two do asparagus; collection cucumbers; one box mushrooms spawn. The above were exhibited more from curiosity than size or quality.

From A. Lloyd, San Jose Mission—Specimens beets, very fine; four sweet potatoes, weighing 20 pounds; 4 do. do., large, 26 pounds. The sweet potatoes of Mr. Lloyd were very interesting and were much praised, as proving the success that will attend their cultivation.

From E. Linoberg, Sonora—Four specimens Chili pepper.

From Chipman & Anguinbaugh, Alameda county—One blood turnip beet, 13 pounds; four onions weighing 8 pounds; specimens sweet and Irish potatoes; all good specimens.

From John Sayler, American River, Sacramento county—Sugar beet, 19, 16, 14 pounds; [illegible]; two [illegible] turnips. The [illegible] were [illegible] 10 lbs. 2 1.

From A. T. McClure, San Francisco—One potato, 4 pounds.

From G. T. Pierce, San Francisco—One potato, raised Pajaro Valley, weighing 5 1-2 pouns.

From J. Bryant Hill, Pajaro Valley—Three onions, weighing 9 pounds, one measuring two feet in circumference; four potntoes, weighing 10 pounds; one sack white onions, superior in size and quality, many weighing 3 pounds and upwards, some few 4 pounds each.

From E. T. Crane & Bro.—Ten fine extra potatoes, weighing 30 pounds.

From Asa Boyne, Martinez, Contra Costa; one sweet potato, weighing 6 pounds.

From Augustus Bonnet, San Francisco—Several samples, yellow and white sugar beet; rutabaga; white carrot, fine; white parsnip; red pepper; white solid celery, clean and well grown; salsify or vegetable oyster; large white leek, extra; large butter beans; dwarf do. shellbeans; one sugar beet, 52 pounds; two do. do. 37 and 27 pounds. This entire collection was very fine, displaying great care in cultivation.

From Southers and Covey, Tuolumne River—Specimens Mexican Yam, weighing 7 pounds. S. & C. raise this year seven tons.

From Merrill & Warren—Two samples potatoes from the ranch of Mr. Blaisdell, in Pajaro Valley, very large, 4 1-2 pounds each. Mr. B. cultivated 100 acres.

From James Gillis—Sweet potatoes weighing 7 1-2 pounds. Mr. Gillis cultivates two acres, and the crop this year will be six tons per acre.

From J. C. Debris, Fries Valley, Mission Dolores—One specimen beet; specimens peas, of the Queen Dwarf.

Col. J. T. Hall, Sacramento—One blood beet, of surpassing size, weighing when lifted from the ground 65 pounds, and when cleared of leaves and on exhibition 52 pounds, after it had been out of ground some time.

From Warren's Gardens, Sacramento—Four tomatoes, four varieties; one acorn squash, curious; two gourds, (Hercules club); one plant Hawaiian tobacco; specimens cucumbers, Walker's Rambler.

From Smith, Barber & Co, Sacramento—Five citron melons, fine.

From W. H. and Moses Nichols, Sulphur Spring Valley, near Benicia—Curious specimen of hybrid cabbage, in seed, a union of the cauliflower and cabbage, being an evidence of the difficulty of raising fine cabbages from any seed that has been grown contiguous to any other variety, same species.

From I. C. Woods—Fine samples potatoes, 2d crop, raised in Suisun Valley, July 19.

From Dr. Harris—Specimen of sea kelp, found on the shore. This specimen was of much interest; it was of remarkable beauty, being a large and smooth ball at one end, and tapering off like a rubber lash to a point, measuring 25 feet long, perfectly smooth and high polished.

From James Denman, Petaluma—Three white globe turuips, superior, weighing 23, 21, and 20 pounds.

From N. Knapp, San Jose—One sugar beet, 25 pounds; two turnip beets, 9 and 6 pounds.

Hamilton & Co. from Ritchie's Ranch, two miles above Crescent City, on the coast—One white flat turnip, weighing 33 pounds, a fine and beautiful specimen.

From Weaver & Blaisdell, San Francisco—One specimen potato, 5 1-2 pounds.

Mr. O'Connell, San Lorenzo, Alameda county—The produce of one hill of potatoes, 16 1-2 pounds, raised from one eye; two clusters potatoes, weighing 12 pounds, and twelve potatoes measuring one bushel. From four sacks seed planted, there was raised five hundred and twenty-nine sacks, on one and three quarters acres of land.

The committee have examined with much pleasure the extensive collection of the vegetables exhibited, and believe that there never has been exhibited within the United States a collection that would equal them for size, weight, beauty or excellence.

It would be difficult to make persons in the old States realize what was actually exhibited in the Hall. They must have been seen to have been believed. The committees would have made earlier repots, but for the great difficulty in obtaining statistics of the growers, in order to ascertain who were entitled to the premiums. Many exhibitors, after repeated enquiries, and with all the facts before them, of the great importance of rendering in a statement of the quantity grown, &c., failing to do so after great delay, the committee proceeded to make the awards to the best of their ability, feeling confident they have acted with strict justice to those who have at all made known by letter or otherwise, any statement of their crops to enable the committees to act thereon.

The committee have made the following

AWARDS;

To E. L. Beard, of San Jose, for the largest crop of Potatoes—630 acres—and averaging over 300 bushels per acre. A silver cup, valued at $25.

To J. P. Robb, for the best collections of Onions, exhibited both in quantity and quality, having grown 1,000 sacks. A first class medal, valued at $10; no person competing for the prize of 100 acres.

The best collection of Squashes and Pumpkins, to J. P. Robb, of Sacramento, for twelve varieties. Silver medal, valued at $10.

To E. L. Beard, of San Jose, for the best display of Cabbages. Silver medal, valued at $10.

To Geo. A. Lloyd, of San Jose, for the finest specimens of Sweet Potatoes. Silver medal, valued at $10.

To Augustus Bonnet, for the largest and finest collections of vegetables, consisting of twelve varieties, all very fine; the premium [illegible] Silver cup, valued at $25.

To Col. J. F. Hall, Sacramento, for the [illegible] beet [illegible] vegetables. Medal, valued at $5.

To [illegible] Hill, Pajaro Valley, for finest specimens Onions, weighing 5 lbs., one measuring 2 feet in circumference. Medal, $5.

To James Denman, Petaluma, for finest Turnips, weighing 26, 23 and 21 lbs. Medal, $5.

To Wm. Neely Thompson, Suscol Valley, for superb specimens Tomatoes. Medal, $5.

To J. M. Horner, San Jose, for largest and finest specimens Tomatoes, weighing 5 1-1 and 5 1-2 lbs. Medal, $5.

To J. M. Horner, San Jose, largest and best Cabbage, weighing 35 lbs. Medal, valued at $5.

The committee having full power to make awards to all exhibitors who were deserving special notice, award the following

SPECIAL PRIZES.

To W. Pomeroy, of Alviso, for superior mammoth Cocoanut and crookneck Squashes. A first class silver medal, $10.

To Henry Roe, San Jose, for very superb specimens Egg Plant, weighing from 5 to 7 1-2 lbs. each. A first class silver medal, $10.

To Wm. Neely Thompson, Suscol Valley, for his collection of Boston marrow Squashes; they were the largest, purest and handsomest probably ever exhibited at any show in the United States, weighing 61 lbs. each—bright golden yellow. A first class silver medal, $10.

To Dr. Sam. Murdoch, for his interesting collection of Potatoes; 7 bags, from 3 seed potatoes. A silver medal, $10.

To W. O. Comeli, San Lorenzo, for his collection Potatoes. Medal, $5.

To Pierre Beccouarn, for a fine collection of Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips and other vegetables. $10.

To Lawrence Leihu, San Francisco, for several specimens of Vegetables. Medal, $5.

To Wm. Neely Thompson, Suscol Valley, for two bushels extra red and yellow Onions, very finely grown. First class medal, $10.

The committee notice that several fine specimens were also shown by the friends of agriculture for exhibition, only collected in various places, and not of the growths of exhibitors, many of them very fine, and adding interest to the exhibition. Such evidences of interest we trust will result in their hereafter becoming identified more closely and exhibiting more largely, as the product of their own skill.

Your committee were much gratified to notice the increasing attention paid to the cultivation of the vegetable kingdom, and trust that all will find ample reward in their labors. No country in the world has ever presented such splendid specimens of agriculture, and we feel assured that coming years, under the auspices of an enlarged interest among all the cultivators, and a union of efforts among others, all under the auspices of the society now commencing, and with the aid of the press, California will present to the world the most interesting and delightful, as well as the most astonishing results, such results as the mind could hardly conceive at the present moment. That these results will be manifest, your committee have no doubt, and the wisest and most attentive care and skill will always reward the best. Such exertions your committee recommend to the cultivators.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Davin Chambers,
F. W. Macondray,
L. E. Morgan. } Committee.

National Agriculture.

The total value of the annual products of the soil of the United States is now about one thousand millions of dollars; and no one who knows what Science *has done* for agriculture will doubt that the same amount of labor which is now employed in producing this aggregate might be so applied as to secure a total product thirty per cent. greater, or one thousand three hundred millions. But scientific, skilful, thorough Agriculture always employs more than the shiftless, slouching sort too generally prevalent; and it is certainly within bounds to estimate that our Agriculture might be so improved as, by the help of additional labor now unemployed and unproductive, to give an additional product of fifty per cent. or five hundred millions per annum—an achievement which would double the wealth of the country every eight or ten years. Whosoever will carefully review the Agriculture of a single State, or even an average county, in any part of the Union, and estimate how much its product might be enhanced by irrigation, manuring, deep plowing, &c., will perceive that our calculation is far within the truth.

But suppose that only half of it, or an addition of two hundred and fifty millions per annum to our annual Agricultural product is attainable, what an immense addition to our national wealth would thereby be insured? Four-fifths of this would probably be permanently added to the wealth of the country—that is, the farmer whose annual product should be swelled from $1,000 to $1,250, or from $2,000 to $2,500, would not eat or drink up the surplus, but would invest the greater part of it in new buildings, fences, barns, implements, furniture, &c. &c., giving profitable employment to mechanics and laborers and largely increasing the business of merchants and the incomes of professional men. Such an addition to the annual product of our Agriculture would increase the consumption of Manufactures, domestic and imported, in far greater ratio [illegible] from the annual product of every farm the food of those making a living on it must be first taken for home use, affording no business or profit to [illegible] people of towns; and [illegible] that [illegible] general trade of the country.—N. Y. Tribune.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

We commence the issue of this Journal of Agriculture and kindred Sciences, with the beginning of the New Year.

The Editorial Department is under the charge of Dr. J. F. Morse, of Sacramento, (formerly editor of the Union,)—assisted by Col. Warren, of the firm of Warren & Son, who will aid in the Agricultural and Market Reports, and Foreign and domestic data.

It will be the aim of the publishers to furnish to their readers, 1st. The most useful data for the practical Agriculturist, and to present to them all the most important practical results, obtained from authentic sources, in our own State.

2. To present the latest and most important facts from our sister States and Europe, touching Agriculture, in all its branches.

3. To furnish familiar illustrations of valuable Agricultural Implements, together with remarks explanatory of their character and success.

4. To furnish complete Grain Tables and Market Reports, and other data connected therewith.

5. General and Critical Notices of the various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of our country and of Europe, sufficient to guide our own Cultivators, and keep them advised of the progress of the Science.

6. A portion of the Journal will devoted to Select Literature—the aim of which will be to exhibit the purifying influences which flow from the pursuits of Agriculture, Horticulture and rural life. That kind of Literature which tends to a morbid excitability of the mind—which superinduces a species of sickly sentimentality, and degrades instead of elevates the character of man—as well as politics and sectarianism, will be rigidly excluded from its pages: our aim being to cultivate a love for and an interest in those useful Sciences which must ever add to the happiness of mankind.

Cultivators of the Soil, and all who feel an interest in these all-important and fundamental sources of our prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to communicate with us freely. Their valuable aid is what we earnestly desire.

All communications for the Editorial columns should be forwarded to Dr. J. F. Morse, Sacramento, or may be left at the office, on Bush street, two doors below Montgomery, San Francisco.

Communications on Business, Reports on Agriculture, and Advertisements, should be addressed to J. F. Morse & Co., San Francisco.

Terms of the Paper—$8 per annum, in advance.

J. F. MORSE & CO.,
(Publishers California Farmer,)
Bush street, below Montgomery,
San Francisco, Cal.

Advertisements in this Journal (of which a limited number will be inserted) will reach a circulation hitherto unattained, extending to the remotest Agricultural Districts particularly—thus making it of the highest interest for all matters pertaining to Agriculture.

Corn Harvester.

The New York Herald, in enumerating various articles on exhibition in the Crystal Palace, has the following:

Reams' patent corn harvester is another implement of agricultural life which will be interesting to farmers. The machine is very simple in its construction, and purports to cut, with the labor of one horse and a boy, from sixteen to twenty acres of corn per day, and lay it in bundles of from two to ten hills, as desired. An ingenious part of this machine, is an appliance called a dropper, by which the boy riding on the back of the horse can drop the bundles of corn at suitable distances in the furrow, all ready for shooking. The cost of this machine is reasonable, ranging from fifteen or twenty dollars. The speed of this machine is very desirable, as farmers consider it the best time to cut corn when the dew is on the stalks, or immediately after a rain. In dry times, the corn is brittle and difficult to cut. If this is able to accomplish that for which it is recommended, it must be a great advantage to every farmer to possess it.

Agricultural Fairs.

State Fairs seem to be growing into The Great Annual Festival, in many of the States, eclipsing all other gatherings by their comprehensive character, bringing into contact and communion, men of all occupations and tastes, from the most remote portion of the State, and by the great aggregation of stock, vegetables, fruits and implements for exhibition, illustrating the perfection to which, by skill, care and observance of physiological and mechanical laws, animals, vegetables and fruits, and the rude implements of the farmer can be brought. They cleave scales from the eyes of ignorance. They sweep away the films of prejudice, like cobwebs. They infuse into the mind of the young farmer an ambition to excel in his profession. They teach the money-losing waste of the profession, what fearful wastes, what extravagance of [illegible] what deterioration of [illegible] stock, have been the consequences of [illegible] a dogged, and selfish, and [illegible] course [illegible] fathers did before him. They [illegible] in [illegible] ways, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Pioneer Ball.—This splendid anniversary celebration came off on Wednesday evening, 11th inst, at the Musical Hall, on Bush street. We are a dancer, and of course attended; and although the recollection of Balls, which we danced at in other days, is vivid, and the remembrance of fair faces which then shone upon us, no less so, still we are forced to admit in spite of early predilections, that the Pioneers have eclipsed the Fary-land frolics of our youth. That evening was no ordinary occasion. Music, with its "voluptuous swell;" "cheeks that blushed at their own loveliness;" "haughty forms and flashing eyes,"

"And thin robes
Floating like light clouds twixt our gaze and Heaven."

these were all there, and were to be expected. But more than all these we beheld the Pioneer Band of California; the men who preceded us, in piercing the wilderness, tamed the inclemencies of the elements and prepared this beautiful land for the home of civilization.

Many a rugged cheek met our gaze, parched by exposures, and wrinkled by premature age, but upon them all sat the smile of peace and happiness. It was plain to see that the Pioneers deemed the present a full compensation for the past, and a glorious promise of the future. Many of them promenaded the brilliant Hall the whole evening, with fairy-little arms hanging upon their own, refusing to dance, and pouring into willing ears the story of the early times in California. But there was a banner displayed upon the walls which told the same story, and in tones no less emphatic and eloquent. Within a gilded frame hung the banner of the celebrated Fremont Battalian. Of course it was the cynosure of every eye. The veteran gazed upon its folds and recalled the dread hour when it floated stiffened by frosts, in the bleak north winds of the Sierra Nevada; the maiden saw it, and shuddered at the fate of those whose last gaze had been fixed upon its triumphant stars, and the young aspirant felt his hot blood mount in exultation and pride, as he dreamily read the story of its victories, told by its gilded lips and in its stars of glory.

The Hall was literally crowded—the number present was variously estimated at from ten to twelve hundred persons. The supper, too, was magnificently prepared, and whole affair went off with perfect propriety and unrivalled eclat.—*Eve. News.*

Industrial Institute.

We were pleased to receive by last mail the doings of the Legislature of Illinois, and it reflects the highest honor upon that assemblage, to notice that the resolutions were passed by both branches unanimously. We give the resolutions below.

Important Resolution.—In the Illinois House of Representatives, Mr. Denio offered the following joint resolution, which was unanimous adopted:

Whereas, The spirit and progress of this age and country demaud the culture of the highest order of intellectual attainment, in theoretic and industrial science; and, whereas, it is impossible that our commerce and prosperity will continue to increase, without calling into requisition all the elements of internal thrift arising from the labors of the farmer, the mechanic, and the manufacturer, by every fostering effort within the reach of government; and whereas, a system of Industrial Universities, liberally endowed in each State of the Union, co-operative with each other and with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, would develop a more liberal and practical education among the people tend the more to intellectualize the rising generation, and eminently conduce to the virtue, intelligence and true glory of our common country; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a law of Congress donating to each State of the Union an amount of public lands not less in value than five hundred thousand dollars, for the liberal endowment of a system of Industrial Universities, one in each State in the Union, to co-operate with each other and with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, for the more liberal and practical education of our industrial classes and their teachers; a liberal and varied education, adapted to the manifold wants of a practical and enterprising people, and a provision for such educational facilities, being in manifest concurrence with the intimations of the popular will, it urgently demands the united effort of our national strength.

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby authorized to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive and Legislature of each of our sister States, inviting them to co-operate with us in this meritorious enterprise.

Large Cargoes.—Among other articles engaged by the ship Great Republic, loading at New York for Liverpool, are the following, viz: About 9,000 barrels flour, 60,000 to 70,000 bushels of corn and wheat, 1,000 bales of cotton, 8,009 barrels of resin, 1,000 tierces of beef, &c. &c. She was to sail when she had taken as much freight as she could cross the bar at Sandy Hook with.

The new ship Break O' Day, lately launched at Calais, Maine, loaded opposite at St. Stephen, for Liverpool, with the following cargo, viz; 1,604,000 feet of deals and boards, 133,000 laths, 16,000 pickets, and 16 cords of lath wood. She is a well built ship, of beautiful model, and reflects much honor on her builders.

The news relative to Land Titles is of much interest, and will be hailed with joy by the cultivators of the soil, as all that tends to a speedy adjustment affect them deeply. We give below the correspondence, which will explain the action taken by our Senators and Represeutatives at Washington.

Washington City, Dec. 1.

Sir: It is of the greatest importance to the people of California to have an early decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon Spanish and Mexican grants for lands in that State. We are informed by the last mail that important decisions on this question have been made by the U. S. District Court for the Northern District, and we respectfully but earnestly invite your attention to the necessity of a speedy review of these decisions by the Supreme Court; and ask whether action can be had during the approaching session of the Court.

The importance of the subject to our constituents must be our apology for the enquiry, and the request of an answer at your earliest convenience.

With great respect, your obedient servants,

Wm. M. Gwin,
M. S. Latham.

Hon. C. Cushing, Attorney General.

Washington. Dec. 2.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter representing to me the magnitude of the interest involved in the cases before the Commissioners for adjudicating private land claims in California, and the importance of proceeding with all possible despatch in the appeals to the Supreme Court; and I can assure you that I shall spare no exertion to accomplish this object—in which view I propose at an early day to bring the subject to the attention of the Court.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

C. Cushing.

Messrs. W. M. Gwin, M. S. Latham.

United States Land Commissioners.

This Court have rendered the following decisions this week to the 17th. The great "Peralta Case" which involves so large an amount, and interests large numbers of persons, has not yet been decided, thus causing great disappointment:

No. 448. Francisco Sales, one lot, Mission San Gabriel, confirmed.

No. 489. Arno Maube, one lot, Mission San Gabriel, rejected.

No. 363. J. J. Sparks, "Huana," confirmed.

No. 140. Joaquin Estrade, "Sauta Rosa," confirmed.

No. 324. Jose Antonio de la Guerre, "Los Alamos," confirmed.

No. 283. Pedro San Saevers, "La Rincon del Rincon," confirmed.

No. 98. Ellen White, "Cholume," rejected.

No. 562. James Watson, "San Benito," confirmed.

No. 134. M. G. Vallejo, lot in Sonoma, confirmed.

No. 113. Rafael Garcia, "Mendocino," rejected.

No. 319. John Bidwell, "Ulpinas," confirmed.

No. 383. Maria de Jesus Garcia, "Los Noyales," confirmed.

No. 107. Robert H. Thomas, "Los Sancos," confirmed.

No. 106. Albert G. Toames, "Rio de los Molinos," confirmed.

No. 116. Jose Antouio Agguero, rejected.

No. 343. Henry Dalton, "Santa Anita," confirmed.

No. 162. Francisco Branch, "Arroya Grande," confirmed.

Great Crops.

The Annual Meeting of the Rockingham, N. H., Fair, was holden at Exeter, on the 9th inst. We find in the News Letter the report of the committee on crops, awarding the following premiums:

The committee on crops awarded the following premiums:

To Joseph Winslow, of Epping, for 111 bushels and 14 quarts, of Indian corn on one acre of ground, $5.

To Joseph Cilley, of Nottingham, for 121 bushels and 14 quarts of Indian corn on one acre and 23 rods of ground, $3.

To Stephen Dow, of Brentwood, for 175 1-2 bushels of Rye on 4 acres, 41 rods of ground, $4.

To Daniel C. Long, of Kingston, for 30 1-2 bushels of wheat on one acre and 24 rods of grounds, $4.

To A. C. Taylor, of Hampton, for 50 1-2 bushels of Barley on one acre and 10 rods of ground, $4.

To James H. Dow, of Rye, for 68 bushels Oats on one and a half acres of ground, $4.

To Rufus C. Sanborn, of Hamptonfalls, for 151 1-2 bushels of carrots on one quarter of an acre of ground, $4.

The Committee on Bog Meadows awarded to G. C. Brown, of Stratham, a premium of $5.

The above are certainly large corn crops. What would California Farmers say to 30 bushels wheat to the acre? and what would New Hampshire farmers say to our crops of 150 bushels barley to the acre?

We are under weighty obligations to the gentlemanly messengers of Messrs. Adams & Co., for the prompt delivery of packages, letters, etc.

A three year old heifer was killed at Santa Clara last week, which weighed 964 lbs.

A lady in Vermont, who signs herself E. E., has sent us the following contribution to our Fireside corner:

"Look on the Bright Side."—There is in earth enough of beauty to warm, to cheer and enliven the heart, were it but looked upon with an eye to see, a mind to feel it.

Look on the bright side, keep looking on the bright side. Surround yourself with forms and hues of beauty—"a thing of beauty is a joy for ever." Thus if you would be joyous, and who would not, cultivate a taste for the beautiful; and what so beautiful—ever renewing their youth and beauty—as the things with which God has surrounded us?

Then let that majestic elm still wave its brauches in lofty feeedom. Suppose it would make *so* many feet of boards, let it stand, as you would be happy in a shady, beautiful home. Leave that little patch for wife and children to scatter flower seeds in the spring time. Suppose you could raise *so* many potatoes upon it; leave it if you would meet joyous, smiling faces.

Indeed, surround, in country and city, your homes with the beautiful, that your eye, resting upon it, may be insensibly but surely attracted to that perfect beauty of soul which, if you make it yours, shall one day bear you where none will need say, "look on the bright side," since every shade will be bright; bright with purity; bright with love, for "God is love."—*Country Gentleman.*

Every six years, by law, there is a re-valuation of the real estate of Ohio for taxation. The last valuation was in 1847, when the entire taxable property of the State amounted to abont $475,000,000. The returns for the new valuation are nearly complete, and the Auditor estimates that they will vary but little from $800,000,000.

The California Farmer will always be found at Sullivan's Newspaper Stand, Kearny street, at the Bookstore of Mr. Murray, Montgomery street, and at other prominent places in every city.

Messrs. Adams & Co., are authorized to receive money for us, and receipt for the same, at any of their offices throughout the State.

The Golden Gate.—Considerable anxiety exits relative to the non-arrival of the Golden Gate. She was due here on Saturday. The Uncle Sam reported she was seen on the 11th inst., in latitude 25 30. She must have either sustained some injury in her machinery or run short of coal. It was reported the Columbia was to go in quest of her and render aid if needed

The Sandwich Islands—twelve in number—embrace a superficial area of abont six thousand and one hundred square miles. Four of the islands are rocky and uninhabitable.

State Agricultural College.

We rejoice to learn that the W. S. Letcher, Esq., of Santa Clara, of the Committee on Agriculture, has given notice that he should bring in a bill for the establishment of an Agricultural College for the State. We trust that every well-wisher of the State will bid this noble enterprise God speed.

It is announced by that committee that another bill to establish a State Society will be introduced. We are happy to say a State Society is already organized, and that gentlemen deeply interested in agriculture are connected with it, and will give their influence to it We trust the State will lend their aid and influence to carry it forward prosperously.

The late rains, which were very heavy in the upper counties, have given great encouragement to the Farmers, and the result will be a renewed attention to ploughing and planting, and much more ground will be improved by reason of the rains. More wheat will in consequence be planted.

The rise of the American River, near Patterson's Ferry, was 12 feet; it fell however, rapidly. At Marysville it rose to the Plaza. High up the river, by the appearance of the water and the masses of logs floating down, the rains must have swelled the rivers to an unexpected height suddenly. It will renew trade and put a cheerful aspect upon all business.

Shipments of Treasure,....Jan. 16, 1854.

PER STEAMER JOHN L. STEPHENS.

Adams & Co	$255,902	Spatz & Newhouse	$10,750
Page, Bacon & Co	291,000	W. Meyer, & Co	8,750
Burgoyne & Co	170,000	Bolton & Barron	4,500
B. Davidson	140,800	Wyckoff & Co	3,948
Wells, Fargo & Co	60,800	Grontier, Jne. & Co	2,742
Tallant & Wilde	60,000	Zied, Berthcau & Co	1,050
Case, Hoier & Co	33,987		
Cunningham & Brumagin	12,800	Total	$963,029

PER SIERRA NEVADA.

Page, Bacon & Co	$385,000	Adams & Co	122,000
Drexel, Sather & Ch'ch	75,500	Lazard, Freres & Co	12,533
C. K. Garrison	77,300	D. O. Mills & Co	8,700
Wells, Fargo & Co	48,820	Wyckoff & Co	8,550
J. Sebgman & Co	15,000	J. H. Spring	7,000
		Total	$760,403

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, Jan. 18, 1854.

The principal feature to be observed in our markets the present week is a more cheerful spirit induced by the hope that the recent refreshing rains will bring a more promising state of things. A better feeling has indeed been manifest, although we could hardly say there were any very encouraging prospects.

The Agricultural interest has been cheered, and were it not for the continual arrivals of clippers with large freights, there would be a better feeling. While goods continue to arrive in such quantities, the entire trade must feel the bad effects of them. It will be noticed that the shipments of specie denote a large falling off, yet there can be no doubt even this contracted amount is much more than ought to go. We hope to see it continually decrease, until it shall be merely nominal, and made to by our becoming our own producers and manufacturers.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—			
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 —	@	— —
do do short handled	12 50	@	— —
do Fields', long handled	14 —	@	15 00
do do short handled, no sale.			
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@	13 00
do do short handled	8 00	@	12 00
do King's, long handled	12 00	@	13 00
Spades, bright c. s. best make	16 00	@	18 00
do iron	10 00	@	12 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	20 00	@	24 00
do do iron	10 00	@	12 00
Axes, Collins', as'd handle	17 00	@	— —
do Hunts', do	17 00	@	— —
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	14 00	@	— —
do other brands	10 00	@	— —
Hoives, heavy hickory pick, turned	4 00	@	5 00
do do do axe	3 00	@	4 50
Plows, best make	14 00	@	30 00
do steel	30 00	@	75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power, Hall & Pitts', no side, nominal, $600 to $800: other makes $100 to $600; Emmory's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill, $350 to $100.			
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	20 00	@	65 00
Rakes, horse and revolving, no sale.			
do hand, wood do			
do do steel	12 00	@	20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz, no sale.			
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@	8 00
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 15	@	18
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.			

There probably has never been a time when all the above enumerated articles hung more heavy upon the market, than the present.

FLOUR—			
For College and Haxall, we quote the jobbing rates	12 50	@	13 00
Chile	— —	@	10 50
Repacked	10 00	@	10 26
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	12 00	@	12 50
Benicia Mills, do	12 00	@	12 50

—We note large stocks on hand; and sales heavy; holders anxious to realize.

Meal, in bbls	6 00	@	— —
do ½ bbls	— —	@	3 25
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@	2
GRAIN—			
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 2	@	— —
do California	— 2¾	@	3½
Barley, Chile	— —	@	2
do Cal. feeding	— 2½	@	2¾
Buckwheat, for seed	— 10	@	— —
Oats, California	— 4	@	— —
do Seed	— 4	@	— —
do Oregon, none in mk't.			
do Eastern	— —	@	3¼
Wheat, Chili	— 5¼	@	5½
do California, for seed	— 5	@	— —
do do for milling	— 3¾	@	3¾
Australia, seed	— 4½	@	5½

—We must note a heaviness in all sales; no demand.

LUMBER—			
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	45 00	@	— —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	50 00	@	55 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	100 00	@	120 00
Plank, Eastern oak	115 00	@	130 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	100 00	@	110 00
do do 2d quality	75 00	@	80 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	75 00	@	80 00
do Oregon pine, rough	— —	@	60 00
do redwood	60 00	@	61 00
Floor Joist	50 00	@	55 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	10 00	@	11 00
Clapboards, No. 1	80 00	@	85 00
Laths, Eastern	— —	@	10 00
do California	— —	@	9 00
Doors, Eastern	3 75	@	5 50
Sashes, window	3 75	@	5 00

—Very heavy stocks on hand, and Domestic coming in freely with a moderate demand, and downward tendency.

PROVISIONS—			
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	16 00	@	— —
do ½ bbl extra family	13 50	@	— —
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	13	@	14½
do Mess, nominal, no sale			
Cheese, (scarce)	30	@	32½
Eggs, fresh Cal	87½	@	1 00
Butter, choice	28	@	30
do good ordinary	20	@	25
do California	1 00	@	— —
Hams, ordinary	13	@	— —
do extra	14	@	15
Lard, in kegs	— —	@	14
do tins 10-lb	16	@	17½
do 15—20 do	15	@	16½
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	23 00	@	— —
do do ½ bbl	18 00	@	— —
do mess, ₱ bbl	17 00	@	— —
do do ½ do	11 00	@	— —

—All kinds of Provisions, exceedingly dull; prices nominal

RICE—			
Carolina, in bbls	6	@	6½
China, No. 1, in mats	6	@	7
do No. 2, do		@	5
Manila	3	@	5
VEGETABLES—			
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.			
Beans, California	2¼	@	3½
do do Red	5	@	— —
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@	— —
Carrots	— —	@	— —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— —	@	4
Turnips	— —	@	2
Potatoes	—¾	@	1¼
Peas, (none in market.)			
Squashes, ₱ lb	—¼	@	1½

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

In presenting the Retail Market of Vegetables, we do this to show the weekly value and list of family comforts and luxuries (for good vegetables are indeed luxuries) that are offered to us in our markets. Very few markets in the United States can present such luxuries every week, and have them fresh from the garden every day.

It will be seen that cauliflowers, celery, horseradish, tomatoes, and green peas command good prices, and we may say all garden products pay well—for the quantity raised upon a small portion of land is almost beyond belief.

Cabbages, ₱ head	$ 37	Potatoes	2
do Savoy, ₱ doz	3 00	Onions, prime	4
Beets, ₱ lb	4	Garlic	37
Turnips	5	Horseradish	1 00
Carrots	3	Tomatoes, very scarce	50
Marrow fat squashes	5	Green Peas	none.
Celery, ₱ doz	4 00	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 50
Cauliflowers, ₱ head	50	Parsley	75
Radishes, ₱ doz	75	Parsnips	75
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	12		

California Statistics.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips, in a sermon delivered lately in Stockton, gives the following interesting statistics in relation to the population, &c., of California. They are copied from the Journal:

The population of California four years ago, was 35,000, of which number 17,000, or one-half, were females. At the present time, there are 300,000, making an annual increase of 75,000. The sexes, which were about equally divided four years ago, now stand in great disproportion, as out of a population of 300,000, there are only 40,000 females, an increase of 23,000, averaging 5,750 every year, or 479 per month. Of this whole population, 26,000 are children, under fourteen years of age. Deduct from the number of females one-half the number of children, and we 27,500 white females in the State. The figures sum up as follows: Females, 27,500; Children, 25,000; Males, 247,500—making a total of 300,000. Of this number it is estimated that 100,000 reside on the coast, and 200,000 in the valleys and in the mountains. These estimates are reliable, and are only selected from among the mass of statistics presented on the occasion, as the most worthy of publication.

In connection with the above, we do not deem it amiss to publish some statistics connected with the churches, that may prove of interest. The Methodist Episcopal denomination has 43 churches and 41 ministers, in California, with a membership of 2,500. The same denomination, of the southern branch, have 21 churches, and membership of 536. The O. S. Presbyterian have 4 churches, and 5 ministers; and the N. S. Presbyterians have 7 churches and 11 ministers. The Congregationalist churches have an aggregate of 600 members. The Baptists have 6 churches, 10 ministers and 400 members. The Unitarians have one church and one minister. From the above it would appear that the Methodists in California, as in all new States, outnumber any other denomination by great odds. We are gratified at the religious prospect of our new country.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSIONS. — These repeated calamities are but the more positive assurance that there is the most grievous neglect on the part of the owners and managers of these boats. This evil has been increasing for one year within a moderate distance of San Francisco. The loss of life has been terrible, and unless this evil is remedied, we shall have repeated and more severe yet to record. We would call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and see if all this danger cannot be removed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12—P M steamship Columbus, J M Dow, 23 days from Panama, via intermediate ports.
U S sloop-of-war Portsmouth, Capt Dornin, 11 days and 6 hours from Honolulu; all well.
U S Q Master's brig Gen Paterson, 5 days from San Diego. Proceeded to Benicia.
Ship Tehasser, Mitchell, 249 days from New York, via Talcahuano 63 days; mdse.
Br ship Pakenham, Flannery, 195 days from Cardiff; coal.
Br bark Anita, Gilkan, 19 days from Cape St Lucas; in ballast.
Schr Odd Fellow, Hall, 2 days from Santa Cruz; with 600 sacks potatoes.
Scr Francisco, Miller, 2 days from Pajaro; with produce.
Jan. 13—Steamship Columbia, Dall, 3 days from Astoria.
Ship Godelroy, Chicano, 59 days from Valparaiso; produce.
Brig Zoe, Paty, 12 days from Honolulu; coffee, etc.
Schr S D Bailey, Garcia, 2 days from Santa Cruz; lime.
Schr L M Yale, Smith, Pajaro; with 500 sacks potatoes.
Schr Maryland, Smith, 9 days from Shoalwater Bay; with 1700 bushels oysters.
Schr Thompe, Eastman, 8 hours from Bolinas Bay; lumber.
Schr Pace, Phillips, 5 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Jan. 14—Clipper ship Lotus, Leckie, 121 days from New York, with mdse.
Clipper ship Jacob Bell, Kidman, 120 days from Philadelphia; with mdse.
Ship Bawditch, Johnson, 215 days from Boston, via Montevideo 88 days; mdse.
Br ship John Spencer, Harrison, 220 days from Hamburg, via Valparaiso 61 days; mdse.
Dutch ship Caroline, De Best, 187 days from Cardiff, via Valparaiso 61 days; with coal.
Ham bark Marbs, Peters, 135 days from Hamburg, via Valparaiso 67 days; mdse.
Bark Comet, Burnham, 132 days from Boston; mdse.
Chil bark La Ventura, Laragoita, 52 days from Valparaiso; with flour.
Schr Iowa, Cragg, 14 hours from Pajaro; with produce.
Schr Rambler, Woodbury, 10 hrs from Tomales Bay; produce.
n. 15.—Steamship Cortes, Cropper, 12 days from San Juan.
Ja Steamship Uncle Sam, W A Mills, 14 days from Panama.
Steamship Peytona, Nash, 3 days from Portland.
Clipper ship Skylark, Henry, 116 days from New York; mdse.
Clipper ship Winged Arrow, Bearse, 126 days from Boston, with mdse.
Three-masted schr Indianapolis, Cathcart, 91 days from Melbourne, via Sydney and Tahiti; mdse.
Jan. 16—Ship Mason, Wilson, 10 days from Puget Sound; 300 M feet lumber.
Br bark Freshleat, Warner, 53 days from Upola (Navigator's Island); 500 hogs.
Bark Ocean Rod, Fairley, 8 days from Astoria; lumber.
Dan bark Concordia, Brodergen, 80 days from Hong Kong; with mdse.
Schr Pilgrim, Fisher, 48 hours from Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Schr Harriet, Smith, 60 hours from Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Schr Young Eliza, Gates, 10 hours from Point Reyes; potatoes.
Schr Empress, Scott, 18 hours from Bodega, potatoes.
Jan. 17—Br bark Eliza & Hester, Hindson, 156 days from London; mdse.
Jan. 18—Steamer Crescent City, Smith, 53 hours from Crescent City.
Schr Sierra Nevada, Woodley, 4 days from Humboldt Bay with 73 M ft lumber.
Brig Turra, Hatch, 3 days from Humboldt Bay, 105 M ft lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Jan. 12—Chili brig Velox, Olsson, Valparaiso.
Jan. 13—Ship Wisconsin, Scott, Callao.
Steamship Columbus, Dow, Benicia.
Steamer Gen. Hoper, San Diego.
Br ship Lancer, Peel, Callao.
Jan. 14—Steamship Commerce, Howard, San Diego.
Steamship Major Tompkins, Hunt, Monterey
Chilian bark Maria Luisa, Rogers, Valparaiso.
Br bark Panama, Mahoney, Callao.
Ja 16—Steamship Santa Nicola, Sanchez, San Juan.
Steamship John L Stephens, Pearson, Panama.
Jan. Peytona, Potts, Columbia.
Jan. Br bark Sunbeam (or San Lorenzo) Robbins, Sook Harbor.
Jan 18—Br bark Anglesea, Young, Callao.

DROWNING. — A teamster in attempting to cross the Stanislaus river at Heath & Emory's Ferry, was swept down stream, and and by this calamity one woman, three men and five mules were drowned.

MARRIED.

In this city on the 7th Jan., by G. W. Casserly, Esq., Justice of the Peace of the First Township, Wm. T. Churchill and Miss Ellen Barthey.
In this city, on the 11th Jan. by the same, A. H. Armstrong and Miss Catherine Mahoney.
In this city, on the 15th Jan., by the same, A. W. Pfeifer and Miss Minna Hunemun.
In North Reading, Mass., Dec. 8, by Rev. T. N. Jones, George H. Kellogg, of the house of Flint, Peabody & Co., of San Francisco, and Miss Kate D., daughter of Major Daniel Flint, of the former place.
In this city, on the 16th inst., by Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Mr. W. L. Bromley and Miss A. Scribner; all of San Francisco.
In Sacramento city, on the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., by Rev. J. A. Benton, Dr. John F. Morse and Miss Currie, L. Lowney, both of that city.

DIED.

In this city, Jan. 11th, James Humphrey, of Lansburg, N. Y.
On the morning of the 15th Jan., Wm. Tunnock, merchant of this city.
In San Francisco, Jan. 14, of consumption, John, son of J. and the late Ann McMahon, aged 9 months and 25 days.
In Honolulu, Dec. 1st, of consumption, Mr. Edmund H. Rodgers, aged 47 years. Mr. R. has been connected with the Mission as a printer for over 20 years.
On board brig Zoe, Samuel Knight, of consumption.
Drowned, on Friday, Jan. 13th, in Sonoma county, at the ranch of his father, Sacramento Nagle, aged 4 years, son of Mr. E. Nagle, formerly of St. Louis, Mo. Deceased was the first child born in Sacramento of the immigration of 1849.
In Forest City, Sierra county, Cal., on the evening of the 28th of Dec., at the residence of Mr. Wm. Henry, after an illness of two weeks, James Campbell, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, aged about 41 years.

ADAMS & CO.,
Bankers.
MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.
Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Utica City Bank.....Utica.
Bank of Syracuse.....Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn.
Bank of Attica.....Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank.....Rochester.
George Smith & Co.....Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank.....Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Clinton Bank.....Columbus, Ohio.
☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposit, and General Deposite, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. ADAMS & CO.

BARRETT & POMEROY,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
Sawing and Planing done to Order. 3 1m

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c., &c.
OLIVER & BUCKLEY, importers and wholesale dealers in the above articles, keep on hand the most extensive stock to be found in the city.
3 1m Corner Battery and Halleck streets.

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
3 1m San Francisco.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.
SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a
Daily Express to and from
San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,
Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for MT. OPHIR, and MARIPOSA.
☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street.
SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER.

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
3 1m 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

H. W. BRADLEY'S
National Daguerrean Gallery,
CORNER OF CLAY AND KEARNY STREETS,
San Francisco, Cal.
Importers and Dealers in the best qualities of
Every Article required in the Business.
Portraits, large or small, equal to any in the world, taken at short notice. Also, the most improved STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, a new and beautiful improvement in the art. 1 1m

Osage Orange, Raspberries and Currants.
20,000 Plants of strong growth, just received.
500 extra size Raspberries, the far famed that produce in such incredible quantities.
For sale by WARREN & SON

WM. F. PATCH. CHARLES CLAYTON.
PATCH & CLAYTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 92 *Front street, (in Gordon's Iron Block)*
☞ Faithful attention given to sales of California Produce, and orders for Merchandise promptly filled at lowest market rates. 1 6t

GEMS FOR THE PARLOR AND GEMS FOR THE GARDEN.
THE choicest Hyacinths, Tulips, Jonquils, etc., for the parlor and garden.
Also—New and rare Flower Seeds and Plants;
Small ornamental Plants for borders.
Osage Orange Plants, for GARDEN HEDGES, one of the safest and most ornamental
Just received at WARREN & SON'S
1 Exchange Hall

BRYANT & CO'S
Agricultural Ware House.
CORNER FRONT AND SACRAMENTO STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MINING TOOLS AND GARDEN SEEDS.
Also a full assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Most Machinery at [illegible] 2 6t

SAML PERKINS FRANK K WEBSTER W WEBSTER
PERKINS WEBSTER & CO
Commission Merchants for Sale of Produce,
AND
No 63 Clay street, between Front and Davis,
2 6t SAN FRANCISCO

PALMER, COOK & CO.,
Bankers,
Drafts on the American Exchange Bank, New York,
And upon all the cities of the United States. 2 4t

LUCAS, TURNER & CO.,
Bankers,
101 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,
Buy & sell sight and time Exchange on all the principal cities in the Union—collect and transmit money, and transact all business pertaining to Banking.
Gold Dust, Bullion, and Certificates of Deposit bought at the highest market rates.
JAMES H. LUCAS, HENRY S. TURNER,
JOHN SIMONDS, WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
HENRY L. PATTERSON, BENJAMIN R. NISBET,
2 1m St. Louis, Mo. San Francisco, Cal.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,
Bankers,
DRAW AT SIGHT IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON
Ocean Bank.....New York.
Bank of North America.....Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Drexel & Co.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Richmond.
J. B. Morton, Esq.....Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer.....Pittsburg, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq.....Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Mocmurdo & Co.....New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va.; and Charleston, South Carolina.
2 1m

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis; David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco; Francis W. Page, Sacramento City.
PAGE, BACON & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co.....London.
F. Huth & Co.....London.
American Exchange Bank.....New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....New York.
Atlantic Bank.....Boston.
Philadelphia Bank.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank.....New Orleans.
Page & Bacon.....St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.....Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.....Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.....Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 1 4t

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.
Will sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.
GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 1-tf

Miners' Exchange and Savings Bank,
AND SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE,
ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO.
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
DR. A. S. WRIGHT, AGENT.
ALL MONEYS left at this Banking House will bear an interest of one and a half per cent. per month, redeemable at pleasure.
GOLD DUST left to be assayed at this office, will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.
GOLD DUST received on Special Deposit Free of Charge, and Rich Quartz Specimens purchased, or valued gratis, and every attention paid to the Assaying or testing of all kinds of Ores.
GOLD DUST received for Coinage, or Remittance Bills of Exchange drawn on the East, at Sight or on Time. 1 4t

Wholesale Saddlery Warehouse.
J. C. JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery, Harness, Leather, &c., No. 131 Sansome street, near Washington, San Francisco.
Having established a new and extensive establishment for the sale of the above-named goods, would call the attention of the trade to their fine stock, to which additions are constantly being made by fresh arrivals.
As we receive our goods direct from our own manufactory at the East, we are confident of being able to offer great inducements to purchasers.
Now on hand a fine assortment, consisting in part of:
Concord Stage Harness, Saddles;
Team Harness; Bridles and Martingles;
Cart Harness, Skirts and wagon Whips;
Buggy and wagon do Mexican and Cal. Spurs;
Collars, Mexican and Cal. Bits,
Hames, Saddlery Hardware;
Skirting, Bridles and Harness Leather, Patent and enamelled Leather, Calf Skins, &c. 1 4t

100 MOSS (Deciduous) ROSE BUSHES,
50 large Double Pink, ROSE BUSHES;
HOVEY'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES,
LIZZY RANDOLPH STRAWBERRIES,
30 MICHIGAN MONTHLY ROSES—Colored,
And a large and very choice variety of Rose Bushes;
DAHLIA ROOTS of the choicest kinds;
CURRANT BUSHES etc., etc.,
APPLE TREES, etc., etc.
Just received by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, via Nicaragua, in a fine condition, 27 days from the Nursery.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
1 1m 94 Battery street.

N. BROWNER GEO. L. KENNY GEO. L. STURTEVANT
WHOLESALE BOOKSTORE
AND STATIONERS' HALL.
COOKE, KENNY & Co.,
CORNER MERCHANT AND MONTGOMERY STREETS,
Importers of English, French and German fancy and staple Stationery, and dealers in Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books.
Agents and dealers in Manufacturers, Patents, and Newspapers.
Orders for the above solicited. 2 4t

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS,
Boards, Scantling, Flooring, Siding and Panel Lumber, White and Red Cedar, of all sizes, constantly on hand. 4 6t

FRANCIS WARE—Commission Merchant,
Pier No. 4, 5 and 6,
Price Current, No. 3, 4, 5 and 7
For sale by
2 6t TH & Co.

FRANK BAKER,
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WEST SIDE OF KEARNY, BETWEEN CLAY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
1 Sansome Grape Trees.
N[illegible]
1

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!
TO THE GREAT SALE OF
JEWELRY AT JOHN W. TUCKER'S.
I shall now commence selling off my entire stock, consisting of DIAMOND WORK, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, etc., etc.
Amounting to more than $300,000!
I have got to sell all the above goods before the first of June, as I have to remodel my store according to the new grade. Any person who wants a good article can procure one from me
Cheaper than in any other City in the World!
But I don't wish it to be understood that I pretend to compete with those who sell trash;—persons who would not hesitate to guarantee a brass ring or a watch for pure gold;—these persons can sell lower than I can. If I sell an article of any kind, and it does not turn out as I represent it, I will return the money. No person shall leave my establishment dissatisfied. Call and see me before you purchase elsewhere.
JOHN W. TUCKER,
1 1m 125 Montgomery street, near Sacramento.

TIME.
PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
1 City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4 t

QUARTZ SPECIMENS POLISHED.
Seals, Rings, Cane Heads, Snuff Box Covers,
CUT AND SET BY
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
MONTGOMERY STREET, ONE DOOR FROM COMMERCIAL.
The only Lapidary Machinery in California, and the best workmen on the Pacific coast, are now employed in our establishment. 1 4t

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.
JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street, Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Hops, Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water, Shaker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Seidlitz Powders, Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts, Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds), Osgood's Cholagogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaues' Expectorant, Alterative Pills, Moffat's Bitters and Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,
Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.
Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,
CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.
☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 1-1m

10,000 FRUIT TREES,
Grape Vines, Fig Trees, Raspberry and Current.
WE invite all who intend planting Trees and Vines to call on us before they make their purchases, as we can offer them many advantages that cannot be found elsewhere. Our collections, we know, are the most extensive, and the quality the best that can be had. We therefore invite all to call on us: we can show them, in our Exhibition Rooms, the samples of the actual fruit they produce. WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen,
Musical Hall Buildings, San Francisco,
and 15 J street, Sacramento.

New Drug Establishment.
A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his new fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States.
Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.
Country orders promptly attended to.
A. T. McCLURE,
1 6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place.

NOT THE ONLY ONE!
ANOTHER MAN IS IN THE FIELD
Prepared to cut Quartz Rock into any form desired.
I will say to my friends and the public generally that I am prepared to work into any form they may desire, Quartz Rock, WITH A POLISH EQUAL TO THAT OF A MIRROR.
N. B.—Quartz Rock purchased at the highest prices.
J. W. TUCKER,
125 Montgomery street.

There are Three Things I Do Not Do!
1st. I do not get a gentleman to leave his Watch, and when he calls for it, charge him TWENTY-NINE DOLLARS for cleaning it, and have it stop two hours after.
2d. I do not ask FIFTY DOLLARS for a chain, and sell it for THIRTY SIX DOLLARS, and warrant it Fine Gold, when it is filled with brass solder, and have to take it back and pay FIFTY DOLLARS in money, and give another chain.
3. I do not tell a Captain he can leave his Chronometer gratis, and when he calls for it at the end of eight months, refuse to deliver him up his property, without he pays me SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS, and TEN DOLLARS more for rating it.
There are many other things I do not do, which I may name at some other time. 1 4t J. W. TUCKER.

A CARD.
Prize Medals Awarded at the Agricultural Fair.
BY the steamers a little time since we received the Medals awarded to the success ful competitors at our Exhibition. Many of them are already engraved, and others are now engraving—these are and will be on exhibition at our Hall.
As soon as the large Prize and Diploma are received from the engravers, they will be publicly exhibited at the Hall together and the successful ones will take place.
Due notice will be given.
Our Hall is open every day and we are always happy to see our friends. WARREN & SON
2 Musical Hall Buildings, San Francisco.

SPECIMENS OF AGRICULTURE.
WE [illegible] Soil.
[illegible] specimens as they may grow of every variety of GRAIN, GRASS, FRUIT and VEGETABLE—we [illegible]
The [illegible] Free—and we [illegible] every year [illegible] Agricultural Productions [illegible] and for [illegible] and [illegible]
1

AT TUCKER'S
SILVER! SILVER! SILVER.
100 Dozen Table Spoons,
95 Dozen Table Forks,
One Dozen Teaspoons!
FOR THE [illegible]
SILVER PITCHERS AND [illegible]

THE ANGEL-WATCH;

OR, THE SISTERS.

A daughter watched at midnight
Her dying mother's bed;
For five long nights she had not slept,
And many tears were shed:
A vision like an angel came,
Which none but her might see;
"Sleep, dutcous child," the angel said
"And I will watch for thee!"

Sweet slumber like a blessing fell
Upon the daughter's face;
The angel smiled, but touched her not,
But gently took her place;
And oh, so full of *human* love
Those pitying eyes did shine,
The angel-guest half mortal seemed—
The slumberer half divine.

Like rays of light the sleeper's locks
In warm loose curls were thrown;
Like rays of light the angel's hair
Seemed like the sleeper's own,
A rose-like shadow on the cheek,
Dissolving into pearl;
A something in that angel's face
Seemed *sister* to the girl!

The mortal and immortal each
Reflecting each were seen;
The earthly and the spiritual,
With death's pale face between.
O human love, what strength like thine?
From thee those prayer's arise
Which, entering into Paradise,
Draw angels from the skies.

The dawn looked through the casement cold—
A wintry dawn of gloom,
A sudder showed the curtained bed,—
The still and sickly room:
"My daughter?—art thou there, my child!
Oh, haste thee, love, come nigh,
That I may see once more thy face,
And bless thee, ere I die!"

"If ever I were harsh to thee,
Forgive me now," she cried;
"God knows my heart, I loved thee most
When most I seemed to chide;
Now bend and kiss thy mother's lips,
And for her spirit pray!"
The Angel kissed her; and her soul
Passed blissfully away!

A sudden start!—what dream, what sound,
The slumbering girl alarms?
She wakes! she sees her mother dead
Within the angel's arms!
She wakes—she springs with wild embrace—
But nothing there appears
Except her mother's sweet dead face—
Her own convulsive tears.

GOD MADE THE MIND TO BE FREE.

Free is the Eagle's wing
As it cleaves the sun's warm ray:
Free is the Mountain spring
As it rushes forth to-day;
But freer far the Mind—
Priceless is liberty;
No hand must dare to bind!
God made it to be free.

You may fetter the Eagle's wing,
No more through clouds to soar;
You may seal the mountain spring,
That it leap to light no more;
But the Mind let none dare ebain;
Better it cease to be;
Born, not to serve, but reign!
God made it to be free.

Free is the summer's breeze
Floating from airy height;
Free are the flowing seas;
And free heaven's golden light;
But freer than light or air,
Or the ever rolling sea,
Is the mind, beyond compare!
God made it to be free.

Guard well the gift divine,
Than gems and gold more rare;
Keep watch o'er the sacred shrine,
No foe must enter there.
Oh, let not error bind,
Keep the freedom of the mind!
God made it to be free.

Musketos Under Glass.

A FRIEND of ours who has a taste for natural history is at present engaged cultivating musketos, and hopes to have them in full season during the winter. He keeps the larvæ in glass jars filled with water, and covered at the top with coarse muslin; and as the musketos emerge from their tadpole condition, they occupy the upper part of the cylinders, where they deport themselves for four days in a lively manner, and on the fifth lay their eggs and die. In this way he keeps up a "succession of crops," and by regulating the temperature of the breeding room, will be able to continue the musketo business until the natural season commences. The development of the musketo is a curious process. In the first place the egg becomes what is called the "water tiger"—a brisk little clock-faced devil, that devours all the smaller aniuaiculæ with insatiable appetite. In a spectrum of a drop of water projected from a hydroxygen microscope, we have seen the shadows of one of these water fiends swallow the shadows of a dozen smaller imps—the larvæ of midges and such "small deer"—in less than three minutes. In due time a change comes over the monster. Natnre envelopes it in a pellicle or semi-transparent shroud, from which the attenue of the musketo stick out at one end and the tail at the other. Finally the creature rises to the surface, the caul bursts, and out flies the insect, like an infernal illustration of the fable of Psheye.

SELIM & EDWARD FRANKLIN,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

Office and Salesroom, 102 Merchant st., between Montgomery street and the Plaza.

Real estate of all descriptions sold at public and private sale. Particular attention given to sales for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Monies invested and rents collected for parties at a distance. Loans effected on Bonds and Mortgages. Titles examined and surveys made by competent parties in the office, and the Notarial business exected by WILLIAM A. CORNWELL, Notary Public.

A register open to public inspection of property for sale.

The Spanish and French languages spoken.

Improved and unimproved Ranches and lands for sale in various parts of the State—Spanish titles. 1 4t

A. A. SELOVER. R. H. SINTON.

A. A. SELOVER, Auctioneer.

SELOVER & SINTON,

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.

Office and Salesroom, 136 Montgomery street, between Clay and Commercial.

Messrs. SELOVER & SINTON respectfully inform the public that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting the REAL ESTATE Business in all its branches for the prosecution of which they deem themselves particularly well qualified, having been intimate with the business in this city since July, 1849.

Particular attention given to all questions affecting titles, &c. Great care will be taken in complying with the law, in sales of Assignees, Administrators, and other legal sales.

A Register for property, at public or private sale, always open at their office.

TERMS OF SALE.—Titles satisfactory, or no sale. Acts of sale at purchaser's expense. Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required at time of sale from all parties not known to the Auctioneers.

The services of a gentleman of long experience have been secured for the full and complete search and examination of titles. 1 4t

JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT. ALBERT G. RANDALL

JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT, Auctioneer.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

Office and Salesroom, 100 Merchant Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

Messrs. WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO. respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they have made this business connection, and re-established themselves, for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business in all its branches, for the successful management of which they deem themselves well qualified, having had upwards of four years experience in this city.

They will give especial attention to making public sales of all kinds of property for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Particular attention paid to preparing "Rancho" property for sale, and every facility will be afforded to the holders of such property for the transaction of their business. Mr. Randal being conversant with the Spanish language (having resided several years in South America,) will give his personal attention to the translation of title papers, when required.

A practical Surveyor and Draughtsman will be in constant attendance at the office.

A large amount of property at private sale.

Conveyancing, under the supervision of A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public, under the law of 1853—and Commissioner for the State of New Hampshire. 1 1t

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office

FAMILY FLOUR.

HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR.

UNION OITY MILLS.

WE INVITE the particular attention of Families and the Trade, to the quality of the Flour manufactured by us.

Our great aim has been, in the establishment of our Mills to procure the most perfect machinery, to employ the ablest millers, and to select the purest and finest wheat in the country.

That we have been able to accomplish all this, the Product of our Mills now before the community is the best evidence.

The FLOUR we manufacture has been submitted to the ablest judges of our State, and after the most rigid and thorough test, they have awarded to us the "PREMIUM PRIZE," and we shall have offer the same as "Horner's Premium Flour;" it shall be our constant effort to maintain for it the reputation of being the

The Best Flour in the Land.

Orders left with HORNER & CO. at our Storeship, Broadway wharf, will receive prompt attention.

1 4t HORNER.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.

THE largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of B. P. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will admit of. Having on hand the most splendid and substantial assortment of all kinds of Furniture ever offered in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices to suit, that none can go away empty that may favor us with a call.

Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Sets—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.

Also, Mattresses, of Curled Hair, Patent Felt, Moss, Wool, Straw, and Straw with Cotton Tops, Also, Feather Pillows, and Feathers for Beds, with a large stock of Quilts, Comforts, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of Chairs, Wood, and Cane Seats of all descriptions: also, of Hair, Cloth, Spring, Plush, Velvet and Carpet Bottoms, with Rockers of all kinds; all of which will be sold at reduced rates.

1 4t Also at 130 Jackson street, San Francisco.

A OARD.

FREE EXHIBITION HALL.—We desire to announce, and we do so most respectfully, that hereafter, during our Exhibition, our Hall, containing all the magnificent specimens of the Agricultural Exhibition, together with the choice Paintings and Embroideries, and many rare and beautiful specimens and curiosities from the "Islands of the Sea," will be open to the visits of all who wish to examine them, FREE OF CHARGE.

We would also announce to Artists that our Hall is offered to them, FREE, to exhibit their work for exhibition or sale, and we further announce to all persons who have Paintings, Statuary Works of Art, Curiosities, or extra specimens of anything of domestic manufacture, that here is a place the most appropriate for its exhibition or sale, and where the most extended notice can be given to it. All who have works of art, or any of the curiosities of the country, or wonderful specimen of the Agriculture of California or the Pacific coast, will find this Hall the most appropriate place for the exhibition of the same.

We desire also to state that all the Agricultural papers and periodicals of the United States and the principal publications of Europe upon the subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, and other scientific subjects, and to our patrons, and to the cause of Science, they are ever open, and we tender our best aid to developing to the utmost of our power the good resulting from them.

1 WARREN & SON.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. Tucan Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can rest secure in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workmanlike manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.

1 Near the Oriental.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Hunall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-3t

PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.

THE FORMER CELEBRITY OF THE PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS, and the unequalled success of their introduction in this State, would seem to preclude the necessity of any further effort on our part to draw attention thereto; but in view of the transitory nature of business in general in California, and the probability that some may have looked upon our establishment of an extensive and permanent manufacture of Plows here, in the face of such enormous importations and extravagant prices of material, as an impossibility—we believe it expedient to adopt this method of bringing it within the special notice of all concerned, that we are now manufacturing, and will have ready for this season's demand, three thousand of the most superior Plows ever made or used within this State.

We feel warranted in making this assertion, from the fact that all who used our Plows last season testify that they were superior; and we have studied so closely the immediate wants of our patrons from every section of the State, that we can now furnish Plows suitable to any particular kind of soil known in the State.

Our material has all been selected in the East by one of our firm, and imported by us directly from the manufacturers, which places it in our power to say confidently that nothing is lacking in quality, while we are enabled to make the plows at a cost greatly below that of last season, and are determined to sell at prices within the reach of every farmer who may wish to use the Peoria Premium Steel Plow.

It should be remembered that these plows will do double the work with half the team required in using the ordinary cast Plow; and that the work, when done, will be well done.

For particulars of prices, and descriptions of plows, we refer you to the subjoined card. The prices therein detailed are those established at our factory, and the only alterations from them that we authorize our agents to make, is the addition of the cost of transportation to their places of business—thus placing the plows at every accessible point of the State for the exact price charged at the Factory, with the necessary expenses only added.

Farmers ordering our plows through mercantile houses here, would do well to write to us at the same time, if they would make sure of getting the right plow, for some are interested in representing that we are not making plows at all, while others will not sell our plows when they can get off a cast plow. We therefore recommend that orders should be sent to us directly, accompanied by an order upon your merchant for the amount, which you can always know by a reference to the card accompanying this circular.

On the 24th of June the interest of T. ADAMS in our business ceased, by the sale of his entire interest therein to L. E. MORGAN. Aside from this, there has not, nor will there be, any alteration, as we have the same efficient and thoroughly practised hands in every department of our business.

E. L. MORGAN & CO., Successors to

T. ADAMS & CO.,

Corner of Broadway and Battery streets.

☞ The following are the established prices for the **Peoria Premium Steel Plows**, at our Factory, and the only addition our Agents are authorized to make thereto, is the cost of transportation to their points of business:

SIZE.	DESCRIPTION.	FURROW.	PRICE.
No. 5	plain	10 in	$ 30
5½	"	12 in	$ 35
6	"	14 in	$ 40
7	"	16 in	$ 50
6	clipper or prairie	14 in	$ 60
16	" "	16 in	$ 70
18	" "	18 in	$ 85
20	" "	20 in	$100
22	" "	22 in	$110
24	" "	24 in	$125
26	" "	26 in	$150
30	" "	30 in	$175
40	" "	40 in	$225
Subsoil Plows			$40
Cultivators			$25

[For the addition of wheel and axle to any of the above clipper Plows, an additional charge of $30.[

L. E. MORGAN & CO., Successors to

1 T. ADAMS & CO.

PREMIUM PLOUGHS.

WE Invite the attention of farmers to the assortment of "Premium Steel Ploughs," now at our store at Exhibition Hall. These are the celebrated "Morgan & Co.'s Peoria Ploughs," pronounced by the committee the very best Plough in the United States.

WARREN & SON'S

1 Agricultural Store.

WARREN & SON'S HORTICULTURAL MUSEUM AND HALL OF SCIENOE.

THE subscribers take pleasure in announcing to their friends and patrons that they open their Hall as a Museum of Horticulture and Natural Sciences. Having now completed our arrangements in Europe and in this country, we are enabled to offer to the patrons of this establishment (the first of the kind in California) everything desirable connected with the science of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

Connected with this establishment will be Nurseries, Gardens, Fruit Orchards, Graperies, and Greenhouses of the proprietors; and therefore the patrons can be assured that it is much better for them to send their orders to first hands than to those who collect here and there, at auction and elsewhere, where there can be no certainty of the genuineness of what they buy.

The Nurseries will be extensive, containing several hundred thousand trees grown under the eye of the proprietors. The Fruit Garden will contain the choicest Fruits known in Europe and America.

The Museum will contain specimens of Fruit in Wax, rare and curious specimens of everything else in nature, both in wax and in a dried state; Oil Paintings, Drawings and Paintings of Fruits, Flowers, &c., together with specimens in Natural History, Books on Agriculture, Horticulture and Botany; Garden implements of all descriptions and of the most approved patterns.

SEEDS.—A large and superior assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, comprising all the new and rare varieties. Field and Grass Seeds of warranted quality, wholesale and retail. The Seeds sold at this establishment will be warranted pure and genuine, true to their name and preserved in a proper manner. Dealers will receive a liberal discount.

Boxes of Seeds for exportation at $5 and upwards, so packed that they may be safely transported to any part of the world.

Packages of Flower Seeds, containing twenty varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, neatly packed in boxes, from $3 to $20.

☞ Separate Catalogues of Fruit and Forest Trees; Vines, Shrubs, Evergreens, Dahlias, Roses and Greenhouse Plants; Garden and Agricultural Seeds, may be had on application.

WARREN & SON,

NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS,

1-tf Musical Hall Building, Bush st, San Francisco.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,

[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco.

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has under and will continue to make, such additions to his plant and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing avants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,

Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges, Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

2 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street.

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Stationery Mantels.

All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,

2 1m Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY.

Woman's Rights

VINDICATED AND MAINTAINED.

WHEREAS, from the creation of the world, it was designed by the "Great First Cause" that

Womans's Rights and Privileges

should be co-equal to Man's; and whereas, she has been treated by many men in all ages, up to the present time, as an inferior being to themselves: Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. L. WINN, of

Winn's Fountain Head and Branch,

having expended large sums of money at the FOUNTAIN HEAD for the gratification of the appetites of Gentlemen, do recommend that Woman be hereafter allowed and provided with the facilities to enjoy all the privileges for which she was by Providence designed; and for this purpose I do hereby proclaim, that my

BRANOH,

Corner Montgomery and Washington streets,

shall be conducted with a view exclusively to the **Enjoyment and Comfort of Ladies,** and such Gentlemen as know and appreciate their worth.

At the earnest solicitation of many Ladies and Gentlemen, and agreeable to my promise some months since to enlarge the BRANCH, so as to accommodate the fast increasing patronage, I shall, in a few days, add Two Spacious Stores on Montgomery street, to the Original Branch, making the

MOST EXTENSIVE ICE CREAM

And Refreshment Establishments in California.

The day of opening will be duly announced through the medium of the Daily Press, so that all may witness what has been accomplished for the accommodation and comfort of "God's last best gift to man." In the meantime, lots of Fun and Jollification may be enjoyed in reading the mottoes and feasting upon the luxuries to be enjoyed at

WINN'S FOUNTAIN HEAD,

78 and 80 Long Wharf, and Branch, corner Washington and Montgomery streets;

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N. B.—I still continue to take measures to be made up in New York by Messrs. Crawcy & Lent. All orders sent will be received by return steamer.

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Prince's Melodeons, 4 to 5 octaves;
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WE have just received a superior lot of Onion Seed, of very extra quality, to which we call the particular attention of cultivators. Also, 500 lbs Onion Setts, in fine order. 200 lbs French Sugar Beet, for stock.

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And J street, Sacramento.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1854. NO.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
IS ISSUED AT THE OFFICE, ON BUSH STREET,
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Eight Dollars Per Annum, in Advance,
BY JAMES K. PHILLIPS & CO., Publishers.

JOHN F. MORSE, Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less, per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

Beautiful Trait of an Actor.

A most popular actor (his name will be known by-and-by), who had just played a series of characters with great effect, had remarked every evening in front of the curtain a young person of extreme beauty, who had watched his playing with an attention to which it was difficult to believe the motive a single one. Our actor knew well that he had inspired a profound passion, and he did not hesitate to respond to it with a full heart, although completely ignorant who the young and charming lady was that night after night cast on him her burning looks.

In the meantime, a wealthy personage wished our actor to put himself to the trouble of calling at his residence.

"Monsieur," said the banker, "I have an immense service to ask of you. It is to name the sum that will induce you to leave the city for a few years."

To this strange proposition the artist replied with a loud laugh—

"What do you think, Monsieur?" I am now at the climax of my reputation and my glory, which are my fortune. I would not leave for a million!"

"Well, I offer it to you! Leave, and I will instantly count you out a million; that will materialize the fumes of glory."

"But, Monsieur, can I know the powerful motives that induce you to make me such an offer?"

"Yes, I will tell you. My daughter, my only daughter, I wish to marry to her cousin, a young man destined for the highest office in the kingdom. My daughter is foolishly enamored of you. I cannot give her to you. It is necessary, therefore, that you leave."

"Monsieur!" replied the actor, after he had surmounted the first promptings of his pride, "if that be all, make your mind easy. I will not leave—you will not spend a million; and your daughter shall marry her cousin."

"What do you mean?"

"Detain me for dinner to-day, and place me near her."

At first the banker dared not to trust him; but the actor insisted and the other yielded. There were many of the wealthy to partake of the dinner—among others several bankers and their wives. The guests had already arrived, and the young lady of the house appeared at the same time.

But what was the surprise, the chagrin, and regret of the actor, in recognizing in this young lady the very one of whom he had been so passionately enamored in front of the scenery of his theatre!

She, stupefied at seeing him at her father's, stammered out a few words, and accepted his arm to go to the table, for the actor was determined, let the consequences be what they might, to keep the promise which he had made to the father of his love.

And he did keep it, in truth; and so well, that the young lady, on seeing what kind of a coarse, abject person of a clown she had given her heart to, felt as if it would break. In fact, the actor had caused a thousand inconveniences, and concluded by insulting the guests so grossly that most of them were anxious to leave. In a word, the scene became so stirring that as soon as dinner was over, the young lady herself, insulted and outraged, called the servants, and had the actor pushed outside the door.

But her cousin—her affianced—arrived in the evening. He recognized the celebrated actor. The latter related to him how he had just broken his own ties, annihilated himself by an odious role, in an incredible comedy of the *bon ton*—he told him the whole affair! The young lady discovered that she had been duped by an admirable ruse; that the man she had loved, and who loved her, had been immolated to her father's will. She saw her cousin no more with pleasure. She detested him from that time forth, and when pressed to determine on being married to him, she would give way to her feelings in reproaches and despair.

The whole of the next day was passed in despair by the banker, and in anxiousness and jealousy by the cousin. They finally concluded that the young lady had gone to join her lover, and they hastened to take her from him. A fact soon proved to them that their suspicions were well-founded, and the justices were applied to, in order to have the ravisher arrested.

But the artist had not accepted the sacrifice of the young lady. He avowed his courageous subterfuge of the previous evening, and that he loved his admirer to distraction; but he did not wish that she should be lost—dishonored. He catechised her, persuaded her, and brought her back to her father at the very moment the latter was in search of him. The father understood the legal better than the passionate expression of this denouement, and gradually touched, moved, conquered, it struck him he could do nothing better than to give the actor his daughter—he being the most honorable and honest man he had ever met.

This happened to be actor Garrick, who was so much esteemed that, at his death, his funeral pall was borne by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Camden, Earl Speucer, and Viscount Palmerston, followed by fifty mourning carriages, containing the most of the English nobility.

A Magical Duet.

Bonnet, in his *Histoire de la Musique*, gives the following extraordinary account of a mathematician, mechanician, and musician, named Alix, who lived at Aix, in Provence, about the middle of the 17th century. Alix, after many years' study and labor, succeeded in constructing an automaton figure, having the shape of a human figure, which, by means of a concealed mechanism, played, or had the appearance of playing, on the guitar. The artist, after having tuned in perfect unison two guitars, placed one of them in the hands of the skeleton, in the position proper for playing, and on a calm summer evening, having thrown open the window of his apartment, he fixed the skeleton with the guitar in its hands in a position where it could be seen from the street. He then, taking the other instrument, seated himself in an obscure corner of the room, and commenced playing a piece of music, the passages of which were faithfully repeated or echoed by the guitar held by the skeleton, at the same time that the movement of its wooden fingers, as if really executing the music, completed the illusion. This strange musical feat drew crowds around the house of Alix, and excited the greatest astonishment; but, alas for the ill-fated artist, this sentiment was soon changed in the minds of the multitude into the most superstitious dread. A rumor arose that Alix was a sorcerer, and in league with the devil. He was arrested by order of the Parliament of Provence, and sent to be tried on the capital charge of magic or witchcraft. In vain the ingenious but unfortunate artist sought to convince the judges that the only means used to give apparent vitality to the fingers of the skeleton were wheels, springs, pulleys, and other equally unmagical contrivances, and that the marvellous result produced was nothing more criminal than the solution of a problem in mechanics. His explanations and demonstrations were either not understood or failed of convincing his stupid and bigoted judges, and he was condemned as a sorcerer and a magician. This iniquitous judgment was confirmed by the Parliament of Provence, which sentenced him to be burned alive in the principal square of the city, together with the equally innocent automaton figure, the supposed accomplice in his magical practices. This infamous sentence was carried into execution in the year 1564, to the great satisfaction and edification of all the faithful and devout inhabitants of Aix.

A Tiger's Jaws.

Grice and I obtained two-and-a-half months' leave on purpose to kill tigers, panthers, and bears. Having made our preparations for the jungle, we started on the nineteenth of March, with a fine band, consisting of one big drum, one big bell, four small drums, and a pair of pistols always loaded with coarse powder, and being continually let off. The noise of this concert was sufficient to frighten any animals out of the jungle; and, when it was not, we had also some twenty or thirty men to set up a supplementary yell. I should like you to have heard our band turning a corner among the hills! Our battery consisted of ten double guns—some rifles, the others smooth-bored—and two brace of pistols. We did not commence shooting until the twentieth, when we began about nine in the morning; our plan being to go some half a mile beyond the beaters: and, having placed ourselves in some likely spot, to sit quietly, and (if possible) [illegible] until they had beaten up to us. Owing to rain we saw nothing until the twenty-second; when, having walked some five miles, we posted ourselves, guns and all, on a small tree, and put the beaters in. We had been in the tree about twenty minutes, when Grice whispered to me, "Tiger!" I saw her almost at the same moment as Grice [illegible] four barrels, all of which took effect. She charged with frightful speed right under the tree in which we were sitting, and was into the jungle in a moment. Immediately after this, a peacock began calling, a sure sign of a tiger being near; and, sure enough, in another minute out came a small cub about the size of a dog: this, Grice shot. We then began the ticklish work of "following up," generally done on elephants; but, not being rich enough to sport them, we were forced to go on foot. We traced our prey about half a mile into the jungle, which was so thick that one could not see more than ten yards ahead. I separated some six or seven yards from Grice, and was in the act of looking down close to the ground, when I heard a frightful roar; and, before I had time literally to cock one barrel (I had imprudently gone into the jungle with my piece on half-cock), I felt myself jammed in the brute's jaws. She carried me about ten yards. My face, I believe, was touching her cheek, when Grice, with the most wonderful presence of mind, put two bullets into her ear. She dropped, but still held me. Grice ran up, and before she was actually dead, pulled me out of her mouth.

I am told that there was not two inches of space between my head and the spot where the bullets hit. Had Grice's hand shaken, I should have been shot through the head, as he had a very small mark to fire at. I was perfectly conscious when pulled out of the brute's mouth.

The skin, of course, I keep as a trophy—it is nearly twelve feet long. The accident occurred fifty miles from camp; and if it had not been for Grice, God knows how I should ever have been taken back; but he is well known by the natives—in fact they are afraid of him (his nickname is "Tiger Grice")—and he told them they would be well paid if they carried me to the next town, Jaat, about twelve miles off. After some little arrangement, they carried me to Jaat, where Grice is almost worshipped, on account of having last year killed a tigress which had at different times killed twenty-four of the villagers, and at the time Grice shot her, she was in the act of eating an unfortunate woman. Twenty-four men were sent out from camp with a palanquin to meet me. Grice rode all night by my side, and accompanied me till within two miles of camp, when he went back again to go on with his sport. It is more than a month since he has been heard of, but I hope he is all right. I suffered great agony, from the moment I was bitten. My mother was always anxious about all her children's constitutions; well, a very clever doctor told me that if I had not had an iron constitution it would have gone very hard with me. I am perfectly convalescent, walk about, and go out every evening; the wounds are healing, but it is irritable to have one's arm constantly slung up. I should like very much to send the skin to England, but it is very large, and difficult to pack up; otherwise, it would make a nice rug.

A Yankee at the Crystal Palace.

As we were sitting in the picture gallery of the Crystal Palace, taking a memoranda of its contents, a tall, ill-dressed Vermonter, attracted probably by the benignity of our visage, addressed us.

"Stranger, what mought they charge to let a feller in this 'ere show."

"Why do you ask; you paid at the entrance, did you not?"

"Y-a-a-s! I *didn't* pay nothin'; ef yew see anythin' green 'bout me, jest yew write, will ye?"

"How did you gain admittance, then?"

"Wa-a-ll, yew see I traded with a boy out there for a Herald, and gin him an extra cent to holler fire, and when the man with the brass thing on his coat looked aroond, I kinder edged in behind him.

Of course we expressed our indignation, and were about to leave him, when he seized our button-hole, saying quickly:

"Say, mister, don't be riled; guess they'll never miss it. Yew talk so all-fired honest, guess yew must be a newspaper-feller; been takin' notes, haint you? I've hearn about the short-hand."

We assented, and he resumed:

"Mought your name be Greeley, mister? because I seed a nigger wench looked just like a feller name; and ef she isn't, it's a lucky chance for you to spend—won't cost nothin', neither."

We denied *that* impeachment, and he continued:

"I always like newspaper critters, 'cause they're so clever. Been to the Emperor myself; talked about tree with [illegible] and handed round."

We next suggested to him the [illegible] performers among whom were [illegible] sang: "Hail! Columbia," [illegible]

"Yaas, they are good 'uns."

[illegible] we could proceed [illegible]

Northwest Passage.

The problem of centuries is solved. Commodore McClure has discovered the Northwest Passage. The sources of the Nile still remain [illegible] the ambition of travelers. The mountains of the Moon are still a myth. The Happy Islands and El Dorado are not yet inscribed upon maps. But the great polar problem is settled; there is a Northwest Passage.

Of what use it will be, unless it should be found to conduct to Symmes's Hole, it would be hard to say. The fact, being ascertained, must be [illegible] improved. Science will be served by it; human knowledge of the actual state of the ball upon which we are plunging through space will be increased. But no ship will ever thread its way through that dismal channel; and McClure, himself, the hero who has just secured a niche in history, has left final surmises as to his probable fate should he never return. No Chinese commerce will be drawn along that perilous way. No such short cut to the Pacific will ever be [illegible] proved, lest it should prove a shorter cut to deeper ocean. "The realms of the boreal pole still remain shrouded in glacial gloom. That summer sea, within the polar circle, of which [illegible] phrenzy of theorizers dreams, as the thirst-stricken traveller fancies flowing waters, will still be as fair, smoothly outspread in imagination. As they who list, and they to whom the intrepid navigator was dear, may still dream of Sir John Franklin's fleet riding at ease upon that tranquil sea; and still believe in that impossible fine summer which shall melt the icy gate that bars that sea, and lead him into warmer latitudes, and to a country that would celebrate his return as pagans the avatar of a Deity.

But, although no use may accrue from the great discovery, how justly is the fame of the long and terrible search for the Northwest passage associated with much that is most admirable in human heroism. The history of the enterprise is one long paean of the invincibility and majesty of the human will. Boreal armadas, Alps of ice swaying, enclosing and crushing, could not annihilate the genius and resolve of man. He is upon the planet to subdue it, and each triumph, like that of this discovery, only fulfils his destiny. Nor is it possible to observe the conduct of McClure without a thrill of genuine admiration. He achieves the great result; he knows that the fame is his, that he has done what so many men have longed to do; yet, without turning back to enjoy the applause that awaits him, he plunges deeper and farther into the chance of destruction, and himself leaves the clue to his probable fate should he never return. Were it only to develope such genuine heroism, were it only to inspire in mankind higher reverence for human power; the time and expense for the search of the Northwest Passage have not been lost.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Breeding Horses.—It is for the interest of the farmer, if he breed horses, to breed those only that will readily sell at prices that will fully remunerate him for the breeding. It is no more to raise a horse that will sell for two hundred dollars, than one that is hard to get rid of at forty. Experience and observation convinced us that this can be done by the [illegible] only *thorough-bred stallions* [illegible] country mares. The [illegible] owned of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

JOHN F MORSE, Editor.
J. L. L. F. WARREN, Assistant Editor.

To the Friends of Agriculture.

We ask of all to whom we send this number, who are not already subscribers, to examine the Farmer, and to give it their influence. We trust to hear from them and to know that they will not only become subscribers to our Journal, but favor us with their communications. We desire to call their attention to our terms of subscription for clubs.

Special Premiums for Subscriptions.

In addition to the standing inducement for the getting of subscribers for the "Farmer," we will make a present of HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE to the person who procures the most Subscribers in the first six months of our publication. This we regard as one of the most beautiful books ever issued. Who will have the prize?

A Premium---Farmers' Clubs.

With the hope of inducing such of our friends, and those who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and introduce an Agricultural Paper, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us five subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you six papers, or for ten subscribers, twelve papers. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the Farmer, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

Subscribers will please be particular to name the Post Office to which papers are to be sent; or, if forwarded by express, which line they prefer.

To Our Patrons.

To Advertisers.—We would call the attention of those who desire to have their advertisements produce quick returns, to the pages of the California Farmer.

The Farmer will reach sources of trade entirely new and unattainable by any other means, and thus secure a large and immediate profit to those who desire to make known their business. By a glance at our advertising columns, it will be perceived that we present the best known and most extensive houses, and as we have space for but one or two of each branch, these will be the most prominent houses, and thus give more influence to them.

Effects of the Frost.

The oldest inhabitants of the country seem to agree that we have had an uncommonly severe winter, more cold weather and severer freezes than have been recognized for the last ten years. As might be expected where such frosts are unusual, a great deal of damage has resulted. Hundreds of thousands of bushels of potatoes and other vegetables were lying out in the open air, exposed to the action of the frosts, and as a matter of necessity, seriously injured. We saw some explorations made in large piles of bagged potatoes, and the frost had affected, and indeed ruined nearly all in the external layer of bags, and we were told that in the unbagged piles they were frozen in for a foot from the surface.

Such a general destruction of this vegetable might occasion an afflicting scarcity if there were not a preponderant quantity of them in market. But fortunately for consumers, the quantity raised last year was in all probability a great excess on the public demand—and the destruction incurred by the frost will not be so serious in its bearings as it otherwise would.

Prior to this frosty visitation, potatoes had become reduced in price to one, and one and a quarter cents per pound. The only effect, probably, from the foregoing loss, will be to increase the price and secure a more encouraging requitement to the farmers who had engaged in raising them.

Grapes.

Near the Mission of San Jose, we perceive there is an important consideration given to the cultivation of this invaluable fruit. Mr. Beard has a couple of the most extensive vineyards that it has been our pleasure to see. The vineyards are situated upon the western slope of a hill, which is very gradual in its ascent from the low table grounds of that valley. Their situation in respect to dry and wet soil is about midway. They are regarded in their products as being less valuable than any other fruit which he raises.

One particular thing to which we would refer was a difference of opinion in respect to the kind of soil best adapted to the cultivation of the grape.

The general impression we knew to be that grapes would be most productive when cultivated upon a comparatively dry soil, and when pruned very closely; but we were informed that a gentleman in that valley had tried the experiment of rooting vines in a low, wet soil, and during one season had not pruned the vines. The result in this instance was abundantly successful. His grapes were larger, more of them, and marked by a richer flavor, than those he raised upon higher and drier ground, and from close pruning. This might have been a mere contingency, or singular and capricious exception from a general rule; or it may be a source of most useful information, which could be most profitably taken under advisement. The cultivators of this fruit can best appreciate the experiment, and they alone can demonstrate the fallacy or correctness of the conclusions.

Sweet Potatoes.

During a recent visit to the valley of San Jose, near the old Mission, we took considerable pains to enquire in reference to this useful vegetable. From Mr. Horner we learned that he had experimented in the growth of sweet potatoes, but that he had not succeeded to his satisfaction. He thought the soil of his land was not adapted to their cultivation. His manner of planting was to cut the seed potatoes and deposit them in hills, as in planting the ordinary kind of potatoes, using manure in the hills.

Mr. Beard informed us that he had succeeded in raising very good sweet potatoes, but not in large quantities. He also thought that the soil was not well adapted to the culture of this vegetable. His plan of cultivating them was to first sprout the potatoes in warm beds, and transplanting them in finely pulverized soil, after all danger of frost had subsided.

These gentlemen were both of the opinion that the sandy soil on the banks of the American River, near Sacramento City, was peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of sweet potatoes. We trust that the farmers in and about the above-named city will pay especial attention to this subject and fully test the conjectures in respect to their soil.

Bulbous Roots.

We have now the pleasure of seeing in many of our dwellings several varieties of the choicest "Bulbs of Holland" and Japan and also the new varieties raised by hybridization in England and France. We have noticed in several of the dwellings of our citizens, the fragrant Hyacinth, Narcissus, and Jonquil. Some of the finest blooms of Japan Lillies ever raised, the delicate Crocus, the pure Snow Drop, and the gorgeous Tulip, now frequently meet our gaze and tell us that here in California, we shall yet enjoy all that is beautiful in Flora.

That our fair friends may be succesful in the cultivation of the genus, we append the following brief directions for cultivating them: They should be kept dark till the roots get advanced—if in pots, by covering two-thirds of the bulb in good rich mould, leaving the crown and eye above the earth; if in glasses, by keeping them in a dark room, the water in the glasses only touching the lower surface of the bulb.

Tomato Catsup.

That our lady friends may have a fine quality of this most desirable luxury, we append a recipe from the "Country Gentleman," a work published at Albany, and devoted to the science of Gardening. Take six pounds Tomatoes, and sprinkle with salt; let them remain a day or two, then boil, and pour through a coarse sieve or cullender. Put into the liquor half a pint of vinegar, clover, pepper, ginger and cinnamon—boil them one-third away; bottle tight. It should be shook before using.

Unequalled Potato Crop.

In what part of the world can a farmer be found, who in one season raises four hundred thousand bushels of potatoes? It remains for California to exhibit such a husbandman.

This was the crop of potatoes harvested by John M. Horner, Esq., of San Jose Valley, during the last season; and his neighbor and previous partner Mr. E. L. Beard, raised, in addition to other immense crops, two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of the same eseulent vegetable?

Can history furnish such evidence of enterprise, of energy and boldness in any two individuals since the world began? Can we not, in California, afford to be proud of two such farmers? Men, who unaided, save by their own herculean energy and masterly judgments have achieved positious of immortality as cultivators of the soil. If there were any previous doubt as to the ability of attaining fame through the chaunels of Husbandry, it must be dissipated by the celebrity which these two gentlemen have acquired within the last few years in this State.

California Legislature.—In the Senate, on the 18th inst., the bill providing for the permanent location of the Seat of Government at Sacramento, was defeated by a vote of nineteen to thirteen. Mr. Hall then gave notice that at an early day he would introduce a joint resolution to remove the seat of government *temporarily* to Sacramento. So the "removal question" is still unsettled. On Friday last, the Senate passed, by a vote of twenty-five to one, a bill to repeal the "flour inspection law," and it will undoubtedly pass the Assembly. We hope this will give a check to the sale of damaged flour.

[For the California Farmer.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast—
Man never *is*, but always *to be* blest."

Especially has this sentiment been illustrated in the case of California immigrants. Led to embark in an adventurous enterprise, for the sake of accumulating rapidly an independent support, they have been allured by the sweet voice of the syren Hope, to pass through trials and to dare the most desperate risks.

The present is an age of speculation, and all who have come to this side of the great continent within the last five years are engaged, to a greater or less degree, in some kind of speculation—"making haste to be rich" is the order of the day, and none are content with the old manner of plodding on in regular business, making slow but sure progress towards amassing wealth; but, what was formerly in the older States accumulated by the labor of a life-time, must now be piled up in the short space of as many months as formerly occupied years to accomplish. This state of things has a great influence upon society—upon the minds and manners of men—enlarging their views and effecting a complete change in all their ideas, and causing their former homes, if perchance they ever visit them, to seem tame and "slow," for California is emphatically and truly a fast country—its inhabitants are fast, its horses are fast, and unfortunate indeed is the steamboat which is not fast; men eat fast, drink fast, talk fast, and the Telegraph has never done its duty quite fast enough to meet the views of some of our business men.

The sentiment which has most tended to produce this result has been Hope. This it has been, which has led men on through privations and miseries which are almost incredible. Hope held out to them the idea of riches and independence, showed them, through the dim vista of the future, their wives and children gathered around them, enjoying the comfort which was to be the reward of years of toil and perseverance in a foreign clime. Hope has sustained them, when, worn down by days and weeks of fruitless toil, they have been tempted to give up in despair, and has whispered to them the simple words "try again;" and, thus stimulated, they have tried again, and met at last with the success they so well deserved.

The human mind is so constituted that, while it looks back with ever so much dismay upon the past, the anticipatious of the future ever cheer and support in the trying hour of sickness, and aids, more than all else, the skill of the physician, in those dark hours. At the close of day, when night spreads her sable mantle over the world, we think with pleasure of to-morrow's dawn—to-morrow, which recedes as we approach, and, always coming, never comes.

Where would be the enthusiast, were he not led on by Hope? His bright dream of greatness and happiness—never, perhaps, destined to be realized—is the load-stone which points onward, without varying, to the point, which, ever receding as he advances, still appears a bright polar star to his imagination.

The boy at school looks forward with beaming countenance to some hoped for reward; and, as he advances along the pathway of life, finds that his principal enjoyment consists in the anticipations of the future, rather than in the realization of his highest day-dreams. Honor and domestic happiness may be his, yet he still looks forward, ever hopeful, towards a goal which promises some new pleasure.

The name of Hope is enrolled upon the bright list of angels, and she lends a charm which disrobes life of much of its dreariness. Many call her a castle-builder, and some have pronounced her a deceiver, because her visionary schemes are are not all true; yet, it is not the fault of Hope that her purposes are not fulfilled, or her promises realized; this is rather to be charged to the account of Time, that cruel spoiler, whose wings carry along with them the work of destruction, and bring about the various changes of human life. Time disappoints the fondest anticipations of Hope, blasts her noblest designs, and renders futile her most desirable projects; yet, though some of the most joyous prospects of Hope are sometimes defeated, she does not yield to despair. She ever has a bright side on which to look and form anew her plans.

The California Farmer will always be found at Sullivan's Newspaper Stand, Kearny street, at the Bookstore of Mr. Murray, Montgomery street.

Messrs. Adams & Co., are authorized to receive money for us, and receipt for the same, at any of their offices throughout the State.

Important Changes taking place among Farmers.—A very important change is taking place among the most extensive cultivators of the soil in California. Those who have heretofore cultivated garden vegetables in large quantities, are now making arrangements to enter much more extensively into the cultivation of wheat, barley, oats and corn. This will exert a happy effect in the way of equalizing crops, and preventing such an excess as has resulted from the too general growth of potatoes the last season; or, in other words, it will induce men to take up single departments of Agricultuae, and thereby contribute much more judiciously to the general demand. And, in addition to this, it will develope a much more perfect system of farming than can be achieved in any other way. It is the first step in a series of changes which will result in making the best grain growers, the best cultivators of vegetables, of fruits or flowers that can be made by any system of education or practice.

Shooting Affair.—A characteristic affray came off on Friday last, near Jackson street wharf. Some boatmen, wishing to move the storeship Java, belonging to Messrs. Silas E. Burrows & Son, to accommodate a pile driver, went on board for that purpose, when one of them named Palmer, was shot by Mr. O. H. Burrows, with a Colt's revolver. He fired twice, both balls taking effect—the first in the region of the spine, and the other in the left breast. Mr. Burrows gave himself up, and has been released on $10,000 bail—the wounded man being expected to recover.

Since writing the above, Mr. Burrows has been acquitted, on the grounds that he had a right to defend his property, and to meet force with force, Palmer having endeavored to forcibly move a vessel with a valuable cargo in it, which was in Burrows' charge.

Steamboat Explosion.—On Friday last, as the fine new steamer Helen Hensley was about leaving the foot of Jackson street wharf, bound to to Benicia, one of the flues of her centre boiler collapsed, blowing out both heads of the boiler, tearing down the bulkheads fore and aft, and destroying a portion of the forward part of the boiler deck. A great number of passengers were on board at the time, of whom two were instantly killed, and quite a number badly scalded. The cause of the explosion seems to be attributable to the inferior quality of the iron of which the boiler was composed, and to the fact that no means exist on this coast for testing boilers before they are put into use.

Constantinople.—This city occupies a triangular promontory of land between the Bosphorus and its inlet, the Golden Horn. It is about three miles and a half in length, and from one to four miles in breadth, and is enclosed in a triple range of walls twelve or thirteen miles in circumference, and entered by twenty-eight gates. It is built on an undulating declivity rising towards the land side. Externally it has an imposing appearance, with its mosques, cupolas, minarets and cypresses, and its piers crowded with shipping; but internally it mostly consists of a labyrinth of ill-paved, crooked, dirty lanes, and low-built small houses of wood, or rough hewn stone. There are a number of public fountains, which amply supply the city with water. Its population is estimated at about 400,000, including Galata and Pera, and it is composed of about 150,000 Greeks and Armenians, 20,000 Europeans, 60,000 Jews, and the remainder Turks and Armenians. There are between 300 and 400 mosques in the city and suburbs, 40 Mahommedan colleges, 87 hospitals, 29 Christian churches, 180 public baths, and 180 khans or inns, besides numerous bazaars, coffee houses and caravanseries. The seraglio is to the east of the city, and comprises an area of about three miles, separately enclosed by walls, and extending down to the sea of Marmora. The Golden Horn is a fine harbor, deep enough to float ships of the largest size; it can receive 1200 sail of the line, and is always full of mercantile and other vessels. On the north shore of the Golden Horn are the imperial dockyards. There is always a strong garrison of troops in this city, and many new barracks have been built by the late and present Sultan. The commerce of the port is extensive, but not so great as might at first sight be anticipated. The city is the see of the Greek, Armenian and Catholico-Armenian patriarchs.

Meagher's Lecture.—The lecture of Mr. T. F. Meagher, on Tuesday evening, was fully attended, and the orator gave universal satisfaction. We understand he is to deliver another lecture this evening, on Mr. Henry Grattan, the celebrated Irish patriot.

The clipper ship Onward arrived at this port yesterday, 150 days from New York.

Messrs. Stiles & Dounis, Benicia, are our authorized agents for Benicia, Martinez, and vicinity.

Wreck of the Golden Gate.

By the arrival of the "Goliah" from San Diego on Monday evening, we learn that on the afternoon of the 18th, the "Golden Gate," in attempting to come out of the harbor of San Diego, run aground on the bar, about two miles from land, and now lies on the bar, probably a wreck and total loss.

We learn that the Golden Gate broke her starboard shaft on the 10th of January, on the second day out from Acapulco, and when about five hundred miles below San Diego.

The Golden Gate left Panama on Sunday night Jan. 1st, and was making an excellent run when she broke her shaft.

The next morning after the shaft was broken, and while the Golden Gate was lying to, the Uncle Sam spoke her and passed on, the commander of the Golden Gate not wanting any assistance. The next morning after this, Capt. Isham put his passengers on allowance.

The Goliah brings two hundred of the Golden Gate's passengers.

Capt. Isham reports 750 passengers as having been on board, and no deaths or sickness occurred.

On the 14th, the Golden Gate made steam and got under headway, with one engine and one wheel, and arrived in the harbor of San Diego on the morning of the 18th, between 12 and 1 o'clock. The next day, on going out, she run her keel on the bar, and the Goliah, in trying to assist her in getting off, broke two cables, when the attempt was relinquished, and her bows swung round on the bar.

A short time after running aground, a heavy gale set in from the southeast, and carried away all her larboard guards and bulwarks, at which time she sprang aleak. At this time the fore-staysail and fore-topsail were set, in the hope of working her off; but the staysail was blown through the boltropes, and the topsail was carried away.

At this time the sea was so heavy that the Goliah could not approach the Golden Gate, and the passengers were obliged to remain on deck all night, with the sea breaking over it continually. The rain, the sea, and the cold searching wind, all combined to make the conditiou of the passengers anything but comfortable.

The next day the crew pumped all day; the firemen worked their bilge pumps, and about one hundred passengers volunteered with buckets. They gained a little on the water when the tide was on the ebb, but so soou as it flowed again she filled with more water than had been in her previously.

The Golden Gate now lies buried in seven feet of sand. So a passenger informs us, to whom we are indebted for the foregoing information; and he says there is no doubt in his own miud that the ship will prove a total loss.

The Golden Gate is a very strong, well-built vessel, and had she been less substantial she must have gone to pieces during the gale, and every person on board have perished.

Pat Hunt, who was on board with some fine blooded horses, got them safely on shore.—*Chronicle.*

Below we give Capt. Isham's letter to the agent in this city, giving an account of the sad disaster.

STEAMSHIP GOLDEN GATE,
On shore—San Diego Jan. 21, 1851.

E. FLINT, ESQ.—Dear Sir—I am obliged to report to you that on the 10th we broke our centre shaft, and drifted about under sail until the 14th, by which time we were able to steam with one engine and one wheel. I have 750 passengers on board. I came into San Diego on the night of the 18th, between 12 and 1 o'clock, for fresh provisions, all hands having been on allowance for six days. (I was 500 miles from San Diego when I broke down.) In leaving San Diego, I had got outside of Ballast and near to Point Loma, coming down broadside to; I gave the engine a back turn to get room to swing round; when I rang the bell to go ahead, it being so badly balanced, it could not be got over the centre, and the result was that the current sheered the ship on to the edge of the bank, which I did not consider of any consequence, notwithstanding I had been one engine, and it worked heavy. The ship then swung round and I brought up alongside the bank fore and aft.

The steamer Goliah was at the time leaving port; I made signals to her, and she came alongside and took my hawsers. By the time she got hold of me, the tide had fallen eight inches; she parted both hawsers, and I then saw no chance of getting off until the next high tide. I ran in my hawsers again, and the Goliah came to anchor, to be ready when the tide made. By this time it was 5 P. M., and perfectly smooth; the tide commenced to flow at 6 o'clock, at which time a gale from the south east burst upon us. At 9 o'clock the Goliah let go my hawsers, and made a shelter inside the harbor the gale continuing furiously; at 11 o'clock P. M., having sail on the ship and the engine at work, the ship swung round and brought up on the same shoal, not being able to get way on her on account of the violence of the storm and the breaking of the sea. After bringing up, the sea broke heavily over us until 4 o'clock in the morning when it moderated; but the sea continued to break heavily all around us; during the night the ship pounded very heavily, and almost any other ship would have gone to pieces; when the tide [illegible]

[illegible] was too rough to attempt to do anything with her. The ship leaks considerably, went through the night.

[illegible] water of the ocean over the [illegible] was [illegible] o'clock with her [illegible] pumps. At 7 P. M. had the [illegible] was received—

Later from Lower California.

By the arrival of the Goliah we received the San Diego Herald of Jan. 14, which contains the following letter brought to San Diego by Capt. Cutrell, who was accompanied by an escort of twenty men. Capt. Cutrell arrived on the Tuesday previous, Jan. 10th.

The letter contains no important news, being merely laudatory of Gov. Walker and his followers:

HEAD QUARTERS WALKER'S BATTALION,
Fort McKibben, L. C., Jan. 7, 1851.

Editor San Diego Herald:—Our expressman (Allen) was obliged to stop at San Miguel, by a report which he heard that a party of about twenty of the enemy were prepared to intercept him; but, by "hook or crook," he managed to send us several copies of your paper, and others, so that at this writing we are in the midst of about such an excitement as is kicked up at San Francisco after an important steamer arrival.

Among other thiugs I perceive that doubts are felt and expressed by some of the papers at our success, and that they have only one reasonable ground for them—that is—that our accounts do not *tally* as to *dates*. Now the fact is, that men iu camp, as we have been, do not keep the day of either week or the month, and when we have opportunities of writing letters, are not in the habit of waiting to inquire the date, but go ahead, and if necessary, estimate all such matters.

Your San Francisco cotemporaries who attempt to throw their doubts on us, do not, in this instance, show for the first time their fondness for the pettifogging, Recorder's Court style of argument. They are of that class of "old fogies" who disbelieve in anything not comprehensible to their limited faculties, and hold that a thing cannot be done because it never has heretofore been accomplished. Enough of these: we are of the practical sort; the real simon pure "Young America." My dates to you were only wrong it one respect, (as to the time of landing) which should have been stated as the 29th of November, instead of the 2d December, as I had it.

We are occupied (the Battalion I mean) in garrison, at this post and La Grulla (Fort Davidson) drilling our men, reconnoitering roads and making surveys; and President Walker, after sending out one surveying party under Maj. Emory, (Topographical Engineers) has just gone with a party as escort, towards San Rafael, on an excursion the nature of which none of us know. In fact, the Colonel does not talk much to any of us, but with all his quietness, has more go-ahead-itiveness in him than any man of his age. Where is the other man who would have attempted what he has? And where, above all, is the other man who would have succeeded as he has done? The only fault about him is, that the men of the Battalion have too much confidence in him; it is not possible to make them believe that any sized party can whip us if we have him with us; and perhaps it is so, for we have tried our leader, and think we know him.

Since last advices, we have recovered two of our men, Perry and Lockhart, who had been taken, while straggling for the command, and kept as prisoners by Mellendrez. The latter named illustrious individual had intended to inflict a few of his tender mercies upon these prisoners, had not one represented to him the fact, that we had two of their Governers as our prisoners.

Among other matters of garrison news, (for we are in the drill, real position of actual conquerors) we have only a few promotions to enliven the monotony of camp drill and discipline.

Many misrepresentations will reach you and every time that any miscreant who has heard of our movement does anything to any of the defenseless inhabitants betwe n here and San Diego, our enemies will not be slow to represent it as an act of aggression on the part of President Walker's forces. There are worthless vagabond Americans in every country, who are sharp enough to avail themselves of the present condition of the country to obtain travelling facilities, in the shape of forced loans of stock from the ranchers living on the road; but in Lower California the evils will be done away with when they get matters a little more settled.

President Walker has made promotions and alterations in our forces, which place Col. H. P. Watkins at the head of the regiment Lieut. Col. Charles H. Gilman (at present wounded) next in command, and Lieut. T. Crocker promoted to the rank of Major. Major Crocker is now in command of the first, and we are waiting the arrival of reinforcements, which are expected daily, to take up our line of march towards conquest. Our men are in fine health and all goes well. S. B.

ASPARAGUS AS APPLIED TO HYDROPHOBIA.—Dr. Charetes, physician at Athens, has published that asparagus is efficacious in the treatment of the above dreadful disease. In a late article published in the London Lancet, he wrote up by citing three cases as follows: "The patients were [illegible] run; all had been bitten by [illegible] mad. The two first known cases; they were completely cured under the use of asparagus; but in both cases the symptoms of hydrophobia were [illegible] In the larger experience [illegible] asparagus [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] America. The [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

JOHN F. MORSE, EDITOR.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Thursday, January 26, 1853.

Information most Needed.

At the present time nothing is more essential to the advancement of Agriculture in California, than a free interchange of views in respect to the best method of cultivating the soil. This information must come from the experimenters. The husbandmen alone can say which is the season for breaking ground, for depositing seed and for harvesting the products of his labor. Theories constructed upon the experiments of farmers in Atlantic States, can form but a very imperfect and unreliable guide. No man could either sow or plant by the lessons of husbandry received in any other portion of the world. We heard an extensive farmer remark, the other day, that in 1850 he ploughed his ground and planted a number of acres with potatoes in April. They came up and grew with a thriftiness and vigor which led him to believe that he would realize an immense yield. But to his astonishment, when the tops began to give evidence of maturity and he dug into the hills to find his anticipated luxuries, he was surprised to perceive no evidence of the bulbous vegetable. He suspected that the cause existed in planting so late, and the next year he broke up, prepared and planted his ground in January. The result was not only favorable, but so unusual as to excite his mind with wonder in respect to the power and fertility of the soil. From that time to the present he has been a constant experimenter, and now finds himself so advised as to seldom fail in his ideas of the adaptation of seed, soil and season.

And yet with him there are many things that he desires to learn. He has never lived in a country in which sweet potatoes are grown, and knows not how to prepare for the cultivation of this luxurious vegetable. He says, from all he can learn, that his soil and the geographical position of his farm are exactly what they should be to insure success in their culture. This is the case with hundreds of farmers in California, and it indicates the kind of information which is not only needed, but which is absolutely essential. And we ask the farmers of our State if they will not assist in our effort at collecting such information, and thereby enable us to put in a diffusable and useful form a kind of knowledge indispensable to the progress and improvement of our Agriculture? There is nothing too simple in its relations to sowing, planting, harvesting, or stock-raising for publication and study. Indeed, if the utmost attention be at once paid to communicating this kind of intelligence, it cannot meet the present and growing wants of California husbandry; and we would again urge the farmers of our State to send us every species of information which their experience has recommended to them as valuable. It will not make the knowledge less useful to them and it will subserve the highest possible purpose in elevating and perfecting this source of revenue and respect.

Deep Ploughing---Subsoiling.

We would most emphatically urge the attention of the cultivators to this all-important subject. The large sums annually expended for windmills, water tanks, troughs, hose, &c., can be mostly saved by a proper system of deep plowing and subsoiling. The greatest features of advancement in agriculture in California, is deep plowing. In a climate like ours, with months of dry and burning weather, it is of vital moment that cultivators should give their immediate attention to this subject, if they desire to be successful in their labors in the greatest degree.

The system of plowing some six to ten inches, be it ever so well done, will not long furnish food for the vegetation upon it; and however much irrigation may be done, the more water applied the harder the earth will bake, unless it be kept cultivated. Even then it becomes baked solid around the roots, rendering it impossible for the roots to descend into the deeper and richer earth below. By deep plowing, by the use of the subsoil plow, opportunity is given for the roots to descend for moisture and nourishment, be the weather ever so hot and dry; the longer the dry weather lasts, the deeper the roots penetrate. No one can estimate the value of deep plowing until they have tried it. An extended interest is being felt throughout the country on this subject.

We notice a very able address by the Hon. Horace Greeley, before the State Society of Indiana, upon the subject of deep plowing, subsoiling, irrigation, draining. Some most convincing arguments are produced, and the statement is made that the loss of crops by drought in the Western States, exceeds the whole cost of the federal government, an amount of over fifty millions. If this is the result of dry weather in the fertile West, and this could be saved by deep plowing, how much could be saved in California, Oregon, and the shores of the Pacific, where our dry seasons are in dry, burning weather, as five to one.

We do not hesitate to say, that the cost of waterworks of all kinds for the purposes of irrigation that could be saved by deep plowing, even the present year, would be more than the cost of supporting the government. Will our Farmers see to this, and give it that interest it so much demands?

Butter Making.

FROM AN ENGLISH PRIZE ESSAY.

A cow that has been exposed in the field all day, requires a greater quantity of unazotized food to support the heat of her body, than would have been necessary had she been protected from the cold; but in the evening, if she is removed into a warm, well-littered stall, where the warmth thus communicated is equivalent to a certain amount of food, we find the milk of the next morning considerably richer in butter. Besides the warmth of the shed, less butter is consumed by the oxygen of the air. In the stall, the respirations of an animal are much less frequent than in the field, and consequently less oxygen enters its system. Hence, it is a practice to milk those cows in the field that are distant from home, and to drive home to be milked only such cows as are close to the shed. The exercise required in walking home causes an increased play of the respiratory system, and therefore increases the amount of oxygen inhaled. The oxygen unites with part of the butter and consumes it. All good dairymen allow the cows to walk home at their own pace, and never accelerate it. When a cow is harrassed, and runs to escape the annoyance, her milk becomes heated, diminishes in volume and richness, and speedily becomes sour. This is a well known fact to all dairymen.

The quantity of *casein* (cheese) in the milk appears to be intimately connected with the nature of the food, being more abundant when the cow is fed with beans or oats; and would justify the conclusion that within certain limits the quality of milk may be made to vary in its composition, by regulating the food of the animal.

The milk obtained from various breeds varies greatly with respect to the butter which it contains; and still more with respect to the milk drawn from the cow at the commencement and near the conclusion of the milking. Dr. Anderson found the cream in the last cup of milk drawn from the udder, compared with that of the first cup in the proportion of 16 to 1. It is consequently of the greatest importance that the cow should be milked perfectly dry at each meal.

In milking, the cow should be milked "*clean*" *at once;* some are in the habit of doing this twice or three. The cow is a sensitive and capricious creature, easily offended; and if the dairy-maid rise from her before the milk is all withdrawn, the chances are that she will not stand quietly, with the further probability that she will hold back her milk a second time. During the flush of grass, when the cows are loaded with milk, it may be well always to round a second time, after having milked clean, by which means frequently some considerable quantity can be obtained. Milking should be done *fast*, to draw off the milk as quickly as possible. Some cows yield their milk with a copious flow on the gentlest handling; others require great exertions. The udder of the former will have a *soft skin* with *short teats;* that of the latter will possess a *thick skin*, with *long* and *tough teats.*

Every utensil connected with the dairy ought to be kept perfectly clean and sweet; scalded, and washed with cold water. Lime water, or weak saleratus water, is useful for occasional use. The milk should be put into a vessel to cool, but it ought *not* to stand so long as to allow the cream to partially separate. Being cooled, it should be strained into dishes, from two inches to four inches deep. In a dairy maintained at a proper temperature, the cream should be gathered every 24 hours; but in hot weather every 18 hours at the utmost.

The result of a number of careful experiments in churning was as follows:—1. The addition of some cold water, during churning, facilitates the process of the separation of the butter, especially when the cream is thick, and the weather hot.

2. Cream alone is more easily churned than a mixture of cream and milk.

3. Butter produced from sweet cream has the finest flavor when fresh, and appears to remain the longest period without becoming rancid.

4. Scalded cream, or the Devonshire method, yields the largest quantity of butter; but if intended to be salted, is most liable to acquire a rancid flavor by keeping.

5. Churning the milk and cream together, after they have become *slightly* acid, is the most economical process for districts where buttermilk can be sold, while at the same time it yields a large amount of excellent butter.

6. The greatest quantity of butter from a given quantity of cream is obtained at 60 deg. Fahr.; and the best kind at 55 in the churn just before the butter comes. When the heat exceeded 65 deg., no washing could detach the milk from the butter without the acid of salt; but when a quantity of salt was wrought well into it, and the mass allowed to stand for 24 hours, subsequently being well washed with cold spring water, the serous portion of the milk was extracted.

In Lancashire and Cheshire the practice is to divide the milk into two portions: the greater part of the *first* milk is set in the ordinary way to stand for cream, the cream being usually taken off quite sweet; and the *latter* part of the milking, which is rich in cream, is at once placed in a vessel containing the cream of prior milkings. The two (i. e. the cream of the first, and the milk and cream of the latter) are mixed before churning, when slightly sour. The churn should be set at 58 or 60 deg., and if smartly churned, the butter will "come" sometimes within an hour; and rarely, if set at the above temperatures, will it exceed one and a half hours. Forty plunges a minute of the churn is found the most judicious rate. Churning should be regulated by a thermometer, cold water being applied in summer, and warm water in winter to obtain the proper temperature. When the butter is made from cream alone, very early in the morning is the best period of the day for the purpose. After the butter is taken from the churn, it must first be well squeezed or "worked" by the hand, and all the water that can possibly be, must be pressed out, it being for this purpose kneaded, washed, and rolled out several times with clean cold water, and the last time a little pure salt should be kneaded into the mess, which will have the effect of causing the greater part of the remaining cheesy matter to exude when subsequently washed in cold water, salt appearing to have the property of dissolving casein. The whole secret of Dutch butter making consists in this fact. If properly made and washed, half an ounce of salt to one pound of butter is sufficient for winter butter; and one-fourth ounce of salt to the pound if for immediate use. In Germany and Ireland it is invariably found that the best made butter is produced in dairies where the milk is customarily placed on the floor. It is universally agreed among good butter makers that the cream should only be *slightly* sour when it is skimmed, and not much more so when churned. Cream allowed to remain very long on the milk and become very sour, will rarely or never make good flavored or keeping butter. A chemical change appears to take place, whereby the cheesy matter becomes united with the butter, without the possibility of again separating it. We suspect that this is the chief cause of a great deal of inferior butter. Try the experiment and test it. Pure butter, properly salted, cannot spoil; it is the butter-milk and cheese incorporated in it, that spoils it; and the smallest quantity, if corrupt, will give a bad flavor to the whole. If you buy your butter, and cannot get it good, can you do better than put this paper into the hands of your dairyman?

Samuelson's Digging Machine.

We give the brief remarks of the editor of Mark Lane Express, on the working of this instrument, as suggested at the recent trials at York and Gloucester:

The machine itself is quite the reverse of the plow. The latter is a *pressing*—the former a *lifting* operation; the one consolidates the subsoil—the other fractures it; the one plasters like a mason's trowel—the other lightens like a fork. The one is the operations of a *wedge*—the other of a *lever.* Hence the result is not only different, but, we may say, opposite on the soil.

The Gloucester trial was made in a soil perhaps too wet from the weather to give it a fair chance. To be fair and equal, especially in a new implement, where it may be supposed all the guards against contingencies are not fully provided, it is clearly important to have the medium on which it is supposed to operate in a state fit for its beneficial operation. In other words, the land must be in that state that the agriculturist would wish it to be in if he were about to sow it with the crop for which it was intended. The perpendicular motion, too, is one where the wet soil would be found to operate decidedly in an adverse manner; and hence the natural difficulties of the Gloucester trial were decidedly against the implement. And then it took seven horses, and for them it was hard work; and possibly it would, if worked for a whole day, have required relays, and might, according to appearance, have clogged before night. These are the unfavorable aspects under which it was presented. But when it is remembered that it loosens thoroughly a width of three feet; that it then took a space before it of nearly four plows, which would have required eight horses instead of seven; that the land had not been loosened in a similar manner before; the difficulty almost disappears, and it seems vastly more on a par with the plow than we could at first have imagined.

The York trial was in fine weather, but it had been preceded by almost unremitting rainy days for some period previously. The land was one of those strong untractable clays for which the valleys of Yorkshire are many of them so celebrated. The horses were certainly below par; but so thoroughly did the machine loosen the soil, pulverize the clods, and leave the surface, that three eminent practical judges awarded it a prize of five guineas.

Let it not, however, be thought we say that this machine has exactly answered all its professions. We say not whether this individual implement is calculated for general use or not; but we do say, most unhesitatingly, that the *principle of a digging or forking machine—which this is more particularly—is fully established.* We leave it for others to work out that principle, and to adapt details to the circumstances of each case of soil and crop; but it appears to us that the circular motion is calculated to break up, to pulverize, and especially to leave the root weeds near the surface in a satisfactory manner. And what of the draught, after all? Diminish the surface covered, and fewer horses will answer; only it must be borne in mind that the wider they are the greater the probability there is of all being covered, and if seven or eight horses will take a three feet wide implement, a pair will be master of one with a cover of one foot.

We have seen five letters from as many practical men in different parts of the country, all written about the same time, which quite agree in speaking favorably of its operation from day to day on their farms. We, however, do not wish this to be taken for more than it is worth, namely, that there are other trials, which, to say the least, proffer to act well, and to confirm the two more public experiments at Gloucester and at York.

We hope the *idea* will be carried out, and great practical results will follow. The plow has been in operation for at least four times ten centuries, and with very little real alteration, so far, at least, as regards its plastering and consolidating of the subsoil; but let other powers of stirring, mixing, and pulverizing, be brought into operation, and a more open subsoil, a deeper soil, and, as a consequence, more yielding and productive crops will be the result.

History and Culture of Mignonette.

It is now an age since this fragrant weed of Egypt first perfumed the European gardens, and it is so far climated as to spring from seed of its own sowing. The Reseda odorato first found its way to the south of France, where it was welcomed by the name of Mignonette (Little Darling) which was found too appropriate for this sweet little flower to be ever afterwards exchanged for any other. By a manuscript note in the library of the late Sir Joseph Banks, it appears that the seed of the Mignonette was sent in 1743, by Lord Bateman, from the Royal Gardens at Paris, to Mr. Richard Bateman at Old Windsor; but we should presume that this seed was not dispersed; and perhaps not cultivated beyond Mr. Bateman's garden, as we find that Mr. Miller received the seed from Dr. Adrian Van Royen, of Leyden, and cultivated it in the Botanic Garden at Chelsea in the year 1752. From Chelsea it soon got into the gardens of the London florists, so as to enable them to supply the metropolis with plants to furnish out the balconies—a fact noticed by Cowper, who attained the age of twenty-one in the year that this flower first perfumed the British atmosphere by its fragrance. The odor which this little flower exhales is thought by some to be too powerful for the house; but even those persons, we presume, would be delighted with the fragrance which it throws from the balconies into the streets, giving something like a breath of garden-air to the "close-pent man" whose avocations will not permit a ramble beyond the squares of the fashionable part of the town. To such persons it must be a luxurious treat to catch a few ambrosial gales on a summer evening, from a heated pavement, where offensive odors are but too commonly met with. We have frequently found the perfume of the Mignonette so powerful in some of the better streets, that we have considered it efficient to protect the inhabitants from those effluvia that bring disorder with them in the air. This genus of plants, of which there are a good many species, was named Reseda by the ancients, from *resedare*, to assuage, because some of the species were esteemed good for mitigating pain.

The Mignonette is transformed into a perennial shrub, which dispenses its odors at all seasons of the year, by the following simple treatment: A young plant should be placed in a garden pot, with a stick of about eighteen inches in height inserted by its side, to tie up its branches to; as it advances in height, the leaves and young branches being kept stript off from the lower part, so as to form a stem to the height required, this stem will become sufficiently hard and woody to endure the winter, by being placed in a greenhouse or the window of a sitting-room, and may be preserved for several years, if air is given to it whenever the weather will allow, so that the young branches do not become too delicate. As soon as the seed-vessels begin to form, they should be cut off, which will cause the plant to throw out a fresh supply of blossoms; but these plants should never be suffered to perfect their seed, as it would greatly weaken them, and would generally cause their entire decay; for the sweet Reseda is an annual in its proper climate, and therefore naturally decays when it ripens its seed. It is frequently observed that the seeds of the Mignonette which scattered themselves in the autumn produce finer plants than those that are sown in the spring, which should teach us to sow a part of our seed at that season of the year in pots or boxes, kept in frames through the winter, or in a greenhouse.—*Turner's Florist.*

Preserving Peaches.—To 12 lbs. of peaches take six lbs. of clear brown sugar, and one pint of the best cider vinegar. Simmer the sugar and vinegar together, which will make a clear syrup. Pour boiling water upon the peaches, and remove them in two minutes from the water and wipe them dry without breaking the skin. Put them into the syrup, and boil gently until the fruit is cooked to the stone. Keep the preserves in jars, which must be kept closely covered and in a cool place. They should be inspected occasionally, and if a white mould appears upon the surface of the syrup, it must be carefully skimmed off, and the syrup scalded and returned to the peaches. This is the most economical, and, to our taste, the very best preserve we know of.—*Providence Journal.*

Lecture upon Chinese Agriculture.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM SPEER.

Delivered at the Musical Hall, on Thursday Evening, Oct. 20, 1853.

Mr. Speer commenced his discourse by some remarks upon particular words in our language, whose origin may be traced to remote ages and to nations inhabiting the farthest ends of the earth. He compared the language itself to the fruit of a gigantic tree, bearing upon its enormous trunk the traces of an existence extending through countless ages, while the freshness of its verdure indicates an unabated vigor. There are, in it limpid and liquid sounds from the nations of the Mediterranean Coast, like the more sweet and mellowed products of a southern exposure; and on other boughs, more twisted and mossy with the Boreal winds, are the harsh and acrid offspring of soil in the far-distant North. But some of the roots of this tree penetrate to the primary rocks—far below the *detritus* which constitutes this visible landscape. Many of the words in common use have been handed down from periods of high antiquity, through the Greek, the Persian, the Ethiopic, and the Sanscrit, like cords to link remote races and ages, to contain and conduct human and inspired sentiments. Some of our substantives may be traced through many climes to the farthest East. Of these, he mentioned several instances; amongst others, that of the word "sugar." This is to be found alike in all the languages of modern Europe—in the Welsh, the tongue of the ancient Britons, and in the Greek, where it is mentioned as one of the products of India, and described as "honey from the cane called *saccharon*." In the language of the Eastern nations, the same sound is retained, and the Chinese *che* or *chay* may have been derived from, or be the monosyllabic origin of the same primitive designation. The word "cassia" was also instanced by Mr. S. in this connection, as another of the words which connect us with the old Oriental world. This delightful spice, he said, was introduced from the East, either India or Chiua, into Western Asia, at a period far beyond the era of history, and is mentioned more than once in the Scriptures, and not unfrequently in Classical History. It is heard in the Hebrew *kiddah*, in the Malay *kayu*, and probably in its primitive form in the Chinese *kwei*. We have also in the English language several words taken entirely from the Chinese—such as *gin-seng*, or "the man-plant" so called from the resemblrance of its roots to a humau hand; *tea*, pronounced in the Court dialect *cha*, in the Fuh-kien *tay*; *nankeen*, from Nanking, the ancient capital of China, which is destined to be the seat of the new dynasty; and *china*, the name which has been appropriated to the porcelain manufactures of the Empire, specimens of which have been found in the pyramids of Egypt, and have been recently exhumed from the ruins of Nineveh. But perhaps the most interesting word is *silk*—a sound now knowu in nearly every European, Asiatic, and American tongue—the culture of which was introduced into China twenty-five centuries before the Christian era. Mr. S. quoted several passages from the Bible making mention of this material. It is noticed as part of the clothing of the excellent woman by King Lemuel, in Prov. 31: 22. But the word *shesh* used in Hebrew is almost everywhere else translated "linen." It was more likely the ancient *byssus*. In Ezekiel 16th, the word *m'shi*—used there alone—is much more likely to be our modern silk. Such is the rendering of the Hebrew interpreters. At that period, 600 B. C., and probably much earlier, it was carried to Western Asia by the Phœnician and other traders, both by sea and laud. A third recurrence of this word is in Rev. 18: 12, where it is included in the merchandise of the mystical Babylon, under the name *sericon*, or the "serie" web. This is derived from *ser*, a silkworm, and was the first designation of the Chinese in the European world. He also spoke of its use among other ancient nations, particularly the Romans, with whom it was sold at its weight in gold—quoting the following beautiful description of it from Dionysius:

> "Nor flocks nor herds the distant Seres tend;
> But from the flowers that in the desert bloom,
> Tinctured with ever varying hue, they cull
> The glossy down, and card it for the loom.
> Hence, is their many-colored texture wrought,
> Precious and bright in radiance, that transcends
> The mingled beauties of the enamelled mead;
> A web so perfect, delicate and fine,
> Arachne and Arachne's progeny
> Might emulate in vain."

These words, Mr. S. said, showed, by the remarkable extent of their diffusion and the uniformity of sound which they retained in all climes and ages, how great and widely known the productious of Chinese Agriculture had been in past ages; but great as they had been, they were insignificant compared with that now opening upon us in the future, or even that which exists at present. In the account he should proceed to give of the latter, he said he wished it understood that he spoke only of the Southern parts of the Empire. In the northern portion of the Empire he had never been, and therefore would not assume to speak except upon information derived from others. The best way in which one could form a just conception of the Agriculture of China would be, said Mr. S., to imagine one's self placed upon a lofty eminence overlooking a rich valley, well watered, occupied by numerous rice-fields, and dotted over with cities and villages. The mountains are bold and picturesque, like those of California, but utterly bare, with the exception of a thin grass upon them. No extensive forests are to be seen, but only here and there a solitary shrub. No fences are visible, the only means of partition being dykes of earth thrown up across the plains of the fields, and along the banks of the streams, and provided with flood-gates by which the water is let in upon the rice fields. No solitary dwellings are to be seen, as in Christian countries; but the inhabitants collect in villages for the sake of mutual protection against robbers and thieves. Nor is the country intersected by roads; the dykes, some of which are well paved, constitute the only means of communication. Instead of vehicles, the produce of the country is carried in boats upon the rivers and canals, and in baskets swung upon poles borne upon the shoulders of coolies. The rich, when they go abroad, are carried in sedan chairs upon the top of the dykes, or else conveyed in boats from place to place.

Rice, said Mr. S., is, as is well known, the principal grain. It is not only the chief article of the food of the Chinese, but that of which they are fondest. Two and sometimes three crops are extracted from the soil. The mode of cultivation consists in a rude kiud of plowing, performed by means of the buffalo of the east, an animal resembling our ox—the only animal employed by them iu agricultural purposes—and then sowing the seed broadcast over the fields covered with several inches of water. When the blades spriug up, they are transplanted and sown in drills. Arrived at maturity, the crop is reaped by means of an instrument resembling a sickle. It is then carried to the village granaries and threshed or trampled out. Some credit is reflected upou the Chinese, said Mr. S., by the fact that the invention of the fanning machine, of such vast utility to us, has been knowu in China for centuries. They were first carried from China to Hollaud, by the Dutch; thence to Scotland, and thence to America. Machines are often to be seen on the threshing floors of the villages, similar to those in use in the Eastern States. After these operations are performed, continued Mr S., the grain is laid up for safe keeping—deducting the tithes paid as taxes for the support of the Government, or else commuted at a fixed rate. Of the numerous methods of preparation, the most usual is by boiliug. They display much skill in this matter, and prepare it in various ways, some of which are acceptable even to foreigners, particularly that called *Pilao*. Ardent spirits are distilled from the grain, and frequently used, particularly at meals. Mr. S. gave several details on this subject, and mentioned several varieties—from that of a quality approaching our South Carolina rice, to a coarse red rice, similar in appearance to wheat. The latter is exceedingly cheap, and large quantities are consumed by the poorer classes.

Of wheat, Mr. S. said, large quantities are raised in the North of China, of which a portiou is brought South and sold to the foreigners resident at Canton and elsewhere.

Cotton is also an important article of cultivation, but full accounts of it could be found in numerous books, and he therefore considered it unnecessary to give a detailed statement in relation to it.

Hemp is also extensively cultivated. There are numerous varieties of it, some of a white fibre, from which an article of grass cloth is manufactured. The French have lately introduced the cultivation of this article into our own country.

Sugar cane is another great production of Chinese agriculture. Much, it is well known, is exported to this port and elsewhere. The method of crystalization is different from that generally used. The syrup is poured into shallow pans, and a bamboo cane placed in it, around which the sugar chrystallizes in a manner similar to that in which rock candy is made. It is afterwards pulverized, and employed in sweet meats, or laid up for use or exportation.

The great variety of uses to which the bamboo is applied was adverted to. It is scarcely too much to say that a city might be built, and its inhabitants provided with necessary furniture and utensils, entirely of bamboo. Nearly every portion of a boat and its furniture, among the people on the water, may be formed of it. Then they eat its tender sprouts for food, distil its sap into spirits for a drink, and finally carve its dry roots into deities, which they worship.

Mr. S. then mentioned various minor productions, such as the water-chestnut, or *matai*; squashes, long beans, yams, taro, and ginger, which might profitably be introduced into our own gardens and fields. He exhibited specimens of some of them—of which a portion were dried in the sun, or otherwise prepared for preservation and exportation abroad. Rice and beans are made into maccaroni, and cakes. Some of the sweetmeats are pleasant, such as the preserved *kumkwat*, a tiny orange; or the *agaragar*, a sweet jelly obtained from a seaweed, and used in large quantities not only for food but in the arts. This should be boiled to be most palateable.

A variety of Chinese fruits were described; plantains, pine-apples, pomegranates, guava, mangoes, cocoa-nuts, water-melons, musk-melons, plums, grapes, more than twelve different kinds of orange (citrus), from the tiny *kumkwat*, not larger than a lady's thimble, to the gigantic pumelo, as large as a cocoa-nut, which is a favorite offering to the gods. Several fruits peculiar to China were adverted to: such as the *lichi*, which is above the size of a walnut, having a thin crisp shell and a large acorn-like seed, between which in fleshy leaves lies a delicious aromatic and juicy pulp; the *longan*, a fruit resembling the lchi but much smaller, and the *hang-tsu*, or date, all of which are dried and have already been imported here.

The *whangpee*, or "yellow skin," a tart grape-like fruit growing in clusters, is manufactured into a nice jam. The papaya, as it is called by the Portuguese at Macao, or by the Malays "Mati-kara or the wood melon," (the carica papaya of naturalists) grows upon a tall palm-like tree, and resembles in both external and internal appearance, a musk-melon. It is, however, insipid, and best when boiled and eaten like squashes. Apples and pears come from Shantung province, but are large, white skinned, hard as stone, and perfectly insipid—they are good when cooked. There are two delicious varieties of the peach; the *pin-to*, or flat peach, shaped like a common tomato, and the *hwang-to*, or yellow peach, which runs to the opposite extreme of length. Our own peach probably came from China, by way of Persia and Italy, more than two thousand years ago.

But the two products of China from which we may hope to obtain more benefit, are her silk and tea. Silk will at some future period be manufactured extensively by the Chinese population that will emigrate to various portions of the United States.

Of the cultivation of tea, he gave many details, and referring to the successful experiments of Dr. Junins Smith, of South Caroliua, expressed the opinion that it might perhaps be introduced into this couutry. The soil of China best adapted to it is found in elevated localities, aud composed chiefly of disintegrated sand stone or quartz. The plant passes through three or four pickings, and frequently each particular leaf is rolled by females or children. Considerable quantities are prepared in the form of cakes—thence called *brick* tea—for exportation to Russia. The plant itself is difficult of transportation by sea, and Mr. S. said every attempt to carry it to England has failed, until the recent invention of "Ward's Air-Tight Cases," by means of which this object had been attained by an Englishman named Fortune. The cultivation of tea prevails in most parts of the Empire, and a coarse, hardy kind is raised in Canton Province; but the best quality of black is produced in a region known as the Mohi, or Bohea Hills, four or five hundred miles to the north-east of Canton; while the best green comes from the neighborhood of the Yang-tsze-kiang River. It is the opiuion of Mr. Fortune, an intelligent botanist, that the two kinds are produced by one tree, and their peculiarities only the result of picking at a different season, a different mode of drying the leaf, or the addition of coloriug substances.

Mr. S. then proceeded to speak of the gardening of the Chinese, an art in which they greatly excel, which seems peculiarly adapted to the national taste. In the humblest and meanest tanka-boat on the river, you will see a neat little pot, or a row of them, with some pretty flower, which is tended with affectionate assiduity. These are often made to grow in glass jars of water only, or upon a handful of white pebbles. The grounds of the rich are beautifully laid out upon the principles of landscape gardening in vogue in Europe, and in accordance with which the Leasowes had been created by Shenstone. They are penetrated in all directions by skillfully contrived walks leading to the best points of view, ornamented with pavillions, gayly bedecked with bells, painted glass ornaments, suspended by silk threads, so as to tinkle in the wind, and poetical incriptions down their pillars; with grottoes constructed of stones washed into fantastic shapes by the waves of the sea-shore; with fanciful bridges; with edifices of various styles of architecture, some devoted to the family, some to literature or business, some to pleasure or to religion; with pools filled with gold and silver fish, or covered with the scarlet bowls of sacred lotus, a gigantic water-lily. The Chinese peculiarities in gardening were applied in England with great success by the celebrated architect Chambers, a century since. He wrote a very pleasing work on this subject, which was published in London in 1757. The Jesuit Attiret, wrote an account of the Emperor's gardens and pleasure houses, in 1743, in which, in the height of his admiration, he says: "in those everything is grand and truly fine, as well with regard to the design as execution; and I am so much the more struck with these, as nothing like any part of them hath ever before offered itself to my eyes." Mr. S. enumerated some of the different flowers cultivated by them—many of them having a large numbers of varieties—particularly the Lotus, Fleur de Lis, Honeysuckle, Chrysanthemum, Cactus, Geranium, &c., &c. Of the Camelia Japonica, he said, they possessed many beautiful varieties; and it was from China that this plant was first carried to England in 1739, and thence distributed to Italy, France and Germany. He spoke also of the curious skill of the Chinese in dwarfing plants, in training and cutting them to represent animals, boats and other objects; and in distorting fruit, such as the citron, into extravagant shapes—of their wonderful economy as agriculturists; of the admirable construction of their irrigating machines; and the general skill and invention of this singular people.

The Chinese have many superstitions in regard to agriculture. Thus, one will see rice planted in long rows running north and south. They have lucky days for planting, transplanting, reaping, gathering and threshing. If one sails up a Chinese river, he sees many pagodas on the summits of the hills. In the department of Canton there are at least fifteen. These, three stories high are usually consecrated to the god of literature. (Others are five, seven, nine and sometimes eleven stories high.) Even from the tops of the hills 200 feet high the air and landscape greatly to the picturesque. Within they are hollow from top to bottom, forming a telescope. Sometimes they contain [illegible] rarely. It is supposed that they were erected as expiatory rites or atonements for the [illegible] by [illegible], and that they are emblematical pencils. The Chinese suppose that these [illegible]

peror introduced agriculture and they worship him as a divine being. In many Chinese cities, it is customary at certain periods of the year for the mandarins to cause a huge ox to be made in the body of which are placed many others made of earth. After certain ceremonies, the ox is broken, and the citizens endeavor to procure a small portion, which they carry home to exercise a beneficial influence over their agricultural operations of the year.

In conclusion, Mr. S. said, the question is, why are these people brought here? For our benefit and theirs—that we may employ their industry and ingenuity; and that they may have the benefit of our science, our machinery, and above all of our morality. It is, said he, the ingenious theory of Goethe adopted by the botanists of the present day, that the flowers and fruits of plants are but modifications of the leaf; that the petal, the stamen, the ovule, the fruit, are but improvements upon that primitive type; on the other hand, that this symbol of human worthlessness and transitoriness, this rubbish which nature sweeps from the completed architecture of the year, contain all the elements of the painted and odorous blossoms. With this developement cultivation has much to do. Now, China, with its vast population, is like a forest. Upon its hills and plains, its myriad inhabitants have fluttered their season, and then faded and fallen like leaves. Transplanted into this new country, we must, like husbandmen, prune and water and cultivate them by every agency God has put in our power. Thus these wild plants shall be made to produce sweet flowers and pleasant fruit, give additioual beauty to the garden of the Lord, and help to enrich the garner above.

Apples.—The original Ribston Pippin Tree, the favorite apple of the English, was flourishing fifty years ago, and perhaps is now. Sir Henry Goodricke, being at Rouen, in Normandy, preserved the pips of some fine flavored apples, and sent them to Ribston, where they were sown. Out of seven trees, thus produced, five proved decided crabs. The other two proved good apples. They were never grafted; and one of them is the celebrated Ribston Pippin. Suckers from this tree produced fruit in the Horticultural Gardens at Chiswick in 1831. The old Golden Pippin, generally supposed to be worn out, still bears excellent fruit if grafted on the Paradise, or Doncin stock. The Coruish Gilliflower, one of the best English apples in the present day, was well known in the time of Charles I., and, as yet, shows no symptoms of decay. It requires to be grafted on a strong stock. Of the Ribston Pippin, Downing says: "It stands as high in Great Britain as the Bank of England, and to say that an apple has a Ribston flavor, is, there, the highest praise that can be bestowed. But it is scarcely so much esteemed in the United States. In Maine and parts of Canada it is very fine and productive."

The name *Rare-ripe*, applied to apples and peaches, is derived from an old Saxon word, *ræthe*, signifying early. The word *rathe*, meaning early, is still in use in the weald of Sussex, England, and the Rare-ripe apple is there called *Rathe ripe*. So that, instead of understanding that the rare-ripe Peach rarely ripens, we mean that it is, or ought to be, an early Peach.

Philosophy is reason with the eyes of the soul; poetry is philosophy with the wings of the spirit.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE CALIFORNIA FARMER
And Journal of Useful Sciences.

We commence the issue of this Journal of Agriculture and kindred Sciences, with the beginning of the New Year.

The Editorial Department is under the charge of Dr. J. F. Morse, of Sacramento, (formerly editor of the Union).

It will be the aim of the publishers to furnish to their readers, 1st. The most useful data for the practical Agriculturist, and to present to them all the most important practical results, obtained from authentic sources, in our own State.

2. To present the latest and most important facts from our sister States and Europe touching Agriculture, in all its branches.

3. To furnish familiar illustrations of valuable Agricultural Implements, together with remarks explanatory of their character and [illegible]

4. To furnish complete Grain Tables and Market Reports, and other data connected therewith.

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Cultivators of the Soil, and all who feel an interest in this all-important and fundamental source of our prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to communicate with us freely. Their valuable aid is what we earnestly desire.

Advertisements in this Journal, to a limited number will be inserted [illegible] read a [illegible] hitherto [illegible], exclusive of the [illegible] Agricultural Districts [illegible] making of the largest [illegible] for [illegible] purposes in [illegible]

[illegible]

Leaves from my Chinese Note Book.

UNDER this title I propose to send you, from time to time, descriptions of Chinese gardens, plants, and other objects of natural history which I consider of sufficient interest to occupy a place in your columns. As many of your readers have, no doubt, heard of "Howqua's Mixture" I shall begin by attempting to describe Howqua's garden.

This garden is situated near the well known Fa-tee nurseries, a few miles above the city of Canton, and is a place of favorite resort both for Chinese and foreigners who reside in the neighborhood, or who visit this part of the Celestial Empire. Having occasion to be in Canton a few weeks ago, I determined on paying it a visit in company with Mr. McDonald, who is well known in this part of the world as an excellent Chinese scholar, and to whom I am indebted for some translations of Chinese notices, which appeared very amusing to us at the time, and which, I dare say, will amuse your readers.

Having reached the door of the garden we presented the card with which we were provided, and were immediately admitted. The view from the entrance is rather pleasing, and particularly striking to a stranger who sees it for the first time. Looking "right ahead," as sailors say, there is a long and narrow paved walk lined on each side with plants in pots. This view is broken, and apparently lengthened by means of an octagon arch which is thrown across, and beyond that a kind of alcove covers the pathway. Running parallel with the walk, and on each side behind the plants, are low walls of ornamental brickwork, latticed so that the ponds or small lakes, which are on each side, can be seen. Altogether, the octagon arch, the alcove, the pretty ornamental flower pots, and the water on each side, has a striking effect, and is thoroughly Chinese.

The plants consist of good specimens of Southern Chinese things, all well known in England, such, for example, as Cymbidium sinense, Olea fragrans, Oranges, Roses, Camellias, Magnolias, &c., and, of course, a multitude of dwarf trees, without which no Chinese garden would be considered complete. In the alcove alluded to there are some nice stone seats, which look cool in a climate like that of Southern China. The floor of this building is raised a few feet above the ground-level, so that the visitor gets a good view of the water and other objects of interest in the garden. That this is a favorite lounge and smoking place with the Chinese, the following Chinese notice, which we found on one of the pillars, will testify: "*A careful and earnest notice:* This garden earnestly requests that visitors will spit Betle—(the natives in the south of China, like the Malays, are very fond of chewing the fruit of the Areca, commonly called Betle-nut)—outside the railing, and knock the ashes of pipes also outside." Several fine fruit trees and others are growing near the walks, and afford shade from the rays of the sun. On one of these we read the following: "Ramblers here *will be excused* plucking the fruit on this tree."

Near the centre of the garden stands a substantial summer-house, or hall, named "the Hall of Fragrant Plants." The same notice to smokers and chewers of Betle-nut is also put up here; and there is another and longer one which I must not forget to quote. It is this: "In this garden the plants are intended to delight the eyes of all visitors; a great deal has been expended in planting and in keeping in order, and the garden is now beginning to yield some return. Those who come here to saunter about are earnestly prayed not to pluck the fruit or flowers, in order that the beauty of the place may be preserved." And then follows a piece of true Chinese politeness: "We beg persons who understand this notice to excuse it!" Passing through the Hall of Fragrant Plants we approached, between two rows of Olea fragrans, a fine ornamental suite of rooms tastefully furnished and decorated, in which visitors are received and entertained. An inscription informs us that this is called "the Fragrant Hall of the Woo-che tree." Leaving this place by a narrow door we observed the following notice: "Saunterers here will be excused entering." This apparently leads to the private apartments of the family. In this side of the garden there is some fine artificial rockwork, which the Chinese know well how to construct, and various summer-houses tastefully decorated, one of which is called the "Library of Verdant Purity." Between this part of the garden and the straight walk already noticed, there is a small pond or lake for fish and Water Lilies. This is crossed by a zigzag wooden bridge of many arches, which looked rather dilapidated. A very necessary notice was put up here, informing "saunterers to stop their steps in case of accident."

On the outskirts of the garden we observed the potting sheds, a nursery for rearing young plants and seeds, and the kitchen garden. Here a natural curiosity was pointed out by one of the Chinese, which, at first sight, appeared singularly curious. Three trees were growing in a row, and at about twenty or thirty feet from the ground the two outer ones had sent out shoots, and fairly united themselves with the centre one. When I mention that the outer trees are the Chinese Banyan (*Ficus nitida*), it will readily be seen how the appearance they presented was produced. The long roots sent down by this species had lovingly embraced the centre tree, and appeared at first sight to have really grafted themselves upon it.

I am afraid I have given a very imperfect description of this curious garden. Those who know what a Chinese garden is will understand me well enough, but it is really difficult to give a stranger an idea of the Chinese style which I have been endeavoring to describe. In order to understand the Chinese style of gardening, it is necessary to dispel from the mind all ideas of fine lawns, broad walks and extensive views; and to picture in their stead everything on a small scale—that is, narrow paved walks, dwarf walls in all directions, with latticework or ornamental openings in them, in order to give views of the scenery beyond, halls, summer-houses and alcoves, ponds or small lakes with zigzag walks over them—in short, an endeavor to make small things appear large, and large things small, and everything Chinese. There are some of these ornaments, however, which I think might be imitated with advantage in our own gardens. Some of the doorways and openings in walls seemed extremely pretty. In particular I may notice a wall about ten feet high, having a number of open compartments filled with porcelain rods made to imitate the stems of the Bamboo. I shall now close this notice with the modest lines of the Chinese poet, which we found written in the "Library of Verdant Purity," and which seemed to be an effort to describe the nature of the garden:

> "Some few stems of Bamboo plants,
> A cottage growing round;
> A few flowers here—some old trees there,
> And a mow of garden ground."

—*R. R., in London Gardeners' Chronicle.*

Remarkable Supposed Case of Petrifaction.

THE Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, says:—"There arrived, within a few days, at the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in this city, an oblong box represented to contain a corpse, and it struck us as somewhat singular, it weighed 560 lbs., according to the freight charges upon it. Curious to know somthing more about this box than the external marks indicated, we instituted some inquiries, and derived the following information, which, as we got it from pretty good authority, we are inclined to consider correct until we receive a better explanation:—The wife of a gentleman living in Nelson county, in this State, died some four years ago, and was interred in the usual manner. Being a native of Woodford county, Ky., she had requested, before death, to be buried beside her kindred and in the hour of her childhood. From accident or delay, her request was not complied with until quite recently her relations caused her remains to be disinterred, when they were found to be of the extraordinary weight mentioned above—over 500 lbs.! At the time of her death her weight was about 110 lbs. Only the foot of the coffin, which was still in a good state of preservation, was broken open, when her feet were found to be in a perfect state of petrifaction, the stone partaking of the character of the hardest limestone formations in the locality of the grave. The inference is that the whole body is petrified. The gentleman in charge of the remains is having them conveyed to Woodford county, Ky., according to the request of the deceased. We omit the names of the deceased and her relations as immaterial to a matter which appears, as near as we can judge, to be correctly stated as above. Human petrifications are rare, among multifarious wonders of nature, but as they have been found, as the records of science attest, we have no reason to reject this instance as one among the rarest results of a peculiar combination of the physical elements."

Agricultural Operations at the Tejon.

MR. EDWARDS arrived from the Tejon this week, on his way to San Francisco. From him we gather the following interesting intelligence:

On the 10th inst., superintendent Beale gave a grand Fiesta to the Indians, at which several thousands were present, from all portions of the Southern country: from as far north as the Chowchilla river; from the western slope of the Sierra Nevada; from the great desert on the eastern side of that range; from the Tulare Lake, and from the Coast Range. With them Lieut. Beale had a long talk; explained the system he had adopted for their support, and desired their assistance in carrying out the proposed plan. They appeared much delighted with the prospect of having farms for themselves, and were eager to furnish hands to assist in carrying out the work now going on. Useful presents were distributed among them, after which the dancing commenced, and continued until sunrise next morning, when they all departed for their respective rancherias, much pleased at what had taken place, and expressing great satisfaction at the prospect of raising, by their own toil, enough for their support.

Lieut. Beale has now thirty plows running, (all worked by Indian boys) and expected, in the course of this week, to start as many more. The land selected for cultivation is very fertile, and the prospect of a large crop next summer, induces all to work hard and willingly.

For the last two months, Lieut. Beale has been upon the spot himself, conducting, with energy, all the work going on; and should the results be at all commensnrate with the care and attention he has bestowed, the Indians will long remember him as a benefactor.—*Los Angeles Star.*

A SINGULAR MARRIAGE CEREMONIAL.—In South Carolina there is no law prescribing a marriage ceremonial. Hence the mode of the ceremony and the character of the officiating functionary are left to the choice of the parties. Judge Frost, of the Court of Sessions, in a recent charge to a jury, remarked that if a man and woman jump over a broom, the former saying: "I take this woman to be my wedded wife," and the latter: "I take this man to be my wedded husband," and go to housekeeping, they are legally married—having entered into a bond of union which cannot be annulled so long as they live.

Life in Australia.

A BOOK has been lately published in England, entitled "A Lady's Visit to the Gold Diggings of Australia, in 1852-'53," which contains many interesting statements, and among them the following: "You may see, and hear too, some thoroughly colonial scenes in the streets. Once, in the middle of the day, when passing up Elizabeth street, I heard the unmistakeable sound of a mob behind, and as it was gaining upon me, I turned into the enclosed ground in front of the Roman Catholic cathedral, to keep out of the way of the crowd. A man had been taken up for horse-stealing, and a rare, ruffianly set of both sexes were following the prisoner and the two policemen who had him in charge. 'If but six of ye were my mind,' shouted he, 'it's this moment ye'd release him.' The crowd took the hint, and to it they set with right good will, yelling, swearing, and pushing with awful violence. The owner of the horse got up a counter demonstration, and every few yards the procession was delayed by a trial of strength between the two parties. Ultimately the police conquered; but this is not always the case, and often lives are lost and limbs broken in the struggle, so weak is the force maintained by the Colonial Government for the preservation of order. Another day, when passing the post-office, a regular tropical shower of rain came on rather suddenly, and I hastened up to the platform for shelter. As I stood there, looking out into Great Bourke street, a man, and, I suppose, his wife, passed by. He had a letter in his hand for the post; but as the pathway to the receiving box looked very muddy, he made his companion take it to the box, whilst he himself, from beneath his umbrella, complacently watched her getting wet through. 'Colonial politeness,' thought I, as the happy couple walked on. Sometimes a jovial wedding-party come dashing through the streets, there they go, the bridegroom with one arm around the lady's waist, the other raising a champagne bottle to his lips; the gay vehicles that follow contain company even more unrestrained, and from them noisier demonstrations of merriment may be heard. These digger's weddings are all the rage; and bridal veils, white kid gloves, and above all, orange blossoms, are generally most difficult to procure at any price. At times you may see men, half-mad, throwing sovereigns, like half-pence, out of their pockets into the streets; and I once saw a digger who was looking over a large quantity of bank notes, deliberately tear to pieces and trample in the mud every soiled or ragged one he came to; swearing all the time at the gold brokers for 'giving him dirty paper money for pure Alexander gold; he wouldn't carry dirt in his pocket—not he—thank God, he'd plenty to tear up, and spend too.'"

LAUNCH.—A beautiful yacht schooner called the "Matilda Heron," was launched at Rincon Point on Friday last. The Sun "does up" the event in the following unapproachable style:

"Well does this elegant creation of the genius and skill of our California mechanics merit the proud and distinguishing appellation bestowed on her. The day was lovely in the extreme, although severely cold; the bright sunbeams danced in gladness on the waters, that seemed tremblingly anxious to embrace the new love; and as the graceful fabric glided like a swan on that element, it parted with a silvery ripple, like the fond smile of affection with which a joyous bridegroom first greets his blushing bride.

"The feathery spray leaped freshly to the welcome of the graceful stranger, and the breeze sang Æolian melodies through the elegant tracery of her cordage, while the gay colors at her mast-heads fluttered in merry response to the music. The beautiful vessel seemed instinct with life, and cognizant of the fact that the lovely and accomplished lady whose name she bore, was looking on with throbbing pulse and grateful heart, at this renewed token of the high estimation in which she is held by all true Californians.

"Not a soul attended the launch who did not feel that the compliment paid to the genius and worth of the fair God-mother of this christening was but a realization of their own sentiments, and a tangible expression of their own admiration. May the Matilda Heron 'walk the waters like a thing of life,' successfully accomplishing the views of her enterprising builders, and do credit to the name of the lady California 'delights to honor.'"

MARRIED.

In Sacramento, 14th inst., by Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Mr. John M. Algie and Miss Amy Vestel, of Bear River.

In this city, 19th inst., at the Clinton House, by Rev. M. Noble, Mr. A. D. Shaw, of Consumnes River, and Miss Anna Werner, of this city.

In this city, by Rev. Mr. Gray, James A. McCrea, Esq., and Miss Georgiana Potter, daughter of Capt. Geo. S. Potter.

In this city, Jan. 17, by Rev. Wm. Spear, Mr. Edward Edwards and Miss Margaret Matilda Jones, both of this city.

In San Jose, on the 19th inst., S. A. Clark and Miss Abigail K. McKee, of Cornwall, Conn.

In Stockton, 19th inst., by B. G. Weir, Mr. Caleb Ward and Miss Agnes Scott.

At Bald Rock Ranch, Tuolumne county, 16th inst., at the residence of Mr. Turner, Mr. D. Washington Herron and Miss Missouri K. Turner.

At Vreka, 8th inst., by Elder Sutton, Mr. Foote and Miss Vidilia Roberts.

In Philadelphia, Dec. 15th, by Rev. J. C. Clay, Mr. P. Eldredge Garvin, of San Francisco, and Miss Mary, daughter of Benj. Moze, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

On the 19th inst., from the effects of the explosion on board the Helen Hensley, Mr. Thomas Noyce, a native of Louisville, Ky.

In this city, 19th inst., at 5 o'clock, Mr. Thomas Noyce, of injuries received on board steamer Helen Hensley.

In this city, 23d inst., Mr. Lloyd Foreman, formerly of Hartford, Conn., aged 47.

In Curtsville, 16th inst., of pulmonary consumption, Captain John Jack, formerly of Pittsburg, Pa., but for the last five years a resident of Tuolumne county.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, Jan. 25, 1854.

The past and present week has been remarked as one of extreme dullness in commercial affairs, and merchants generally are dispirited. The Domestic Produce market has not escaped the prevailing dullness, and transactions in all descriptions have been limited. The recent rains will probably restore business to a more promising state, and lead merchants to anticipate more favorable advices from the interior.

The demand for Wheat has greatly fallen off, and no sales of importance have taken place, to our knowledge.

During the past few days somewhat better feeling has been manifested in Barley. The sales, however, have been of no importance.

In Corn, but little is doing.

Potatoes are at so low a figure as to have become a complete drug in the market.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@— —
do do short handled	12 50	@— —
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no side.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@13 00
do do short handled	8 00	@12 00
do King's, long handled	12 00	@13 00
Spades, bright c. s. best make	16 00	@18 00
do iron	10 00	@12 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	20 00	@24 00
do do iron	10 00	@12 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	17 00	@— —
do Hunts', do	17 00	@— —
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6 lb, solid eye	14 00	@— —
do other brands	10 00	@— —
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	4 00	@ 5 00
do do do axe	3 00	@ 4 50
Plows, best make	14 00	@30 00
do steel	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power, Hall & Pitts', no sale, nominal, $600 to $800; other makes $400 to $600; Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill, $350 to $400.		
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	20 00	@65 00
Rakes, horse and revolving, no sale.		
do hand, wood do		
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz, no sale.		
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@ 8 00
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 15	@ 18
Fleur Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $150.		

There probably has never been a time when all the above enumerated articles hung more heavy upon the market, than the present.

FLOUR—

—We note large stocks on hand; and sales heavy; holders anxious to realize.

For Gallego and Haxall, we quote the jobbing rates	12 00	@13 00
Chile	10 00	@11 00
Repacked	10 00	@10 26
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	12 00	@12 25
Benicia Mills, do	11 50	@11 75
Meal, in bbls	6 50	@ 7 00
do ½ bbls	3 50	@ 3 75
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@— 2
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 2½	@— 2½
do California	— 3	@— 3½
Barley, Chili	— —	@— 2
do Cal. feeding	— 2½	@— 2¾
Buckwheat, for seed	— 10	@10 50
Oats, California	— 4	@— —
do Seed	— 4½	@— 4½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 3	@— 3½
Wheat, Chili	— 4¾	@— 5½
do California, for seed	— 4½	@— 5
do do for milling	— 3¾	@— 3¾
Australia, seed	— 4½	@— 5½

—We must note a heaviness in all sales; no demand.

LUMBER—

—Very heavy stocks on hand, and Domestic coming in freely with a moderate demand, and downward tendency.

Timber, Oregon Pine, sq. ₱ M	45 00	@— —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	50 00	@55 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	100 00	@120 00
Plank, Eastern oak	115 00	@130 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	100 00	@110 00
do do 2d quality	75 00	@ 80 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	75 00	@ 80 00
do Oregon pine, rough	— —	@ 60 00
do redwood	60 00	@ 61 00
Floor Joist	50 00	@55 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	10 00	@11 00
Clear boards, No. 1	80 00	@85 00
Laths, Eastern	— —	@10 00
do California	— —	@ 9 00
Doors, Eastern	3 75	@ 5 50
Sashes, window	3 75	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS—		
—All kinds of Provisions, exceedingly dull; prices nominal		
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	15 50	@16 00
do ½ bbl extra family	8 00	@ 8 50
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	12½	@ 13
do Mess, nominal, no sale.		
Cheese, (scarce)	28	@ 30
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 50
Butter, choice	27	@ 29
do good ordinary	17	@ 23
do California	1 00	@ 1 50
Hams, ordinary	13	@— —
do extra	14	@ 16
Lard, in kegs	— —	@ 11
do tins 10-lb	16	@ 17½
do 15—20 do	15	@ 16½
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	23 00	@25 50
do do ½ bbl	12 00	@13 00
do mess, ₱ bbl	17 00	@17 50
do do ½ do	10 00	@10 50
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 5½
China, No. 1, in mats	4½	@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 5
Manila	3	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, Californian	2½	@ 3½
do do Red	5	@— —
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@——
Carrots	— —	@— —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— —	@ 4
Turnips	— —	@ 2
Potatoes	—3½	@— 1½
Peas, (none in market.)		
Squashes, ₱ lb	—½	@ 1½

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

In presenting the Retail Market of Vegetables, we do this to show the weekly value and list of family comforts and luxuries (for good vegetables are indeed luxuries) that are offered to us in our markets. Very few markets in the United States can present such luxuries every week, and have them fresh from the garden every day.

It will be seen that cauliflowers, celery, horseradish, tomatoes and green peas command good prices, and we may say all garden products pay well—for the quantity raised upon a small portion of land is almost beyond belief.

Cabbages, ₱ head	$ 37	Potatoes	3
do ₱ doz	3 00	Onions, prime	4
Beets, ₱ lb	4	Garlic	37
Turnips	5	Horseradish	1 00
Carrots	3	Tomatoes, very scarce	50
Marrow-fat squashes	5	Green Peas	none
Celery, ₱ doz	4 00	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 50
Cauliflowers, ₱ head	50	Parsley	75
Radishes, ₱ doz	75	Pursalin	75
Irish Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	12		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

19—Bark Delegate, Green, 2 days from Mendocino, with 151 M ft lumber.
Dutch bark Princess Charlotte, Harmes, 42 days from Valparaiso, with mdse.
Br Potomac, Canman, 4 days from Astoria, with lumber.
Brig Marshall, Dyer, 4 days from Oregon, with lumber.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Davis, 4 hours from Bolinas Bay, with lumber.
Sloop Mary, Williams, 4 hours from Bolinas Bay, with lumber.
20—Clipper ship Samuel Russell, Limeburger, 106 days from New York, with mdse.
Sloop William Lent, Mills, 7 hours from Bolinas Bay; lumber.
Sloop Clara, Houston, 7 hours from Bolinas; 20 M ft lumber.
23—Steamer Goliah, Haley, 3 days from San Diego.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, 12 hours from Carrier Pigeon Point, with potatoes.
Schr Francisco, Miller, 12 hours from Pajaro, with potatoes.
24—Steamer Southerner, Hilliard, 4 days from San Diego, with mdse and passengers.
25—Clipper ship Onward, Wade, 150 days from New York, with mdse.
Ship Courier, Bernesse, 83 days from Rio Janeiro, with mdse.
Bark Greenfield, Follansbee, 130 days from New York; mdse.
Bark Walter Claxton, Andrews, 5 days from Cape Mendocino, with lumber.
Schr Stranger, Baker, 5 days from Port Orford, in ballast.
Schr Matthew Vassar, Dodge, 6 days from the wreck of steamer Winfield Scott, with coal.

CLEARANCES

19—Schr John Dunlap, Miller, Monterey.
21—Hamb brig Geo Heinrich, Closter, San Blas.
22—Br ship Seringapatam, Stranham, Callao.
Dan ship Cecrops, Broderson, Mazatlan.
Brig Zoe, Paty, Honolulu.
Brig Judson, Bunker, Umpqua river.
Brig Col Fremont, Atwood, Santa Barbara.
Br brig Martha, Brown, Callao.
Mex brig Arizona, Newman, Mazatlan.
Br schr Honolulu Packet, Parker, Vancouver's Island.
23—Ship Wild Pigeon, Hanson, Hong Kong.
Br ship Jolly Robin, Pipon, Callao.
24—Ship Southern Cross, Paine, Calcutta.
Bark Ocean Bird, Fairley, Portland.
Br brig Senorita, Scaplen, Sydney.
25—Ship Flying Fish, Nickels, Manila.
Sloop Mount Vernon, Williston, Stockton.

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National Daguerrean Gallery,

CORNER OF CLAY AND KEARNY STREETS,
San Francisco, Cal.

Importers and Dealers in the best qualities of
Every Article required in the Business.

Portraits, large or small, equal to any in the world, taken at short notice. Also, the most improved STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, a new and beautiful improvement in the art. 1 1m

Osage Orange, Raspberries and Currants.

20,000 Plants of strong growth, just received. 500 extra size Raspberries, the far famed that produce in such incredible quantities.
For sale by WARREN & SON.

WM. F. PATCH. CHARLES CLAYTON.

PATCH & CLAYTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 92 Front street, (in Gordon's Iron Block.)

☞ Faithful attention given to sales of California Produce, and orders for Merchandise promptly filled at lowest market rates. 1 4t

GEMS FOR THE PARLOR AND GEMS FOR THE GARDEN.

THE choicest Hyacinths, Tulips, Jonquils, etc., for the parlor and garden.
Also—New and rare Flower Seeds and Plants;
Small ornamental Plants for borders.
Osage Orange Plants, for GARDEN HEDGES, one of the safest and most ornamental hedges known.
Just received at WARREN & SON'S
1 Exhibition Hall.

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Agricultural Ware House.

CORNER FRONT AND SACRAMENTO STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand, a select assortment of
AGICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MINING TOOLS AND GARDEN SEEDS,
Also, a full and complete stock of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
MILL MACHINERY of all kinds. 2 4t

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Blank Books made to order on the shortest notice. 2 4t

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Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 4t2

FENCING WIRE—Galvanized and Bright—
80 tons galvanized, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7,
10 tons bright, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
For sale by
2 4t SOUTHWORTH & CO.

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Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
Sawing and Planing done to Order. 3 1m

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c., &c.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY, importers and wholesale dealers in the above articles, keep on hand the most extensive stock to be found in the city.
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Drafts on the American Exchange Bank, New York,
And upon all the cities of the United States. 2 4t

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Buy and sell sight and time Exchange on all the principal cities in the Union—collect and transmit money, and transact all business pertaining to Banking.
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BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
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Atlantic Bank ..... Boston.
Philadelphia Bank ..... Philadelphia.
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Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.
Also payable at the following Banks—
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Bank of Syracuse ..... Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn ..... Auburn.
Bank of Attica ..... Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank ..... Rochester.
George Smith & Co ..... Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co ..... Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank ..... Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio ..... Cleveland.
Clinton Bank ..... Columbus, Ohio.
☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. ADAMS & CO.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a
Daily Express to and from
San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,
Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for MT. OPHIR, and MARIPOSA.
☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
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JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.
Will sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.
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DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
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Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
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Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
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ALL MONEYS left at this Banking House will bear an interest of one and a half per cent. per month, redeemable at pleasure.
GOLD DUST left to be assayed at this office, will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.
GOLD DUST received on Special Deposit Free of Charge, and Rich Quartz Specimens purchased, or valued free, and every attention paid to the Assaying of Ores.
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J. C. JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery, Harness, Leather, &c., No. 130 Sansome street, near Washington, San Francisco.
Having established a new and extensive establishment for the sale of the above-named goods, would call the attention of the trade to their fine stock, to which additions are constantly being made by fresh arrivals.
As we receive our goods direct from our own manufactory at the East, we are confident of being able to offer great inducements to purchasers.
Now on hand a fine assortment, consisting in part of:

Concord Stage Harness,	Saddles:
Team Harness,	Bridles and Martingales:
Cart Harness,	Spring and wagon Whips,
Buggy and wagon do:	Mexican and Cow Skins,
Collars;	Saddlery Hardware;
Bands;	

Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather, Patent and enameled Leather, Calf Skins, &c. 1 4t

100 MOSS ROSE BUSHES,
50 large Double Pink, ROSE BUSHES,
HOVEY SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES,
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MICHIGAN MONTHLY LOCUST—Cuttings,
And a large and very choice variety of Flower Seeds;
DAHLIA ROOTS, etc., etc.
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, etc., etc.
APPLE TREES, etc.
Just received per Ship Witch of the Wave & Cora Lee from New York.
For sale by WARREN & SON,
Exhibition Hall,
1 1m 1 Battery st.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
1,000 Beautiful Shade Trees.
Now ready at the Nursery of WARREN & SON,
1 Exhibition Hall.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!
TO THE GREAT SALE OF
JEWELRY AT JOHN W. TUCKER'S.

I shall now commence selling off my entire stock, consisting of DIAMOND WORK, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, etc., etc.
Amounting to more than $300,000!
I have got to sell all the above goods before the first of June, as I have to rebuild my store according to the new grade. Any person who wants a good article can procure one from me
Cheaper than in any other City in the World!
But I don't wish it to be understood that I pretend to compete with those who sell trash;—persons who would not hesitate to guarantee a brass ring or a watch for pure gold;—these persons can sell lower than I can. If I sell an article of any kind, and it does not turn out as I represent it, I will return the money. No person shall leave my establishment dissatisfied. Call and see me before you purchase elsewhere.
JOHN W. TUCKER,
1 1m 125 Montgomery street, near Sacramento.

TIME.

PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
1 City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4 t

QUARTZ SPECIMENS POLISHED.
Seals, Rings, Cane Heads, Snuff Box Covers,
CUT AND SET BY
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
MONTGOMERY STREET, ONE DOOR FROM COMMERCIAL.
The only Lapidary Machinery in California, and the best workmen on the Pacific coast, are now employed in our establishment. 1 4t

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street, Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Hops, Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water, Shaker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Seidlitz Powders, Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts, Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds), Osgood's Cholagogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Janes' Expectorant, Alterative Pills, Moffat's Bitters and Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Halloway's Ointment and Pills, Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,
Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.
Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,
CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.
☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 1-1m

10,000 FRUIT TREES,
Grape Vines, Fig Trees, Raspberry and Current.

WE invite all who intend planting Trees and Vines to call on us before they make their purchases, as we can offer them many advantages that cannot be found elsewhere. Our collections, we know, are the most extensive, and the quality the best that can be had. We therefore invite all to call on us: we can show them, in our Exhibition Rooms, the samples of the actual fruit they produce.
WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen,
Musical Hall Buildings, San Francisco,
and 15 J street, Sacramento.

New Drug Establishment.

A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States
Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.
Country orders promptly attended to.
A. T. McCLURE,
1 6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place.

NOT THE ONLY ONE!
ANOTHER MAN IS IN THE FIELD
Prepared to cut Quartz Rock into any form desired.

I will say to my friends and the public generally that I am prepared to work into any form they may desire, Quartz Rock, WITH A POLISH EQUAL TO THAT OF A MIRROR.
N. B.—Quartz Rock purchased at the highest prices.
J. W. TUCKER,
125 Montgomery street.

There are Three Things I Do Not Do!

1st. I do not get a gentleman to leave his Watch, and when he calls for it, charge him TWENTY-NINE DOLLARS for cleaning it, and have it stop two hours after.
2d. I do not ask FIFTY DOLLARS for a chain, and sell it for THIRTY SIX DOLLARS, and warrant it Fine Gold, when it is filled with brass solder, and have to take it back and pay FIFTY DOLLARS in money, and give another chain.
3. I do not tell a Captain he can have a Chronometer gratis, and when he calls for it at the end of eight months, refuse to deliver it up unless he pays me SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS, and TEN DOLLARS more for taking it.
There are many other things I do not do which I may name at some other time. 1 4t J. W. TUCKER.

AT TUCKER'S!
SILVER! SILVER! SILVER!
100 Dozen Table Spoons,
95 Dozen Table Forks,
135 Dozen Teaspoons!
SILVER TEA SETS with or without Gold Lining.
SILVER PITCHERS AND CUPS.
100 PAIRS OF FANS, worth $2 to $5 each.
70 OPERA GLASSES, worth $5 to $40 each.
A few of the finest JEWEL CASKETS ever seen, manufactured from Tortoise Shell, Ivory and Pearl.
Gold Chains and Jewelry from cost at
125 *Montgomery street near Sacramento.*
J. W. TUCKER.
N. B.—WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW, BUT NOT SACRIFICED. 1 4t

A CARD.
Prize Medals Awarded at the Agricultural Fair.

BY the steamers a little while since we received the Medals awarded to our engravers at the Fair. Many of these are already engraved and in use, some on engraving—these are and will be engraved at short notice. Names as the large Prizes and Cups are engraved, Due bills will be given for Cups not engraved, and the engraving will be done as soon as the Cups are received.
WARREN & SON,
2 Musical Hall Buildings.

SPECIMENS OF AGRICULTURE.

WE [illegible] of GRAIN, [illegible] and [illegible] ESTABLE—
They [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1 A [illegible]

PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE.

WOODWORTH & CO., importers of Piano Fortes, Clay street, are now receiving a further supply of Pianos, from the celebrated "Steinway" manufactory, for hire. Also, now landing from the clipper ship [illegible] a large assortment of instruments suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, consisting of 6, 6½ and 7 octaves, plain and carved, with pearl and ivory keys, likewise
Prince's Melodeons, 4 to 5 octaves;
India Rubber Piano Covers;
French Piano Covers;
Rosewood Music Stools, &c., &c. 1 1

WANTED—At the general Agency and Intelligence Office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, [illegible] stairs.
Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.
Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.
Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.
Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.
T. H. PERKINS.
P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
2 4t 87 Long wharf.

PRIZE ONIONS—ONION SETTS, &c.

WE have just received a superior lot of Onion Seed, of very extra quality, to which we call the particular attention of cultivators. Also, 500 lbs Onion Setts, in fine order. 200 lbs French Sugar Beet, for stock.
WARREN & SON'S
Seed Warehouse,
Musical Hall, San Francisco,
2 4t And J street, Sacramento.

GRASS SEED.

10,000 LBS. NEW GRASS SEEDS—Timothy or Herds' Grass, Red Clover, White Clover, Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass.
Persons wanting the very best seed are requested to give attention to the above. WARREN & SON'S
Seed Warehouse,
Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.
And J street, Sacramento.

Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

GEORGE F. WALTER, No. 113 Mongomery street, opposite Barry & Patten's, has on hand and is constantly receiving a splendid assortment of goods for Gentlemen's wear, comprising, in part, fancy Cassimeres, Vestings and French Cloths, of various colors and finest texture. He is constantly receiving by the steamers, direct from his Agents in New York—Messrs. Crawly & Lent, 737 Broadway—invoices of Paris PANTS, Benjeau's make, of Cassimere, velvet face, the best ever imported. A discriminating public is invited to call and examine this stock.
MILITARY CLOTHING.
G. F. W. gives this department his especial attention. All styles of military suits made to order, from the best material, and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.
Gentlemen's Fashionable Clothing cut and made equal to any house in the Atlantic States—the workmanship by the best Tailors. The principle laid down is that no garment is delivered which is not a perfect fit; as every article is fitted on before being finished, thereby avoiding the unpleasant necessity of altering after leaving the store. Any garment that is made and does not fit perfectly, is not expected to be taken, as he is desirous of establishing a business that will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
N. B.—I still continue to take measures to be made up in New York by Messrs. Crouey & Leni. All orders sent will be received by return steamer.
GEORGE F. WALTER, 112 Montgomery street,
1 1m Opposite Barry & Patten.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,
[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his tools and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits a public patronage.
Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,
and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.
STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdin, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.
BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and rivetting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges, Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.
2 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,
No. 99 Battery Street.

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.
Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Scotch Nursery Mantels.
All kinds of lettering done to order.
Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of marbled and statuary Italian Red and Free Stone.
We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Marble and Granite, together with building materials, &c., by shipments from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Jobs with [illegible] on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive [illegible] in sizes and superior styles, [illegible] which we offer [illegible] trade. We are determined to [illegible]
COIT & BELLS,
2 1m Sign of Marble Orb,
99 Battery street, corner of Clay.

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY

Woman's Rights
VINDICATED AND MAINTAINED

WHEREAS, [illegible]
Woman's Rights and Privileges
[illegible]
L. WINN.

Winn's Fountain Head and Branch
HEAD [illegible]

BRANCH,
[illegible]
An Overcoat of Leather [illegible]

And Refreshment Establishments [illegible]

"GO FORTH INTO THE COUNTRY."

BY MRS. JAMES GRAY.

Go forth into the country,
From a world of care and guile.
Go forth to the untainted air,
And the sunshine's open smile,
It shall clear thy clouded brow—
It shall loose the worldly coil
That binds thy heart too closely up,
Thou man of care and toil!

Go forth into the country,
Where gladsome sights and sounds
Make the heart's pulses thrill and leap
With fresher, quicker bounds.
They shall wake fresh life within
The mind's enchanted bower;
Go, student of the midnight lamp,
And try their magic power.

Go forth into the country,
With its songs of happy birds,
Its fertile vales, its grassy hills,
Alive with flocks and herds.
Against the power of sadness
Is its magic all arrayed—
Go forth and dream no idle dreams,
Oh, visionary maid!

Go forth into the country,
Where the nut's rich clusters grow;
Where the strawberry nestles 'mid the furze
And the holly-berries glow.
Each season hath its treasures,
Like thee all free and wild—
Who would keep thee from the country,
Thou happy, artless child?

Go forth into the country,
It hath many a solemn grove,
And many an altar on its hills,
Sacred to peace and love.
And whilst with grateful fervor
Thine eyes its glories scan,
Worship God who made it all,
Oh! holy Christian man.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT.

FROM THE GERMAN OF MUCHLER.

By yon brook an softly streaming,
Springs a flow'ret, friendly, fair;
Gentle as the moonlight's beaming,
Pure it not unheeded there.

Bright as heaven's unclouded azure,
Symbol flower of mem'ry's truth,
To the pensive heart a treasure,
Whispering words that cheer and soothe.

Mild as starry hours, whose splendor
Tells of faith that knows no spot;
From afar, its warning tender,
Doth it speak, "forget me not!"

When thy farewell tears are flowing,
When to part must be thy lot,
By thy path its blossom blowing,
Meekly pleads "forget me not!"

Dear one! to this flow'ret listen!
Words of love each leaf have got!
See! its tears are dews that glisten,
And it sighs, "forget-me-not!"

SEVENTEEN.

Just seventeen! the sweetest age
That's entered on false beauty's page;
Lips like the rose-bud cleft in twain,
Eyes like twin stars beneath some cloud,
That comes their sparkling light to shroud;
Rich tresses of the Auburn glow,
Free waving o'er a brow of snow;
And the bosom heaving, swelling,
Where trickling Cupid holds his dwelling:
Of woman's life, no year, I ween,
Like soft, sweet, pouting seventeen.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF HONESTY.—An old trader among the Northern Indians, who had some years ago established himself on the Wisseva, tells a good story, with a moral worth recollecting, about his first trials of trading with his red customers. The Indians, who evidently wanted goods, but for some time bought nothing. Finally, their chief, with a large body of his followers, visited him, and accosting him, "How do, Thomas, show me goods; I take four yard of calico, three coon-skins for yard, pay you by'm-by—to-morrow;" received his goods, and left. Next day, he returned with his whole band, his blankets stuffed with coon-skins. "American man, I pay now," with this, he began counting out the skins, until he had handed him over twelve. Then after a moment's pause, he handed the trader one more, remarking "that's it." I handed it back, said the trader, telling him he owed me but twelve, and I would not cheat him. We continued to pass it back and forth, each one asserting that it belonged to the other. At last he appeared to be satisfied, gave me a scrutinizing look, placed the skin in the folds of his blanket, stepped to the door and gave a yell, and cried in a loud voice, "Come, come, and trade with the pale face, he no cheat Indian; his heart big." He then turned to me, and said: "You take that skin. I tell Indian no trade with you—drive you off like a dog—but now you Indian's friend, and we yours." Before sundown, I was waist deep in furs, and loaded down with cash. So I lost nothing by my honesty.

ARTILLERY.—Archidames, king of Sparta, and son of Agesilaus, when he saw a machine invented for the casting of stones and darts, exclaimed that it was the "grave of valor." The same lament was made, according to Froissart, by some knights, on the first application of gunpowder to warlike purposes.

THERE are certain epoques when, in art, simplicity is an audacious originality.—*Pourcelet.*

WHEN the "Siamese Twins" were on view at Barnum's Museum, we saw a lank, cadaverous-looking clergyman, with a white cravat adjusted to his neck at the precise point of strangulation, go up to them and say in very measured and sepulchral tones:

"Young men, may I ask how long you have been in this condition?"

They both replied, at the same time, and in the same words:

"Twenty-one years, the fifteenth day of last September."

"Umph!" resumed their inquisitor, "that is a long time—quite a long time; you must be very much *attached* to each other!"

A fact so incontrovertible amused us a good deal at the time we remember; and we have been newly reminded of it by the following dialogue, which took place between Chang and Eng on their recent visit to the East, and an inquisitive Yankee of "that ilk."

After "dickering" some time with the door-keeper, he disbursed "the swindle," as he called it—a quarter of a dollar—and entered to see the "cur'osity." He surveyed the unique pair for the space of five minutes without saying a word At length he broke out:

"How long you fellers been in this kind of a hitch?"

"Forty-two years," replied Eng.

"Do tell! Gettin' kind o' used to it, then, I 'xpect."

"We ought to be, by this time," said the twins both together.

"Yes—'zactly; should say so, tew, myself. B'long to the same church, shouldn't wonder?"

"Yes," said Chang, "we do."

"Want to know!" continued the Yankee.—"Well," he added, examining the ligature, "ef one of you dies, t'other 'll be in a bad fix, won't he?"

"It would be bad," said Eng, with something of sadness in his face at the thought.

"Don't drink nothin,' 'xpect?" pursued their interrogator. "Ever go in to swim?"

"Sometimes," they answered.

After gazing at and scrutinizing them for a few moments longer, the indefatigable questioner again burst out with:

"Look o' here! s'posin' one o' yeou fellers gets into a scrape, and was about to be put into jail. How do you calc'late you'd get along?"

"Oh!" said Eng, laughing at the idea, "I'd go Chang's bail!"

"Sartain—ye-e-s; you *could* do that—couldn't ye?"

And here closed the instructive colloquy, and the inquisitor, whistling Yankee Doodle, retired and gave room for a fresh lot of examiners.

COULDN'T BUT LAUGH.—We were something amused yesterday, (says the Cincinnatti Daily Columbian) on the shore, observing some newly arrived Germans, who, in their rural, Dutchest kind of clothes, caps and pipes, were looking around them to see how things were working. One of the young Duichmen was really the most perfect carricature upon a live white man, we have met for a long time. He was a Peter Spyke in tone and fiuish, that would have convulsed any theater audience. His breeches ran up to his very armpits; immense pockets, in which he stowed wardrobe or edibles, until the pockets bulged out like plethoric saddle-bags. His vest was about six inches long, with bright metal buttons big as half dollars, plentifully scattered up in front. His coat was of the square-toed humpbacked order, and worth a heap of money to any comedian in the country. Peter had a cap, and such a cap! His head was of the Westerian size, and yet he endeavored to cover it with a geranium pot cap, of the most grotesque style, and scarcely big enough for a baby. Armed with a furious, double barrelled *merschaum*. Peter was smoking away at his leisure, and looking about as docile as a pet lamb in a clover patch. In the simplicity of his rural innocence, a young Hoosier comes up to Peter, and says:—

"Look a here, where's Columby street, mister?"

Peter looked at his interrogator with a blank stare, and giviug his pipe a fresh draught, he replied—"Wa's?"

"Where is Columby street?"

"Ein der brecht takel's, condeitch spraken."

"Look a here," says the Hoosier, breaking into Peter's speech, "what kind of stuff's that; I ax you where's Columby street, and you rip out with a blasted Choctaw sputter, the —— could'nt get the hang of; now, I ask you again where's Columby street?"

"Yaw," says Peter.

"You be ——," says the Hoosier, leaving.

"Yaw," says Peter, straight along.

A DELICIOUS DOMESTIC STORY.—Inquiring Young Lady.—"O, dear, do tell how Charles declared his love."

Expectant Wife.—"Well, Lucy, we were in the parlor, you know, and all at once he turned up his eyes so, I thought he was ill. Then he turned them down, and squeezed my wrist, and asked me if I'd have him—and—and"——

Inquiring Young Lady.—"Well, dear, what did he do next?"

Expectant Wife.—"Nothing, dear; but I said "Yes," and gracious! how he kissed me! Then, dear, I laid my head on his shoulder, and then we talked, dear. O, how I trembled. I thought I never could go through it"!

A YOUNG lady in Clinton, Mass., who married a rich man under pretence of being beautiful, is discovered to have painted, wore bustles and otherwise disguised her natural imperfections. Her husband sues her for obtaining money under false pretence.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workmanlike manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
1 Near the Oriental.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-3t

PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.

THE FORMER CELEBRITY OF THE PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS, and the unequalled success of their introduction in this State, would seem to preclude the necessity of any further effort on our part to draw attention thereto: but in view of the transitory nature of business in general in California, and the probability that some may have looked upon our establishment of an extensive and permanent manufacture of **Plows** here, in the face of such enormous importations and extravagant prices of material, as an impossibility—we believe it expedient to adopt this method of bringing it within the special notice of all concerned, that we are now manufacturing, and will have ready for this season's demand, three thousand of the most superior Plows ever made or used within this State.

We feel warranted in making this assertion, from the fact that all who used our Plows last season testify that they were superior: and we have studied so closely the immediate wants of our patrons from every section of the State, that we can now furnish Plows suitable to any particular kind of soil known in the State.

Our material has all been selected in the East by one of our firm, and imported by us directly from the manufacturers, which places it in our power to say confidently that nothing is lacking in quality, while we are enabled to make the plows at a cost greatly below that of last season, and are determined to sell at prices within the reach of every farmer who may wish to use the Peoria Premium Steel Plow.

It should be remembered that these plows will do double the work with half the team required in using the ordinary cast Plow; and that the work, when done, will be well done.

For particulars of prices, and descriptions of plows, we refer you to the subjoined card. The prices therein detailed are those established at our factory, and the only alterations from them that we authorize our agents to make, is the addition of the cost of transportation to their places of business—thus placing the plows at every accessible point of the State for the exact price charged at the Factory, with the necessary expenses only added.

Farmers ordering our plows through mercantile houses here, would do well to write to us at the same time, if they would make sure of getting the right plow, for some are interested in representing that we are not making plows at all, while others will not sell our plows when they can get off a cast plow. We therefore recommend that orders should be sent to us directly, accompanied by an order upon your merchant for the amount, which you can always know by a reference to the card accompanying this circular.

On the 24th of June the interest of T. ADAMS in our business ceased, by the sale of his entire interest therein to L. E. MORGAN. Aside from this, there has not, nor will there be, any alteration, as we have the same efficient and thoroughly practised hands in every department of our business.

E. L. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
T. ADAMS & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Battery streets.

☞ The following are the established prices for the **Peoria Premium Steel Plows**, at our Factory, and the only addition our Agents are authorised to make thereto, is the cost of transportation to their points of business:

SIZE.	DESCRIPTION.	FURROW.	PRICE.
No. 5	plain	10 in	$ 30
5½	"	12 in	$ 35
6	"	14 in	$ 40
7	"	16 in	$ 50
6	clipper or prairie	14 in	$ 60
16	" "	16 in	$ 70
18	" "	18 in	$ 85
20	" "	20 in	$100
22	" "	22 in	$110
24	" "	24 in	$125
26	" "	26 in	$150
30	" "	30 in	$175
40	" "	40 in	$225
Subsoil Plows			$40
Cultivators			$25

[For the addition of wheel and axle to any of the above clipper Plows, an additional charge of $30.]

L. E. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
1 T. ADAMS & CO.

PREMIUM PLOUGHS.

WE invite the attention of farmers to the assortment of "Premium Steel Ploughs," now at our store at Exhibition Hall. These are the celebrated "Morgan & Co.'s Peoria Ploughs," pronounced by the committee the very best Plough in the United States.

WARREN & SON'S
1 Agricultural Store.

WARREN & SON'S HORTICULTURAL MUSEUM AND HALL OF SCIENCE.

THE subscribers take pleasure in announcing to their friends and patrons that they open their Hall as a Museum of Horticulture and Natural Sciences. Having now completed our arrangements in Europe and in this country, we are enabled to offer to the patrons of this establishment (the first of the kind in California) everything desirable connected with the science of **Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.**

Connected with this establishment will be Nurseries, Gardens, Fruit Orchards, Graperies, and Greenhouses of the proprietors; and therefore the patrons can be assured that it is much better for them to send their orders to first hands than to those who collect here and there, at auction and elsewhere, where there can be no certainty of the genuineness of what they buy.

The Nurseries will be extensive, containing several hundred thousand trees grown under the eye of the proprietors. The Fruit Garden will contain the choicest Fruits known in Europe and America.

The Museum will contain specimens of Fruit in Wax, rare and curious specimens of everything else in nature, both in wax and in a dried state; Oil Paintings, Drawings and Paintings of Fruits, Flowers, &c., together with specimens in Natural History, Books on Agriculture, Horticulture and Botany; Garden implements of all descriptions and of the most approved patterns.

SEEDS.—A large and superior assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, comprising all the new and rare varieties. Field and Grass Seeds of warranted quality, wholesale and retail. The Seeds sold at this establishment will be warranted pure and genuine, true to their name and preserved in a proper manner. Dealers will receive a liberal discount.

Boxes of Seeds for exportation at $5 and upwards, so packed that they may be safely transported to any part of the world.

Packages of Flower Seeds, containing twenty varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, neatly packed in boxes, from $3 to $20.

☞ Separate Catalogues of Fruit and Forest Trees; Vines, Shrubs, Evergreens, Dahlias, Roses and Greenhouse Plants; Garden and Agricultural Seeds, may be had on application.

WARREN & SON,
NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS,
1-tf Musical Hall Building, Bush st, San Francisco.

SELIM & EDWARD FRANKLIN,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

Office and Salesroom, 102 Merchant st., between Montgomery street and the Plaza.

Real estate of all descriptions sold at public and private sale. Particular attention given to sales for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Monies invested and rents collected for parties at a distance. Loans effected on Bonds and Mortgages. Titles examined and surveys made by competent parties in the office, and the Notarial business executed by WILLIAM A. CORNWELL, Notary Public.

A register open to public inspection of property for sale.

The Spanish and French languages spoken.

Improved and unimproved Ranches and lands for sale in various parts of the State—Spanish titles. 1 4t

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Messrs. SELOVER & SINTON respectfully inform the public that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting the REAL ESTATE Business in all its branches for the prosecution of which they deem themselves particularly well qualified, having been intimate with the business in this city since July, 1849.

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Great care will be taken in complying with the law, in sales of Assignees, Administrators, and other legal sales.

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TERMS OF SALE.—Titles satisfactory, or no sale. Acts of sale at purchaser's expense. Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required at time of sale from all parties not known to the Auctioneers.

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JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT. ALBERT G. RANDALL
JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT, Auctioneer.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

Office and Salesroom, 100 Merchant Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

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They will give especial attention to making public sales of all kinds of property for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Particular attention paid to preparing "Rancho" property for sale, and every facility will be afforded to the holders of such property for the transaction of their business. Mr. Randall being conversant with the Spanish language (having resided several years in South America,) will give his personal attention to the translation of title papers, when required.

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OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

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FAMILY FLOUR.

HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR.

UNION CITY MILLS.

WE INVITE the particular attention of Families and the Trade, to the quality of the Flour manufactured by us.

Our great aim has been, in the establishment of our Mills to procure the most perfect machinery, to employ the ablest millers, and to select the purest and finest wheat in the country.

That we have been able to accomplish all this, the Product of our Mills now before the community is the best evidence.

The FLOUR we manufacture has been submitted to the ablest judges of our State, and after the most rigid and thorough test, they have awarded to us the "PREMIUM PRIZE," and we shall have offer the same as "Horner's Premium Flour;" it shall be our constant effort to maintain for it the reputation of being the

The Best Flour in the Land.

Orders left with HORNER & CO. at our Storeship, Broadway wharf, will receive prompt attention.

1 4t HORNER.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.

THE largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of B. P. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will admit of. Having on hand the most splendid and substantial assortment of all kinds of Furniture ever offered in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices to suit, that none can go away empty that may favor us with a call.

Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secreturies, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Setts—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.

Also, Mattrasses, of Curled Hair, Patent Felt, Moss, Wool, Straw, and Straw with Cotton Tops. Also, Feather Pillows and Feathers for Beds, with a large stock of Quilts, Comforts, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of Chairs, Wood, and Cane Seats of all descriptions: also, of Hair, Cloth, Spring, Plush, Velvet and Carpet Bottoms, with Rockers of all kinds; all of which he sold at reduced rates.

1 4t Also at 130 Jackson street, San Francisco.

A CARD.

FREE EXHIBITION HALL.—We desire to announce, and we do so most respectfully, that hereafter, during our Exhibition, our Hall, containing all the magnificent specimens of the Agricultural Exhibition, together with the choice Paintings and Embroideries, and many rare and beautiful specimens and curiosities from the "Islands of the Sea," will be open to the visits of all who wish to examine them, FREE OF CHARGE.

We would also announce to Artists that our Hall is offered to them FREE, to exhibit their work for exhibition or sale, and we further announce to all persons who have Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Curiosities, or extra specimens of anything of domestic manufacture, that here is a place the most appropriate for its exhibition or sale, and where the most extended notice can be given to it. All who have works of art, or any of the curiosities of the country, or wonderful specimen of the Agriculture of California or the Pacific coast, will find this Hall the most appropriate place for the exhibition of the same.

We desire also to state that all the Agricultural papers and periodicals of the United States and the principal publications of Europe upon the subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture and other scientific subjects, and to our patronage and to the cause of Science, they are ever open, and we trust our best aid to developing to the utmost of our power the good resulting from them.

WARREN & SON

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

The Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1854. NO.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
IS ISSUED AT THE OFFICE, ON BUSH STREET,
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Eight Dollars Per Annum, in Advance,
BY JAMES K. PHILLIPS & CO., Publishers.

JOHN F. MORSE, Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less, per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

A Deer-Hunt in a "Dug-Out."

Some years ago I was on my way across the Rocky Mountains to Fort Vancouver, when circumstances rendered it necessary that I should stop some days at a small trading post on one of the branches of the Columbia River. I was in fact detained waiting for a party of fur traders with whom I was to travel; and as the post was a small one, with miserable accommodations, and scarcely room enough in its two or three wretched log-cabins to lodge half the company that happened at the time to claim its hospitality, I was of course *ennuyee* almost to death. The surrounding country, however, was beautiful, and the favorite haunt of the fallow deer, and its near congener, the long-tail. It was not long, therefore, after my arrival, before I put myself in train for a hunt.

After talking the matter over with my servant Dick, a half-breed, who happened to be a good guide and a first-rate hunter, we at length decided to commence sport with a fire-hunt—not, however as is usually practised among backwoodsmen, by carrying a torch through the woods, but by carrying our torch in a canoe, and, floating down the stream, shooting the deer that happened to be upon the banks drinking or cooling their hoofs in the water.

The next day, Dick and I proceeded in our preparations. In the first place, for the consideration of a few charges of powder, we borrowed an old canoe that belonged to one of the Flathead Indians—a sort of hanger-on at the post. This craft was simply a log of cotton-wood, rudely hollowed out by means of an axe, and slightly rounded at the ends to produce the canoe-shape. It was that species of water-craft popularly known throughout the west as a "dug-out," a phrase which explains itself. It was both old and rickety, but after a short inspection, Blue Dick declared it would be "first-rate."

Our next move was to prepare our torch. For this we had to make an excursion to the neighboring hills, where we found the very material we wanted—the dry knots of the pitch-pine tree. A large segment of birch bark was then sought for and obtained, and our implements were complete. At twilight all was ready, and stepping into our dug-out, we paddled silently down stream. As soon as we had got out of the neighborhood of the post we lighted our torch. This was placed in a large frying pan, out upon the bow. It blazed up brightly, throwing a glare over the surface of the stream, and reflecting in red light every object upon both banks. We, on the other hand, were completely hidden from view by means of the birch-bark screen, which stood up between us and the torch.

As soon as we were fairly under way, I yielded up the paddle to Dick, who now assigned to himself the double office of guiding the dug-out and keeping the torch trimmed. I was to look to the shooting; so, placing my trusty rifle across my thighs I sat alternately scanning both banks as we glided along. I shall never forget the romantic effect which was produced upon my mind during that wild excursion. The scenery of the river upon which we had launched our craft was at all times of a picturesque character. Under the blaze of the pine-wood—its trees and rocks tinged with a vermilion hue, while the rippling flow of the water ran like molten gold—the effect heightened to a degree of sublimity which could not have failed to impress the dullest imagination. It was the autumn season, too, and the foliage, which had not yet commenced falling had assumed those rich varied tints so characteristic of the American sylva. Various hues of green and golden, and yellow and deep red were exhibited upon the luxuriant frondage that lined the banks of the stream; here and there drooped like emerald-colored curtains down to the waters' edge. It was a scene of that wild beauty, that picturesque sublimity which carries one to the contemplation of his Creator.

"Voule!" muttered a voice that roused me from my reverie. It was Dick who spoke in the half-whisper of the hunter's-hand. I looked up from my musing, and perceived to the right bank. Means favored the direction indicated, and upon two green eyes—from the darker background of the foliage appeared bright and luminous. These objects were round, and close to each other; and at a glance I knew them to be the eyes of some animal, reflecting the light of our torch. My companion whispered me that they were the eyes of a deer. I took sight with my rifle, aiming as nearly as possible midway between the luminous spots. I pulled trigger, and my true piece cracked like a whip. The report was not loud enough to drown the noises that came back from the shore. There was a rustling of leaves, followed by a plunge, as of some body falling into the water. Dick turned the head of the dug-out, and paddled her up to the bank. The torch, blazing brightly, lit up the scene ahead of us, and our eyes were gratified by the sight of a fine buck, that had fallen dead into the river. He was about being drawn into the eddy of the current, but Dick prevented his, and, seizing him by the antlers, soon deposited him safely in the bottom of the boat.

Our craft was once more headed down stream, and we scrutinized every winding of the bank in search of another pair of gleaming eyes. In less than half an hour these appeared, and we succeeded in killing a second long-tail—a doe—and dragged her also into the boat. Shortly after, a third was knocked over, which we found standing out in the river, on a small point of sand. This proved to be a young spike-buck, his horns not having as yet branched off into antlers. About a quarter of a mile further down, a fourth deer was shot at, and missed, the dug-out having grazed suddenly against a rock just as I was pulling trigger, thus rendering my aim unsteady.

I need hardly say that this sport was extremely exciting; and we had got many miles from the post, without thinking either of the distance or of the fact that we should be under the disagreeable necessity of paddling the old Flathead's dug-out every inch of the way back again. Down stream it was plain sailing; and Dick's duty was light enough, as it consisted merely in keeping the canoe head-foremost in the middle of the stream. The current ran at the rate of three miles an hour, and therefore drifted us along with sufficient rapidity.

The first thing that suggested a return to either of us, was the fact that our pine knots had run out; Dick had just piled the last of them in the frying-pan. At this moment a noise sounded in our ears that caused us some feeling of alarm; it was the noise of falling water. It was not new to us, for, since leaving the post, we had passed the mouths of several small streams, that debouched into the one upon which we were in most cases over a jumble of rocks, thus forming a series of noisy rapids. But that which we now heard was directly ahead of us, and must, we thought be a rapid or fall of the stream itself: moreover, it appeared louder than any we had hitherto passed.

We lost but little time in conjecture. The first impulse of my companion, upon catching the sound, was to stop the progress of the dug-out which in a few seconds he succeeded in doing; but by this time our torch had shown us that there was a sharp turning in the river with a long reach of smooth water below. The cascade therefore could not be in our stream, but in some tributary that fell into it near the head. On seeing this, Dick turned his paddle, and permitted the dug-out once more to float with the current. The next moment we passed the mouth of a good-sized creek, whose waters, having just leaped a fall of several feet, fell into the river, covered with white froth and bubbles. We could see the fall at a little distance, through the branches of the trees and as we swept onward, its foaming sheet reflected the light of our torch like shining metal.

We had scarcely passed this point when my attention was attracted by a pair of fiery orbs that glistened out of some low bushes upon the left bank of the river. I saw that they were the eyes of some animal but what kind of animal I could not guess. I knew they were not the eyes of a deer. Their position, their relation their lesser size the wide space between them—all convinced me they were not a deer's eyes. Moreover they moved at times as if the head of the animal was carried about in irregular circles. This is never the case with the eyes of the deer, which either pass horribly from point to point or remain with a fixed and steady gaze. I knew therefore that it was no deer; but no matter what—it was some wild creature and I determined to [illegible] of the prize-hunter. I took aim and pulled trigger. [illegible] I heard the voice of my companion warning me as I thought not to shoot. I wondered at his [illegible] but it was then too late to heed [illegible] shot.

I first heard at the [illegible] of my shot. To my great surprise the eyes were still there, apparently as bright as ever! How I account for this I will [illegible] me; but I still believed that my bullet must have sped truly, as it had been delivered with a certain aim. As I turned to Dick for an explanation, a new sound not unlike that sometimes uttered by terrified swine, but still louder and more threatening, met my ear. I knew it well—I knew it was the snort of the grizzly bear.

Of all American animals, the grizzly bear is the most to be dreaded. Armed or unarmed, man is no match for him, and even the courageous hunter of these parts shuns the encounter. This was why my companion had admonished me not to fire. I thought I had missed; it was not so. My bullet had hit and stung the fierce brute to madness; and a quick cracking among the bushes was immediately followed by a heavy plunge; the bear was in the water.

"Good heavens, he's after us!" cried Dick, in accents of alarm, at the same time propelling the the dug-out with all his might. It proved true enough that the bear was after us, and the very first plunge had brought his nose up to the side of the canoe. However, a few well-directed strokes of the paddle set us in quick motion, and we were soon gliding rapidly down stream, followed by the enraged animal, that every now and then uttered one of his fierce snorts.

What rendered our situation a terrible one was, that we could not now see the bear, nor tell how far he might be from us. All to the rear of the canoe was a pitchy darkness, in consequence of the screen of birch bark. No object could be distinguished in that direction, and it was only by hearing him that we could tell he was still some yards off. The snorts, however, were more or less distinct, as heard amid the varying roar of the waterfall; and sometimes they seemed as if the snout from which they proceeded was close up to our stern. We knew that if he once laid his paw upon the canoe, we should either be sunk or compelled to leap out and swim for it. We knew, moreover, that such an event would be certain death to one of us, at least. I need hardly affirm that my companion used his paddle with all the energy of despair. I assisted him as was in my power with the butt-end of my gun, which was empty; on account of the hurry and darkness, I had not attempted to reload it.

We had shot down stream for a hundred yards or so, and were about congratulating ourselves on the prospect of an escape from the bear, when a new object of dread presented itself to our terrified imaginations. This object was the sound of falling water; but not as before, coming from tributary streams. No. It was a fall of the river upon which we were floating, and evidently only a very short distance below us! We were, in fact, within less than 100 yards of it. Our excitement in consequence of being pursued by the bear, as well as the fact that sounds of the cascade above still filled our ears, had prevented us from perceiving this new danger until we had approached it.

A shout of terror and warning from my companion seemed the echo of one I had myself uttered. Both of us understood the peril of our situation, and both, without speaking another word, set about attempting to stop the boat. We paddled with all our strength—he with the oar while I used the butt-end of my rifle. We had succeeded in bringing her to a sort of equilibrium, and were in hopes of being able to force her towards the bank, when all at once we heard a heavy object strike against the stern. At the same moment, the bow rose up into the air, and a number of the burning pine-knots fell back into the bottom of the canoe. They still continued to blaze; and their light now falling towards the stern showed us a fearful object. The bear had seized hold of the dug-out, and his fierce head and long curling claws were visible over the edge. Although the little craft danced about upon the water, and was likely to be turned keel upwards the animal showed no intention of relaxing its hold; but, on the contrary, seemed every moment mounting higher into the canoe.

Our peril was now extreme. We knew it, and the knowledge half paralyzed us. Both of us had started up, and for a few moments half-sat, half-crouched uncertain how to act. Should we use the paddles and get the canoe ashore, it would be only to throw ourselves into the jaws of the bear. On the other hand we could not [illegible] as was for in a few seconds we should be drifted over the falls, and how high those waters are, [illegible] We had never heard them, they might be [illegible] — [illegible] a hundred. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

J. L. L F. WARREN, Assistant Editor.

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Messrs Adams & Co., at all their offices throughout the United States or Europe.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.

San Francisco—Messrs. Murray & Co., booksellers, Montgomery street; Sullivan's newspaper stand, near the Post Office; Kimball's, Noisy Carriers Hall, Long wharf.

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San Luis Obispo—Dr. Thomas L. Harvey, P. M.

Sacramento—Mr. Oscar D. Avaline; Messrs. Currie Brothers.

Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.

N. B.—We want Agents in all the principal localities, and persons disposed to act can have the opportunity, if satisfactory to all parties.

To the Friends of Agriculture.

We ask of all to whom we send this number, who are not already subscribers, to examine the Farmer, and to give it their influence. We trust to hear from them and to know that they will not only become subscribers to our Journal, but favor us with their communications. We desire to call their attention to our terms of subscription for clubs.

Special Premiums for Subscriptions.

In addition to the standing inducement for the getting of subscribers for the "Farmer," we will make a present of HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE to the person who procures the most Subscribers in the first six months of our publication. This we regard as one of the most beautiful books ever issued. Who will have the prize?

A Premium---Farmers' Clubs.

With the hope of inducing such of our friends, and those who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and introduce an Agricultural Paper, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us five subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you six papers, or for ten subscribers, twelve papers. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the Farmer, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

Subscribers will please be particular to name the Post Office to which papers are to be sent; or, if forwarded by express, which line they prefer.

To Our Patrons.

To Advertisers.—We would call the attention of those who desire to have their advertisements produce quick returns, to the pages of the California Farmer.

The Farmer will reach sources of trade entirely new and unattainable by any other means, and thus secure a large and immediate profit to those who desire to make known their business. By a glance at our advertising columns, it will be perceived that we present the best known and most extensive houses, and as we have space for but one or two of each branch, these will be the most prominent houses, and thus give more influence to them.

To Agents.

☞ We desire Agents to report as early as possible, that we may be prepared in our issues for a sufficient number to supply the demand. Be sure and report promptly.

Large Farms.

In years gone by, when an Eastern man—a New England man—went West, he would, upon his return, tell of the immense fields of corn and grain which he had seen—sometimes one, two, or three hundred acres in one farm. This, East, was esteemed almost incredible. What would our friends say, could they take a ride, as we have done, from Union city to San Jose? Two proprietors there who are known now world-wide, Messrs. Horner and Beard, have in connection around their farms more than eighty miles of wire fence, and of the very best character;—some parts of this fence being extra, with iron posts, would make the value of fencing alone over one hundred thousand dollars. But the value is not in the fencing. Within these enclosures we find the following crops of the present year, as given to us by the proprietors themselves: Mr. Horner—Fifteen hundred acres of wheat, one hunderd and fifty acres oats, two hundred acres barley, six hundred acres Potatoes, besides acres upon acres of cabbage and other vegetable root crops for stock. Here we find about twenty-five hundred acres under cultivation. In addition to this, Mr. Horner will plant the present year two thousand five hundred Fruit Trees, and two thousand forest and ornamental trees.

Mr. Beard's plantations the present year will consist of eleven hundred acres of wheat, six hundred acres of oats, three hundred acres barley and six hundred acres potatoes, besides acres of cabbages, root crops for stock, &c. Mr. Beard will plant this season ten thousand Fruit Trees and many thousand Vines.

What glorious prospects ahead for this magnificent valley, and how nobly do the gentlemen expend their wealth, giving employment to the hundreds of laborers, increasing the luxuries of earth, and adding to its beauties.

It would be interesting for our friends in the Eastern States to make estimates of the value of the crops of such farmers as we have named; it would give them a better idea of California than they have yet received.

We have filed for insertion in our next number the Reports of two of the Committees who made awards at the Horticultural Fair, as also the able Lecture of Dr. H. M. Gray.

Railroad to the Grave.

How fearful the thought! We start at the remembrance of the many speedy messengers that this fell destroyer has sent upon earth, sundering the dearest ties of kindred and friendship; yet when the blow has fallen, and we stand beside the cold and lifeless clay, all thought of haste, of earthly excitement, of wealth, of fame, or of the many charms of ths outer world, are gone, yet our mind is with the quiet dead, and we would be alone.

Thus has it been. But the scene is changed. The age of improvement, of progress, gives a new type of humanity in all its phases. "Men make haste to be rich." Days are too short to accomplish all the desires of the human heart—to reach all the mind would grasp; walking is too slow; riding is not speed enough; the ears will not do for great exigencies, and the lightnings flash forth to convey plans, make contracts, and carry forward the designs of man: and in the midst of all this, Death lays his cold hand upon the projectors of these great enterprises, and the work ceases—not ceases all—the one mind may be silent—but the world around has caught the enthusiasm, and the Dead—the Dead—there must be no time lost now. The world's great maelstrom is moving on and time is precious, and where once the slow moving funereal train was in strict keeping with the scene and events around—now the age demands a speed corresponding to it.

That which induced these remarks, was the announcement in a late New York paper, that, so great was the number of burials at Greenwood Cemetery, that it would be found necessary to employ railroad cars for the purpose of the burial of the dead. No more comment is needed than the simple announcement of this startling fact. We are indeed a fast people—for we live and are buried with railroad speed.

Great Yield of Oats.

We give below the data of a great yield of oats in San Jose valley, as related to us from one of the firm of Hawley & Cornell, upon whose farm the product was harvested.

The crop was harvested from seven acres amounting to two hundred and thirty sacks—weighing twenty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty pounds. The oats were very heavy—unusually so—forty-seven lbs. per bushel—thus averaging seventy-four bushels per acre of this extraordinary heavy grain.

The usual weight of oats in the Eastern States is thirty-six pounds, and this crop would be in weight equal to ninety-five bushels per acre! What will our Eastern friends say to this?

The Pioneer.

We received a copy of the "California Pioneer," with the compliments of the publishers. We note its appearance with much pleasure. Give us books—give us food for the mind. California is prolific in everything—newspapers, books, periodicals, and well is it that the Press is so well represented. The citizens had better spend their money for such things than for that which might do harm. If people do not read, they will rove away—perchance do something that will not produce such satisfactory results as the reading a good paper or magazine.

The California Pioneer is very creditable indeed, although the publishers promise great improvement in future numbers.

The principal articles in No. I are—The Limantour Claim—Reminiscences of San Francisco—Poetry of California, principally a very severe criticism upon Quillem, the author of recent poems—Filibusterism—Pearl Diving—California in 1851, &c., &c. We sincerely wish the projectors success in their undertaking—they deserve it.

A New Plant.

Some months since a notice appeared in a journal of Washington Territory, the Pioneer we think, of a new and interesting plant, just discovered by Gen. Brooks, of Columbia. The plant was described in such glowing terms, that we were induced to address a letter to the gentleman, making inquiries respecting it. We received in reply the following letter, together with a branch of the shrub and a parcel of the seed, and we take pleasure in gratefully acknowledging the same, and shall endeavor to rear from the seed thus sent, the plant, under our own eye, that we may be enabled to study its character and know its value. We have the branches at the Hall, and they are still fresh as when sent—the wood is of a fine lively brown tint, the leaves a rich glossy green, covered over with a gum of considerable substance.

The shrubs will prove a handsome evergreen, and very ornamental. The only drawback we fear from its introduction would be the coating of gum upon the leaves, which in our dusty latitude would soon collect the dust and sand upon it and thus rob the plant of one of its principal beauties—its evergreen appearance.

Olympia, Washington Territory, November 20, 1853.

Dear Sirs: Your letter of the 7th inst. is received, and I hasten to comply with your request. As the express from this point to the Columbia river is carried on horse-back, I shall be able to send you but a small specimen of the tree. I enclose you also a few of the seeds. I hope the specimen I send, though a mere twig, may be sufficient to enable you to form a correct idea of the tree. It may be considerably injured on the passage and lose much of its fragrance. In your examination, I desire you to take a leaf between your thumb and fore-finger, and rub pretty vigorously with the thumb on the upper side, and you will readily perceive the gum which coates the same. When the leaves have become dry, if they are placed on a hot stove, the gum will ooze out like grease.

Hoping that the specimen and seeds may reach you in safety, and that the tree may meet your expectations, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
Q. A. Brooks.

The Golden Gate.—Hark! hear the shouting! This noble steamer is safe! What a generous, joyous, and sincere huzzah rung out from the noble-hearted seamen and brave officers of this beautiful ocean palace as she left the sandy bed, and swayed again into her native element. It was a proud moment, that—and hundreds, thousands, who have walked her decks, will feel that to them it is like the restoration of a dearly loved friend, whom they believed lost forever. These joyous shouts—we hear them still; and, ere we go to press, we hope to hear the booming guns announce her safe entrance through her self-named portals into our harbor.

Favors Received.—We are under many obligations to Messrs. Adams & Co., for acts of kindness in the delivery of parcels, papers, letters, &c., for the Farmer. We are most grateful, and pray that they may be blessed in "basket and store."

To Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., we are under many and repeated obligations for similar favors. They are now indeed,—in their splendid new establishment,—one of the corner stones of the Express and Forwarding Business of Uncle Sam's dominions.

A Trip to Sunny Side.

THE OLIVE, VINE AND FIG.

Who would not be glad to find the "Sunny Side" such a winter as this. The very name infuses a pleasing glow upon the feelings, and we hope it will impart interest enough to take the reader along with us a brief time only to "Sunny Side."

Beneath a chain of lofty mountains, now covered with the robes of white, from whence comes chilling blasts sweeping over a beautiful valley extending as far each way as the eye can reach, lay a group of ancient buildings, built of the "adobe," and covered with tile. The principal one, a dilapidated old mission church, reminds one of the legends of olden times, for by its appearance,—the old tower with its bells, the long range of buildings attached to the church,—there is evidence that the "glory of those days" have departed, for in and around we find congregated in various places the former worshippers, and you can read distinctly in the eyes of all that such are their convictions, that a new order of things has been established.

There is a mournful feeling that rises in the minds of all the generous hearted as they note such decay, however little they might sympathize with those who established these early Missions

After a thorough view of all these marks of olden time, we turned our eye to objects more inviting, as we look to the mountains above us, they infuse a chill as cold and gloomy as the thoughts of the grave. We turn therefore to a brighter scene—the vineyards and fruit orchards that have been planted to take the place of the old stock, which are rapidly "passing away;" along this chain of most splendid mountains, extending some miles, we note the "cattle upon a thousand hills," and while the lofty heights gleam up with their snow-capped summits, the lowing herds are cropping the tender grass that is springing up upon the gentle slopes that form the base of this long range of mountains.

Broad fields of early grain are just coming forth to tell us spring is nigh, and the early violet and crocus are peeping out from their wintry hiding places in the warm ravines that here and there divide the mountain. For several days the biting blast of a wintry wind of unusual severity has prevented nearly all kinds of labor out of doors. Planting has ceased, the plow stands in the furrow and the ox remains in the stall. Grim visaged Winter has laid his frosty palm upon all, and the embargo must be borne as bravely as we can, and if storms must come, we know

"Behind the clouds, the sun's still shining,"

and so it was at Sunny Side. The ice and snow and storm clouds were above us on the mountain-top—and we in the sweet valley below. Dense as were the clouds above us and cold as was the blast, the rays of the bright sun could break through the clouds and gladden us by its rays, and cheer us by its warmth—added to all this, we were within the "social circle," where the warmest and most genuine hospitality ever reigns.

The "Old Mission Church," with its numerous ranges of smaller tenements, is not all we would note. There are many very interesting mansions of the old Spanish gentry, who even now greet you with pleasure and pay you that courteous attention for which they are so noted, and there is many a neat and pretty cottage that tells of peace and plenty within. But there was one so sweetly located, that you could not but choose it first and love it best, as you would a beautiful rose-bud, from out a group of common flowers. Follow me, gentle reader, and I will lead you to it. Go with me now, past the decaying old cathedral or mission church, and winding round a portion of it, you enter the yard, find your way over the ruins of many a cell or cloister, and various workshops and stables, you find yourself entering a large, open yard; before you a neat latticed fence to shield the "pet flower" garden that adorns the spacious dwelling now before you. This dwelling you are about to enter has been constructed for the comfort and pleasure of the dwellers within—a long, villa-like dwelling, spacious and capacious within and the whole extent of the building protected from the summer's sun by the broad veranda that guards the entire front, giving beauty and grace to all. But why talk of the building now? Have you not heard the music within, and see you not the wreathing smoke that tells of the blazing fire; enter and hear the melody of the one and feel the warmth of the other. These are the luxuries that upon a freezing day like this, will make you prize both. Well, dear reader, what of the music? are you warmed? I know you enjoyed them both, but was there not richer music in the tones of the voice that gave you the generous welcome? Did not that welcome warm your *heart* more than all the caloric that burning fuel could furnish. Oh, is there not a charm most potent in truthful and courteous hospitality, that is beyond the thought or language to express.

Go with me now, kind reader, and as we stroll around this beautiful "Home," look up to see those towering hills above you, and look along these endless, undulating slopes; see the green grass, the growing grain, the early violet and the spring daisy, and then you may look far up at the chilling peaks above. Yet now you are looking at brighter prospects—here before you the long rows of the vine, that shall soon be fragant with blossoms, and the tempting fruit—these stately trees, the beautiful emblem of Peace, upon whose wavy branches now hang the purple fruit; and that graceful tree, though now leafless, it will soon be reclothed, and although the "fig tree shall not blossom," yet ere long its beautiful foliage shall come forth and the luscious fruit shall bend its branches with its weight. These long rows of stately trees, planted by hands long since silent in the tomb—they give you the delicious pear, the melting peach, the juicy plum and the plump cherry, and as you gaze upon all these glorious luxuries of earth—and as you look upon this fair scene, and feel the warmth of the bright sun now gladdening with its balmy breath, where, gentle reader, do you think I have carried you in my ramblings?

I will tell you if you will obey me, and if you would enjoy what I have so much enjoyed. Take a fresh pony and an easy saddle, and hie away to the Oakland ferry; cross quickly, mount and ride; sweep through that mighty valley beyond, north and east, take the whole length and breadth of it, for it is all beautiful and well worth visiting, and stop not long until you have found the place I have so briefly pictured, and then you will know that the "half was not told you," for you will recognize "Sunny Side," and while your lot is cast here you will feel how appropriate is the name to such a spot, for here you will enjoy so much of the bright side of life that you will feel however your own lot may be chequered or changed, you have indeed found, for the time you have thus lived, the "Sunny Side of Life.

January 22. Elliot.

To Legislators.

We know of no body of men whose favor and and support we would more gladly conciliate than the peoples' representatives now convened at the capital. These gentlemen can do so much to promote a grand development of agriculture in the State; they can impart such a healthful impulse to the science of farming in all its detail, that we must make an earnest appeal to them in behalf of the cause. They are convened together from every county in the State, and must know the varied wants of farmers all over the commonwealth. Such a complete representation could not be brought together by any other system of advertising or invitation; especially as respects authority, for in their legislative capacity they can give an impulse to the science of farming which cannot be secured in any other way. California is sufficiently old, and the agricultural interest sufficiently important to justify some specific assistance at the hands of the Legislature. There is no reason why the Legislature of our State should not lend its countenance and a small degree of patronage to the support of an Agricultural Association and an Annual Agricultural State Fair. We say that there is no reason why they should not; but there is a strong reason why they should. Legislators know very well that when any bill is presented deferring the revenue for current expenses, that its leading reliance, its great resource is through the medium of taxes assessed upon farmers, upon the tillers of the soil. Without this means of support the finances of the commonwealth would be in as bad a condition as even without food. The real estate owners, those who are doing more in one year to develope a permanent State interest than all the votaries of transient employments will do in five, are the ones who are absolutely realizing less assistance from Legislative patronage than any other class of laborers. This we believe to be wrong, and we cannot see any good ground of objection to direct and specific aid being awarded through the Legislature for the advancement, improvement and perfection of Agriculture in the State.

Cannot the Legislature appoint a committee to examine into the present Agricultural organization, and if found to afford sufficient inducement make it the agent of the State in maturing plans for an effective fair next fall, and for those experiments in husbandry which, when properly conducted and published, would exalt and establish the farming interests in the country? By thus favoring the individual efforts which have been made, and by a small appropriation in support of the cause, an immense amount of good can be accomplished.

It seems to us that it is too much a matter of propriety to require any accumulated arguments in favor of such Legislative assistance being rendered during this session to so noble a source of wealth. We therefore trust that our Legislators, who know and appreciate the importance of Agriculture, will give us some able and cheerful support in the way of appropriations for the present year. Will not some of the members of the Legislature take the matter into consideration and present the subject in the most favorable light to the Senate and Assembly? Anything we can do to aid them in so laudable an undertaking will be most cordially attended to.

Palmetto Ranch, Dec. 12th, 1853.

Dear Sir: I received your card a few days since. I should have been happy to have been present at the convention of cultivators of the soil but my affairs at home have prevented me. Taking a deep interest in what concerns the advancement of agricultural pursuits in this country, more especially in the mountains, you may depend upon my cordial support, as far as my means and experience will enable me, in that greatest of all works, the establishment of an agricultural journal. If you succeed in starting one, let it be second to none in the world; anything short of this I am convinced would not meet with that success such a work should merit.

In answer to your several enquiries, I will answer, as you have laid them before me, having you bear in mind that I am in the mountains, and only one year and one month since I commenced.

In answer to your fourth inquiry, I would say that our land is composed of hills and flats; the flats are from two to twenty acres. We have about 100 acres of land that may be called level, and still more land on hill side that in many of the Eastern States would not be called bad to work. The corner is composed of rich black loam and some parts also a mixture of adobe. We have [illegible] the wild pea is luxuriant in its growth, growing to a length of 12 and 14 feet. We are introducing the growth of alfalfa and white clover, but are not prepared to say what success will attend it. We have a small nursery of apple trees (say fifty) of one season's growth, from 8 in. to 2 ft. high. The different kinds of vegetables and quantity grown by us this year, are—potatoes, 10,000 lbs.; cabbage, 1,500 head; beets, 1,000 lbs.; vegetable oyster, 500 lbs.; turnips, 800 lbs.; with other smaller articles. We raised a small piece of corn which grew well, the most of it from 12 to 17 ft. high, ears filling well and getting ripe.

Our season for planting is about the first of April, although this season we did not commence until the middle of May. Some of our potatoes were not planted until the first week in June, a sample of which I forward you.

Yours truly, J. B. Polley.

N. B.—I would not have you think that this is a fair statement of what can be done up here in the mountains.

The Seed Trade.

The following from an English paper, though written for the latitude of London, will answer for any latitude where gardening operations are carried on, and we commend them to our readers:

"That there is a good deal of humbug in the London seed trade cannot be denied; but it is as notorious that the public have, in a great measure been the cause of it, and their indiscriminate love of quantity for money has brought it all upon themselves. A thirst for low prices has caused a most unwholesome competition. A scamp sets up for cheap selling, advertises retail seeds at less than he must pay wholesale to procure them himself. Common sense tells us that there are only two ways to do this; one by adulteration, the other by cheating his creditors. He must cheat somebody, either those he buys of, or those he sells to must be taken in. Yet such is the rage for cheap things that thousands encourage the cheap seller. The fair tradesmen see the ground slipping away from under their feet; they must either meet the public or lose their business. If none but sensible persons purchased seeds it would be no trouble to show them that they were duped by the cheap sellers; but it is not so: a vast majority do not know a good seed from a bad one, and nobody but the wiser can know the sort, that is, the particular variety, nor whether it be true or otherwise. The most respectable houses, where every precaution is used, are occasionally deceived. They may know the sample is good and in good condition, but although every seed may grow they may be far from true to the sort they buy it for; in which case it is worthless, and every ounce they sell injures their trade. The best seedsmen send their own seeds to be grown by regular seed growers, and pay them so much per quarter, or bushel, or ton, as the case may be, for all they can produce from that seed. They are seed growers who, judging what will pay them best, will grow on their own account; but having established a reputation and a connection, they have no difficulty in finding a market among those who know them. But of what use is seed that can only be bought at a full price to compete with the cheap shops? It is to be regretted that in an article which tells no tales as to its quality for months, the public should be so careless. Every man who has a shilling to spend should have the moral courage to deal with first-rate houses and pay a first-rate price for a first-rate article, because he is completely at the mercy of the seller, who has many ways of cheating him if disposed to do so. One mode of imposing on the public is to adulterate the article by means of dead seeds, and this has often been done to the extent of 75 per cent. Another mode is to serve them with an article of which the growth is unknown, and which, for want of a character, will bring no price in the market among creditable buyers. It is, therefore, bought to kill and mix with good seed, or to be retailed at a cheap rate. There is nothing more absurd than buying cheap things for a garden. Thousands of bulbs are sold at the marts under the hammer of rigging auctioneers, and yet failure in the bloom, year after year, will not cure silly people from buying. In seeds a man is not only robbed of the cost, but he loses his ground his crops, and his season. People can be found who will sell a hundred packets of flower-seeds for a crown; but would a man who has a character to lose or a connexion to preserve, or whose time is worth anything do so? No; and yet there are persons weak enough to buy the rubbish, because it is cheap. We know we are handling a ticklish subject, and that in this, as in many cases we may offend persons who might do us good. Our hope is, that truth, however ugly, will ultimately prevail; and that if we offend merely telling unpalatable facts, we may greatly ten by opening their eyes to the tricks which are played, and save them from being duped. Good seeds are of such importance and the cost so small, that we cannot and never will account for the prevailing disposition to look at the price. Let us suppose, for a moment, that a family wish to prove a crop of cabbages the difference between the very highest and the very lowest [illegible] the crop cannot be worth the price paid for the seed, and [illegible] "Penny wise and pound foolish" was never applied to [illegible] more appropriately than in the case of [illegible] seeds. We have [illegible] matter. If a man buys what he can get [illegible] alty for running after bargains; but in seeds a man is buying a future crop of something that may be good or good-for-nothing; and if the latter, he will have lost all his time and room as well as his money. We, therefore, strongly advise the public to avoid cheap things in all garden matters. Avoid all auctions but those on a man's premises, where there is a tangible reason for selling, and a chance of fair buying. We do not mean a sale where a man once a year pretends his ground is wanted for building, and has a sale with reserve upon every lot worth having. How often have we seen sales on the same premises, and the ground, after it was over, about one-third cleared. The best thing the public can do, if plants are wanted, is to go to a respectable nursery, buy only what it wanted, and of the size it is wanted. Avoid auctions altogether; leave them to the trade, who if they can buy worth their while, purchase, and if not, let things alone. A gentleman may be sure that if he does get a bargain, to all appearance, there is something which the trade discover and which he does not, and that nine times in ten such bargains are dear."—(*Flor. Cab.*, 1853, p. 112.)

Onions in California.

We have often received communications relative to that important subject—rotation of crops; and we are enquired of more particularly in regard to the staple product named above, how far the onion could be exempt from the general rule. We have made diligent enquiry, and we find in California many instances where cultivators of the onion have raised fine crops for many succeeding years upon the same soil. We beg our readers to favor us with all the facts in their possession bearing upon this point. As a general rule a change of soil and change of seed is of the highest moment to secure great crops—a change of seed always, and a change of soil generally.

We give below an extract from a letter from one of the largest growers in Danvers, Mass., who writes to the "Country Gentleman," under date of December 5. We leave the subject for investigation, and more practical results.

Messrs Editors—In reply to the inquires made by C. N. B., of Orient, L. I., in your paper of Dec. 1st, I beg leave to say that I have given much attention to the culture of the onion for a dozen years past, and can say with confidence that there does not exist the same necessity for a rotation of crops in the growing of onions as there does in the growing of most other crops. I am aware that I express an opinion directly at variance with that expressed by your correspondent. Nevertheless, the large quantity grown in this vicinity (not less than 100,000 barrels annually) and my frequent intercourse with those who have managed their cultivation, makes me quite as confident in this matter as any other of vegetable culture. I do know fields on which onions have grown for twenty years or more successively, without any apparent diminution of crop by reason of the continued culture. So general is the impression that onions vary from other crops in this particular, that it has become almost a proverb, that "onions will do well without a change of crops."

That benefit will accrue from varying the manures applied, there can be no doubt; and that liberal dressings of manure are necessary is also perfectly clear. Perhaps such application of manure remedies the objection naturally arising from the exhaustion of the ingredients necessary to support a crop.

Your correspondent asks—what is muscle bed? I understand it to be mud at the bottom of salt water rivers and creeks, filled with muscles or the shells of muscles. Thousands of loads of this valuable material are annually collected in this vicinity, and applied to the lands. It is considered a valuable dressing for onion lands, once in half a dozen years; and some apply it oftener. It is certainly a valuable dressing to apple orchards, as I have myself witnessed.

Your correspondent speaks of his onions rotting. No such action troubles our crop, excepting a rot occasioned by the imbedding of a small maggot in the bulb of the young plant.

The red, the white and the silver skin onions are the varieties usually grown by the cultivators in this neighborhood. There are others various from these, but I am not familiar with their culture.

The Breach of Promise Case.

The case has excited much interest of late that the [illegible] of a public journal that something should be said respecting it and that the decision, &c., should be published. We record the verdict in the Jury, which has awarded Mrs. Mary Gates the plaintiff, $450 and costs. The bill of costs amounts to $[illegible] as entered upon the part of Mrs. Gates and the [illegible] of the witnesses and [illegible] ment with [illegible] fees to the [illegible] Court. [illegible] of the [illegible] of the plaintiff and the [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

JOHN F. MORSE, Editor.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Thursday, February 2, 1854.

Horner's Ranch, Jan. 22, 1854.

Well, here I am beneath the "vine and fig-tree," or rather by a warm fire in the parlor of Mr. John M. Horner, whose fame as a glorious Agriculturist has been so frequently heralded to the wide-world. I had the pleasure of his company from San Francisco, and by his invitation am now enjoying the warm hospitality of himself and his excellent lady. To say that I have been interested under such circumstances would be a very mild expression of a most agreeable fact. For a long time could I sit and listen to this gentleman's remarks upon farming, and be sure of realizing both interest and profit from his ich experience.

The very idea of talking with a man who regards it as a rather inconsiderable thing to raise 400,000 bushels of potatoes in one season, is quite as thrilling in its reference to the grandeur of farming as it is agreeable in novelty. It is sufficient in itself to enlist one's feelings in a visit and acquaintancesbip with such an individual. But in a visit to such farmers as Messrs. Horner and Beard, we had greater sources of interest to promote than a mere acquaintancesbip, personally, with such men. We wished to see the immense farms that had been brought into an early cultivation through the unequalled industry and foresight of these devoted friends of Husbandry; we wished to know from actual observation the relations of the foregoing farms to the beautiful valley in which they were located, and especially to see how far advanced these men were in the science of domestic life as tillers of the soil. These were our motives for visiting, and how far the objects have been realized can be seen by the record.

After leaving Union City, which is situated upon the "Alameda Creek," at the head of steamboat navigation, we took a stage and travelled up the valley nine miles, at which point Mr. H. lives. The whole distance from the city is marked by the most beautiful agricultural scenery that can he imagined. The road the greater part of the distance was located about midway of one broad and gorgeous area of rich and tillable land,—an unbroken, level plain of meadows of some five or six miles in width and so fenced off and improved as to he doubly improved in beauty and utility.

One of the first matters of interest arising from artificial sources was the kind of fences which Messrs. Horner and Beard have made use of to enclose and protect their cultivated lands. The most of the fencing is composed of tightly stretched wire (some galvanized). which is supported by cedar posts firmly set in the ground and at various distances from four to sixteen feet apart. In some of these fences there are six, some five, and others but four wires. The wire fence thus constructed cost about $800 per mile. Mr. H. showed us a long line of fence, probably a mile and a half in length, which was made of round iron rods and heavy barred iron uprights. The uprights were about three feet apart and every third or fourth one double. This made an exceedingly firm and substantial fence, but cost about $3000, per mile. It was imported from England, where it was made to order.

Mr. H.'s farm includes a large tract of the alluvial plain referred to, and the foot hills that line the valley on the east. His house is situated near the base ridge and by the side of a little rivulet that steals musically down a sort of mountain ravine. The house in which he resides is a frame building, two stories high, and surrounded by a yard and garden which is being ornamented by fruits and flowering plants. Very near this building and to the east, stands a large adobe building which seems to be inhabited by his hands. The situations of the buildings are very pleasant, but we very much doubt whether frame houses can he made as comfortable in the varied seasons of California, as buildings composed of different materials. Yet the subject is one worthy of careful reflection. We have previously requested farmers and architects to give us their views in this particular. We believe that high and projecting roofs and capacious porticos will secure the greatest measure of comfort.

Mr. Horner, in his own house reveals a character for kindness, for placid and agreeable temperament which must elevate him in the general scale of honorable manhood. He makes himself the head and subject of affectionate intercourse, and seems while at home as if absorbed by the general magnetism of love and kindness that distinguish a household of happiness. As far as gastric matters are concerned, no man could make more sumptuous provision. His table, we think, would be a difficult thing to be converted into a spiritual medium, especially about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. If under experiment, it gave expression to any distinguishing voices, the phenomenon could be probably explained very readily by measuring the superincumbent pressure of roast beef, roast duck, roast goose, apple fritters, fricasseed chickens, ham and eggs, etc., etc., plum puddings, various pies, and preserved fruits in superabundance. In short, Mr. Horner is a man who understands the physiological propriety of cultivating an agreeable relationship with the inner man. More anon. J. F. M.

California Wheat.

This great staple of California should now be the theme of especial and united attention of every permanent citizen of California. Every effort should be made immediately to ascertain throughout every county the quantity of wheat planted the present year, in order to ascertain how near we approximate to the amount needed for home consumption.

Could the facts be gathered, we have no doubt but that this State will grow nearly sufficient for home use the coming year; but we have no certain data. Will not some of our prominent men who are interested in this all important question. Some one, two or three in each county, take a little pains to ascertain, or near as possible, and send us the result. Would it not be information that all would desire to possess, for their own guidance; and would it not be invaluable as a public document.

Let the cultivators of wheat look at this question rightly, and they will see it is for their interest to know these things. What a fact to send abroad, could such a fact be ascertained reliably! What a fact to send abroad—California raises wheat enough for home consumption! What an influence these data would have to check those who ship wheat to San Francisco, from Chili and elsewhere!

Is it not for the interest of the cultivator to check this importation? If it is, then let the farmer of every county take the matter in hand, and seeing how deeply they are interested in this question, let them aid us in gathering the complete statistics of the crop planted for 1854, and we will send forth a knowledge of the same to every continent, and if, as we verily believe, we shall grow enough the present year for home consumption, then we have the means within our hand to stop the importation of wheat from other places, and this we should do.

Come, farmers! one and all, see that every county prepare tables of the number of acres planted, and the average crop of the last year upon the same soil. These facts will enable us to make out data hat will interest all, and he of great benefit to the whole State.

Chinese New Years.

A singular manifestation of pleasure in the celebration of a public day by these natives was the continued explosion of "Chinese crackers." Standing on their balconies, they would light bunch after bunch, and throw them into the street sometimes as many as twenty packs exploding at a time, and making a continual rattling, like the discharge of distant musketry, this afforded much amusement to the Chinese, and collected great crowds in the vicinity of their dwellings.

Horse Exhibition at Springfield.

We lay before our readers extracts from the publications issued as connected with this celebrated exhibition. This was the first of the kind in the country, and the projectors of it have won to themselves great honor. It was completely successful, and will result in great good.

We trust the day is not far distant when California will show what she can do in the way of Horses, and we think we can with reason he proud of our noble animals—and not only the Horse, but all kinds of stock. What say you, Farmers? Will the year 1854 make the beginning?

Big Beet.—Some considerable interest is now felt in the production of mammoth vegetables, and the "Big Beet" of 42 lbs. is esteemed wonderful—it is indeed a fine one, and we should he much gratified if it reaches New York safely—it certainly will surprise them. Yet Col. A. T. Hall, of Sacramento, has *beat* that *Beet* by 25 lbs.—his Beet, now on exhibit'on at the Hall, weighed 67 when dug.

The Potato Crop.

THE EFFECT OF THE FROST UPON THE POTATO CROP.

We desire to hear from the cultivators from all parts of the parts of the State relative to the effects of the late severe weather, the temperature, the average loss of the crop, and the value of the potato in each locality.

We have examined the subject briefly in the valley of San Jose, and have derived authentic information from the most extensive growers in that valley, Messrs. Horner and Beard, and we should judge the loss to be one-fifth the entire crop now on hand. From information derived from many quarters directly around us, among the growers, and from the knowledge that large amounts were upon the wharves and other exposed situations in every city, town, and mining locality, we believe we can safely estimate the loss throughout the state, at one-fifth the entire quantity on band.

When the fact of this loss is announced, it would strike the eye of the casual reader, as a matter of but little moment, but we ask the reader to look at the figures, derived from undoubted sources, while we record only the loss that has fallen upon two cultivators in San Jose valley alone. The crop of Potatoes produced by J. M. Horner, Esq., the present year, is estimated in round numbers at twenty million pounds—it exceeds that hy one or two millions.

The crop of E. L. Beard, Esq., of the same valley, is estimated at ten millions—in round numbers, it would exceed that.

We have carefully estimated and ascertained from both those gentlemen that about one half of the crop has been sold, thus leaving fifteen million pounds to be affected by the frost.

The actual loss in these two cases alone is 3,000,000 pounds, and, at 1 1-2c. prr pound, would be the pretty little sum of forty-five thousand dollars.

But here is hut two instances of loss. Take the many cultivators in the other vallies—Santa Cruz, Pajaro, Bodega, and over our entire State, and one may estimate the loss at millions, of dollars in Potatoes alone; and yet, while we chronicle this apparent misfortune, connected with it there is a bright side, which we always love to find under the dispensations of Providence, that never "permits a sparrow to fall" without notice.

This wide spread loss will only be severely felt where the entire crop of the individual is lost, for all must admit that this calamity to this "great staple" must necessarily affect the market price of this article materially, and cause a rise in the price and an increased demand.

The immense crop of the present year rather overstocked the market for a time, as all were desirous of realizing the proceeds of the crop, to enable them to prepare for the duties of the ensuing year; and the quantity thrown upon the market has reduced the price to a mere nominal one.

The effect now of this loss will be removed in a measure by the increased value of the quantity now on hand. In fact, this apparent calamity will prove, we trust, only "a blessing in disguise." For example, there will be more dollars coming to the cultivators for each one hundred bags of potatoes at market at 3c. than for two hundred at 1 1-2c.—a saving of freight, of sacks, of drayage, and of labor, will put the gain where it truly belongs—in the producer's pocket, and give him a new word of encouragement, under the many trials and discouragements which have been theirs the past year.

We do not hesitate to assert, from all we can gather of the loss of the potato, that those who have now saved their crop, or portions of it, will realize a fair remunerative price for the balance on hand, as potatoes must necessarily rise considerably in value in our market.

The Disease and Preservation of the Potato.

Among the many theories of the cause of the potato disease which has been so prevalent for more than ten years, and which has baffled all the skill of vegetable physiologists and practical experiment, the following conclusions of T. J. Herapath, an English chemist of celebrity, originally communicated to the London Chemical Gazette, have considerable plausibility, and are worthy of attention.

1. That the potato blight is neither directly nor indirectly caused hy the ravages of any parasitical insect.

2. That it is a species of putrefactive fermentation, or incipient decomposition of the nitrogenous or albumenoid constituents of the sap or cell contents.

3. That this decomposition is either directly produced by a peculiar fungus, the "Botrytis infestans"—to which public attention has been already directed by other writers—or, what is in my opinion a still more probable supposition, the fungus referred to only makes its appearance after the fermentative processes have been in action for some time, and consequently is an effect, and not the cause of the disease.

4. That the blight has been in some measure produced by a long-continued and indiscriminate use of animal and nitrogenous manure, which has over stimulated the potato plant, and thus rendered it more susceptible of disease, and has, in fact, produced the same effect upon it that alcolic drinks, when taken in excess, do on the human system; that is to say, it has injured the stamina of the plant, and rendered the organism more readily affected by atmospheric and other influences.

5. That animal or highly nitrogenous organic manures should be used with great caution in the cultivation of the potato, and indeed in that of all root crops; the best manure for the potato plant being the inorganic compounds, such for instance as those which are, or were at one time, used in some parts of the continent.

6. That the disease, having once established itself, has become epidemic.

7. That it is contagious, if not infectious.

8. That the only mode of eradicating it is to restore the original constitution of the plant.

9. That this desirable result can only be brought about by introducing a complete alteration in the mode of cultivation that is adopted.

10. That the changes in question should consist, 1st. in thoroughly drying the seed potatoes by the process now known in several parts of Germany; 2ndly, in steeping them for a short time in the dilute solution of the sulphate of copper (blue vitriol or blue stone) of about the same strength as that used for pickling wheat; 3rdly, in planting them in poor, well-drained land; 4thly, and lastly, in substituting for the farm-yard manure, &c., now employed, some inorganic compost similar to those before alluded to.

In conclusion, I would suggest that the following simple experiment should be tried in storing the potato crop during the next season:—Let the tubers be stored in the usual way, but in the centre of each heap or sackful let there be placed a quantity of unslacked lime, not in actual contact with the roots, but enclosed in some porous vessel—an old wicker basket, for instance—and covered over with, and surrounded hy a thick layer of straw or hay. By this means the tubers will be kept dry; and as the presence of humidity in the air is a great incentive to putrefactive decomposition, one of the main causes of decay will be removed. The lime, so soon as it has become slacked, may be taken away and employed as manure; and, if practicable, should be replaced with fresh lime. The experiment I have described, it must be remembered, can be easily tried, and would cost but little even if carried out on a large scale; it cannot be productive of any injurious consequences, and will be doubtless attended with beneficial results.

Treatment of Milch Cows.

If in treating of cattle I have not already consumed too much time, I should like to say a word as to the bad treatment Milk cows are but too frequently subjected to in almost every place; a treatment as unwise as it is cruel. If it were confined to cities, where the poor animals are drugged with still slops and other unnatural food, by milkmen, so called, to excite the cows to yield undue quantities of what they call milk, I would not think it necessary to refer to it here; but the cruel and improper treatment of cows is not confined to cities alone—go where you will you are sure to be shocked at the scenes of suffering and neglect these patient animals are made to endure, whether on commons, farms, stables or yards. If driven out after milking, or brought home to be milked, they never fail of being run, whipped or cudgelled by some unfeeling boy, who seems to think it part of his duty to deal them as many blows as he can while within his reach. Then often follow the blows of the milker, should the poor animals wince under the pressure on teats, lacerated perhaps hy thorns or made sore from other causes. No wonder that this treatment, with scantiness of food and sometimes of water, reduces the cows to the wrethed condition in which they are hut too often found in every quarter. Set a farm hand to clean the cow stable daily, to curry and brush the cows, and he will be apt to think you a fool, or that you mean to degrade him—if he comply, it will be with reluctance, and it is quite likely that he will take more out of their hides, or put more into them, than you bargained for. Ask the same worthy to groom your horse, and he will not fail to do it cheerfully. Why this prejudice, this folly? Does not the cow stand in a more interesting relation to us than the horse? He works for us and carries us, to be sure, hut then do we partake of his flesh and blood while living, in the shape of milk, butter and cheese? and do we slaughter him for beef when we suppose him failing in strength? No. Well, then, why is not the same attention paid to the cleanliness and health of the cow as is bestowed upon the horse? The same care that produces so fine a condition in one, could not fail of having the same effect upon the other—and I say that it is the height of folly, and positive injustice to ourselves, to withhold those attentions from the cow. She is a second wet nurse to us and our children, and if this nurse he in ill health, will not her milk, cream and butter be imbued with her condition? Would we be willing to eat of the flesh of some of those wretchedly poor animals if they were slaughtered? And why should we not feel the same repugnance to use their milk? Let us be more careful in feeding those useful animals properly, and keeping them comfortable and clean and in good, healthy condition. —*Mr. Gowen's Address at Mercer.*

National Horse Exhibtion.

SPRINGFELD, Oct. 19.—The first national exhibition of horses ever held in any country, commenced in this city this morning. The first day's exercises are concluded, and it must be admitted that they have been such as to gratify the projectors as well as those who have been engaged in them. The day has been most beautiful, and the marshals and other officers have been polite and attentive, and the horses with their gilded trappings have appeared to the very best advantage. The number of horses in town is as large, perhaps, as could reasonably have been expected, considering that this is an experimental exhibition. Some of the best animals of their respective breeds and classes are present, and tho show, there can be no doubt, will be productive of much good.

The exhibition is held on a large plain adjoining the Armory, and occupies a space of 23 acres —nearly half as long as Boston Common. It is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was selected, except that it is too far from the centre of business—being nearly a mile. The general features of the ground have already been published.

The ground at ten o'clock this morning made a magnificent appearance. The ring upon which the horses are exhibited is just half a mile in length, and it was entirely filled, and some portion of the way two deep, with the best turnouts the country can produce. The number of horses driven rouud the ring on the grand entree was about 340, single, double, and fours-in-hand. It was a magnificent scene, there iu that warm autumnal sun, to see those mettlesome chargers, with arched neck, eye of fire, and thundering hoof, all dressed in holiday attire, waiting for the word to start.

> "The steeds are all saddled and snort to the rein,
> Curved is each neck, and flowing each mane—
> White is the foam of their champ on the bit."

When all was ready, Hon. Geo. Dwight, President of the local Association, under the auspices of which the exhibition is held, and who is also Chief Marshal of the day, came before the judge's stand, and addressing Hon. M. P. Wilder, President of the National Agricultural Society, informed him that the exhibition was ready to open. Mr. Wilder replied in a few remarks, congratulating all concerued upon the happy auguries under which the exhibition opened, aud predicting that much good would be the result. With the flourish of trumpets, the grand cortege then moved on, and finally dispersed over the field. When the teams had scattered over the ground, the sight was if anything more beautiful.

The exhibition being thus opened, at twelve o'clock came the trial of farm or draught horses. This part of the exhibition was, in plain terms, a failure, as far as to-day is concerned. There were but four pairs of horses, and one single team upon the ground. The weight of the load for double teams was 5200 lbs.

The animals drew very well indeed, but there were none that showed tho capacity for drawing heavy loads that we see every day in the streets of Boston.

The exhibition of breeding mares with foals by their side, took place at two o'clock. There were but nine entries. Some of the colts were good animals, and will probably turn out well.

At 3 o'clock the exhibition of mares took place. There were 48 animals present, and among them some noble and beautiful specimens of the race. The show of mares was decidedly good. After this came exhibitions of the speed of horses, and there was some "fast driving." There was much excitement attending the display of speed by the various animals, and although there was no betting, so far as I learned, there was all the interest of a regular race. One of the most conspicuous objects in tho array was the turn-out of Mr. F. Corliss, of Longmeadow, a team of four horses attached to a gig. They were well managed, and made a good show.

Tho first day of the exhibition may be considered as successful. It is estimated that 4000 people have been on the ground during the day. This number will be much increased to-morrow and next day. The receipts at the door were $1850. This includes the season tickets, but does not include the entrance fee of the horses. There are now upwards of 400 horses entered upon the books of the Society, and it is confidently expected this number will be increased another hundred. A large number of distinguished visitors are expected on Friday, when the Agricultural Banquet will be held. Letters have been received from Edward Everett, Abbott Lawrence, Gov. Clifford, Rufus Choate, the Governors Seymour of Connecticut and New York, Gov. Fairbanks of Vermont, Hon. T. H. Benton, and other distinguished men, who all express a deep sympathy with the objects of the exhibition, and promise attendance if possible.

The exercises to-morrow (Thursday) will be nearly the same as to-day. The managers have announced that the grand *entree* of all the horses will be repeated both on Thursday and Friday mornings. It is worth a visit from Boston just to see this portion of the exhibition.

SECOND DAY.—The scene to-day has been most enlivening. The seats for spectators, which will accommodate about 4000, have been filled, a large proportion being ladies. The enthusiasm which is quickly created for a particular horse, is one of the most curious features. A favorite horse is greeted with the most uproarous shouts, while the "slow coach" is hooted and hissed, and driven from the track.

I have been much interested in witnessing the operations of the groomsmen. The care they show upon these dumb creatures is truly wonderful. It is a consolation to know that even if the horses are hard pressed in the ring, they are cared for with far more assiduity than the drivers, some of whom, it is not too much to say, labor as hard as the horse. The operations of the grooms brought to mind the lines of Byron:

> "The Cossack Prince rubbed down his horse,
> And made for him a leaty bed,
> And smooth'd his fetlocks and his mane,
> And slack'd his girth, and stripp'd his rein,
> And joyed to see how well he fed.
> * * * * *
> That steed from sunset until dawn
> His chief would follow like a lawn."

It is astonishing, particularly to the uniniated, how many good points every horse possesses in the view of the owner. Every owner of a horse claims that his horse is as fast as any other horse, that he has as much action, and as good bottom. For the time being, every spectator is a connoisseur in horse flesh, and the claims of the different animals are canvassed with as much acumen as though they were "thorough bred" horse jockies. Every horse has its friends, aud it will not be their fault if the value of their proteges is not doubled before they leave the city.

The Springfield Republican has some items which will interest those who atteuded the exhibition:

"The gross receipts of the exhibition were nearly $10,000, aud the sum received will be just about enough to pay expenses. The leading items of these expenses are, the premiums, amounting to about $3000, to which will probably be added many gratuities, over and above this sum, bestowed upon fine horses present from a distance, the erection of the high board fence around the ot and the building of the stalls and seats, which cost $1200 to $1500; printing and advertising; the banquet and the entertainment of invited guests. A large amount of minor expenses, many of which could not have been foreseen, and even now must be indefinitely estimated, were incurred. The managers were liberal in their arrangements, in proportion as the certainty of success enabled them to be. The receipts for entrance fees for horses amouuted to from $1600 to $1700, and between $1000 and $1200 were taken for tickets to the banquet. Tho balance of receipts is from entrance fees from spectators.

It may interest some to know the exact number of entries as they appear on the Secretary's books, and we give them: thorough breds 7; stallions 7 years and over 56; stallions ol 4 years and under 7, 34; geldings 136; breeding mares 53; breeding mares with foal at side 9; matched horses 33; fancy ditto 16; stallions and fillies of 3 years 16; of 2 years 10; of 1 year 7; farm and draft horses 6; ponies 21. The total number of entries was 407, covering, as we reckon it, 472 animals."

Grape Culture at the West.

WE have deferred, for some time, an article upon the grape interests of our State and West generally. We wish we could do the subject greater justiee than the limits of an editorial column give us opportunity; for the grape culture, the grape and wine interests of our community, are fraught with very considerable importanco now, and must, eventually, become a great and absorbing feature of the State's property. Fields of waving corn, or golden tasseled wheat, are fair to the view, but picture to yourself the vast vineyards that shall anon deck the hill and dale, with gorgeous and tempting, voluptuously rich, red, ripe, Isabellas, or Catawabas.

The third year after planting the slips, the production of wine may be commenced from the fruit. There is more expense and labor in commencing the cultivation of the vines, than is probably attendant upon the planting of the usual crops, but less afterwards. From one acre, well planted with healthy vines, probably from six hundred to one thousand dollars' worth of wine may be produced in good seasons. The wine has generally brought one dollar per gallon here, but this year will probably bring twenty-five cents more.

Notwithstanding the immense annual increase of the quantity of wine manufactured in the West, the price continues to improve, and it must do so as the wine becomes more generally known. This year, notwithstanding the increase of the wine made in this neighborhaod, the price has raised nearly twenty-five per cent.; and the demand for wine is much greater than last year. So must this demand continuo increasiug.

The crop this season has been very fruitful, surpassing, in fact, any former yield known in the West; the wiue will be very pure and demand great.

In Ohio there are about 1,500 acres of land exclusively devoted to grape-growing, between 300 aud 400 of which are near Cincinnati. Within twenty uniles of this city, including a part of Kentucky, on the opposite side of the river, there are 1,300 acres, and double the quantity of vines. More have been planted this year than there were last. In Missouri, near Hermann, there are 500 acres; in Indiana, 200 or 300; in Illinois about 100, and Kentucky the same—making about 2,500 acres in all. It is estimated that Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky will this year produce at least half a million gallons of wine. The yield on some of the vineyards will be equal to 7,000 or 8,000 gallons—allowing 2,400 vines to the acre, planted about three feet apart, in rows separated by a distance of three feet. Mr. Robert Buchanan, who is among the most successful cultivators of the vine, this year obtains about 800 gallons of wine from each acre of his vineyard, which will net him about $700 per acre. Some other vineyards will do equally well. Persons, however, are not advised to embark in grape-growing, with the expectation of profit, if it shall be necessary to hire labor. The German vine-dressers muster all capable members of their family into the service—the wife often being the most efficient. In this manner they realize an adequate income. It has been customary to give a piece of land, say fifteen or twenty acres, with a house on it, to these Germans, on the condition that the tenant shall plant a certain quantity of grapes each year, in a proper manner, and pay the proprietor one half the proceeds of the vineyard. The fruit is purchased from the vineyard men for from $5 to $6 per 100 pounds, (or two bushels)—a bushel yielding from 3 1-3 to 4 gallons of wine. It is then mashed by the manufacturers in the city, and pressed. The juice is then fermented in the cellars and the sparkling Catawba is in prime order for market at the end of fifteen or twenty months.

A few days ago we visited the wine-vaults of Mr. Longworth, and the following facts were derived: There are three vaults, one of which will turn out 50,000 bottles every year and another 100,000 bottles yearly of dry wiue. Some portion of the cellars is occupied by immense butts, or cylindrical tanks, one of which holds 5,000 gallons, or $5,000 worth of wine, if bottled. The staves are about three inches in thickness, and the heads curve inward, so as to introduce the arch, to resist the internal pressure. Other objects, quite as uoticeable, are the long rows of black bottles placed in a horizontal position, and stacked up, like cord wood, in solid piles as high as one's neck. In the cellars of the extensive native wine establishment of Longworth and Zimmerman are twenty-four casks holding about 2,500 gallons each, or 60,000 gallons altogether of the vintage of 1850, '51, '52; and it is expected to store 25,000 gallon's of this year's wine.

Mr. Longworth will this year have on hand and for sale, about 200,000 bottles sparkling Catawba; Messrs. Longworth & Zimmermau, some 60,000 bottles dry Catawba, exclusive of a quantity of wine sufficient for 190,000 bottles; Messrs. Bogen, Corneu & Son, Work, and others, from 90,000 to 100,000 bottles sparkling Catawba. Mr. Zimmerman tendered us various samples of the present and past year's wines, aud as far as our judgmeut in the matter stands, the purity and flavor of the vintage of '53 will prove the finest specimen of Catawba yet bottled in the country. —*Cincinnati Columbian.*

Merino Sheep for Mutton.

IN the Wool Grower for May is the following statement or advice:—"If you grow sheep for mutton, grow the large, coarse kind." Believing that the sentence contains a sentiment calculated to mislead men, and defeat their object, viz., the greatest income of cash from a given number of acres stocked with sheep. We deem it a duty to examine, and expose its incorrectness. It is generally a conceded point, that animals of the same kind, or breed, being of the same age, flesh and temperament, will consume food in proportion to their live weight—i. e., an ox which weighs 2,000 lbs. will consume 25 per cent., or one quarter more food, than any ox of the same breed, age, flesh and temperament, that weighs only 1,600 lbs. A sheep that weighs 200 lbs. will consume just double of one that weighs only 100 lbs.—the age, the breed, the flesh, &c., being aliko in both. Sufficient experiments, both in England and America, have established this axiom beyond all reasonable doubt. No scholar will deny it. Hence it follows that the true estimate of profits should be reckoned by the acre, and not by the head. Here is the tripstone of multitudes—this is a common blunder. If an acre turn off annually more profit when stocked with South-downs, than ten acres will, stocked with Spanish Merinos, yield the best returns in dollars and cents, then the palm of honor must de awarded to them.

In this comparison, we do not propose to estimate the Merinos at their value for stock purposes, but simply as the coarse sheep are reckoned—for their fleece and meat. This will be considered fair by the friends of coarse sheep. And first, we assert that we can raise as many lbs. of Merino mutton from an acre, or a given number of acres stocked with the Merino wethers, as we can stocked with coarse sheep; and secondly we affirm that it is equally good, and will fetch as much by the lb.; and our third statement is that the acre will yield one-third more wool, and every pound is worth one-third more than coarse—so that the fleeces are worth more than double those from the acre stocked with coarse sheep. I am aware that it is said by tradition, or self-interest, that the mutton of the Merino is comparatively valueless. We have, on hearing these objections, been reminded of the South Sea cannibal's repast on the flesh of his dead enemy, or of the chap that managed to shed tears to sell at so much a pint. The truth is the objection is without foundation—it is false and disreputable. Take a leg of Merino, and one of the fat South-Down, mutton, and have them equally well cooked, and not all the old epicures in America can tell which is which, if they be blind-folded before setting at the table.

We will here introduce testimony from several highly intelligent gentlemen from different States corroborative of our position. Says Mr. Theodore N. Davidson, of Virginia:—"I can raise as many pounds of Merino mutton to the acre, as any other breed, and I am sure, of decidedly better quality." Says H. W. Chaplin, of Virginia,—"The Merino highly recommends itself to all farmers." After enumerating several questions in their favor over the [illegible] sheep, he adds:—"The mutton, when fat, is excellent, being [illegible], and of fine flavor when well cooked." Says Mr Badleman, of N. Y.—"I know by experience that the Merino [illegible] English sheep." Says Nathan Dunlap, of Gallia Ohio.—"A grade of sheep between coarse and fine, are better for mutton than the coarse grained English sheep." Says John Young, of Belleville Ohio, speaking of Merino sheep,—"It is allowed to be a good business to rear them for mutton." Says James DeMott, of Seneca county, N. Y.,—"medium size—from 60 to 70 lbs., and at least one-half Merino—that they are the most profitable for mutton—they show more fat when opened, and the flesh is better generally than the common large sheep, or English breeds." Says Humphrey Howland, Esq., of Cuyuga Co., N. Y.,—"The Merino, wether is fully equal to South-Downs for mutton." Says Mr. Samuel Good, of Scottsville, Monroe Co., N. Y.,—"The Merino sheep are the most profitable, both for mutton and wool." (See Patent Office Reports for 1850–51.) This array of evidence might be extended, almost ad-infinitum. Thousands in the vicinity of Brighton market will give in similar testimony.

Aside from all this, the following are a few among many other reasons which the Merino claims as characteristic of the race:

1. They are hardy, and endure the severities of the climate much better than the English or native breeds of sheep, for the best of reasons, viz., they are much better protected, having about 400,000 wool hairs to the square inch, which common American sheep have 62,000 only.

2d. Their lougevity is great. They propagate, doing well, until 12 and 15 years old.

3d. They never shed their wool when kept in uniform condition.

4th. They are very quiet, and seldom jump a fence 4 feet in height, and hence take on flesh much easier than coarse sheep.

5th. They will bear crowding in large flocks and do well, while coarse sheep invariably decline when heavily stocked.

6th. They will do well on pasture so short and indifferent that on it a flock of coarse sheep would most certainly decline.

7th. They yield about one-third more wool, which is worth one-third more per lb., so their fleeces bring double those of common sheep.

8th. The wool hairs have 2,400 serrations, or saw-teeth to the inch, being much more than that of common wool, and consequently its felting properties are unsurpassed.

9th. The luxurious yolk of the fleece furnish these sheep with an impervious coat of mail, which resists rain and snow, and impurities that would injure the wool, and give to the manufactured fabric a softness and finish that adds 20 per cent. to its price when thrown upon the market.

In short, we believe they combine more excellences than any other breed of sheep on the globe, and when their merits are fully and everywhere known, will take the place of all others.—*Corres. of Wool Grower.*

Death of John Delafield.

WE find in the last number of the Rural New Yorker, an announcement of the death of this excellent and distinguished man. Though entirely unknown to us, except by his good works in the improvement of agriculture, and consequently of the human race, yet we feel with those who loved him the most, that we have lost a man whose like we may not soon look upon again. His survey of Seneca County, N. Y., alone, gives him an enviable fame. The Rural New Yorker says:

"Another ardent, zealous and most untiring and influential laborer in the cause of Agricultural improvement is no more! Hon. John Delafield, President of the N. Y. State Agricultural College, departed this life, at his late residence—Rose Hill, Seneca County—on Saturday, Dec. 6th. This melancholy event was as startling and unexpected to the family of the deceased, as it will be to distant friends—for he expired very suddenly, after only a few minutes illness, of disease of the heart. Mr. D. was about sixty years of age. Few particulars have reached us, as the painful intelligence was received by telegraph. A private letter which we received from Mr. Delafield only two days before his death, indicated vigorous health and enthusiastic zeal in the cause he had so zealously espoused and ably promoted. Truly, "in the midst of life, we are in death!"

In the death of Mr. Delafield, the agricultural interests of Western New York, the State, and indeed the whole country, sustain an irreparable loss—while the event will be sincerely deplored by thousands of warm and admiring friends and acquaintances. As we have before said in these pages—"Such men as Mr. Delafield are rare—would that each county in the State possessed one who could and would do as much as he has for Seneca—and where ever and whoever found, should receive the distinguished honor to which they are entitled.

INSECTS.—Horace Greeley, in his late Indiana Agricultural address, says:—"It has pleased the All-wise to subject Agriculture to the chances and perils of insect depredations, as well as to weeds, drought, frost, inundation, and other ills. The end of all these is beneficence—the [illegible] and discipline of man's capacities, though the necessary [illegible] and [illegible]. The [illegible] needs occasionally some [illegible], as the ravages of insects are [illegible] of pathos and [illegible], and, but for the [illegible] over every [illegible] extended [illegible] effort. But to those who [illegible] through. "[illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] themselves [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

From the Sandwich Islands.

By the arrival of the schooner E. L. Frost, we have received files of the Polynesion to Jan. 7, from which we clip:

The brig Boston had arrived at Honolulu in thirteen days from San Francisco. She had made the passage from Honolulu to this port and back, including detentions, in thirty-eight days, being the quickest passage ever made, by three days.

Hon. Luther Severance, U. S. Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, sailed for New York, with his family, in the clipper ship Young America, on the 30th of December. The Polynesian says:

Mr. Severance possesses in an eminent degree the qualities for the situation which he has occupied with so much credit to himself and usefulness to both governments. Experienced in public affairs in his own country, accomplished as a writer, mature in his judgment, and possessing a frank and honest mind, he has accomplished his mission with the honorable success which was anticipated by those who knew him best. In all his intercourse, under all circumstances, he has been regarded as a sincere friend, in whom entire confidence could be placed. His efforts have been for peace and usefulness, and not for personal distinction. And amid all the circumstances of irritation which have arisen here, his influence has been for law and order, for justice and equity. The Minister of Foreign Relations has given him a letter recrediting him to his own Government, as a representative whose course has been to the satisfaction of the King, and which is in the highest degree honorable to both gentlemen. We should deem it a subject of congratulation to any country that their foreign agents of every character should prove so successful in the discharge of their duties, and it gives us great pleasnre to believe that we can confideutly anticipate from Mr. Gregg a career of equal honor ahd usefulness.

Our society will regret the loss of Mr. S. and his family, who have contributed so much to its pleasure. They will be long remembered, and their influence long felt. And, in closing this brief expression of regard, we speak the sentiments of this whole community in wishing them a pleasant voyage to their native couutry, and a welcome by numerous friends and an approving Government.

His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General Prince Liholiho and the King's Ministers were much disappointed by the early departure of Mr. Severance on Friday morning. It had been arranged, unknown to Mr. Severance, that they should accompany him to the boat, that the Royal band should receive him while approaching the wharf with "God save the King," and on taking his seat in the boat under the flag of his own country, they should bid him farewell, the band playing "Hail Columbia."

As a private man and public officer Mr. Severance leaves on the Islands many friends and no enemies.

The following passage in the correspondenee of R. C. Willie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Severance, indicates a very friendly feeling toward the United States:

The King gives credit to the United States for having largely contributed to the civilzation of this kingdom, and believes that they will ever take, very naturally, a deep interest in what is mainly their own work. Consequently it is his Majesty's earnest desire that the relations between his kingdom and the United States should continue, as they have ever been, to be frank, just and friendly.

Now that your vast Republic has expanded itself to the borders of the Pacific, and that a new and rich commerce has been opened between America and Asia, his Majesty feels it to be of greater importance than ever that his Kingdom aud your Republic should pursue towards each other a kind and liberal policy."

Large Mail.—The mail for the United States by the brig Zoe, Capt. Paty, which sailed on Thursday, was the largest ever sent from this port, numbering 2,260 letters, and filling four large mail bags. The postage collected for the U. S. Government at the post office in Honolulu on the above, amounted to $126.

A new street, 20 feet wide, is to be opened from Merchant to King street, running between the Seamen's Chapel and the old Police Station House. Private parties give about one half of the land for this purpose, and the balauce belongs to the government, which has devoted it to that subject.

The Steamer Akamai.—This fine little steamer has again had her capabilities tested as a seaboat, and comes out of the trial with an increase of confidence in her capabilities.

She sailed from Hanalei ou Saturday last, bound for Honolulu, with considerable freight and a number of passengers. As she opened out into the channel, she experienced heavy weather from the south, which increased as she proceeded, until it became a gale of great severity. Still she held on her way, doing admirably, and making headway until she got half way across to Oahu, when her rudder chains parted. The tiller was immediately shipped, but the strain was so great that the rudder head split, which, for the time being, rendered it useless. It was soon, however, repaired. In the mean time a brave fellow had gone overboard to mend the chaiu, which he succeeded in doing, although it was as dark as midnight and a cloudy sky could make it. At the risk of his life he performed the important task, which had no sooner been accomplished than the tiller broke, and the situation of the boat became precarious. At this juncture it was deemed prudent to put back for Hanalei to repair damages, and the dangerous operation of wearing ship in a heavy sea was safely performed without shipping a sea or sustaining any damage. Her return to Hanalei was accomplished in a few hours, where the damage was repaired, wood taken in, and she again sailed on Sunday evening for this port, where she arrived on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The wind had hauled to the westward on Sunday evening, which facilitated her return to port.

From China.

By the bark George E. Webster, Captain Folger, which arrived at this port on Tuesday last, from Hong Kong Dec. 13, we have dates from Shanghai to Nov. 29.

The following communication to the China Mail gives the position of the insurgents at Shanghai:

Shanghai, Nov. 29.—This city still stands in the hands of the insurrectionists; the relative position and strength of the belligerants continne without any material changes, either for the better or for the worse; and it is as difficult now as ever before to conjecture what is to be the issue of these strifes. On the river, above and below the city, the Imperialists exercise control, while the insurrectionists, with batteries along the shore off the eastern suburbs, keep that part of the river open to all who please to go and come as their friends; and during the last ten days, now and then a foreigner has been allowed to enter the city.

Upon the whole, the sympathies of the foreigners are less with the Imperialists than with the Rebels—or rather, it may perhaps more correctly be said, that the imperialists are more disliked than the rebels, and their conduct being more observed, is more detested. But such warfare is every way and on all accounts to be deprecated, and partizanship with it is most blameworthy. Nevertheless there are not a few among the foreigners take sides (with the insurrectionists;) and seamen, it is said, are receiving from the imperialists very high pay, greatly to the inconvenience and annoyance of the foreign shipmasters.

But all these things, notwithstanding the business of loading and dispatching of ships continues to go on, and teas seem to be coming into market as freely as if no troubles existed. The Chinese, as you know, take things of this sort very quietly, and well it is that they do so—well for themselves, and well for the foreigners. Troubles are coming heavy and more heavy upon them from month to month, and it is impossible to foresee whe onr how these calamities will terminate.

The real state of things, at Nanking and at other places farther northward, no one in Shanghai can certainly tell. Some confidently affirm that the insurgents have pushed their way up to within a hundred miles of the Dragon Throne, and were, by latest dates, ready to advance on the northern capital, in the same manner as they did ou Nanking last winter; others declare that they have all been exterminated, and that clouds of cavalry are tempest-like pouring down upon the plains of Central China.

Robberies are spoken of as being more than usually prevalent.

The interest in the rebellion is concentrated on the army advaneing towards Peking, and of this nothing is knowu with certainty, except that it is somewhere in Chihli, the province in which Peking is situated. All else at present is mere conjecture or fable.—*Hongkong Register, Dec.* 13.

As an evidence of the increased speed in which communications are now made from between nations, it may not be uninteresting to State that the China Mail of Dec. 8, now before us, contains extracts from the London Morning Herald of Oct. 8th.

Latest Mining Items.

In Sacramento, on Saturday evening last, a Miss Hayden, formerly from New Orleans, was shot by a man supposed to be Alexander H. Fash. The wound proved mortal. Miss Hayden died at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning. Fash, it is supposed, shot Miss Hayden, supposing it to be his wife, at whose house Miss Hayden boarded. Fash has not yet been arrested. We were informed that it is supposed that Mr. Fash designs giving himself up to the law, as overtures were made to some of the officers to know if the offence was bailable: if so, it was probable that he would surrender himself.

The river rose about two feet yesterday, caused by the melting of the snow on the mountains.

Real sleighing was indulged in last week near Diamond Springs.

The Placerville Republican says:—From every part we hear cheering reports from the miners. Water is plenty, and no time is lost by our population, but every moment is employed in searching for the glittering ore.

At Smith's Ranch the miners are very busy, now that they have plenty of water, and many of them are doing well.

In Placerville, Jan. 29th, the weather was very warm and clear. Business was very brisk all day. Gold dust was coming in quite plenty. An Indian was killed while in a drunken row, about ten miles below the town. The jury in the case of Hughes, for killing Mahoney, returned a verdict of "guilty of uanslaughter."

Dr. L. Bradley, the surviving partner of the firm of Bradley & Co., proprietors of a water canal, which it was their intention to lead into Placerville, for the use of the miners, has made an assignment of the property. Liabilities, $111,000; assets, 736 shares of the stock of the coporations of Bradley, Berdan & Co., the par or cost value of which, at the date of the assignment, was $146 per share, amounting to $107,456; $37,350 of which are due from the corporation of Bradley, Berdan & Co.

Charles Brown, a miner, formerly of New York city, was drowned at Oregon Bar, on the North Fork of the American River, on the 24th inst.

Nevada, Jan. 29, 9 P. M.—A messenger has just arrived in town from Eureka, Sierra county, who brings the painful intelligence of an encounter at that place, which occurred yesterday, between a party of Irishmen and Americans in regard to some claims and other difficulties that have been of a long standing. In the affray five of the Irishmen were shot; none, however, are supposed to be dangerously wounded. Great excitement exists in that region.

The Marysville Herald says that the names of of the three men who were drowned at Bidwell's, on Monday last, by the upsetting of a skiff, were John McMillan, from Jefferson Co., Wis., and Thomas and William Benn, brothers, from Wilber, Massachusetts.

Downieville, Jan. 28.—The recent stormy weather has suspended miuing operations for a time at Downieville. Last week $4000 was taken from the Wayne Tunnel, at Minesota, and we are told the claims average $3000 weekly.

Fire at Placerville.—We learn by telegraph to the Sacramento Union, that a fire occurred at Placerville early on Monday morning, destroying the theatre, owned by J. H. Treadmore & Co., loss $6000, and fifteen or sixteen other buildings, making a loss of $6000 or $8000 more.

Marysville.—The Herald says: Our city is still increasing. At no time this season has there been a period, when there could be seen less than twelve or fourteen buildings in active process of erection. Other improvements are constantly going on and the pleasant weather is actively improved by our citizens in every quarter.

This is the last day of January, and the weather is so deliciously warm, it reminds one of the northern dog-days. At 2 P. M., yesterday, the mercury in our thermometer ranged at 70. We have seen many a colder June day in Kentucky, and felt satisfied with it. The skies are cloudless, and the air is balmy and blissful. Old Sol looks down upon us with a bright, bland smile upon his benevolent face, as though he enjoyed the fun making us happy.

School Warrants.—As all that relates to "land titles" are subjects of greatest interest to the Cultivators, we shall at all times lay before them all that affects them. We annex the following letter from Col. Gift, Register of the Land Office, upon the subject, he having been inquired of respecting the claims of settlers:

Register's Office, Benicia, Jan. 25, '54.

Thos. Sherin: Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of Jan. 21st, in regard to the warrants. The laws have all been published, in relation to claims of men holding lands by virtue of school warrants; and it is plain that no man can hold land and deprive men from pre-empting government lands. Special instructions have been received at this office, saying that the warrant cannot be located until the lands have been surveyed, and such surveys returned to this office. If they do eject a pre-empter by law, it will only be a temporary thing, for I will get copies of the proceedings and send them to Washington immediately. In a few days the opinion of the Attorney General will be published, in relation to the location of these warrants, which will satisfy all men holding under the school land law in relation to their claims. Pre-emptors will save and hold their claims if they comply with the law in regard to pre-emption. Yours,

W. Gift, Register Land Office.

A Happy Man.—The original of the following picture of a happy man, drawn recently by Theodore Parker in one of his sermons, is said to be a highly esteemed resident of Newton, Mass. There ought to be a great many more just such happy men in our conntry, but we are afraid they are not:

"The happiest man I have ever known is one far enough from being rich, in money, and one who will never be very much nearer to it. His calling lits him, and he likes it, rejoices in its process as much as in its result. He has an active mind, well filled. He reads and he thinks. He tends his garden before sunrise, every morning—then rides suudry miles by the rail—does his ten hours' work in the town—whence he returns happy and cheerful. With his own smile he catches the earliest smile of the morning, plucks the first rose of his garden, and goes to his work with the little flower in his hand and a great one blossoming out of his heart. He runs over with charity as a cloud with rain; and it is with him as with the cloud—what coming from the cloud is rain to the meadows, is a rainbow of glories to the cloud that pours it. The happiness of the affections fills up the good man, and he runs over with friendship and love—connubial, parental, filial, friendly, too, and philanthropic besides. His life is a perpetual "trap to catch a sunbeam"—and it always "springs" and takes it in. I know no man who gets more out of life; and the secret of it is, that he does his duty to himself, to his brother, and to his God. I know rich men and learned men—men of great social position; and if there is genius in America, I know that—but a happier man I have never known."

We hail with pleasure the appearance of two more journals in our State. We need them all, and we trust that every county will bring them into being, for, as the light of day, makes known to us things beautiful and unknown, so a valuable newspaper will awaken the world to action, and the production of great good. Better have newspapers, periodicals and literature than gaming houses, and other means of consuming the time and means of those who have a leisure hour. Therefore we say earnestly, let us have light, and we are glad to welcome the Mariposa Chronicle as another gleam of it, and also the Jackson Centinel, the former edited by A. S. Gould, and the latter by C. Boynton, Esq.—both journals of interest and value, and they should receive a generous support. We shall say more anon.

Shipments of Specie.—The following is the shipment of treasure by the steamers, yesterday. The total amount, as will be seen, is $1,755,488.

PER COLUMBIA.

Page, Bacon & Co	$391,000
Burgoyne & Co	150,000
B Davidson	115,200
Wells, Fargo & Co	53,296
Case, Heiser & Co	28,814
F. Argenti & Co	33,298
Hellman Bros. & Co	8,600
D. Gibb & Co	7,500
Spatz & Newhouse	6,450
Gronfier, Jan & Co	3,600
A. Gohen	1,600
Total	$789,988

PER CORTES.

Page, Bacon & Co	$120,000
Adams & Co	300,000
Drexel, Sather & Church	75,000
C. K. Garrison	52,400
Wells, Fargo & Co	53,545
J. Seligman G Co.	11,000
Ulmer & Feisenbaum	18,000
Wyckoff & Co	8,000
J. H. Spring	2,000
Wm. Steinhart & Co	6,800
Clark Rogers	5,730
J. R. Miller	5,185
H. Travers	5,240
Total	$965,500

MARRIED.

At Vallejo street Church, Jan. 26th, Mr. Thomas King, and Miss Margaret Tancard, both of this city.

In this city, 27th inst., by Rev. John Miller, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. W. W. Carpenter, formerly of Duchess county, N. Y., and Adelh de E. Craig, formerly of Illinois.

In Marysville, 26th inst., by the Rev. Elder Daniels, Mr. Bishop Hester and Miss Martha J. Humphreyville, both of Drayton, Ohio.

In Marysville, 28th inst., by Rev. James Hunter, Mr. Edward T. Loving and Mrs. Mary Gambrill, all of Millertown, Placer county.

In Nevada, 18th inst., by Rev. Mr. Simmons, Mr. Adam Smith and Mrs. Rosetta Barker.

At Agua Frio, 26th inst., by Rev. H. W. Bigham, Mr. Isaac Lyons, of Mariposa, and Miss Elizabeth Haynes, of Agua Frio.

In this city, 26th inst., by Rev. Mr. Thurston, Mr. George S. Sureu, of New York, and Mrs. Sarah Hopkins, of London.

In Sacramento, Jan. 30th, by Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Mr. Oliver C. Livermore and Miss Lucy A. Bradbury, of San Francisco.

At the Sandwich Islands, Jan. 27th, by Rev. A. Bishop H. F. De Clifford, late of England, and Miss Catharina Cuvasus, late of Manilla.

DIED.

In this city, Jan. 31st, at the Oriental Hotel, Gardner Wyck, only son of Alex. Wells, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Annie Van Rensselaer, his wife; aged 22 months.

In Honolulu, Jan. 5th, Hugh Dickson, Esq., of the firm of H. & W. Dickson, of Honolulu; aged 28 years.

The deceased was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, was an active and correct man of business, and was much respected in this community.

In Honolulu, Jan. 2d, Mary Alice, infant daughter of Henry Rhodes, Esq., aged 8 months.

In this city, 28th inst., of measles, Mary Catharine, second daughter of V. E. and C. F. Howard, in her 4th year.

At Hogans Ranch, near Stockton, on the 25th inst., Mrs. Eliza C. wife of J. Hogan, Esq.

In Stockton, at the Insane Asylum, Jan. 27th, Horatio Hunt, late of Little Rock, Ark.

On board the George Webster, Jan. 24th, Henry Robertson, a native of Baltimore.

In San Jose, 23d inst., Esther Prothero, wife of Samuel Prothero; aged 59 years.

In this city, 26th inst., Mary, wife of Obadiah Taylor, recently of Hamilton, Cumbia West.

In this city, 24th inst., of bilious congestive fever, Mr. Jacob Mason, a resident of this city for the past three years.

In Stockton, 23d inst., at the residence of Mr. A. G. Brown, Mrs. Jerusha, consort of Mr. Samuel Brown, aged 25 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25—Ship Ocean Pearl, Sears, 132 days from Boston, with mdse.

Ship Bald Eagle, Cahlwell, 115 days from New York; mdse.

Ship King Fisher, Cro by, 114 days fm Boston; mdse.

Br bark Bangalore, Whitfield, 175 days from Liverpool, via Falkland Islands 70 days; mdse.

Chil whaling bark Revello, Ray, from a cruise, with oil.

Brig Daniel, Manne, South Sea Islands (Hervey Group), 55 days, with wood, etc.

Tahitian brig Aoria, Taylor, Mangala (Harvey's Island), 50 days, via Huahine 40 days, with hogs.

Jan. 26—Ship Rover's Bride, Phillips, 147 days from Baltimore, with mdse.

Jan. 27—Clipper ship N. B. Palmer, Lowe, 121 days from New York, with mdse.

Chil ship Margaret, Evens, 62 days from Valparaiso, via Coquimbo, with mdse.

Jan. 28—Ship Sarah Parker, Gardiner, 10 days from Puget Sound, with piles, etc.

Schr Commerce, Dexter, 3 hours from Bolinas Bay; lumber.

Jan. 29—P M S's stmr Columbia, Dale, 52 hrs from San Diego.

Ship Tiicomes Watson, Lyle, 154 days fm Philadelphia; mdse.

Bark Desdemona, Miller, 3 days from Humboldt Bay, 220 M ft lumber.

Brig Nonpareil, Brewer, 3 days from Humboldt Bay; 120 M ft lumber.

Schr Loo Choo, Charles, 3 days from Pajaro; produce.

Schr Laura Bevan, Morton, 3 days from Santa Cruz, with 900 sacks potatoes.

Schr Sacramento, Gardner, 4 days from Humboldt Bay; 130 M ft lumber.

Jan. 30—Br bark Deborah, Warden, 230 days from Liverpool, via Valparaiso 64 days.

Bark Delegate, Gillan, 4 days from Mendocino, with lumber.

Schr Tarquin, Davis, 4 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.

Schr Velasco, Copeland, 3 days from Santa Cruz; with lime.

Schr Rambler, Woodbury, 20 hours from Tomales; potatoes.

Jan. 31—Stmr Major Tompkins, Hunt, 10 hours from Santa Cruz, with wheat.

Clipper bark G E Webster, Folger, 45 days from Hong Kong, with mdse.

Bark H S Bartlett, Sinclair, 48 hours from Noyou River, with 75 M ft lumber.

Schr E L Frost, Hempsted, 22 days from Honolulu, with mdse.

CLEARANCES

Jan. 26—Stmr Galiah, Ilsley, San Diego.

Ship Sky Lark, Henry, Calcutta.

Jan. 27—Ship Flying Arrow, Treadwell, Callao.

Ship Lotus, Lockie Calcutta.

Br brig Maid of the Mill, McNabb, Valparaiso.

Jan. 28—Stmr Isthmus, Dillard, San Diego.

Oldenburg brig Visargis, Boysen, Tahiti.

Jan. 30—Ship Sweep takes, Lane, Hong Kong.

Ship Winged Arrow, Bearse, Manilla.

Jan. 31—Stmr Cortes, Cropper, San Juan.

P M stmr Columbia, Dall, Panama.

Br bark Johanna Boag, Bennett.

Hon. J. Neely Johnson.—This gentleman, who is wide and favorably known as an eminent lawyer and leading Whig politician, left yesterday with his lady, in one of the steamers, for a short visit to the Atlantic States. Mr. J. has held a distinguished position in the ranks of the Whig party, and he has acquired a prominence as well as wealth from his practice at the bar. May they have a pleasant trip, find friends well and enjoy their visit, and soon return to be again welcomed to the Pacific shores.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, Feb. 1. 1854.

The past and present week has been unmarked by any change for the better; a continued apathy has seized upon all the ramifications of trade—a doubt of the future, a want of confidence—affects injuriously all mercantile and commercial affairs. The vast amount of merchandise on hand, its constant increase by new arrivals, and no prospect of diminution by sales, gives that discouraging feeling that pervades all departments of trade. The late rains have, however, given an impetus to mining, and larger receipts are noticed as coming in. The produce market feels this pressure, and all the leading staples, Grain, Potatoes, &c., are finding very dull markets.

Barley, during the past week, was apparently advancing, owing mostly to speculations, but new arrivals checked it.

Wheat is very dull; no sales of importance.

Corn—Very little demand.

The large amount of Potatoes lost by the frost must affect the market before long, for it will be found that more has been injured than is at first perceptible. A few weeks, and we shall note a considerable change.

We trust, after this week, to note a better state of things. Let all wear a cheerful spirit, and bear as patiently as possible evils they cannot cure; cultivate generous and mutual forbearance, and brighter prospects will soon cheer them.

We should add that the prices of many articles enumerated are merely nominal.

JOBBING PRICES.

ACRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—

Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@— —
do do short handled	12 50	@— —
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@13 00
do do short handled	8 00	@12 00
do King's, long handled	12 00	@13 00
Spades, bright c. s. best make	16 00	@18 00
do iron	10 00	@12 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	20 00	@24 00
do do iron	10 00	@12 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	17 00	@— —
do Hunts', do	17 00	@— —
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	14 00	@— —
do other brands	10 00	@— —
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	4 00	@ 5 00
do do do axe	3 00	@ 4 50
Plows, best make	14 00	@30 00
do steel	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power, Hall & Pitts', no sale, nominal, $600 to $800: other makes $400 to $600; Emmerty's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill, $350 to $400.		
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	20 00	@65 00
Rakes, horse and revolving, no sale.		
do hand, wood do		
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ℔ doz, no sale.		
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@ 8 00
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per ℔	— 15	@ 18
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.		

There probably has never been a time when all the above enumerated articles hung more heavy upon the market, than the present.

FLOUR—

—We note large stocks on hand; and sales heavy; holders anxious to realize.

For Gallego and Haxall, we quote the jobbing rates 12 00 @13 00

Chile	10 00 @11 00
Repuckel	10 00 @10 26
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	12 00 @12 25
Benicia Mills, do	11 50 @11 75

Meal, in bbls	6 50 @ 7 00
do ½ bbls	3 50 @ 3 75
Bran, ℔ lb	— — @— 2

GRAIN—

Corn, Eastern, ℔ lb	— 2¼@— 2½
do California	— 3 @— 3½
Barley, Chili	— — @— 2
do Cal. feeding	— 2¼@— 2¼
Buckwheat, for seed	10 @10 50
Oats, California	— 4 @— —
do Seed	— 4½@— 4½
do Oregon, none in mk't.	
do Eastern	— 3 @— 3½
Wheat, Chili	— 4¾@— 5¼
do California, for seed	— 4½@— 5
do do for milling	— 3¾@— 3¾
Australia, seed	— 4½@— 5½

—We must note a heaviness in all sales; no demand.

LUMBER—

—Very heavy stocks on hand, and Domestic coming in freely with a moderate demand, and downward tendency.

Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ℔ M	35 00 @45 00
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	40 00 @50 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	90 00 @100 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00 @100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	80 00 @100 00
do do 2d quality	60 00 @ 70 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	75 00 @ 80 00
do Oregon pine, rough	45 00 @ 55 00
do redwood	45 00 @ 55 00
Floor Joist	40 00 @ 50 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	9 00 @ 10 00
Clapboards, No. 1	80 00 @ 85 00
Laths, Eastern	— — @ 10 00
do California	— — @ 9 00
Doors, Eastern	3 75 @ 5 50
Sashes, window	3 75 @ 5 00

PROVISIONS—

—All kinds of Provisions, exceedingly dull; prices nominal

Beef, Mess, ℔ bbl	15 50 @16 00
do ½ bbl extra family	8 00 @ 8 50
Bacon, extra clear sides, ℔ lb	12½@ 13
do Mess, nominal, no sale.	
Cheese, (scarce)	28 @ 30
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00 @ 1 50
Butter, choice	25 @ 29
do ordinary	17 @ 23
do California	1 00 @ 1 50
Hams, ordinary	13 @— —
do extra	14 @ 16
Lard, in kegs	— — @ 14
do tins 10 lb	16 @ 17½
do 15—20 lb	15 @ 16½
Pork, clear, ℔ bbl	23 00 @23 50
do do ½ bbl	12 00 @13 00
do mess, ℔ bbl	17 00 @17 50
do do ½ bbl	10 00 @10 50

RICE—

Carolina, in bbls	5¼@ 5½
Canton, No. 1, in bbls	4½@ 5
do No. 2, do	@ 5
Manilla	3 @ 4

Vermicelli—

Cal. manufacture, 1st qual.	
Cal. do 2d do	5 @— —
Boston, ℔ lb	20 00 @— —

Carrots — — @ —
Onions, prime, ℔ lb — — @ 4
Turnips — — @ 2
Potatoes — —@ 1¼
Peas, (none in market)
Squashes, ℔ lb —½@ 1½

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

In presenting the Retail Market of Vegetables, we do this to show the weekly value and list of family comforts and luxuries (for good vegetables are indeed luxuries) that are offered to us in our markets. Very few markets in the United States can present such luxuries every week, and have them fresh from the garden every day.

It will be seen that cauliflowers, celery, horseradish, tomatoes, and green peas command good prices, and we may say all garden products pay well—for the quantity raised upon a small portion of land is almost beyond belief.

It will be perceived there is a large advance in the value of marketing this week.

Cabbages, ℔ head	$ 37	Potatoes	4
do Savoy, ℔ doz	3 00	Onions, prime	8
Beets, ℔ lb	5	Garlic	37
Turnips	5	Horseradish	1 00
Carrots	5	Tomatoes, very scarce	50
Marrowfat squashes	5	Green Peas	none.
Celery, ℔ doz	5 00	Lettuce, ℔ doz.	1 50
Cauliflowers, ℔ doz	6 00	Parsley	1 50
Radishes, ℔ doz	1 50	Parsnips	75
Irish Sweet Potatoes, ℔ lb	12		

W. C. WALKER,

Florist, New Mission Road, near Toll House.

CAMELIAS, ROSES, CERANIUMS.—The finest collection, all in fine order for removal.

Plants sent to the city to order.

Boquets, cut Flowers, &c., at Gardens, or at office in Washington street, next the San Francisco Theatre. 5

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WE call the attention of Nurserymen and Orchardists to a new catalogue just issued by us, prepared with great labor and cost, giving the lists of the best fruits cultivated in Europe or America, with their synonyms. This catalogue embraces also lists of best Vegetables, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Seeds, &c.—being a perfect illustration of the best varieties of everything belonging to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, with brief directions for the cultivators in each department, and as *adapted to California.*

This work will be found a very great help to all engaged in cultivation.

Price $1 per copy. WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists,
5 Musical Hall Buildings.

FLOWERS! BRIGHT FLOWERS!

A GIFT FOR HOME.

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."

WE convert the pill box into a Floral vase, and instead of the "nauseate drug," we offer the perfume of Flowers. Our beautiful collection of *California Flower Seeds* we now offer.

These are put up in handsome morocco cases, or homœopathic cases of glass bottles, with printed lists and directions, and with pressed flowers of the different varieties of each. These are of the most beautiful style that can be prepared, and are most appropriate gifts for home at this season.

We invite attention to them at our rooms, at Musical Hall Buildings. WARREN & SON,
5 Seed-men and Florists.

BRYANT & CO'S
Agricultural Ware House.

CORNER FRONT AND SACRAMENTO STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand, a select assortment of
Agricultural Implements, Mining Tools and Garden Seeds.

Also, a full and complete stock of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Mill Machinery of all kinds. 2 4t

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Importers and Dealers in the best qualities of
Every Article required in the Business.

Portraits, large or small, equal to any in the world, taken at short notice. Also, the most improved STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, a new and beautiful improvement in the art. 1 1m

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PERKINS, WEBSTER & CO.,
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—AND—
DEALERS IN FLOUR AND GRAIN.
No. 63 Clay street, between Front and Davis,
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WHOLESALE BOOKSTORE
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Importers of English, French and American fancy and staple Stationery—wholesale and retail dealers in Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books.

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Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 4t2

FENCING WIRE—Galvanized and Bright—
80 tons galvanized, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7,
10 tons bright, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
For sale by
2 4t SOUTHWORTH & CO.

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PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c., &c.

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Drafts on the American Exchange Bank, New York,
And upon all the cities of the United States. 2 4t

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Buy and sell sight and time Exchange on all the principal cities in the Union—collect and transmit money, and transact all business pertaining to Banking.

Gold Dust, Bullion, and Certificates of Deposit bought at the highest market rates.

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DRAW AT SIGHT IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Drexel & Co	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co;	Richmond.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va.; and Charleston, South Carolina.
2 1m

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City.

PAGE, BACON & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London.
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York.
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 1 4t

ADAMS & CO.,
Bankers,
MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Utica City Bank	Utica.
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. ADAMS & CO.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mt. Ophir, and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.

Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

Will sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 1-tf

Miners' Exchange and Savings Bank,
AND SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE,
ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO.
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

H. R. A. S. WRIGHT, Agent.

ALL MONEYS left at this Banking House will bear an interest of one and a half per cent. per month, redeemable at pleasure.

GOLD DUST left to be assayed at this office, will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.

GOLD DUST received on Special Deposit Free of Charge, and Rich Quartz Specimens purchased, or valued gratis, and every attention paid to the Assaying or testing of all kinds of Ores.

GOLD DUST received for Coinage, or Remittance Bills of Exchange drawn on the East, at short or [illegible] 1 4t

Wholesale Saddlery Warehouse.
J. C. JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery, Harness, Leather, &c., No. 130 [illegible] street, near Washington, San Francisco.

Having established a new and extensive establishment for the sale of the above-named goods, would call the attention of the trade to their fine stock, to which additions are constantly being made by fresh arrivals.

As we [illegible] direct from our own manufactory at the East, we are [illegible] to offer great inducements to purchasers.

Now in store a [illegible] consisting in part of:

Carriage Harness	[illegible];
Team Harness,	Riding and Mule Saddles;
Cart Harness:	Shafts and Wagon Whips;
Buggy and wagon do:	Mexican and Cal. Spurs;
Collars,	Martingales and Check Reins;
Horse [illegible]	Saddlery Hardware;

Skirting, Rough Sides and Harness Leather, Pocket and [illegible] Leather, Calf Skins, &c. 1 4t

100 Mules Team ROPE
50 Dozen Pack Rope
HAVEY [illegible] STRAW
LIZZY RANGE [illegible] AWS
30 MEXICAN MONTE [illegible]
And a [illegible]
DAMASCA ROOTS, [illegible]
CURRANT [illegible]
ASPARAGUS [illegible]

Just received [illegible] Wine, Fruit & Cider Establishment in Nicaragua, in a passage of 25 days [illegible] New York.
For sale by
1 1m [illegible] & SEALS, [illegible] street.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
1 [illegible] Beautiful Shade Trees

NOW is [illegible]
now open and for sale at ALLEN & [illegible]
1

PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE.

WOODWORTH & CO., importers of Piano Fortes, Clay street, are now receiving a further supply of Piano Fortes, from the celebrated "Stodard" manufactory, expressly for hire. Also, now landing from the clippers, a large assortment of instruments suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, consisting of 6, 6¼ and 7 octaves, plain and carved, with pearl and ivory keys, likewise

Prince's Melodeons, 4 to 5 octaves;
India Rubber Piano Covers;
French Piano Covers;
Rosewood Music Stools, &c., &c. 1 4t

WANTED—At the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.
T. H. PERKINS.

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
2 4t 87 Long wharf.

PRIZE ONIONS—ONION SETTS, &c.

WE have just received a superior lot of Onion Seed, of very extra quality, to which we call the particular attention of cultivators. Also, 500 lbs Onion Setts, in fine order. 200 lbs French Sugar Beet, for stock.

WARREN & SON'S
Seed Warehouse,
Musical Hall, San Francisco,
2 4t And J street, Sacramento.

TIME.

PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
1 City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4 t

QUARTZ SPECIMENS POLISHED.
Seals, Rings, Cane Heads, Snuff Box Covers,
CUT AND SET BY
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
MONTGOMERY STREET, ONE DOOR FROM COMMERCIAL.

The only Lapidary Machinery in California, and the best workmen on the Pacific coast, are now employed in our establishment. 1 4t

New Drug Establishment.

A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States

Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.

Country orders promptly attended to.
A. T. McCLURE.
16t No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!
TO THE GREAT SALE OF
JEWELRY AT JOHN W. TUCKER'S.

I shall now commence selling off my entire stock, consisting of DIAMOND WORK, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, etc., etc.

Amounting to more than $300,000!

I have got to sell all the above goods before the first of June, as I have to rebuild my store according to the new grade. Any person who wants a good article can procure one from me

Cheaper than in any other City in the World!

But I don't wish it to be understood that I pretend to compete with those who sell trash;—persons who would not hesitate to guarantee a brass ring or a watch for pure gold;—these persons can sell lower than I can. If I sell an article of any kind, and it does not turn out as I represent it, I will return the money. No person shall leave my establishment dissatisfied. Call and see me before you purchase elsewhere.
JOHN W. TUCKER.
1 1m 125 Montgomery street, near Sacramento.

NOT THE ONLY ONE!
ANOTHER MAN IS IN THE FIELD
Prepared to cut Quartz Rock into any form desired.

I will say to my friends and the public generally that I am prepared to work into any form they may desire, Quartz Rock, WITH A POLISH EQUAL TO THAT OF A MIRROR.

N. B.—Quartz Rock purchased at the highest prices.
J. W. TUCKER
125 Montgomery st.

There are Three Things I Do Not Do!

1st. I do not get a gentleman to leave his Watch, and when he calls for it, charge him TWENTY NIVE DOLLARS for cleaning it, and have it stop two hours after.

2d. I do not ask FIFTY DOLLARS for a chain, and sell it to THIRTY-SIX DOLLARS, and warrant it Fine Gold, when it is filled with brass solder, and have to take it back and pay FIFTY DOLLARS in money, and give another chain.

3. I do not tell a Captain he can leave his Chronometer ashore, and when he calls for it at the end of eight months, refuse to deliver him up his property, without he pays me SIXTY FIVE DOLLARS, and TEN DOLLARS more for resting it.

There are many other things I do not do, which I may refuse at some other time. 1 4t J. W. TUCKER.

AT TUCKER'S!
SILVER! SILVER! SILVER!
100 Dozen Table Spoons,
95 Dozen Table Forks,
125 Dozen Teaspoons'
SILVER TEA SETS, with or without [illegible]re.
SILVER PITCHERS AND CUPS.
100 handsome FANS, worth $2 to $[illegible] each
7 Opera Glasses, worth $8 to $[illegible]
A few of the [illegible] JEWEL CASKETS ever seen, [illegible] Tiffany's, Rendu and Paris.
[illegible] Case and [illegible] these goods, at
125 Montgomery [illegible], near Sacramento.
J. W. TUCKER.
N. B.—We [illegible] VERY LOW, [illegible] NOT SATISFIED [illegible]

Osage Orange, Raspberries and Currants.
20,000 [illegible]
[illegible]
WM. F. PATCH. [illegible]
PATCH & CLAYTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN
No. 2 [illegible] Granite, Iron Building,
[illegible] Front and Battery streets, San Francisco.
[illegible] at Sacramento.

GEMS FOR THE PARLOR AND [illegible] FOR THE GARDEN
T[illegible]
Just [illegible] at
1

TRUE FREEDOM---HOW TO GAIN IT.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

We want no flag, no haunting rag,
For liberty to fight,
We want no blaze of murderous guns,
To struggle for the right.
Our spears and swords are printed words,
The mind our battle plain;
We've won such victories before,
And hope we shall again.

We love no triumphs sprung of force,
They strain her brightest cause;
'Tis not in blood that Liberty
Inscribes her civil laws.
She writes them on the people's hearts
In language clear and plain,
True hearts that moved the world before,
And so they shall again.

We yield to none in earnest love
Of Freedom's cause sublime;
We join the cry, "Fraternity!"
We keep the march of time,
And yet we grasp no spike or spear,
Our victories to obtain;
We've won without their aid before,
And so we shall again.

We want no aid of barricade,
To show a front to wrong;
We want a citadel in truth;
More durable and strong.
Calm words, great thoughts, unflinching faith,
They've won our battles many a time,
And so they shall again.

Peace, progress, knowledge, brotherhood—
The ignorant may sneer,
The bad deny; but we rely
To see their triumph near.
No widow's groans shall load our cause,
No blood of brethren slain;
We've won without such aid before,
And so we shall again.

THE LOVE OF CHILDREN.—The following beautiful sentence is from the pen of Coleridge. Nothing can be more eloquent, nothing more true:

"Call not that man wretched who, whatever else he suffers, as to pain inflicted or pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes and on whom he dotes. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast its dark mantle over him, his voice may be unheeded by those among whom he dwells, and his face may be unknown by his neighbors—even pain may rack his joints, and sleep flee from his pillow, but he has a gem with which he would not part for wealth defying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the brightest power, for the sweetest sleep that ever fell on mortal's eye."

THE AMERICAN "STUMP."—What is the first product of American civilization? It is not a church, for that takes time. It is not a schoolhouse, for that requires children. It is not jackknife, for that being a matter of first necessity, Jonathan always has one in his pocket wherever he goes. It is not even an axe, for although he would sit down and whittle out a handle, if that was all, yet he will not be quite ready to put a steel head to it of his own manufacture. The first product of American civilization is a stump. What is the first intellectual product of American civilization? A man to get upon it and make a speech; it may be about shooting the Indians, or building the church, or schoolhouse, or choosing a representative, but a speech, on something or other. The stump speaker is the father of American civilization.

WE like to see a man, no matter what business he may be engaged in, have a respect for it. It elevates labor, and ennobles trade. The other day, in the neighborhood of the Park, we encountered a tall, dignified looking man, in a long, seedy frock-coat, buttoned to the chin, with a very glossy old silk hat, presiding at an apple-stand. Some how or other, his manner, his "style," struck us. "What is the price of those apples?" we asked, pointing to a small pile of tempting red ones.

"We shall have to charge you two cents for those," said he; "they are a very superior article; but *there* is an apple," he added, "and of a good quality, that we can put to you at a cent!"

Shade of Commerce! He couldn't have said more, nor in a more portentous manner, if he had been offering goods in Stewart's marble-palace. He was very far from being what Mrs. Partington terms "*non pompous mentis!*"—*Knickerbocker.*

A CHANGE ANTICIPATED.—A young lady in a class studying physiology, in the high school at Sandusky, made answer to a question put, that in six years a human body became entirely changed, so that no particle which was in at the commencement of the period would remain at the close of it.

"Then, Miss L.," said the young gentleman tutor, "in six years you will cease to be Miss L."

"Why, yes, sir, I suppose so," she said, very modestly looking at the floor.

QUEER REASON FOR KISSING.—A gentleman, on parting with a lady, gave and received—as he supposed—a kiss of friendship. After the door closed, he overheard the following:

"Why, Lucy, a'n't you ashamed to kiss a man, all alone with him?"

"No, ma, I am not," answered Lucy, "for I only kissed him to smell his breath, to see if he had been drinking.

A YOUNG poet out West, in describing heaven, says "its a world of bliss, fenced in with galls." Where's the man who won't repent now?

Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

GEORGE F. WALTER, No. 113 Montgomery street, opposite Barry & Patten's, has on hand and is constantly receiving a splendid assortment of goods for Gentlemen's wear, comprising, in part, fancy Cassimeres, Vestings and French Cloths, of various colors and finest texture. He is constantly receiving by the steamers, direct from his Agents in New York—Messrs. Crawly & Lent, 737 Broadway—invoices of Paris PANTS, Benjean's make, of Cassimere, velvet face, the best ever imported. A discriminating public is invited to call and examine this stock.

MILITARY CLOTHING.

G. F. W. gives this department his especial attention. All styles of military suits made to order, from the best material, and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

Gentlemen's Fashionable Clothing cut and made equal to any house in the Atlantic States—the workmanship by the best Tailors. The principle laid down is that no garment is delivered which is not a perfect fit; as every article is fitted on before being finished, thereby avoiding the unpleasant necessity of altering after leaving the store. Any garment that is made and does not fit perfectly, is not expected to be taken, as he is desirous of establishing a business that will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B.—I still continue to take measures to be made up in New York by Messrs. Croney & Lent. All orders sent will be received by return steamer.

GEORGE F. WALTER, 112 Montgomery street,
5 1m Opposite Barry & Pattens.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,

[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges, Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing, Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

2 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Stationery Mantels.

All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk,
2 1m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY.

Woman's Rights
VINDICATED AND MAINTAINED.

WHEREAS, from the creation of the world, it was designed by the "Great First Cause" that

Womans's Rights and Privileges

should be co-equal to Man's; and whereas, she has been treated by many men in all ages, up to the present time, as an inferior being to themselves: Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. L. WINN, of

Winn's Fountain Head and Branch

having expended large sums of money at the FOUNTAIN HEAD for the gratification of the appetites of Gentlemen, do recommend that Woman be hereafter allowed and provided with the facilities to enjoy all the privileges for which she was by Providence designed; and for this purpose I do hereby proclaim, that my

BRANCH,

Corner Montgomery and Washington streets,

shall be conducted with a view exclusively to the **Edjoyment and Gomfort of Ladies**, and such Gentlemen as know and appreciate their worth.

At the earnest solicitation of many Ladies and Gentlemen and agreeable to my promise some months since to enlarge the BRANCH, so as to accommodate the fast increasing patronage I shall, in a few days, add Two Spacious Stores on Montgomery street, to the Original Branch, making the

MOST EXTENSIVE ICE CREAM

And Refreshment Establishments in California.

The day of opening will be duly announced through the medium of the Daily Press, so that all may witness what has been accomplished for the accommodation and comfort of "God's best gift to man." In the meantime, bits of Fun and Jollification may be enjoyed in reading the mottoes and feasting upon the luxuries to be enjoyed at

WINN'S FOUNTAIN HEAD,
78 and 80 Long Wharf, and Branch, corner Washington and Montgomery streets;

where Every Thing for the Holidays may be found, from a Sugar Whistle to a Bride's Cake of half a ton.

1 M. L. WINN, Proprietor.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street, Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Hops, Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water, Sunker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Seidlitz Powders, Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts, Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds), Osgood's Cholagogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaucs' Expectorant, Alterative Pills, Moffat's Bitters and Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Halloway's Ointment and Pills, Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Liniment,

Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,
Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.

Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,
CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.

☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 5-1m

10,000 FRUIT TREES,

Grape Vines, Fig Trees, Raspberry and Current.

WE invite all who intend planting Trees and Vines to call on us before they make their purchases, as we can offer them many advantages that cannot be found elsewhere. Our collections, we know, are the most extensive, and the quality the best that can be had. We therefore invite all to call on us: we can show them, in our Exhibition Rooms, the samples of the actual fruit they produce.

WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen,
Musical Hall Buildings, San Francisco,
and 15 J street, Sacramento.

GRASS SEED

10,000 LBS. NEW GRASS SEEDS—Timothy or Herds' Grass, Red Clover, White Clover, Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass.

Persons wanting the very best seed are requested to give attention to the above. WARREN & SON'S
Seed Warehouse,
Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.
And J street, Sacramento.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
1 Near the Oriental.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-3t

PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.

THE FORMER CELEBRITY OF THE PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS, and the unequalled success of their introduction in this State, would seem to preclude the necessity of any further effort on our part to draw attention thereto: but in view of the transitory nature of business in general in California, and the probability that some may have looked upon our establishment of an extensive and permanent manufacture of Plows here, in the face of such enormous importations and extravagant prices of material, as an impossibility—we believe it expedient to adopt this method of bringing it within the special notice of all concerned, that we are now manufacturing, and will have ready for this season's demand, three thousand of the most superior Plows ever made or used within this State.

We feel warranted in making this assertion, from the fact that all who used our Plows last season testify that they were superior: and we have studied so closely the immediate wants of our patrons from every section of the State, that we can now furnish Plows suitable to any particular kind of soil known in the State.

Our material has all been selected in the East by one of our firm, and imported by us directly from the manufacturers, which places it in our power to say confidently that nothing is lacking in quality, while we are enabled to make the plows at a cost greatly below that of last season, and are determined to sell at prices within the reach of every farmer who may wish to use the Peoria Premium Steel Plow.

It should be remembered that these plows will do double the work with half the team required in using the ordinary cast Plow; and that the work, when done, will be well done.

For particulars of prices, and descriptions of plows, we refer you to the subjoined card. The prices therein detailed are there established at our factory, and the only alterations from them that we authorize our agents to make, is the addition of the cost of transportation to their places of business—thus placing the plows at every accessible point of the State for the exact price charged at the Factory, with the necessary expenses only added.

Farmers ordering our plows through mercantile houses here, would do well to write to us at the same time, if they would make sure of getting the right plow, for some are interested in representing that we are not making plows at all, while others will not sell our plows when they can get off a cast plow. We therefore recommend that orders should be sent to us directly, accompanied by an order upon your merchant for the amount, which you can always know by a reference to the card accompanying this circular.

On the 24th of June the interest of T. ADAMS in our business ceased, by the sale of his entire interest therein to L. E. MORGAN. Aside from this, there has not, nor will there be, any alteration, as we have the same efficient and thoroughly practised hands in every department of our business.

E. L. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
T. ADAMS & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Battery streets.

☞ The following are the established prices for the **Peoria Premium Steel Plows**, at our Factory, and the only addition our Agents are authorized to make thereto, is the cost of transportation to their points of business:

SIZE.	DESCRIPTION.	FURROW.	PRICE.
No. 5	plain	10 in.	$ 30
5½	"	12 in.	$ 35
6	"	14 in.	$ 40
7	"	16 in.	$ 50
6	clipper or prairie	14 in.	$ 60
16	" "	16 in.	$ 70
18	" "	18 in.	$ 85
20	" "	20 in.	$100
22	" "	22 in.	$110
24	" "	24 in.	$125
26	" "	26 in.	$150
30	" "	30 in.	$175
40	" "	40 in.	$225
Subsoil Plows			$40
Cultivators			$25

[For the addition of wheel and axle to any of the above clipper Plows, an additional charge of $30.]

L. E. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
1 T. ADAMS & CO.

PREMIUM PLOUGHS.

WE invite the attention of farmers to the assortment of "Premium Steel Ploughs," now at our store at Exhibition Hall. These are the celebrated "Morgan & Co.'s Peoria Ploughs," pronounced by the committee the very best Plough in the United States. WARREN & SON'S
1 Agricultural Store.

WARREN & SON'S HORTICULTURAL MUSEUM AND HALL OF SCIENCE.

THE subscribers take pleasure in announcing to their friends and patrons that they open their Hall as a Museum of Horticulture and Natural Sciences. Having now completed our arrangements in Europe and in this country, we are enabled to offer to the patrons of this establishment the first of the kind in California) everything desirable connected with the science of **Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.**

Connected with this establishment will be Nurseries, Gardens, Fruit Orchards, Graperies, and Greenhouses of the proprietors: and therefore the patrons can be assured that it is much better for them to send their orders to first hands than to those who collect here and there, at auction and elsewhere, where there can be no certainty of the genuineness of what they buy.

The Nurseries will be extensive, containing several hundred thousand trees grown under the eye of the proprietors. The Fruit Garden will contain the choicest Fruits known in Europe and America.

The Museum will contain specimens of Fruit in Wax, rare and curious specimens of everything else in nature, both in wax and in a dried state; Oil Paintings, Drawings and Paintings of Fruits, Flowers, &c., together with specimens in Natural History, Books on Agriculture, Horticulture and Botany; Garden implements of all descriptions and of the most approved patterns.

SEEDS.—A large and superior assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, comprising all the new and rare varieties. Field and Grass Seeds of warranted quality, wholesale and retail. The Seeds sold at this establishment will be warranted pure and genuine, true to their name and preserved in a proper manner. Dealers will receive a liberal discount.

Boxes of Seeds for exportation at $5 and upwards, so packed that they may be safely transported to any part of the world.

Packages of Flower Seeds, containing twenty varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, neatly packed in boxes, from $3 to $20.

☞ Separate Catalogues of Fruit and Forest Trees; Vines, Shrubs, Evergreens, Dahlias, Roses and Greenhouse Plants; Garden and Agricultural Seeds, may be had on application.

WARREN & SON,
NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS,
1-tf Musical Hall Building, Bush st, San Francisco.

A. A. SELOVER, R. H. SINTON.
A. A. SELOVER, Auctioneer.

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MESSRS. SELOVER & SINTON respectfully inform the public that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting the REAL ESTATE Business in all its branches for the prosecution of which they deem themselves particularly well qualified, having been intimate with the business in this city since July, 1849.

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Improved and unimproved Ranches and lands for sale in various parts of the State—Spanish titles. 5 4t

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MESSRS. WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO. respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they have made this business connection, and re-established themselves, for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business in all its branches, for the successful management of which they deem themselves well qualified, having had upwards of four years experience in this city.

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A large amount of property at private sale.

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THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

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Real Estate business, in all its branches,

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They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale, always open at their office 5

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UNION CITY MILLS.

WE INVITE the particular attention of Families and the Trade, to the quality of the Flour manufactured by us.

Our great aim has been, in the establishment of our Mills to procure the most perfect machinery, to employ the ablest millers, and to select the purest and finest wheat in the country.

That we have been able to accomplish all this, the Product of our Mills now before the community is the best evidence.

The FLOUR we manufacture has been put in test to the oldest judges of our State, and after the most rigid and thorough test, they have awarded to us the "PREMIUM PRIZE," and we shall have offer the same as "Horner's Premium Flour;" it shall be our constant effort to maintain for it the reputation of being the

The Best Flour in the Land.

Orders left with HORNER & CO. at our Store-ship, Broadway wharf, will receive prompt attention.

5 4t HORNER.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.

THE largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of B. P. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will admit of. Having on hand the most splendid and substantial assortment of all kinds of Furniture ever offered in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices to suit, that none can go away empty that may favor us with a call.

Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Sofas—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.

Also, Mattresses, of Curled Hair, Patent Felt, Moss, Wool, Straw, and Straw with Cotton Tops. Also, Feather Pillows, and Feathers for Beds, with a large stock of Quilts, Comforts, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of Chairs, Wood, and Cane Seats of all descriptions: also, of Hair, Cloth, Spring, Plush, Velvet and Carpet Bottoms, with Rockers of all kinds; all of which will be sold at reduced rates.

5 4t Also at 130 Jackson street, SAN FRANCISCO.

A CARD.

FREE EXHIBITION HALL.—We desire to announce, and we do so most respectfully, that hereafter, during our Exhibition, our Hall, containing all the magnificent specimens of the Agricultural Exhibition, together with the choice Paintings and Embroideries, and many rare and beautiful specimens and curiosities from the "Islands of the Sea," will be open to the visits of all who wish to examine them, FREE OF CHARGE.

We would also announce to Artists that our Hall is offered to them FREE, to exhibit their work for exhibition or sale, and we further announce to all persons who have Paintings, Statuary Works of Art, Curiosities, or extra specimens of anything of domestic manufacture, that here is a place the most appropriate for its exhibition or sale, and where the most extended notice can be given to it. All who have works of art, or any of the curiosities of the country, or wonderful specimen of the Agriculture of California or the Pacific coast, will find this Hall the most appropriate place for the exhibition of the same.

We desire also to state that all the Agricultural papers and periodicals of the United States and the principal publications of Europe upon the subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture and other scientific subjects, and to our patrons, and to the cause of Science, they are ever open, and we tender our best aid to developing to the utmost of our power the good resulting from them.

WARREN & SON

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1854. NO. 6.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
IS ISSUED AT THE OFFICE, ON RUSH STREET,
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Eight Dollars Per Annum, in Advance,
BY JAMES K. PHILLIPS & CO., Publishers.

JOHN F. MORSE, Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

The Wedding.

What can be more beautiful than a scene like this? Thus did my spirit whisper as I stood upon the steamer's deck, gazing upon the shores and Islands that eateh the eye as you enter the waters of the winding Kennebec.

The moon shone lustrously; the stars like myriads of diamonds filled the blue vault above, and the boat, as she rushed through the waters, cast from her breast a rohe of white foam, like a mantle laced with gems.

I had heen gazing for hours, when, leaving the place where I stood, I mingled with the crowd that were seated upon the deck. Among the passengers, my eye met one face that rose up in memory as a onee familiar friend. I had seen that faee hefore. I had not looked long ere our eyes met; a word, and the rushing thought filled each heart with ready greetings. We had not long been known to each other, ere our destiuies called us to widely different spheres.

The earth had made her annual circuit since last we met; but the memory of that last meeting rose quickly, for it had heen one of happiest joy. Here we were surrounded by kindred spirits, those we loved, and hy scenes and associations that always must make us hetter and happier. That meeting had made us friends, and now meeting again, recalled sweet recollections of those friends with whom we last met.

From whence comest thou, and whither art thou bound? were the first questions I propounded to my friend, after our mutual recognition. "Oh, I am on a hasty run to surprise them at home. I left 'old Kentucky,' as it were but yesterday, and to-morrow I hope to be there, on those mountains the farthest the eye can see in the distance. Sister Mary is to he married on Monday eve, and I have come home for tho wedding: and tell me, my friend, can you not come?" How easy and how sweetly will sincerity find the way to the heart, so earnest, so sincere were tho words of my friend, that I felt I could he doubly happy, for I knew there were others that would he most happy too—and quickly resolving it should be done, it was done in my heart!

The night passed peacefully and brightly away, and the rising sun of the Sabbath morn brought us safe to the end of our journey by steam. My friend passed on to his home among the mountains, and I joined my friends near hy, to pass in peace the blessed Sabbath day.

The morrow was the "wedding day," and much was to be done to accomplish what my heart had resolved. Monday arrived—but the clouds obscured the sky, the rain was falling, and the fog cast on all that sad chill which rain and fog will ever do, especially when they happen on a wedding day. The oh's and the ah's must be said some time, and these disappointments must come, else we were made too happy while here below. But why borrow trouble?—the wedding is not till evening, and forty miles must be passed ere that time will come—the storm may pass on and leave us a beauteous sky, or we may pass on and leave the storm behind us. We do know

"Behind the clouds, the sun is shining."

Oh that we could be wise, and murmur not at the dispensations of a kind Providence: all things are ordered rightly, and we should be far happier if we could but earnestly believe it. A fine pair of horses and an easy carriage conveyed us surely, though slowly, over hill and up mountain, and brought us safely to our destination, just as the sun passed below the horizon, giving promise hy its brightness, that the storm had passed away, and that the eve would be ushered in with a clear beautiful sky.

The kind reception by our friends was ample reward for a long journey in a stormy day. Never could such cheering and welcome words come from hearts insincere, and it is such a welcome from the heart, that bids the spirit leap forth in kindly greeting and resolve to be happy.

Ere the wedding hour arrived, the darkness and storm of the day had entirely passed away, the sun had gone from our view to gladden others by its dawning and the brightness seemed to fill all with light. It seemed as though there were brightness and love everywhere on earth and in heaven, and their happy smiles with such a soft and holy light, that it were impossible not to take this as an omen of good, a promise of happiness to the bridal pair. The marriage hour arrived, there was a heavenly stillness thrown around that dwelling, broken only by the gentle moving of the trees without, as the hreath of heaven touched them, and seemingly bent them down to open windows that they might be nearer the blissful scene that was passing within.

Never! never! shall I forget the emotion that filled my soul as I gazed upon that happy pair, their hands elasped, ready to receive the seal and take the vow that was to hind them for life. Clear and distinet, yet tender were the words uttered hy the minister of God as he united them. There was that earnest truthfulness stamped upon the hrow of hride and bridegroom, that told they had pondered well the vow they were about to take upon themselves—most earnest and touching was the prayer that went up to heaven that God would would hless those that had heen thus united "Twain in one."

"Would that this covenant might heneeforth he entrusted only to those who understand its momentous import."

"Who feel that ever on this earth
Where two are thus made one,
'Tis but a type of heavenly birth
Divinity begun:
A new a brighter life is given,
A bliss for earth, a hope for heaven."

Tho pleasing associations of that never to he forgotten marriage scene, I have laid away in memory's storehouse, to be called forth at my bidding. It was all hrightness and I lived it over again in my dream of the night.

The earth was never more heautiful, tho air never more halmy, and never were hearts more happy than these friends that met for a mountain ride at the early dawn, the morning after the marriage. The earth had been refreshed with copious showers, the sky that had been hidden from us the past day by storm clouds, was now all brightness, one vast expanse of blue was over us, and one sea of living green, as a carpet at our feet. The fragrance of the summer flowers filled the air with its perfume, and the joys of the heart bid the lips give forth that joy that echoed long and sweetly over the mountains that we were ascending.

The brightness and joy that was so lavishly scattered around us in nature, was reflected upon the features of the happy married couple that rode hy our side; and again upon us all, as if heaven was now propitiously marking by the opening day of this their first going out into the world, a promise of a blissful life. God grant that it may be so: none more worthy than these sweet friends

Ye who dwell in cities, whose lives are lost in the pursuit of gold only, how little can you know of lifo? The sun in its shining beams has no beauty for you, save the hope of gain by another day's winnings. That golden sunset comes not to your vision, your golden light is reflected only from your hoarded treasures. The mountains, though piled heaven high, arrest not one look: your sight can only be arrested by mountains of wealth. Hill, valley, streamlet, river, or sea has no claim for your attention, unless you can give forth instead of beauty, gold! gold!! gold!!!

This is the age of gold, the people are gold mad—every age, sex and condition, every profession is more or less tainted with this mania for gold. When, oh when will we begin to realize that "all is not gold that glitters," and that in "seeking for the shadow, we lose the substance" That while we spend our lives in search of gold to make us happy, we are losing opportunities of happiness far greater and more enduring than gold can ever give; we are daily neglecting to improve and enjoy the means that God has placed within our reach to be had, "without money and without price." His word, His works, His previdences, means of doing good, and conferring happiness upon those around us, thus bringing home to our own bosoms a joy and a delight which the "gold of Ophir" cannot purchase.

Let us then seize every event of life that marks our pathway as a "God send," a means of happiness for our friends and for ourselves, and improve them to the utmost, and we can all find enough to make us as happy as were those who enjoyed the "wedding scene among the mountains."

July 11, 1849. ELLIOT.

"What is a Letter?"—This question is answered by a poet thus happily:

What is a letter? Let a [illegible]—
A [illegible] that [illegible]
A [illegible]
What [illegible]
A [illegible]
A [illegible]
Fortune to [illegible]
[illegible]
Are [illegible]
The [illegible]

A Page from a Woman's Heart;

OR, FEMALE HEROISM.

"How did you come in possession of this?" said a young man, directing the pawnbroker's attention to a small, ruby pin in the show-case.

"That? O, that was brought here last night, hy a prettyish young woman, who seemed to he in a great fluster about the money; and so I hought it of her."

"How did she look? Had she blue eyes? Was she tall and slender?"

"Lord hless your soul!" said the pawnbroker, "I has hundreds of 'em in here every day; I never looks twiee at 'em. She was a hroken-down lady, I reekon. Somehody said she lived up that eourt yonder. Like to redeem the hrooch, sir?"

"Yes, certainly," said Ernest; and paying the extortioner five times what he had given for it, he deposited it in his vest pocket.

"Good God! that Agnes Kearn should come to this!" was his first exclamation on reaching the street. "That hrooch, that I have seen sparkle on her snowy neck thousands of times, when I could have kissed the very ground her little foot trod upon! Agnes in a pawnbroker's shop!" And he reeled and leaned for support against a jutting wall of the old building. Just then, a little girl tripped past, and, striking her foot against the curh-stone, fell heavily against him. Ernest raised her in a moment, and kissing her little, innocent face, was about releasing her, when the thought struck him that she might assist him in his search for Agnes.

"Where do you live, pretty one?" said he, looking into her hright blue eyes.

"I can't tell," said the child, hlushing; "my mamma hids me not talk to strangers. Won't you please put me down, sir?"

"Yes, certainly," said Ernest, as he saw her little lip begin to quiver; "only tell me your name first.

"I can't tell," said she again, with a womanly decision that would have amused him at any other time. So, putting her gently down upon the pavement, he prepared to follow her at a distance. There was something in the expression of her face that interested him,—that reminded him of one he had loved, O, how deeply! And then he counted the weary years that had intervened since her marriage. Yes; it might be her child.

On she went, little Minnie, turning corner after corner, with the speed of an antelope, then disappeared up the small, dingy court, into the doorway of a small, black house, never once turning her graceful little head.

Ernest followed, she opened a small door, and, forgetting in her haste to close it after her, he heard her say,—almost breathless from speed and agitation,—"I did'nt tell mamma; I didn't tell. The gentleman asked me my name and where I lived; but,—kiss me, mamma, I certainly didn't tell him."

"Dear child," said the mother, as she gave her a kiss.

That voice! there was but one in the wide world that could so thrill him.

"O, mamma, here is!" said Minnie, as she tried to close the door. "I certainly didn't tell him," and she began to sob piteously.

"Agnes! Ernest!" They were simple words to convey so much meaning! "Your husband, Agnes, is he dead? Why do I find you here?" She shook her head, and turned deadly pale.

"What then?" said Ernest, drawing himself up, as if he were already called upon to protect her.

"Dead to me," said Agnes, in a low voice.

Ernest took from his pocket the small brooch. "You must have suffered much, ere you part with this, Agnes. It has told me a silent tale of misery that I will not pain your heart to echo. I ask you not of him. It is enough for me that he is living while you are suffering here. I will not curse him in your presence; but, Agnes, you must give me the right of an old friend to take care of you; you must leave this wretched place;" and he looked first at her, then at the miserable surroundings.

"Your father Agnes! does he know of this? Is money still his god?"

Agnes replied only by her tears.

"Tell me—how have you lived?" [illegible]

She pointed to a small [illegible] in the corner of the room.

"Slow starvation!" said he [illegible]

This is folly, Agnes. Just [illegible] your heart, [illegible] you [illegible] the door of [illegible] weeping young [illegible] self for [illegible] derstand your [illegible] a brother's [illegible]

Agnes Kearn, [illegible] "Let [illegible] Ernest, [illegible] you kenow what I am now. By God's [illegible] denee, you see. That I have suffered more keenly than you, who read my heart so well can dream, I acknowledge. Nothing meets my eye here that is not coarse and repulsive. I have deprived myself of food, that my child might not hunger. I have no earthly father, save in name; but, through all this, Ernest, I have preserved my self-respect, and I would rather die than take one dollar, even as a loan, from you. Nay, hear me out," said she, laying her hand upon his arm, as he strode impatiently across the room. "This poor, weary heart is tried and tasked to the utmost. Like Noah's dove, it finds no resting-place. Nay, spare your reproaches, and be generous. Think you it costs that heart nothing to turn coldly away, and say nay?" and her voice tremhled, and her eyes filled with tears. "Ernest, my heart may not echo hack your words of kindness; the love that is born of sorrow is strong, and wild, and deep. Leave me, Ernest. Do not deceive yourself; it is not a hrother's heart you offer me. I must toil on, unaided hy you. The night has heen long, tedious and starless; the morning must dawn ere long. I will wait and trust. If I forsako not myself, God will not forsake me."

"Once more—shall I leave you, Agnes?" said the young man, as he took her hand.

"God wills it," was her low reply.

The door closed upon Ernest's retreating figure; then her woman's heart gave way. Covering her face with her hands, she wept long and bitterly; then came a holy calm—a peace which only those may know who are self-conquerers.

And where was that "earthly father" He ate and drank and slept, careless who befriended his child; careless of the more than mortal strength she needed to keep that warm and tried heart from yielding to the pressure of poverty, temptation and despair. "Like as a father pitieth his children" were unmeaning words to poor Agnes.

"This is a very correct translation," said the pedantic Professor Boggs; "very well done, madam; couldn't have done better myself; and that's the highest praise I can bestow upon it. I suppose you expect to be well paid for it, like all the rest of our applicants for this sort o' thing.

"I need all you can give me, said Agnes," dejectedly; "it has cost me a week of unremitting labor."

"V-e-r-y p-o-s-s-i-b-l-e," said the professor, looking at her through his glasses; "I'm told you are the daughter of old Mr. Kearn; he is a man who is well off; how came you to be reduced to this extremity?" (Cruel, avaricious father! the dagger again driven home to that suffering heart by your neglectful hand!)

Agnes replied, "You will excuse me, sir, from entering into the details of my private history. If the translation pleases you, I shall be happy to dispose of it; if not, I must look elsewhere."

Mr. Boggs returned it, with a stately bow Agnes found her way into the open air. The excitement of her interview with Earnest, fasting and fatigue, "told" at last. Her steps became unsteady, her sight failed her; and she reeled and fell upon the pavement.

"Drunk!" said one of tho bystanders, with a sneer.

"A fallen angel!" said another.

"Take her to the watch-house," said a third.

"Here, little girl," said a rowdy lad, seizing a child, who seemed quite bewildered by the crowd, "don't you want to get a sight of the drunken woman?"

"No, no," said the child, struggling to free herself as he lifted her above their heads; then with a piercing shriek, as her eye fell on the prostrate form, "O, it is my mamma! my own dear mamma! she's dead! my mamma is dead!" and making her way to her side, she kissed her pale lips and [illegible] and clung to her neck, till there was not a dry eye in the crowd.

"Mr Kearn," said a little dapper man, as he touched that [illegible] head, "do you [illegible] that crowd yonder?"

"Yes—yes—what of it? A crowd [illegible] What of it?"

"Nothing is [illegible] looking at your daughter Agnes who [illegible] as if her [illegible] her! I [illegible] Agnes Kearn, [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

J. L. L F. WARREN, Assistant Editor.

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Messrs Adams & Co., at all their offices throughout the United States or Europe.

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N. B.—We want Agents in all the principal localities, and persons disposed to act can have the opportunity, if satisfactory to all parties.

To the Friends of Agriculture.

We ask of all to whom we send this number, who are not already subscribers, to examine the Farmer, and to give it their influence. We trust to hear from them and to know that they will not only become subscribers to our Journal, but favor us with their communications. We desire to call their attention to our terms of subscription for clubs.

Special Premiums for Subscriptions.

In addition to the standing inducement for the getting of subscribers for the "Farmer," we will make a present of HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE to the person who procures the most Subscribers in the first six months of our publication. This we regard as one of the most beautiful books ever issued. Who will have the prize?

A Premium---Farmers' Clubs.

With the hope of inducing such of our friends, and those who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and introduce an Agricultural Paper, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us five subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you six papers, or for ten subscribers, twelve papers. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the Farmer, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

Subscribers will please be particular to name the Post Office to which papers are to be sent; or, if forwarded by express, which line they prefer.

To Our Patrons.

To Advertisers.—We would call the attention of those who desire to have their advertisements produce quick returns, to the pages of the California Farmer.

The Farmer will reach sources of trade entirely new and unattainable by any other means, and thus secure a large and immediate profit to those who desire to make known their business. By a glance at our advertising columns, it will be perceived that we present the best known and most extensive houses, and as we have space for but one or two of each branch, these will be the most prominent houses, and thus give more influence to them.

To Agents.

☞ We desire Agents to report as early as possible, that we may be prepared in our issues for a sufficient number to supply the demand. Be sure and report promptly.

Correspondence of the Farmer.

We make extracts from an interesting letter received from Mr. Cooper, high up in the mountains, and also one from Mr. Brown, in Napa Valley. These data are what we desire, for they give the practical operations of the greatest interest of California. We shall be happy at all times to hear from those interested, from every part of the State.

Oak Ranch, Sierra County,
Near Downieville, Jan. 9, 1854.

Messrs. Editors,—Your Circular I received about the last of December.

I have resided in this State three and a half years. I emigrated from the State of Maine. I occupy 640 acres of land, about 200 acres of which is woodland. The forest trees are Oak, Hard Pine, Sugar Pine, Fir, Hemlock, Pitch Pine, Cedar and Ash. My land is all pasturage, except about ten acres, which I have under cultivation, which will make about 630 acres, my woodland being also pasturage. I planted 1,500 lbs. of potatoes and dug 17 tons. Fresh vegetables bring a high price here in the mountains. My cultivated land has netted more than $400 per acre the past season, but the quantity of land fit for cultivation is small, in comparison with the agregate. My place is in about 41 N. lat.; I do not know the altitude, but it is at least 1500 feet above the river at Downieville, and is five miles west of that place. The ground that I cultivate is a table land that makes out from a mountain which shelters it north and east, their tops being about 800 feet above it. There are also mountains north-west and west, but it is quite open towards the south and south-west. It was covered with a fine growth of thrifty oaks, from one foot to 20 inches in diameter at the butt, and from 75 to 100 feet high. This oak is different from any I have noticed in the valley. It splits well and makes good pick helves and the best of firewood. My best soil is a black loam, eighteen inches deep, probably formed by a deposit of oak leaves. The season for planting is from the 15th of April to the 20th of May: harvest October and November; irrigate from June to September this is indispenssble. I do this by bringing water about half a mile, from a neighboring ravine, in small troughs. I bring the water to the highest point on the cultivated ground, and let it on between the rows. I plant 500 lbs. potatoes to the acre. I use the best potatoes I can get, and cut them into pieces about an inch square, so as to get one eye ou each piece, plant in drills, about 12 inches apart, and run two furrows before dropping, as it is desirable to plant deep. I planted about three acres the first year. I sell them for 16 cents per pound. Deep plowing is much the best. Manure of any kind and ashes improve the ground and crop. I shall close by saying that I have been farming only two years. I should like to see an agricultural Journal of an high order established in this State.

Columbus Cooper.

From Mr. Brown's letter we quote the following, and hope the example in regard to an Agricultural Society, will be followed by every county in the State:

Speaking of preparing his grounds, he alludes to the fine native trees and shrubs which are found in that vicinity, enumerating the Mancinito, Fir, Redwood, White Pine, Black Walnut, Filbert, English Walnut, and lastly the Nutmeg, which was recently found ou the hills near the upper end of the valley. All these trees grow wild in our valley and the hills adjacent. In reference to the science of agriculture, he says—"I am now striving to organize an agricultural society in this county, and am confident of ultimate success. I have also a small but growing list of subscribers to the California Farmer. We are waking up here, in regard to the interest of agriculture, and soon will set to work in earnest. Nature has done all we could possibly desire for Napa Valley, and we hope to lend our efforts towards advancing the science of farming."

Rural Cemeteries.

This subject is awakening a due degree of interest in many of the States of our Union, and recently assumes a form that we are glad to note. That there has been in many Rural Cemeteries, that were commenced within the last ten years, more of a desire to display wealth, to excite admiration and win fame, than a regard for true taste, or appropriate design, no one can doubt. The huge obelisk, the capacious monumental tombs bearing upon their fronts histories and titles, none of which could live in memory, though recorded there. The fancy railings, glittering with gold, with their fancy archways only speaking display: these surely are not in keeping with the "place of them that sleep."

If the object of a Rural Cemetery be to make an exhibition of works of art, we might approve such display; but a Rural Cemetery is a place for the burial of the dead, and while we would desire to take from it all that superstitions, fear and dread connected with the grave, we would throw around it everything of a softening and hallowing influence, and would desire that every work of art placed on or around a grave, every tomb, obelisk, cenotaph, or any other token whatever, that it should be chaste, beautiful and strictly in keeping with the place and the object. There should be a perfect harmony in taste and design; nature should be copied, and everything in a Rural Cemetery should, in the strictest sense, be harmonious.

We are led to these remarks from noticing the efforts making to establish a Rural Cemetery near San Francisco. We trust when this plan is commenced it will not be done hastily. Everything depends upon a right beginning. The place should be appropriate, both in location and character in the designing of the grounds; the proper grouping of the trees, for light and shade; the character of the soil. These and many other considerations render it highly important that a work of this kind should not be commenced too hastily. An error in the commencement in the original designing may forever destroy the finest locality and the best natural scenery.

There is an appropriateness in design for the "home of the dead," that when duly regarded will strike every beholder with a feeling of reverence, and chastened sadness, and which will do more to disarm death of his terror, and prepare men to live better, than all the costly mausoleums and stately monuments that wealth can raise.

We trust ere long to see the commencement of a Rural Cemetery at some proper place near San Francisco, and then we do hope that in this great age of progress, we shall have an evidence that California has not been slow in performing a portion of her duty.

The Board of Land Commissioners have decided the Peralta Case in favor of claimants.

Mokelumne Valley.—We were favored with a call from Mr. E. H. Lock a few days since, and was gratified with an account of the improving interest in farming which is manifesting itself in that part of the State. Mr. L. cultivates about 200 acres of land, which he says is very fertile, and upon which he had raised large crops of potatoes. He had housed between five and six hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre. He informed us that he planted corn in the latter part of July last, and that it produced an excellent crop. Grains were being raised in great abundance, and a fine flouring mill was in process of erection near his ranch. The proportion of tillable land was comparatively small, but from the general attention paid to farming, it would yield large supplies. An excellent market was found for all kinds of vegetables, affording a much larger profit on products than could be realized in the more extensive valleys. We would be very much pleased to hear from Mr. Lock any future communications of general interest to farming.

The Tule Lands.

We publish to day the annexed communication from an active friend of Agriculture and Horticulture, a member of the Assembly, and we are truly gratified to know that a subject of such vast moment is awakening the attention of our legislators.

We invite all to give us the experiments that have been made, and the detail of them. We are among those who believe that our "Tule Lands" are among our most valuable lands, and would most respectfully suggest to the honorable Senate and Assembly the offering a generous bounty to those who should reclaim a certain quantity and bring it into cultivation. We would suggest also that the State cause surveys of these lands, and that they be set apart in large tracts, with proper appropriations and bounties to such as are disposed to take charge of them, under special acts for their recovery. We are confident that the day is not far distant when some of the finest plantations of the world will have been made from the soil redeemed from our now waste Tule Lands.

We shall continue the subject, and ask the co-operation of all interested. We are ready to aid to the utmost of our humble abilities in this great work.

Assembly Chamber, Benicia,
February 7th, 1854.

Messrs. Editors.—The subject of the Tule or overflowed lands in this State, and the imperative necessity of devising some wise and general system for the reclamation of the same, has for a long time attracted the attention of all those citizens of our State, who look forward with hopeful eye to the time when California will be as celebrated for its agricultural beauty and wealth as it now is for the immensity of its mineral resources.

I have long been desirous that the present Legislature should take the initiatory in this important work, but am barred at the outset by an uncertainty as to the most advisable course to adopt.

It is a matter which, in connection with all the agricultural interests of this State, has commanded your almost entire consideration, and upon which you must have collected a mass of information which will doubtless be of great value to the entire State, if properly brought before the Legislature. I therefore write to you, desiring your assistance, both from your own personal information, and through the columns of the Farmer towards enlightening all upon this subject. Knowing your earnest desire to advance the permanent prosperity of this State, by placing it upon the sure foundation of agricultural wealth, I make this request without hesitation.

I am happy to inform you that the Assembly have evinced their interest in the advancement of this great branch of industry, by directing the sergeant-at-arms to furnish each member with your invaluable agricultural paper. I hope to see the Senate "go and do likewise," then we may anticipate the commencement of enlightened legislation for the advancement of our farming interests.

I am, with great respect, yours,
Humphrey Griffith.

Report of Ladies' Committee.—The report of the Ladies' Committee will be read with interest. The various specimens of their skill and taste, as exhibited at the late Fair, have won the admiration of thousands, and we have now the pleasure of reading their report, and we learn that the prizes are in the process of engraving and will be awarded shortly, with all due honor to the fair winners. The time will be duly announced.

Better Times Coming.—To an old traveller it was quite gratifying to see the goodly number of passengers that were on there upward trip to Sacamento on Saturday last. It looked like the good old times, when crowded boats and heavy freights were the order of the day. There was also a very handsome freight—about eighty tons. By the way, "that stove in the Ladies' Cabin" makes a fine appearance, besides, adding so much to the comfort of passengers. The steamer Confidence can now boast of having one of the most *recherche* Ladies' Cabins on the route. This steamer, with her splendid accommodations, her gentlemanly officers, and the attention given to make all happy offers extra inducement to travel.

Big Potatoes.—We clip the following from an Eastern exchange—they are boasting of potatoes weighing 2 lbs.; what would they say to look at some of our *small taters*, only weighing 4, 5, 6 and 8 lbs. each:

The editor of the Syracuse Union has seen a potato which measures 12 inchss in length, and weighs 2 lbs. When dug up it weighed more, but has decreased by drying. Thirty such potatoes would make a bushel, and a thousand would make a tolerable load for a pair of horses.

Public Documents.—We are under obligations to Hon. Senator Gwinn, and Hon. M. S. Latham, for valuable Congressional Papers, of great interest.

Also, to Hon. H. Griffith, of our State Legislature, for interesting matters from our own State, and particularly for his bringing the subject of our "Tule Lands" before us. For his deep interest in the cause of Agriculture, and for the opportunity now offered of laying the most important data weekly before our Legislative bodies, we are pleased and grateful, and shall endeavor to bring the most urgent duties relative to Agriculture immediately forward, feeling assured our Senators and Representatives are ever desirous of watching with solicitude this great source of wealth.

We have received from a lady, over the signature of "F." an interesting communication relative to the "Homes," "Flora," etc., of California, and shall give it a place in our next number. We shall ever be glad to hear from our fair friends, and will give them the best attention.

Salting Plum Trees.—For many years I have salted my plum trees and had large crops of fruit, but last winter I omitted to salt the trees, excepting three, and the consequence was that I had no plums excepting on the trees that I salted, which confirms me that the only sure way to get a crop of plums is to put salt around the trees in the winter. About four quarts is sufficient for a tree; put it around in a circle about a foot from the tree. Any time in January or February will do, without regard to snow being on the ground.

Report of the Committee

ON EMBROIDERY, PAINTINGS, AND WORKS OF ART, EXHIBITED IN WARREN & SON'S ANNUAL FAIR, MUSICAL HALL BUILDING.

Gentlemen: The undersigned, in behalf of the Committee of Ladies appointed to examine the Embroideries, Paintings, Works of Art, etc. which were exhibited in the Hall, having attended to that duty, beg leave to make the following report:

The Committee, desirous to recognize all the various articles exhibited in the Hall, would hereby briefly name them in the order in which they were received, and in the examinations endeavor to give to all of merit, such notice as the occasion will permit in the time the Committee can devote to each.

The Committee congratulate the lovers of science, art, and taste, on the evidence before them in the magnificent specimens of the handiwork of those of our own sex, feeling assured that we have in California all the material, in mind, will, disposition, to advance and elevate the condition of society, by such evidences, and exhibitions of them. There were received—

From Mrs. J. Shannon, San Francisco—one Boquet of worsted wrought flowers, excellently well executed, and in fine taste.

From Miss Bourne, a young girl, San Francisco—one Embroidered Lamp Stand, very neat.

From Mrs. Wm. King, Marysville—the Backs and Arms for two arm chairs; the Seat for one chair; one Smoking Cap, embroidered velvet; one Infant's Embroidered Shawl.

From Mrs. S. H. Meeker, San Francisco—one piece Embroidery, in worsted—design, Moses with the decalogue.

From Mrs. S. S. Simonds, San Francisco—one embroidered Cricket; two do. Ottomans; one and do. cricket, cherries and grapes wrought expressly for the exhibition of 1853.

From Mrs. Waldo, San Francisco—one Embroidered Couch; one Embroidered Easy Chair; one Embroidered Rug.

From Mrs. Dr. Ober, San Francisco, one Lamp-mat.

From Mrs. Emerson, San Francisco, one pair Embroidered Suspenders.

From Mrs. L. M. Plummer—a Monochromatic Drawing.

From Mrs. Croghan—one piece, Embroidery upon white Naples silk; one piece, Flowers embroidered on white satin.

From Miss Mary R. Patch, San Francisco—two specimens, in frames, of Chencil Embroidery.

From Mrs. D. Norcross, San Francisco—one case Rich Regalia, with white ground; six pieces costly colored Regalia of the higher orders of Masons.

From Miss Elizabeth C. Hunt, San Francisco—one Wrought Lamp Mat.

From Mrs. Christian Scriber, San Francisco—one Boquet Artificial Flowers—excellent; one Jerusalem Cherry Tree—very perfect; one Wreath in silver tissue.

From Miss Lucy Tiennes, San Francisco—one Pencil Sketch, winter scene—a delicate and admirable design, and indicates skill and taste.

From Mrs. J. R. Rollinson, San Francisco—one Large Picture in Worsted Embroidery, a scene from the opera of the "Bohemian Girl." This work was commenced in New York in 1852, and completed in this city in 1853.

From Mrs. Harvey S. Brown, San Francisco—one Embroidered Chair Back.

From Mrs. F. P. Medina, Sacramento—one piece of superb Shell Work, representing a vase of flowers.

From Mr. Boston, of Monterey—cards of Sea Mosses, from the shore of California, arranged with great taste; Shells, and one Whale's Tooth.

From Mr. James E. Wolf, San Francisco—one basket Flowers, made of a piece of colored cambric, upon white ground.

From Mrs. Helen W. Williams, Santa Cruz—Sea Mosses, collected and arranged at Monterey, formed into baskets of flowers.

From Mrs. A. A. Selover, San Francisco—one bracket embroidered in Worsted; a rich group of Flowers, in fine keeping.

Miss Rude, Sacramento—embroidered Watch Case.

From Miss E. Barney, Sacramento—box of Wax Flowers, admirably executed.

From Mrs. Mary A. Phillips, Boston, Mass.—a silk patch Bed Quilt, containing 9,500 pieces.

From Mrs. Geo. Mellus, San Francisco—a Hair Wreath, composed of hair from the members of their family, from infancy to age.

From Mrs. G. W. Ruggles, San Francisco—one wrought Cambric Collar.

From Miss E. V. Furst, San Francisco—two pieces Embroidery on perforated cards.

From Miss Agnes Wilson, San Francisco—small Embroidery in frames.

From Mrs. A. N. Comstock, San Francisco—one large splendid piece of Embroidery, measuring 2 feet 5 inches, 3 feet 2 inches wide—an Euglish Hunting Scene; one Boquet Flowers on white satin.

From Miss Ann Wormer, San Francisco—one basket Artificial Fruit, Cherries and Blackberries. The form and grouping of the fruits were excellent, but the coloring altogether too black, taking away the natural look of the fruit.

From Miss Anna Thellar, San Francisco—one box Wax Flowers; lilly, rose, dahlias, &c., very beautiful.

From Mrs. J. P. Meakings, San Francisco—two pieces Embroidery; a pair Chair Seats, very rich.

From Mrs. Harvey S. Brown, San Francisco—two Paintings in Oil, a woodland scene and a moonlight scene—good designs.

From Miss M. E. Beatty, Sacramento—a Piano Cover, richly embroidered on drab broadcloth.

From Mrs. Danberg, San Francisco—one Beadwork Cricket; one Beadwork Cushion; one Clock or Statuary Stand—beautiful.

From Miss Anna Maria Kortkampf, Mokelumne Hill—one piece Hair Work, in the form of a basket of flowers—a work of great taste.

From Mrs. M. P. Benton—two Oil Paintings, the Child and Lamb and a Landscape, both copies and of very high order.

From Mrs. McCann, San Francisco—two Paintings, one of fruits and the other of flowers—correct and highly finished.

From Mrs. T. A. Hughs, San Francisco—one Water Color Drawing, executed in England in 1847.

From Mrs. J. P. Havens, San Francisco—a Bonnett, made from the leaves of the southern pine, from the Old Palmetto State.

From Mrs. Bates, San Francisco—a very neatly embroidered Boy's Jacket; four Embroidered Toothpicks.

From Mrs Bennett—two pieces Embroidery on broadcloth—well executed.

The Committee having enumerated all the specimens exhibited, would proceed to the

AWARDS:

The Committee after a careful examination of all the material points to be decided, have awarded

To Mrs. Croghan, of San Francisco—the Grand Premier Prize, a silver cup, gold mounted, valued at $50. The specimen exhibited by Mrs. Croghan was a piece of beautiful Embroidery upon white satin—a cluster of grapes, surrounded by a semi-circle of flowers, copied from nature. The work displays most excellent taste and fine execution.

The splendid piece of Embroidery upon white satin executed by Mrs. Comstock, of San Francisco, represented a collection or Boquet of the richest flowers. The great truthfulness of the work, in the design, form, and general execution, particularly the coloring, places it high in the estimation of the committee and they award to Mrs. Comstock the Second Prize of a silver cup, value $25.

The next piece, which the Committee had examined with very great care, was a work executed by Miss M. E. Beatty, of Sacramento, of great beauty and attractions. It is a work labor, and reflects high credit on the artist; yet the Committee deemed the coloring of the fruits to be so far from nature as to deprive them of the opportunity of awarding to it the prize which at first glance it seemed entitled. The Committee deem it worthy a special prize, and award to it a first class silver medal.

A beautiful piece of embroidery by Mrs. S. H. Meeker, of San Francisco, represents the leader of the Israelites with the "Decalogue" in his hands and the broken tablets of stone at his feet. The position of his people around the great lawgiver, and the indignation expressed in the features of Moses, towards his idolatrous followers, is most striking, and the grouping and coloring of the whole picture is so life-like that the Committee award to it a special prize of a first class silver medal.

The Committee notice also with pride the admirable piece of embroidery by Mrs. J. R. Rollinson, of San Francisco—a sketch from the "Bohemian Girl—the exquisite taste and colors, and the excellence of finish, deserve the high consideration of Committee, and a medal.

The "English Hunting Scene," a large and magnificent piece of embroidery, by Mrs Comstock, was the admiration of the Committee for the beauty of design and the elegance of the finish and was an equal match to the "Bohemian Girl," in merit, and in the minds of the Committee worthy of especial notice, and a medal.

An embroidered Cricket, Stool and Bracket, of bead work, in blue and white, by Mrs. Dauburg, of San Francisco, evinced labor and taste, and particularly deserved notice.

Mrs. King, of Marysville, exhibited three pieces of embroidery—two arm chair backs and one seat, and a hunting cap, all most beautifully wrought, and deserving especial notice, and the Committee award a special prize of a first class Silver Medal.

A perfect and beautiful collection of Wax Fruits, true to nature; the work of Miss Abbie A. Warren, deserve very great credit, and a medal,

A case of Shell Work, by Mrs. Medina, won the admiration of all the Committee.

Beautiful Sea Mosses, in cases and on card, reflect credit for their wonderful perfection, and Mrs. Boston and Mrs Williams, who are the manufacturers of these gems, deserve commendations especial for the introduction of these pleasing productions. To each lady a prize medal is awarded.

The sisters of "Rose Cottage" exhibited a beautiful and unique design of a cottage and grounds within a glass case. The cottage was excellent in design and admirable in taste, and suitable for our own Eureka State. The grounds, walks and lakes, as laid down in the design, are beautiful, and the Committee look forward to the day when our own State will be dotted over in all her shining vallies with "homes" made beautiful without and happy within, by the appliances of arts and science in aid of nature. A special award to the sisters of Rose Cottage of a first class silver medal.

A handsome water colored drawing, of fruit grouped in vase, from Mrs. T. A. Hughes, was esteemed by the Committee worthy a prize medal.

Madam Waldo exhibited, Embroidered Couch, Easy Chair and Rug—most superbly executed, coloring rich, design perfect. The Committee award a special prize.

Mrs. Havens exhibited a Bonnet made from the Southern pine leaf—a very handsome specimen of handiwork. To this the Committee award a medal.

A Boy's Jacket, by Mrs. Bates, was very much admired for its admirable taste.

A most perfectly beautiful specimen of art and taste was exhibited by Mrs. Geo. Mellus,—a Hair Boquet, composed of the hair of all the members of the family, from the silken hair of the little infant to the silvery locks of age. To this most touching memorial of affection. The Committee award a special prize, a medal.

The Committee, in examining the various evidences of taste and skill, find it very difficult to decide the relative merits of many pieces, as the great majority of specimens exhibited were not within the rule entitling them to prizes, not having been prepared for the Exhibition; yet the Committee have been liberally aided by Messrs. Warren & Son, who have placed special prizes at the disposal of the Committee for occasions of real desert.

The "White Lilly," by Mrs. Beatty, a water-colored drawing, was exquisitely done, and won the admiration of the Committee, and to this the Committee award a special prize of first class medal.

A very beautiful Pencil Sketch, by Mrs. Plummer, "A Gothic Church;" a special prize, first class medal.

Mrs. Norcross exhibited a case of Richly Embroidered Regalia, of surpassing elegance, and the Committee deem it worthy a medal.

To Mrs. Maria Louisa Mellus, for a finely executed Crayon Drawing, the admiration of the Committee, and a special prize medal.

The Committee having completed the examinations and awards of all the contributions of Ladies, would defer to another Report those works including the Daguerreotypes, Paintings, and Drawings of other artists, together with many valuable curiosities, which will be embraced in the concluding Report of the Committees.

The Committee were highly gratified to witness the deep interest which has been manifested the past year, and they look forward to the coming year, when they trust a wider and more extended influence will be exerted, that we may exhibit to the world evidences that California possesses in her people as much genius, taste, enterprise and taste as any other portion of the globe.

All of which is submitted.

Mrs A. Gibson, Mrs. Gillespie.
Mrs. Haight, Miss Harris
Mrs. Lellingwell, Miss Gibson.
Misses Macondray.

Hon. M. S. Latham.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the eloquent words of the gentleman named, at his *debut* before the House, at Washington, D. C. The opportunity was a most fitting one, and nobly has he acquitted himself. The citizens of Sacramento county may well be proud of their Representative:

Mr. Latham said—Mr. Speaker: Gratitude for the kindness of a *friend*, as well as reverence for the greatness of a *man*, prompt me to unite my stranger voice with yours in this mournful requiem for the departed. And if an apology be needed, that thus early I claim your attention, let it be enough to say that, from the lips now cold and fixed, and the voice now hushed in death, came first the encouraging words of counsel and incentive, the gentle tones of sympathy and feeling that have placed me to-day, among you. I could leave to the gentlemen who have preceded me, and to the quiet meditation of my own heart, the retrospect of his irreproachable life, and the rehearsal of the noble principles that he so long and firmly advocated, were it not that over every mountain and valley, every plain and ravine of California, are scattered thick the adopted homes of Alabamians, who while the memories of their childhood are fresh, or the graves of their fathers green, can never fail, with you, to remember the *life* of the *statesman* with exultation, or forget to mourn the *death* of the *good man* with sympathetic expression. How natural, then, that I should turn your attention to a few pages in the history of a man, who has filled every place, but one, to which the ambition of an American citizen may aspire, and has filled all with distinguished credit to himself and honor to the country.

William Rufus King was a noble specimen of an American statesman and gentleman. The intimate friend of John C. Calhoun, and the cotemporary of Webster, Clay, Cass, and Benton, he maintained a proud position in the Senate of the United States, by his strong, practical good sense, his experience and wisdom as a legislator, the acknowledged rectitude of his intentions, and that uniform urbanity of manner which marked, not so much the man of conventional breeding, as the true gentleman at heart. He was no sophist to himself, and hence it was that he was truthful and sincere to all the world. His course in the Senate was considerate and dignified. He never to the impulso of the moment; but made his tongue wait upon his judgment. He never knew what it was to speak, act, or legislate by indirection. He was frank and loyal to his colleagues, as he was devoted to his own State, and sincerely attached to the Union. Is it a wonder then that the Senate listened to every word that fell from his lips; that his voice was potential whenever it pleaded the cause of his country?

It is said that during a primary meeting held by one of the factions into which the first French National Convention was divided, one of the men who afterwards played a most conspicuous part in history, spoke but a few words, and these without emphasis. Yet such was the conviction he produced, that his views were instantly adopted. He possessed the genius of *character*; he believed what he said, and produced conviction in others. It is this peculiar "genius of character" which gave force and direction to Mr. King's speeches in the United States Senate, and produced that deference to his avowed opinions and principles which none of his colleagues shared in a more eminent degree. In all that belonged to him individually, Mr. King was the very type of an American gentleman. Free from artifice and disguise, his every thought and instinct was chivalric. Not to adventitious circumstance, not to the chances of birth or fortune, not to the society into which he was thrown, was he indebted either for the distinction to which he rose in public life or to the grace which adorned his private character. He never borrowed the lights or sentiments from others. His mind and heart were of American growth, while his eminent virtues seemed to illustrate our national character. As Americans, we recognize no standard of greatness which is not based on moral excellence, such as pre-eminently distinguished the early founders of our institutions and laws; and in this respect few of the great men whose names have passed into our history, can boast of a nearer approach to those great exemplars, than he whose irreparable loss we now mourn in common with the whole country. During his long and eventful life, of which a very large portion was spent in the public service, there is not an act which can be referred to but to his honor—not a suspicion that could mar the purity and lustre of his escutcheon. Mr. King became a member of the Senate in 1819, when the State of Alabama was admitted into the Union and enjoyed the honor of representing her, without one intermission, ever since. He was a member of that body when he was nominated for the Vice Presidency, and its presiding officer. The respect of his colleagues had already [illegible] the place to which he was [illegible] the almost unanimous vote of the people was from principle and [illegible] ness; but he did not [illegible] he loved Alabama most. While he was [illegible] State [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

JOHN F. MORSE, EDITOR.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Thursday, February 9, 1854.

BEARD'S RANCH, Jan. 23, '54.

No inclemency of weather could unfit a man for appreciating the beauties that surround this and the farm we have just left. Nature has done so much to adorn, to embellish and beautify, that there seems very little necessity for invoking the powers of art. And yet art has not been idle about the old Mission of San Jose. Under the supervision of Mr. Beard, who is alike distinguished with his friend and partner Mr. Horner, the old Mission has been rescued from a process of decay, and converted into an elysium of husbandry. The old adobe walls, instead of reflecting a dingy and douhtful hospitality, have been transformed by art into the representatives of an improved masonry, and the echoing mediums of a happy and refined society. Indeed, there is something so irresistably comfortable in the modernized old adobe mansions of California, that we almost incline to the opinion that they are peculiarly if not almost essentially adapted to our seasons and climate. In the sultry and oppressive days of summer, they are ever cool, and in the humid, cold intervals of winter, they are as cosy and comfortable as the spirit of ease and indulgence could desire.

Such were our reflections upon entering and enjoying for a brief season the home of Mr Beard. He lives in a part of the adobe building, erected by the founders of the Mission, and has done and is doing so much in the way of modernizing the premises, that one could scarcely recognize the sombre walls of 1797. But it was not alone the physical transformations of the place that gave interest to our visit and imprinted a most agreeable reflection upon our minds.

It was to feel that one was sharing the hospitality of another hero in farming, one who could talk as quietly over a crop of 250,000 bushels of potatoes as if he had been but pruning a few grape vines before breakfast, or peradventure but just concluding a few carelessly delivered orders to an awkward plough-boy for the day. We could not avoid, perhaps, an almost imprudent observation of men who in so short a time had reared such magnificent superstructures of fame and independence as Messrs. Horner and Beard have already achieved; men of such peculiar combinations of character as to go to every extreme of enterprise without committing a mistake in judgment; men who could so rapidly enlarge the sphere and detail of their operations without appearing to increase the aggregate of labor that devolved upon themselves. But we think we saw in both of these gentlemen an explanation of their success which they could not, if they wished, conceal. They are men of steady habits, stern and inflexible purposes, clear and quick business perceptions, infinite and exact method, honorable and equitable in feelings. This we believe to be a true condensation of those traits of character which have placed them amongst the grandest members of the noble science of farming.

Mr. Beard, too, is not only at home in the cultivation of thousands of acres of land every season, but he is peculiarly at home as a husband, father and neighbor. He seems to be quite as successful in his cultivation of the moral graces of a refined and lovely household, as in the raising of grains and vegetables, or the cultivation of fruits and flowers that adorn his farm and gardens. But no man could work with greater facilities in constructing a warm and comfortable fireside, than E. L. Beard, Esq., of the old San Jose Mission. As we did not sit down, however, to write a treatise upon farmers' wives and daughters, we must be satisfied with the general declaration that Mrs. B. and her accomplished daughter could conveniently make a much less comfortable refuge a most felicitous home.

Mr. B. informed us that he contemplated cultivating about 2,500 acres the coming season, and, like most of those who are engaged in extensive farming, he will devote the principal part of his attention and labor to the raising of grains. He is also paying particular attention to the cultivation of fruit trees, and, if we mistake not, will be one of the foremost men in producing rich and luscious fruits, in a few years from this time. Certainly no two men can be found who deserve more consideration and renown than Messrs. Horner and Beard.

J. F. M.

THE Lecture on Agriculture, delivered by Dr. H. M. Gray, published in to-day's FARMER, will richly repay an attentive perusal.

Idlers vs. Loafers.

THE frequent notices made of idlers, loafers, &c., is a subject that should be regarded with more than a mere word, a note, or a subject for an item. It is true there are a vast number of persons that have no employment, that in the strict sense of that word are not "idlers." They are unemployed, not from choice, but from circumstances beyond their control.

There are also a large number of idlers to which the name of "loafers" is a very appropriate name. They are idle, because they prefer to be so; they are *drones in the hive*, and they loaf from place to place, living upon those who are too good natured to drive them away, or not independent or fearless enough to advise, counsel or rebuke the sluggards as they need.

The first class deserve the kind aid and sympathy of every generous heart—"every heart knows its own bitterness," and it would be a most difficult matter, and oft a painful one to dive down into the causes which may have operated to change the condition of a man from the once active and profitable engagements of business, to the now listless and painful duty of peramhulating our streets from morn till night, seeking some honorable way to sustain himself. Let us keep in mind that in California all our principal cities have been devastated by fire, and many swept by floods. Many a business man has seen the hope of years perish in a night. Upon all our rivers the cultivators have been heavy losers, oft and again. The miner has seen his brightest prospects swept from his sight by the raging torrent pouring down from the mountains, and the adversity that followed upon all classes has often broken the courage, destroyed the energy, and almost filled the bravest heart with despair; and those who have seen brighter days, have been numbered among those whom a cold world call "Idlers." This is not just, for the calamities that meet us in California are not those ordinarily sent unto men; and it is not just to wound the sensitive one by the epithet of the idle, because he cannot bear a load of crushing weight.

Some men may endure heroically all that adverse fate may heap upon them; others sink under them dispirited, and to such a generous sympathy or helping hand should be extended, for this may again revive the latent spark, and kindle into life that energy which coldness and neglect would destroy forever.

The second class to which we allude, we have but little sympathy for, and they deserve but little. Like the "drone in the hive," they would live by others' labor, and in California there are always opportunities for such, and we regret to say they seem to fatten. Like the vampyre, however, they draw the stream of life away steadily, and death is sure to follow, either to the individual or community to which they fasten.

There are many kinds of loafers. The genteel loafer, who enters your house, throws down his hat and cane, seats himself by your fireside, dines with you, sups with you, lodges with you, and all too, unbidden. Not content with this, he takes your horse from the stable, or your carriage, rides at his pleasure, and perchance may think he is honoring you by his company.

Then there is the "hanger-on loafer," one who has fallen a peg from his genteel scale. His brass having become a little tarnished, he descends a little from his bright career, and hangs around your dwelling or place of business to catch an opportunity to make himself at "home for dinner," or for a lunch. He reads your papers, smokes your cigars, listens to your business matters, looks over your shoulder while writing, and makes familiar tattle with your intimate friends; and that too after has he received hints enough his place is better than his company.

The last we shall name is the "dangerous loafer." He once occupied the loafer's highest seat; but he has fallen, step by step, until he is now nearly shut out of every decent business place. His rank laziness has grown upon him, until he is willing to sleep upon the floor, and this he does that he may gather the crumbs that lay about, either to eat, to drink or wear; and at last he passes the rubicon, and is too unsafe to be permitted entrance where property is exposed.

This kind of loafers are now becoming too numerous in our community, and from even this low condition, they unite and form a power that works in the dark; they are everwhere around in the bye places to watch the strangers and the unwary, that they may fleece them; and this kind of loafers are those who now are day by day added to the cells of our prisons. They once occupied higher ground, and it is for the purpose of making the proper distinction between the "unfortunate, unemployed man," and the "vagabond loafer," that we have thus been led on in these remarks. The one needs and demands the sympathies of every generous heart; the other, the scorn and contempt of the industrious and enterprising, everywhere.

We trust we shall ever see the proper terms applied in each instance, until the first are again prospered and happy, and the latter reformed or punished. Then, and not till then, will our community be rid of idlers and loafers of every kind.

PEREGRINE.

Agricultural College for California.

IT will be recollected that in our first number we published the "Memorial to Congress," asking for an appropriation to endow the same upon a liberal scale. Such a one as would be worthy a great nation. We are most happy to announce to the readers of the FARMER, and to all who feel an interest in a subject of such importance, that our Senators are acting with that promptness that characterises them as firm friends to the interests of our State.

We give the following as the action of the Senate of the United States, at its sitting Dec. 13th: The early and prompt action, and the unanimous reception by the Senate of the memorial gives an assurance that we may hope for some action by Congress during this session.

U. S. SENATE, Dec. 13, 1853.

Senator Weller—I beg leave to present the memorial of Warren & Son, and other intelligent and enterprising citizens of California, praying for the endowment, by general Goverument, of an Agricultural College in the State of California, upon a permanent basis, with ample means to sustain the necessary professors of the several branches of the science.

I move the memorial be referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Referred unanimously.

"THE ANGEL AMONG THE FLOWERS."—We commend the beautiful poem on the last page of today's paper. It was originally prepared for the Annual Festival and Horticultural display in the "old cradle of Liberty," in Boston, and was recited in 1845.

HOW TO RAISE SQUASHES.—Mr. A. Holman gives the followiug directions in the N. E. Farmer, for raising the marrow squash:—

When I have planted my squash seeds after the following rule, I have never failed of having been well paid for my labor, viz:—Dig the holes sixteen or eighteen inches deep, three feet broad and seven feet apart; throw the top soil on one side, and the bottom soil on the other side of the holes. After digging as many holes as I wish to plant hills, I return the top soil to the bottom of the holes, and then take one bushel or more of well pulverized manure, one peck leached ashes, for each hill, and with a spade or shovel mix well together from top to bottom. Then plant the seeds, leaving the top of the hills level with the surface of the ground, and keep so during the season. When they are up, and the bugs have done troubling them, thin out, leaving two or three stocks in each hill, which will cover the grouud before the summer is ended.

Wheat in England.

THERE is no labor in respect to which an English farmer is more careful than in the preparation of Wheat for sowing. It is a prevailing opinion that without the usual method there adopted, smut is generated; and from observations I have made, I am diaposed to think there is some foundation for that idea. Salt, lime, or ashes, with strong ley, are articles generally used. These are mixed with the grain the evening before, that the wheat may be well saturated with them by the next day, when taken into the field.

In selecting grain for sowing, great attention is paid to the cleanliness and quality of it, and it is not often that a farmer will sow the same stock above two or three years. White wheat is considerably grown, which is a beautiful thin-skinned delicate berry, and much prized by millers, but it is a most difficult thing to keep it from becoming mixed with other grain. It is generally grown on poor soils, or upon lands that have lain fallow during the summer season, and always brings a lower price in market. The flour is of a darker color, and the berry larger than that of other wheat. There is a species of black oat grown there, and to preserve free from a mixture of white, great pains are taken. We have known a farmer have his seed picked over by hand, that he might have it pure.—*Plow, Loom and Anvil.*

GOOD AND BAD WORK.—A farmer, says Cole, dismissed a hand because, in his abscuee, he set only nine trees in a day. The farmer set out the remaining 91 of the hundred himself the next day. The result was, that the nine bore more fruit the first year of bearing than all the others.

YELLOW BUTTER IN WINTER.—We observe different expedients for this purpose, and among the rest, putting in the yolks of eggs just before the coagulation of the butter in churning. This may be good; but the best way we have found is, to put a peck of carrots—not into the churn, but—into the cow's stomach every morning and evening.

Lecture on Agriculture.

BY DR. H. M. GRAY.

Delivered in the Musical Hall, Nov. 5, 1853.

OUR lots have been cast in a land, upon which is indelibly impressed the seal of greatness. Nature here and now assumes her grandest attributes, and conducts her manifold processes upon a scale of magnificence to which the history of the world affords no parallel. Out of her large heart and from her bounteous hand, she affords, with more than tropical luxuriance, sustenance and plenty for all the children of her care.

Glance over the wide extent of territory embraced within the boundaries of our State,—survey the broad and fertile valleys, inexhaustible in the richness of their soil, and fed by streams whose waters shall, at no distant day, like the Egyptian Nile, plant myriad germs of growth and beauty, and impart increased capacities for development from the mountains to the sea; study the gigantic forms of vegetable growth—those old patrician trees, chronicling those centuries of old, upon which rests the seal of eternal silence; observe, too, the adamantine walls and ledges of rocks, those great stone-books of nature, from whose disintegration this soil, so truly marvellous in its capacities, was formed; take in also, with a large vision the broad features of our landscapes, our mountains mantled with eternal snow, their summits battling ever with the angry clouds, the home of the storm winds and the eyrie of the condor and the eagle, whose screams accord most nobly with the deep monotone of the tempest stricken pines; look at the broad valleys sleeping at their bases in the warm sunlight, gladdened with the rejoicing gush of springs, and smiling in perennial verdure; our bays, stretching away from the sea, into the rich core of the State's heart; the greensward, brilliant with flowers, whose glorious hues outrival the looms of Tyre, whereon angels might tread with joy, forgetful erewhile of the "rivers of living waters" and "the golden streets," and the pure chrystalline air, resting upon the bosom of the land like a veil of gossamer, and where even the

> "Great Heavens
> Seem to stoop down upon the scene in love,
> A nearer vault, and of a tenderer blue
> Than that which bends above the Eastern hills."

Look upon all this, I say—aye, and look nearer home, look in yonder exhibition room and see what in a single year natnre has offered to labor as a reward, see what a glorious promise she extends to enterprise and skill, and can the mind fail to be impressed with the strong conviction that in all the essential elements of greatness, in all the capabilities for infinite expansion, this State of our adoption is the very garden spot of the earth.

When I observe the grand scale on which all the processes of nature are here conducted, the enormous size of her vegetable productions, and their rapid development, I am almost tempted to believe that so generous and prolific a mother had intended to nurture a race of giants rather than the pigmies of our race and age. But the great law of compensation is ever at work; if nature is over bountiful, human need stands ready to divide these blessings with the less favored, and even though the age of the physical Titan has passed, our State gives good omen that the Titan mind is neither dwarfed nor crippled in its noblest attributes.

No, friends: the MIND is the only true Titan. It constructs, it arranges, it perfects, it reduces chaos to order, deformity to beauty, and out of the irresponsible and blindly working elements, it draws the materials for self-growth, for physical improvement, and for the general advancement in power, strength, wisdom, and the moral and intellectual culture of the race.

It is the strong Saxon hand, and the inventive and matchless brain of free acting and free thinking Saxon men, that shall yet, upon these shores, pile Pelion upon Ossa, until they reach the stars.

It will not be expected that I shall speak to you to-night upon either practical or scientific agriculture; neither my pursuits or education fit me for this task.

It is unfortunate for the interests of Agriculture in this State, that no men whose familiarity with this and kindred interests eminently fit them for the work, have as yet come forward to impart instruction and to awaken both scientific and practical interest upon this important subject. Agriculture needs its apostles and exponents, to sow the seeds of knowledge and improvement as well in the fertile brains as in the fertile fields of our State, before the full harvest of ripened experience can be enjoyed—and not among the least of the benefits which may be expected to accrue from this great movement is the awakening of a deep and general interest in the development of the agricultural resources of California, and the best mode by which that development may be secured.

In the remarks I shall have the honor of offering for your consideration to-night, it is my intention to throw out a few general hints upon the tendency of agricultural pursuits, their influences upon society, socially and morally, together with an attempted estimate of the capacities which our State possesses for a very high degree of perfection in Agriculture and its kindred occupations.

The position of California with respect to its Agricultute is remarkable. The State is an epitome of the world. Every variety of soil is here, and here also is every variety of climate. Its proximity to the ocean, the inequality of its surface, and the electric and meteorological conditions of its atmosphere, modify its soil and climate in a most wonderful degree. Besides, it stretches through many parallels of latitude, having a

a widely diversified temperatura, and presenting appropriate locotions for the growth and culture of every form of vegetable life.

To-day you may surround yourself with the warm breath and abounding verdure of the tropics —tomorrow breathe the invigorating and renovating atmosphere of the temperate zone, and still upon the morrow shiver in the northern blast, and stiffen with the aretic cold.

A country thus variously endowed, and fitted for the highest culture is an anomaly in the history of the world. It presents to science, to art, and to intelligent labor a field almost limitless in extent, and exhaustless in resources.

Every species of plant and grain, fruits and flowers in all their diversified characteristics, trees and shrubs, and all the delicate exotics of foreign climes; in short, every form of vegetable life, may here find an appropriate location, and rapidly attain the highest degree of perfection.

Indigenous to its soil, in native luxuriance, and almost without cultivation, its manifold productions year after year have sprang from the teeming earth, unappreciated and unemployed, only yielding by their decay increased richness and reproductive energy to the fruitful matrix from whence they were derived.

But a year has passed since the hand of skilful cultivation was stretched out to reclaim, from waste and exuberance, these productions of the earth, and lo! they have yielded harvests an hundred fold. What, then, may be expected, when science and art, when industry, energy and skill shall have combined to develope all the hidden wealth of a soil, the poorest of products is the very Gold which called it into notice—aye, almost into existence.

When, as in a vast garden, the abundant fruits of the earth, are cultivated by scientific husbandry, and when the exotics and the productions of other climes and other soils shall have been indigenized, amid our fertile valleys, then will California present a spectacle of which the world may well be proud.

We read of a garden once, that was planted eastward in Eden, beautiful with abounding verdure, through which murmured the pellucid waters of life-giving streams, now, alas! fabulous and lost. It needs no prophet's ken, to see in the future that fable realized upon our shores, and though the the golden age has passed, there shall yet remain upon the earth an age of gold, of happier omen and more glorious fulfilment than that of old.

Not only is our State remarkable for its adaptation to the highest forms of vegetable culture, but it is in a still more wonderful degree conspicuous by the character of its population, and the ability they possess of availing themselves at once of all the advantages which the soil presents. We have not alone the bountiful earth and the genial climate, but we have the men here on the ground, fitted by birth, by education, and by experience, to operate without delay and to the best advantage.

Did it ever occur to you—the romance of this country's settlement? It is almost a miracle, but a miracle that is ever enacting when a great idea takes possession of a world, and the great universal heart springs to the consummation of a glorious destiny.

Through the ages, deep buried in the very centre of the world, midway between its continents, midway between its poles, this slope of the Pacific lay dormant and unknown. It looked over the waters dreamily to the orient, and the wind that fanned its hills and valleys was the breath of Asia, slumbering at noontide among her palms; a high wall shut it out from the eastern slope of the continent, and from the noise of civilization and the excitement of national greatness, yet it had in it the germ of boundless wealth. At length Gold, that Archimedean lever, by which the world is moved, was discovered, and then commenced the most wonderful crusade that ever swept across a continent. Representatives from every nation in the world, from every class of society, disciples of every art and science full of youth and courage, full of energy and strength, took possession of the soil, and brought to bear, in the upbuilding of our State, all the varied accomplishments and talents which gives us, at the present moment a population possessing more elements of power, wisdom, and energy than any other land that was ever colonized by human beings.

California sprang into existence, full grown, in a day, and the emblematic figure of Minerva upon our State seal, is most aptly chosen. Full armed for war, the goddess leaped from the brain of Jove —in like manner, with the fullest maturity of strength, we emerged from chaos into a condition of physical, commercial, and political development that enabled us to take our place at once in the great brotherhood of States—the youngest and the strongest—the last to be adopted, and yet from the exhaustless rivers of her wealth enriching all the others.

There was no slow and gradual accession of numbers, no gradual evolution of power by the slow processes of time and accretion—no clinging to strong neighbors for support—no suppliant hand outstretched for aid, for counsel, for support —but peopled in an hour by an overwhelming tide of emigration, that rushed westward like a cataract, swarming in armies across the continent, marching undaunted through a foreign and inimical State, braving the perils of the Cape of Storms —onward, still onward, struggled this crusading army toward the West.

Youth, broad-breasted and strong, for the first time forsook the hearthstone for the light of life: bold sent its strong arm, religion its peaceful heralds, science its ardent votary, art its cunning hand, and labor its stern muscle, as soldiers in the great army of civilization.

They came from the hills of New England, from the hot breath of crowded cities, from the gorgeous savannahs of the South, from old homes in merry England, from the vineyards of France, from old Germany, from the alpine fastnesses of the land of Tell, moved by an impulse they could not control, they sat down together on these shores, under the peaceful shadows of these shores under the peaceful shadows of our hills, to aid in working out the great problem of human liberty, and to take one step further in the subjugation of the earth, to the dominions of Anglo Saxon civilization.

But to return from our digression.

Consider this population, so full of strength and varied attainments, bending their energies to the cultivation of the soil. Let our hundred thousand cultivators, from every corner of the earth, locate themselves in those spots where the soil and climate are appropriate to the cultivation of certain classes of vegetable products, with which each may be intimately acquainted, and how long will it be before the State of California would become not only the richest in her mineral resources, but also in the extent and perfection of her vegetable products?

Let these farmers bring to bear upon the development of our Agricultural wealth the knowledge that each one possesses upon a given subject. Let the New England farmer learn of the sugar planter; let the rice grower step into the adjoining valley, and, taking the Chinese cultivator by the hand, confer with him upon the culture of the tea; let the viutager of France and Spain trade books with the orchardist of New York and New Jersey; let the English farmer give to his Yankee brother some lessons (how greatly needed) in rural embellishment—show him that the cottage embowered in trees, trellised with vines, and redolent with the sweet breath of flowers, is a better and a happier home than the naked, rude, unsightly structure, destitute of shade, and totally devoid of grace and beauty.

And, beyond all, let science and enlightened art contribute by inventions and machinery to the lightening of human labor. Fortunately for the future, the idea has become obsolete that art and science can have no bearing upon practical agriculture. The two are inseparably connected, and reciprocally dependant upon each other.

That cultivator who refuses to be guided by the lights of science, who refuses to avail himself of the aids which geology and chemistry bring to his assistance, scarcely deserves more than the miserable pittance which by hard toil he drags from the reluctant earth.

The benefits which geology confers on Agriculture are neither few or trifling. Our limits will not permit us to point out in detail how the nature of the soil depends on that of the rocks from the disintegration of which it was derived, nor to show how particular plants affect particular soils, in which in a state of nature they exclusively flourish, and in which they flourish most in a state of cultivation, so that by consulting a good geological map of a given district, we may predict before we enter it, the species of crops that will be found most extensively cultivated, and which experience has proved to be the best adapted to it.

Not less valuable to the agriculturist, and especially in a country where the successful pursuit must depend so largely upon irrigation, is an acquaintance with geology, by which he is taught where to sink his shafts for the vivifying element, how to conduct his drainage, and where to adapt his crops to the peculiar character of soil best suited to the growth of definite forms of vegetable life.

With Chemistry, likewise, the farmer must become by necessity acquainted. The use of mineral manures, their chemical composition, their mode of application to change and modify certain conditions of soil, their influence upon the generation and fructification of seeds and plants—all demand his most serious consideration. And the advance of the age in all that pertains to Agriculture and horticulture, renders this knowledge imperative to be possessed by him who would successfully cultivate the earth.

A consideration of the above facts points clearly to the necessity that now exists for the establishment, under government patronage and support, of universities for the study of the natural sciences, and especially in their relations to Agriculture. Endow liberally in this State a great normal school, for the education and training of accomplished men, practically and scientifically for the cultivation and improvement of the soil; call together the ablest teachers in every department of natural science, show to capital and industry where their investments can be made to the best advantage, upon this garden spot of earth; show to the world what inexhaustible wealth science and toil may derive from the prolific and girgin soil; illustrate that the slavish lust for vold, and its enormous accumulation, does not constitute either the surest wealth, the highest happiness, or tho firmest basis of national prosperity; teach the world that the soil is the natural source of wealth, that Agriculture is a calling that underlies all others, and to which all others are dependant, and that he who, by the skilful combination of the scientific with the practical, makes to grow two blades of grass where one grew before, causes foliage and verdure to cover the barren rock, and corn and wine to grow in the waste places, is more of a philanthropist and worthy of more eminent honor, than he who builds palaces or swells his coffers with useless gold.

Need I speak in this connexion of the antiquity or dignity of agriculture, and of the necessity for its encouragement as a means of national prosperity and independence. It is the original source of all wealth and prosperity. It [illegible] and raiment; it gives us life, health, and strength; its productions furnish the materials for the labors of the manufacturer, and in its turn it swells the white sails of commerce; it is the basis of all other arts—the great substratum upon which rests every other interest, individual and national; it is the most ancient of all occupations; it was the first labor commanded by Heaven, and consequently the most honorable, dignified and important; its seniority and divine origin entitle it not only to our respect, but to the highest consideration among the arts of which it is the common parent.

The importance of Agriculture and the necessity for its encouragment as a means of national prosperity, must be obvious to all. The culture of the soil lies at the bottom of all culture, mental, moral, and physical. In every country it has been coeval and inseparably connected with civilization. The dawn of the one is the birth of the other. It is an axiom of history too plain to admit question, that until the savage abandons his roaming, hunting and fishing, and, laying aside his vagrant habits, confines himself to some fixed abode, and improves the soil, he can never become a civilized being. I repeat again, it is agriculture that civilizes a nation—it is agriculture that feeds a nation —it is agriculture that clothes a nation, and it cannot be denied, that that, which civilizes, feeds, and clothes us, must be regarded as the chief pillar of our national prosperity.

Remember, too, that from the tillers of the soil all greatness has sprung—from farmers' sons, "who themselves held the plow." Old Rome had her Cincinnatus and her Virgil; Mount Vernon had its immortal farmer, Washington; Ashland, Lindenwald, Northbend—names sacred in American story, were the honored abodes of husbandmen; and around that silent tomb by the sea, where lies buried the majesty of America, are collected the enduring evidences of the attachment and love of the greatest of America's statesmen for the noblest of human employments!

Not alone as a source of national prosperity and greatness, is our subject worthy of consideration. The tendencies of Agricultural pursuits upon the individual man, in the development of his better nature, upon society, in the refinement of taste, in the conservation of health, and in the preservatiou of morals, are all eminently worthy of notice.

Among the peaceful fields, in the midst of bounteous harvests, by the margins of clear streams, in the depths of mysterious and solemn woods, where the grand old trees are evermore repeating

"Their old poetic legends to the winds,"

the heart grows better, and the expanding spirit holds purer and sweeter converse with the great intelligences of the universe.

The vast city, with its everlasting roar of feverish and teeming life, rests like a great incubus upon the soul. The air is stifling; upon the excited brain, as upon the unnaturally attuned ear of fever, the sounds fall discordantly, on every side we feel the pressure of heaving—aye, of bursting hearts. But go into the quiet country, and let the sweet voices of the great mother—Nature—fall upon the ear, soothingly as the tones of a benediction; look up into the blue firmament, with its foreshadowing of eternal peace; inhale the breath of flowers, and the sweet odors that come up from the fragrant earth, and let the calm come on, in these bright intervals of "life's fitful fever."

Calm and quiet, serenity and repose, hope and love, softness and tears—these are the fair children born in the sunshine and sporting in the shade, with whom it is good and pleasant to walk in the free and open air.

In the crowded city, we feel the throbbing heart of man, but in the quiet country we see and feel and hear the beating of the great loving heart of Nature.

The peaceful pursuits of Agriculture, while they develop and strengthen the noblest virtues of character, afford examples of social order and domestic tranquillity, witnessed in no other sphere or walk in life. Crime, among farmers, is almost unknown; sedition, riot, social vice, businessdishonesty, spring not from the well ordered lives of those who till the earth.

They fill no Hospitals, crowd no jails, commit no midnight depredations, betray no State, and breed no paupers.

The school house, and the village church, stand in the way to mould and guide the intellect and the spirit; while the plow, and the spade, and the anvil afford the weapons wherewith these hardy children of toil go forth over the earth to hold and possess it.

Patriotism is indigenous to soil. The love of the homestead and the paternal acres finds a wider expression in the love of country. All the associations of childhood, the clustering memories of manhood, all the neighborly attachments, the friendly gatherings, and the mutual aids furnished one to the other in the hour of need or pressure, but serve to bind more closely the ties of social intercourse, and strengthen the bonds of love for the land of birth or adoption.

When the first signal of resistance was raised in the war of our independence, it was the farmers of Concord and Lexington by whom the first blow was struck. The yeomanry of Bunker Hill, made their bloody repulse, not less with the legitimate weapons of war, than with the scythe and pruning hook, turned into the spear and sword, and at last, the [illegible] was triumphantly consummated, by the [illegible] and undying patriotism of the Farmer General, Washington.

The Agricultural Exhibition in the adjoining room is the first [illegible] made in behalf of Agriculture in California.

It is [illegible] seed that [illegible] and the ripened harvest. The Fair, O [illegible] be unveiled, what a glorious prospect would greet our enraptured visit.

I see the noble parks where the deer and the antelope bound and play. I see the rivers turned aside from their accustomed channels, irrigating the broad valleys and conveying fertility, beauty and wealth wherever their currents stray. I see the vineyards, purple with the blood of grapes, and happy vintagers, revelling in the sparkling flood, like Bacchanals at a wine feast. I see the great tropical productions, sugar, rice, tea, coffee, waving in native luxuriance. I see departing ships go hence, freighted with the products of the soil, a richer prize to us and to the world than the yellow dust, so laboriously torn from its native matrix. I hear the sound of hammers in the great shops and foundries, and the swift whir of of wheels in immense manufactories.

I see on every hill-side and on every plain, the neat cottage, the school house, the church, the work shop, the lyceum—contiguous to the great cities, the marble walls of colleges and universities, gleam in the pure air, the proudest monuments of national prosperity, and social peace—and I also see the elegant abodes of luxury and refinement, looking out from shadowing groves, adorned with all that is beautiful and exquisite in architecture, the home of generous plenty, and the seats of elegant enjoyment.

All this to the eye that looks intently forward, comes out clear and defined from the misty horizon of the future, its the voyager, eager and intent, beholds looming out from the distant bank of clouds, the outlines of the mountains and the shore, so hope and reason, with prophetic vision, may behold even afar off, the "good time coming."

Honor to the enthusiasm, the energy, and the self-sacrifice that prompted the noble design of this California Agricultural Exhibition, and that carried it into successful execution!

Its influences will be lasting, and long after the remembrances of yonder beautiful display shall have faded from our minds, we shall acknowledge the benefits derived therefrom in an enlarged acquaintance with the capabilities of our noble State—in joining together in the ties of fraternal union, the followers of a common pursuit—in kindling emulation and friendly rivalry, and in producing unity of action in the practical development of all those resources, agricultural, mineral and commercial, upon which the future glory and dignity of our State must depend, and which, if energetically expanded and fostered by a protecting government, will ultimately lead us to the highest pinnacle of glory and renown.

Adaptation of Crops to Market.

The farmer who is wide awake to his business should watch, as well as follow the markets. He should know what crops will sell well. So far as he can form a probable or approximate opinion on this point, he should conform his cultivation to it. In some places he can produce milk to advantage; in others butter or cheese. Again, he may be so situated that neither of these articles will pay him so good a profit as some others. Here his main crop will be hay, there fruit; here potatoes, there squashes and other vegetables.

A farmer in Beverly, last year, raised on two and a half acres of land 18,000 cabbages per acre the net receipt of which averaged him $150. Another farmer, in Danvers, cultivated an acre of land with sage, and realized the handsome profit of $400. The cultivation of the onion in this latter town gives employment to many hands, and and is the source of large profits.

Other examples might be cited to illustrate the importance of adapting crops to the markets, such as the production of the smaller fruits in the neighborhood of cities. It is not the crop on which the farmer himself sets the highest value that should be raised by him, but the crops he can produce at the least expense and sell to the greatest profit.

Some farmers are fearful of loss, if they diverge from the beaten track. They go on, therefore cultivating the same products, and often on the same fields, as did their fathers. Other farmers seem to entertain the opinion that unless they raise the heavier products—corn, and potatoes and grain, and hay, they are no longer farmers but a sort of market gardeners.

But away with such idle fears and foolish notions! Let our farmers study their true interest! Let them not stand still while others are going ahead. Let them be up and doing something to supply the wants of the towns and cities in their vicinity; and not the necessities only, but the tastes also. Let them raise flowers, even, if it will pay a profit! Why not? The taste for flowers is an innocent and rational one; why should not it be gratified?

There are so many articles not yet cultivated to any extent among us, that [illegible] be raised to advantage. For example, [illegible] ble product, such as the castor oil bean, might be introduced and raised, to afford an oil for domestic light, or for mechanical purposes. Some substitute, drawn from mother earth, will doubtless be soon introduced. Sunflower seed might, perhaps, be found to answer. But we must leave the subject for the present, hoping [illegible] it.—*Plough, Loom and Anvil.*

Mixing Grass Seed.—Experience [illegible] an advantage [illegible] grass seed [illegible] for sowing, [illegible] or two [illegible] different [illegible] and yield more [illegible] than [illegible] of one alone. [illegible] red clover, timothy and [illegible]

The Strawberry.

We present our readers to-day with an article upon the nature of this delicious fruit. As many cultivators of the Strawberry may not be aware of such a theory, we publish the article to call their attention to it, and awaken the right feeling to so important a truth. The great cause of the failure of many persons in growing this fruit arises from a want of knowledge of the character and habits of this vine. A little attention to this subject will ensure success. We take the article from the Plow, the Loom, and the Anvil, and shall continue the subject hereafter.

SEXUAL CHARACTER OF THE STRAWBERRY.

The people in Burlington county, New-Jersey, must be behind the age in the cultivatiou of the strawberry. You say, "Jason Heritage sold 500 quarts, which formed one picking, and were sold at $250—fifty cents per quart." The same thing was done in these backwoods twenty-five years ago. One individual now brings 4,000 quarts a day, and is satisfied if he gets seven or eight cents per quart; often far less. Twenty-five years ago we were learned botanists, and held all strawberry plants that bore blossoms perfect in both male and female organs, and raised *a quarter of a crop*. We now hold a different doctrine, and plant one Hermaphrodite to twenty Pistillate plants. We have new seedling, suspassing all plants that I have ever seen, and one I never expected to see—a plant perfect in both male and female organs, that has for five years produced a full crop of large, perfect, well-flavored fruit. I have never seen one of the celebrated English ones that would average one third of a crop of perfect fruit. I was recently at Newark, New Jersey, and was at gardeus where the strawberry was cultivated extensively for market. They were not informed of the sexual character of plants. I saw several beds of Burn's new Pistillate Pine, with not one perfect berry to fifty blossoms, and the gardener deemed it an imposition. He had no other variety within forty feet In his principal beds he fortunately, among Hovey and other Pistillates, had a new seedling Hermaphrodite, raised by my sister in Newark, of which more that one half of the blossoms bore perfect fruit, and the blossoms were so abundant that the quantity of fruit was as large as the roots could render perfect. Strange as it may appear, even in England the true sexual character of the plant was unknown. Mr. Keen, the originator of the celebrated Hermaphrodite that bears his name, discovered that one of his seedlings perfected no fruit. Seeing no stamens in the blossoms, he set one with stamens near it, and the vine bore a full crop. He reported the case to the Horticultural Society, but no further notice was taken of it. In raising from seed, one-half are generally wholly defective in female organs, and not one blossom in one thousand will bear a perfect fruit. All require artificial impregnation. It is done hy insects. Put one hundred plants in a forcing department of plants, perfect in hoth male and female organs, and if there be no insects, not one blossom in fifty will bear fruit. In such cases, the impregnation may be made hy a brush. Where the air is stirring, it may impregnate a few. Thirty years since, adjacent to our city, an ignorant German made a fortune by raising strawberries for market. They were the largest and finest in market, and brought from twenty-five to fifty cents per quart. The same quantity of ground produced five times as much fruit as was raised by his neighbors. I had one-eighth of an acre in vines, and went to the German to buy fruit. His neighbors picked up the plants he threw on the road, when thinning out his plants, and they proved barreu. A chance observation of the German's son led me to suspect the cause. I discovered the sexual influence; made it known. Strawberries went as low as five and six cents per quart, and the German ceased to cultivate them, and raised vegetables; abusing his son and heaping "*donner und blitzen*" on my head. Hailing from what was once the land of rye flour, I am anxious to see the price of strawherries reduced in this State. U. Longworth.

Sacramento Pioneen Association.—The following gentlemen were last evening elected officers of the Sacramento Pioneer Association to serve until the seventh day of September next—Joseph W. Winaus, President; William M. Carpenter, Joseph H. Nevett. J. B. Starr, J. B. Mitchell, D. J. Lisle and Richard Rust, Vice Presidents; Samuel Colville, Recording Secretary; N. A. H. Ball, Corresponding Secretary, B. F. Hastiugs, Treasurer; H. E. Robinson, R.P. Johnson, Volney Spalding, George Rowland, C. C. Sackett, W. C. Waters and James Haworth, Directors. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one.

Fluctuations in Flour.—The Baltimore American contains an interesting table on the fluctuations in the wholesale price of flour in the three first months of the year from 1706 to the present time. In March, 1706, the price was $15 per barrel; in Jan., 1800, $11 per barrel; in March, 1805, $13; during the war 1812-15 the highest price paid was $11; in 1817, $14.25 was paid; in March, 1821 it was as low as $3.75; from that time to 1828 it did not go above $7; in 1829 it was as high as $8.50; the next year as low as $4.50; in 1837, $11, (the time of the flour riots in New York); in 1838-9, $8; in 1841 it was down to $4.50; in 1843 to $3,87; in 1844, $4.25; in 1845, $4; and from that time to the present did not go above $6 in the months named. In the crrly part of 1853, flour was as low as $5.25 per barrel; now it is much higher.

Mining Interests.

From all parts of the mining districts we hear encouraging news—in some places very large yields. From our exchanges we gather the following:

Nevada, Feb. 3.—The whole face of the country is changed by the late storm. In every direction the miners are at work, and industry and hopefulness have taken the place of tedious waiting and discouragement. Without any more rain for a month the diggings will be well enough supplied with water, while the great majority of the miners will be able to work till July on the past favors of the clerk of the weather.

From Camptonville, situated between Oregon Creek and the North Yuba, a gentleman reports that the place has grown up from nothing at the latter part of June, to its present popualtion of one thousand. They have two good saw mills, one steam, the other water, and the people live in good houses built of sawn lumber. The diggiugs are a gravel range much like the Wauloupa diggings—with a slate formation, the granite pitching into the hill. They are worked by beiug sluiced from the top down. The diggings pay very well. and are very permanent. The miners work altogether with hose, on what is known as the "hydraulic" principle. The "Gold Ditch Co." taking its water from Oregon Creek, sells weekly of water from $700 to $1200. Camptonville is a new, hustling little town, directly on the new road to Downieville about seven miles above Foster's bar.—*Nevada Journal.*

Important Gold Discoveries.—South Calaveras, Jan. 31.—Some valuable discoveries have recently been made here. that bid fair to outrival places more celebrated for their auiferous wealth; one in particular made about three days ago, by Mr. Joseph Bigarial, recently from West Fowler, St. Lawrence county, New York. He succeeded in realizing the handsome sum of eighteen ounces from ten pans of dirt. The stuff containing the gold, is a light colored, slightly adhesive sand, mixed with a smooth and apparently well worn gravel somewhat of the consistency of pulverized freestone, and coarse river gravel. The hill has been named "Bigarial's Hill."

The Aunona Silver Mine.—The Sonora Herald says: "Mr. Theophilus Dodge, of this city, has just returned from the Coast Range, and has given some interesting particulars in reference to to the newly discovered Aurora mine. He locates it about fifty miles south of Pacheco's Pass, and twenty south of Panoche Pass, in the Coast Rauge. The vein is from five to six feet thick, and is supposed to be one of the most extensive in the known world. So far as analyzed, the gold takeu from the top of the mine yields $60 to the 100 pounds. It is slightly tinctured with copper. Senors Ripa and Volado have formed a company, consisting of Americans and Californians, under the name of the "Aurora Silver Mining Company," for the purpose of working the vein ou a large scale. Mr. Dodge has explored all that region of country, and speaks of it in glowing terms. Between the mine and San Luis Ranch are extensive and fertile valleys of public land, well watered. good for graziug or agricultural purposes. which invite the emigrant.."

Great excitement has been recently awakened by capitalists in the shipment of quartz rock to Europe, and the experiments made have been quite successful. We should not be at all surprised to see large shipments made regularly from this country to England, and profitable ones too. We give the following results as quoted by authority:

Berdan's Gold Machine in England.—In the London Mining Journal, and the Times, we noticed very favorable reports of the operations of this machine, which appear to confirm more than was said of it in our last volume. Prof. Ansted, an eminent mineralogist, has been making experiments with it on California quartz, and has reported on the subject. In the report it is stated that gold was obtained at the rate of 4 oz. 4 dwts., and 21 grs. per ton, and valued at £17 18s. 3d., from some Californian quartz in which there was barely a trace of the metal visible when first examined, while some gossan from the copper lodes at Poltimore, North Devon, also yielded at the rate of 1 oz., 12 1-2 dwts. It is also stated by the Professor that ores containing no more than half an ounce to the ton, could be profitably worked by this machine in England.

Mr. Calvert, a well known mineralogist, has also been operating upon some English gold quartz, and he states that he obtained 2 oz. 4 dwts. 10 grs., per ton; its qualities an amalgamator are very highly extolled.

A Distrust of One's own Abilities.—There are more failures in life to be attributed to a person's distrust of his own abitities, that can be laid to the door of one's vanity inducing him to attempt what he is incapable of performing. Hundreds of young men never rise, from fear of falling; while others who have every opportunity, look with so much doubt upon their own talents, that they refuse golden opportunities. Modesty is certainly commendable, and undue allowance of assurance repulsive, but few men are so constituted, that they cannot by application accomplish tasks, which at the glance would seen insurmountable. It is our belief that many men walk in a small circle, who might, had they the boldness, enlarge their sphere of usefulness. In these days of progress, a man must look out for himself, and depend upon his own resources, or he will find when too late the folly of a distrust in his own abilities.

Eastern News.

By the Nicaragua Co.'s steamship Brother Jonathan, which arrived at this port on Thursday, 2d inst., we have dates from New York to the 15th of January. Among the passengers were Madame Anna Bishop and Mr. Bochsa, "the Father of the Harp."

The most important news is that respecting the purchase of Sonora, which seems to be confirmed. The New York Herald says they are enabled to state, upon the best authority, that a treaty to that effect has been negotiated by Mr. Gadsden, approved by the President, and will soon be submitted to the Senate. The boundary will include the route known as "Lieut. Cooke's Wagon Route," extending to the thirty-first parallel, and going due west, taking in the whole of the peninsula of Lower California, including Sonora—upon the payment by the United States to Mexico of fifty millions of dollars.

On the morning of the 26th December, a fire broke out at No. 224 Front street, New York, destroying Mr. McKay's magnificent new ship, the Great Republic, together with the clipper White Squall, and packet ship Joseph Walker, besides several sloops, schooners, etc. The Great Republic was insured for $260,000. The total loss is estimated at over one million dollars.

The fine packet ship Staffordshire, of Train & Co.'s Liverpool Line, while on her passage from Liverpool to Boston, struck on Blond Rock, off Cape Sable, on the Nova Scotia coast, on the morning of Dec. 30th, and immediately sunk, drowning about one hundred and sixty persons, including Capt. Richardson. The three mates, seventeen seamen, and twelve passengers reached Cape Sable. The ship was built by Mr. Donald McKay, and was fully insured in New York.

The papers are filled with accounts of most disgraceful riots at Erie, N. Y., in consequence of the Erie and New York R. R. Company changing the terminus of their road from Erie to Dunkirk. Several lives had been lost; but at our latest dates, Jan. 4, all was quiet.

The steamship San Francisco left New York, Dec. 21st, for San Francisco, having on board the 3d Regiment U. S. Artillery, under the command of Gen. Wool. She has since been spoken at sea, disabled.

Mr. Seward's Pacific Railroad bill contemplates a route north of the fortieth parallel, beginning at the western boundary of Mississippi and terminating at the eastern boundary of California. It is to be built by any company chartered by any one of the States, and to be used by the U. S. as a military and post road. It is to be completed in five years—at least one fifth every year.

A terrible riot occurred in Cincinnati on Christmas day, caused by a demonstraton of an organized body of Germans against Bishop Bedini, the Pop's Nuncio. After a severe conflict, in which fire-arms were freely used, the police captured about sixty rioters, of whom fourteen were wounded and one died.

Colonnade Row, the largest block in Brooklyn, N. Y., has been burnt—loss $150,000. There have been an unusual number of large fires, including the Albion College, at Albion, Mich., and eight thousand bales of cotton, at Shreveport, La.

The steamer Marlborough exploded at Charleston, on the 22d Nov., killing the captain, first and second mates, engineer and twelve out of fifteen hands on board.

Mrs. Helen C. Lake, wife of Hon. D. Lake, Judge of the District Court of California, died ou the 23d of December, in New York. Mrs. Lake arrived from California in perfect health but a few days previously, and the steamer had already taken out advices to her husband of her safe arrival.

Our advices from Europe are to the 14th December. According to one account, the Turkish fleet had been almost annihilated by a Russian Squadron; while another account gives the loss of the Turks at seven frigates and two corvettes, and that of the Russians at two ships of the line, three frigates and two steamboats. That there has been some hard fighting is pretty evident; but, until more reliance can be placed on European telegraphs, we are unable to form any opinion as to the result. It is said, however, that the Anglo-French fleet had been ordered to enter the Black Sea, and this, if correct, would seem to indicate that the Turks had been beaten. According to telegraphic despatches, received by the London Chronicle, the Turks had been completely successful in their land operations in Asia, having taken several fortresses, and surrounded Prince Woronzoff in the vicinity of Tiflis.

From South America and Australia.

By the arrival of the steamer Oregon at this port on Sunday last, from Panama, we are put in possession of dates from Valparaiso to Dec. 31, and from Australia to the 15th November.

Valparaiso papers represent the country to be in a highly prosperous condition—labor being in brisk demand, and buildings going up in all directions.

In Lima there seems to be a growing discontent against the government. General Torrico, with the government troops, encountered Domingo Elias, the leader of the rebels, on the 7th ult., and defeated him, entirely routing the militia men and slaves he had rallied around him. He and his son had left the country.

Two severe shocks of an earthquake had been felt in Lima.

British ship Cambrodia, Burns, 1,140 tons burden, sank at sea, 600 miles from Callao. The captain and crew reached Callao in boats four days afterwards.

Australian papers mention much discontent among the mining population, owing to the unequal state of taxation in the mines. The Argus warns the inhabitants of Melbourne to beware of pestilence arising from the filthy state of the city, and instances the fate of New Orleans and Rio Janeiro. The same paper advocates the Maine Liquor Law for that "drink-degraded land."

Provisions are said to be plenty in the interior, except flour which sells at £12 ($60) per bag. Gold sells at £3 15s. 3d. per ounce in the mines, and at Melbourne at £3 16s. 6d., with an upward tendency. The exports to San Francisco from Melbourne, for the quarter euding October 10th, were valued at £1,410 ($7,050).

Agriculture in Virginia.—The following facts relative to the state of agriculture in Virginia will tell equally well when applied to any other State:

The Southern Planter, Richmond, Va., states that owing to the various instrumentalities put in operation, the Committee appointed by the State Society can report that since the annual meeting in December last, the number of members has been increased from 439 to at least 4,000! and the funds in the hands of the Treasurer from $268 to about $8,000.

In preparing for their State Show the Society expended $10,000, and with the prospect that such a large sum would prove an economical expenditure. It affords us great pleasure to notice these energetic movements in the Old Dominion.

Marine Disaster.—Intelligence was received in this city yesterday, of the loss of the clipper ship San Francisco, 108 days from New York, as she was beating into this harbor. When opposite Fort Point, on the north shore, she missed stays and struck a rock, carrying away her bowsprit, and some of her rigging, and causing her to leak so much that they were compelled to run her ashore. She lies about a quarter of a mile outside the point where the British ship Jenny Lind was wrecked about two months since. She now has 14 feet water in her hold, and will prove a total loss, with her cargo valued at $150,000. Her passengers have all been brought to the city.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, Feb. 8, 1854.

We are cheered by hope of better things ahead—the rains have given encouragement to the Cultivators, and thus induced a little stir in trade—and were it not for the continued influx of merchandise by new arrivals, we should assert a certainty of permanent improvement.

All kinds of Grain are dull. Potatoes hang heavy, owing to the immense quantities stored and coming in by contract. We however have faith to believe the farmers will receive a remunerating price yet.

We repeat our remarks of last week relative to prices. They are merely at nominal rates. Sales are made to meet an emergency and without regard to market rates or value of the goods.

Perseverance, energy, and will to conquer and overcome all difficultics that depress trade will soon put things better.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@— —
do do short handled	12 50	@— —
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@13 00
do do short handled	8 00	@12 00
do King's, long handled	12 00	@13 00
Spades, bright c. s. best make	16 00	@18 00
do iron	10 00	@12 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	20 00	@24 00
do do iron	10 00	@12 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	17 00	@— —
do Hunts', do	17 00	@— —
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6 lb, solid eye	14 00	@— —
do other brands	10 00	@— —
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	4 00	@ 5 00
do do do axe	3 00	@ 4 50
Plows, best make	14 00	@30 00
do steel	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power, Hall & Pitts', no sale, nominal, $600 to $800: other makes $400 to $600; Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill, $350 to $400.		
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	20 00	@65 00
Rakes, horse and revolving, no sale.		
do hand, wood do		
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz, no sale.		
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@ 8 00
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 15	@ 18
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.		

There probably has never been a time when all the above enumerated articles hung more heavy upon the market, than the present.

FLOUR—		
—We note large stocks on hand; and sales heavy; holders anxious to realize.		
For Gallego and Haxall, we quote the jobbing rates	12 00	@13 00
Chile	10 00	@11 00
Repacked	10 00	@10 26
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	12 00	@12 25
Benicia Mills, do	11 50	@11 75
Meal, in bbls	6 50	@ 7 00
do ½ bbls	3 50	@ 3 75
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@— 2
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 2¼	@— 2½
do California	— 3	@— 3½
Barley, Chili	— —	@— 2
do Cal. feeding	— 2⅛	@— 2¼
Buckwheat, for seed	— 10	@10 50
Oats, California	—	@— —
do Seed	— 4¼	@— 4½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 3	@— 3¼
Wheat, Chili	— 4¾	@— 5¼
do California, for seed	— 4½	@— 5
do do for milling	— 3¼	@— 3¾
Australia, seed	— 4½	@— 5½
—We must note a heaviness in all sales; no demand.		
LUMBER—		
—Very heavy stocks on hand, and Domestic coming in freely with a moderate demand, and downward tendency.		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	35 00	@45 00
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	40 00	@50 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	90 00	@100 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	80 00	@100 00
do do 2d quality	60 00	@ 70 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	75 00	@ 80 00
do Oregon pine, rough	45 00	@ 55 00
do redwood	45 00	@ 55 00
Floor Joist	40 00	@ 50 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	9 00	@ 10 00
Clapboards, No. 1	80 00	@ 85 00
Laths, Eastern	— —	@ 10 00
do California	— —	@ 9 00
Doors, Eastern	3 75	@ 5 50
Sashes, window	3 75	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS—		
—All kinds of Provisions, exceedingly dull; prices nominal		
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	15 50	@16 00
do ½ bbl extra family	8 00	@ 8 50
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	12½	@ 13
do Mess, nominal, no sale.		
Cheese, (scarce)	28	@ 30
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 50
Butter, choice	27	@ 29
do good ordinary	17	@ 23
do California	1 00	@ 1 50
Hams, ordinary	13	@— —
do extra	14	@ 16
Lard, in kegs	— —	@ 14
do tins 10 lb	16	@ 17½
do 15—20 do	15	@ 16½
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	23 00	@23 50
do do ½ bbl	12 00	@13 00
do mess, ₱ bbl	17 00	@17 50
do do ½ do	10 00	@10 50
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 5½
China, No. 1, in mats	4½	@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 5
Manila	3	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	2½	@ 3½
do do Red	5	@— —
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots,	— —	@ —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— —	@ 4
Turnips	— —	@ 2
Potatoes	—	@ 1¼
Peas, (none in market.)		
Squashes, ₱ lb	—½	@ 1½

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

It will be perceived there is a continued advance in the value of marketing each week.

Cabbages, ₱ head	37	Potatoes	4
do Savoy, ₱ doz	3 00	Onions, prime	8@10
Beets, ₱ lb	5	Garlic	50
Turnips	5	Horseradish	1 00
Carrots	5	Tomatoes, very scarce	50
Marrowfat squashes	5	Green Peas	none.
Celery, ₱ doz	6 00	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 50
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	6@8	Parsley	1 50
Radishes, ₱ doz	1 50	Parsnips	75
old Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	12		

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 1st inst., by Rev. J. Lyman, Mr. D. C. Hall and Miss Mary Ann Hodgdon, all of this city.

In Marysville, Jan. 29th, by C. B. Fowler, Esq., Mr. J. D. Carty and Miss Emily Amelia Farlie, both of that city.

At Cornelia, Suisun Valley, by Rev. P. O. Clayton, William Bullock, Esq., and Betsey Ann Kincaid, all of Missouri. Savannah and St. Joseph, Mo., papers please copy.

In New York, Dec. 30th, by the Rev. Mr. Armitage, Mr. John Hoyt and Miss Lucy A. Hall.

In Ovid, New York, Dec. 13th, Mr. George W. Scott, of Sacramento and Miss Arunetta, eldest daughter of the late Isaac Bloomer, Esq.

In Wabbsboro, Maine, Dec. 21st, Mr. Virgil M. Howes, of San Francisco, and Miss Abby A. Haskell, daughter of William Haskell.

At Penn Yan, New York, Dec. 7th, Mr. J. Newton Beach of San Francisco, and Miss Julia R. James, of the former place.

In Christ Church, St. Louis, Dec. 21st, by the Right Rev. Bishop Hawks, Mr. James H. Cutter, of the house of Bragg, Conley & Co., of this city, and Miss Jane Anna Beach, of the former place.

In Columbia, Jan. 27th, by Rev. J. C. Pendergrass, Mr. Conrad Guechel and Miss Katharina Rudolph.

DIED.

On board steamship Brother Jonathan, Feb. 2d, in the port of San Francisco, Lucy S. Chamberlain, aged 44, wife of Levi Chamberlain, of inflammation of the bowels; native of Barnard, county, Vermont. Vermont papers please copy.

In Downieville, Jan. 30th, Mr. John A. Smith, aged 33 years.

Drowned in the Tuolumne River, near Red Mountain Bar, Jan. 23d, by the capsizing of a boat, Charles F. Mansfield, late of Lowell, Mass., aged 44 years.

In Columbia, at his residence, in Tuolumne county, Jan. 10th, Hiram C. Nelson, of bilious typhoid pneumonia, aged 32 years.

In Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, Jan. 30th, Mr. Henry Valley, a native of Canada, of disease of the heart; aged about 30 years. New Orleans papers please copy.

Drowned near Mississippi Bar, on the North Yuba, Jan. 30th, Henry Jerningham, Queen, formerly of Washington City, aged 25 years.

In New York, Jan. 1st, Frances Josephine, Perham, aged 5 years, 6 months, and 16 days.

On board the Golden Gate, lying in the harbor of San Diego, Mr. Isaac M. Gibson, aged about 40 years; a passenger of the Golden Gate, from the Atlantic States. Mr. Gibson was born in Philadelphia, and had resided in New Orleans for 11 years previous to coming to California in 1849. He will be regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances. Philadelphia and New Orleans papers please copy.

In San Diego, Jan. 24th, Mr. Wm. Green, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, aged about 54 years. Pennsylvania papers please copy.

In this city, Feb. 5th, Ellen Francis Lealy, aged 5 months and 11 days, daughter of Daniel and Mary Lealy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2—Nicaragua steamer Brother Jonathan, Ward, 12 days from San Juan.
Br ship Polynesia, Rowlands, 265 days from Cardiff, via Callao 52 days, with coal.
Bark Acadia, Cousins, 3 days fm Humboldt Bay, with lumber.
Brig Wyandot, Woodby, 3 days from Humboldt Bay, with lumber.
Brig S R Jackson, Owen, 3 days from Humboldt Bay, with piles.
Schr John Dunlap, Miller, 6 days from Pajaro, with produce.
Schr Coon Shubrick, Clark, 24 hours from Tomales; produce.
Schr Astoria, Williams, 60 hours from Point New Years, with potatoes.
Sloop Mary, Williams, 6 hours from Bolinas Bay; lumber.
Feb. 3—Steamship Golden Gate, Isham, 57 hours from San Diego.
Steamship California, Leroy, 15 days from Panama.
Steamer Thomas Hunt, Sampson, 57 hours from San Diego.
Feb. 4—Steamship Goliah, Haley, 3 days from San Diego and intermediate ports.
Feb. 5—Steamship Oregon, Hudson, 14 days from Panama.
Steamship Fremont, Dow, 2 days from Oregon.
Clipper ship Vaquero, Wilcox, 11 days from San Diego,
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, 30 hours from Pajaro, with potatoes.
Schr Sea Serpent, Eastman, 2 days from Tomales, with lime.
Schr Francisco, Miller, 2 days from Pajaro, with potatoes.
Schr S D Bailey, Garcia, 2 days fm Santa Cruz, with potatoes.
Feb. 6—Steamship Peytona, Nash, 60 hours from Astoria, via Port Orford 36 hours, with mdse.
Clipper ship Eureka, Whipple, 124 days days from New York, with mdse.
Feb. 7—Schr Pilgrim, Houston, 8 hours from Robins Bay, with lumber.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Ellis, 6 hours from Bolinas; lumber.
Schr Eudorus, Seaman, 11 days from Oregon; lumber.
Sloop Gold Hunter, Morgan, 8 hours from Bolinas; lumber.
Sloop Mary, Noolund, 8 hours from Bolinas; lumber.
Sloop Falmouth, Riley, 6 hours from Bolinas, lumber.
Feb. 8—Clipper ship Matchless, Potter, 108 days from Boston, with mdse.
Bark J M Ugarte, Arteaga, Callao.
Brig J W Kendall, Gelroy, 11 days from Puget Sound, with lumber and 10 tons salmon.

CLEARANCES

Feb. 2—Br bark Lennella, Haddock, Callao.
Br brig Lotus, Morrison, for Vancouver's Island.
Schr W A Tarlton, Morgan, Sacramento.
Feb. 3—Steamship Golden Gate, Isham, Benicia.
Steamship McKim, Smith, Crescent City.
Ship Augustus Heard, Hopkins, Callao.
Ship Tidna, Gibbs, Puget Sound.
Bark Walter Claxton, Anderson, Mendocino.
Feb. 4—Steamship California, Leroy, Benicia.
Steamer Major Tompkins, Hunt, Santa Clara.
Ship Guward, Wade, Calcutta.
Ship Talassa, Mitchell, Benicia.
Schr Gazelle, Hurd, Humboldt.
Feb. 6—Steamship Oregon, Hudson, Benicia.
Bark Greenfield, Follansbee, Manila.
Feb. 6—Ship Courier, Bernese, Rio Janeiro.
Steamer Willamette, Sampson, Marysville.
Feb. 8—Ship Kingfisher, Crosby, Callao.
Ship Ocean Pearl, Sears, Callao.
Sloop Jane, Peters, Stockton.

12,000 Fresh Grape Vines,

JUST received per Goliah, from the best vineyards of Los Angeles. These vines are selected from three to six feet long, and are warranted to be superior to any in the market. For sale, at the lowest market rates, by

W. B. PEAKE,
6-1m. No. 7 Washington street.

NOT THE ONLY ONE!
ANOTHER MAN IS IN THE FIELD
Prepared to cut Quartz Rock into any form desired.

I will say to my friends and the public generally that I am prepared to work into any form they may desire, Quartz Rock, WITH A POLISH EQUAL TO THAT OF A MIRROR.
N. B—Quartz Rock purchased at the highest prices.
J. W TUCKER,
125 Montgomery street.

There are Three Things I Do Not Do!

1st. I do not get a gentleman to leave his Watch, and when he calls for it, charge him TWENTY NINE DOLLARS for cleaning it, and have it stop two hours after.

2d. I do not ask FIFTY DOLLARS for a chain, and sell it for THIRTY SIX DOLLARS, and warrant it Fine Gold when it is found with brass mixed, and have to take it back and give FIFTY DOLLARS in exchange, and have another chain.

3. I do not sell a Gentleman he can leave his Chronometer, Watch, Gold Guard Chain and Locket, all of right quantities, worth in the aggregate, when he pays me SIXTY FIVE DOLLARS, and TEN DOLLARS more for raising it.

There are many things I do not do while I am doing business here.

1 4t J. W. TUCKER.

BRYANT & CO'S
Agricultural Ware House.
CORNER FRONT AND SACRAMENTO STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand, a select assortment of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MINING TOOLS AND GARDEN SEEDS,
Also, a full and complete stock of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
MILL MACHINERY of all kinds. 2 4t

H. W. BRADLEY'S
National Daguerrean Gallery,
CORNER OF CLAY AND KEARNY STREETS,
San Francisco, Cal.
Importers and Dealers in the best qualities of
Every Article required in the Business.
Portraits, large or small, equal to any in the world, taken at short notice. Also, the most improved STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, a new and beautiful improvement in the art. 1 1m

PREMIUM PLOUGHS.

WE invite the attention of farmers to the assortment of "Premium Steel Ploughs," now at our store at Exhibition Hall. These are the celebrated "Morgan & Co.'s Peoria Ploughs," pronounced by the committee the very best Plough in the United States. WARREN & SON'S
1 Agricultural Store.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 4 3

FRANK BAKER,
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 1 1m

BURNETT & POMEROY,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
Sawing and Planing done to Order. 3 1m

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c., &c.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY, importers and wholesale dealers in the above articles, keep on hand the most extensive stock to be found in the city.
3 1m Corner Battery and Halleck streets.

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
3 1m San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
3 1m 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

PRIZE ONIONS—ONION SETTS, &c.

WE have just received a superior lot of Onion Seed, of very extra quality, to which we call the particular attention of cultivators. Also, 500 lbs Onion Setts, in fine order. 200 lbs French Sugar Beet, for stock.
WARREN & SON'S
Seed Warehouse,
Musical Hall, San Francisco,
2 4t And J street, Sacramento.

TIME.

PARTICULAR attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
1 City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4 t

Osage Orange, Raspberries and Currants.
20,000 Plants of strong growth, just received.
500 extra size Raspberries, the far famed that produce in such incredible quantities.
For sale by WARREN & SON.

WM. F. PATCH. CHARLES CLAYTON.
PATCH & CLAYTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 92 Front street, (in Gordon's Iron Block.)
☞ Faithful attention given to sales of California Produce, and orders for Merchandise promptly filled at lowest market rates. 1 4t

QUARTZ SPECIMENS POLISHED.
Seals, Rings, Cane Heads, Snuff Box Covers,
CUT AND SET BY
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
MONTGOMERY STREET, ONE DOOR FROM COMMERCIAL.
The only Lapidary Machinery in California, and the best workmen on the Pacific coast, are now employed in our establishment. 1 4t

New Drug Establishment.

A. T. McCLURE, having completed and removed into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has re-opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the East a States
Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.
Country orders promptly attended to.
A. T. McCLURE.
6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place.

FENCING WIRE—Galvanized and Bright—
80 tons galvanized, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7,
10 tons bright, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
For sale by
2 4t SOUTHWORTH & CO.

FLOWERS! BRIGHT FLOWERS!
A GIFT FOR HOME
"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."

WE convert the pill box into a Floral vase, and instead of the "nauseate drug," we offer the perfume of Flowers. Our beautiful collection of California Flower Seeds we now offer.
These are put up in handsome morocco cases, or homeopathic cases of glass bottles with printed lists and directions, and with pressed flowers of the different varieties of each. These are of the most beautiful style that can be prepared, and are most appropriate gifts for home at this season.
We invite attention to them at our store at Musical Hall Buildings.
WARREN & SON,
5 Seedsmen and Florists.

AT TUCKER'S!
SILVER! SILVER! SILVER!
100 Dozen Table Spoons,
95 Dozen Table Forks,
125 Dozen Teaspoons!
SILVER TEA SETS with or without Salvers.
SILVER PITCHERS AND CUPS.
100 FANS, white, $2 to $3 each.
70 OPERA GLASSES, white and black.
A few of those JEWEL CASKETS [illegible] from Paris.
[illegible] at
125 Montgomery street, near S[illegible].
J W
N. B—Will be sold VERY LOW. NOT SACRIFICED. 1 4t

PALMER, COOK & CO.,
Bankers,
Drafts on the American Exchange Bank, New York,
And upon all the cities of the United States. 2 4t

DREXEL, SATTER & CHURCH,
Bankers,
DRAW AT SIGHT IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON
Ocean Bank ..... New York.
Bank of North America ..... Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany.
Drexel & Co. ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co. ..... Richmond.
J. B. Morton, Esq ..... Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer ..... Pittsburg, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler ..... Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq. ..... Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co. ..... New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va.; and Charleston, South Carolina.
2 1m

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City.
PAGE, BACON & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co. ..... London.
F. Huth & Co. ..... London.
American Exchange Bank ..... New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co ..... New York.
Atlantic Bank ..... Boston.
Philadelphia Bank ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank ..... New Orleans.
Page & Bacon ..... St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. ..... Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. ..... Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. ..... Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 1 4t

ADAMS & CO.,
Bankers,
MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.
Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany.
Utica City Bank ..... Utica.
Bank of Syracuse ..... Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn ..... Auburn.
Bank of Attica ..... Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank ..... Rochester.
George Smith & Co. ..... Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. ..... Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank ..... Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio ..... Cleveland.
Clinton Bank ..... Columbus, Ohio.
☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. ADAMS & CO.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from
San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,
Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for MT. OPHIR, and MARIPOSA.
☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.
Will sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.
GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 1 tf

Miners' Exchange and Savings Bank,
AND SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE,
ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO.
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
DR. A. S. WRIGHT, AGENT.

ALL MONEYS left at this Banking House will bear an interest of one and a half per cent. per month, redeemable at pleasure.
GOLD DUST left to be assayed at this office, will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.
GOLD DUST received on Special Deposit Free of Charge, and Rich Quartz Specimens [illegible], and valued gratis, and every attention paid to the Assaying or testing of all kinds of Ores.
GOLD DUST received for Coinage, or Remittance Bills of Exchange drawn on the East, at Sight or on Time. 1 4t

Wholesale Saddlery Warehouse.
J. C. JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery, Harness, Leather, &c., No. 130 Sansome street, near Washington, San Francisco.
Having established a new and extensive establishment for the sale of [illegible] goods, we would call the attention of the trade to their stock, which consists are constantly receiving from arrivals.
As we receive our goods direct from our own factory at the East, we are [illegible] to offer great inducements to purchasers.
Now on hand a full assortment, consisting in part:
Concord Saddles; [illegible];
Team Harness, Buggy and Market;
Cart Harness, Spring and Wagon;
Buggy Harness do Mason and Cat Spurs;
Collars; Martingale Straps,
Hames, Saddlery Hardware;
Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather, Patent and Enamelled Leather, Calf Skins, &c. 1 4t

100 MOSS [illegible] ROSE BUSHES.
[illegible] ROSE BUSHES;
HOVEY SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES;
LIZZY RANDOLPH STRAWBERRIES;
30 MICHIGAN MONTHLY ROSES—Choice,
A large and very [illegible] variety of Rose [illegible];
DAHLIA ROOTS etc., etc.;
CURRANT BUSHES etc., etc.,
APPLE TREES etc., etc.
Just received by Wells Fargo & Co's Express, and Now in a passage of 27 days from the Nursery
For sale by COIT & [illegible],
1 1m 94 [illegible] street.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
1,000 Beautiful Shade Trees
Now [illegible] to [illegible] Trees [illegible] and now ready for sale at WARREN & SON'S
1 Exhibition [illegible]

10,000 FRUIT TREES.
Grape Vines, Fig Trees, Raspberry and Currant.
We [illegible] Trees [illegible]

GEMS FOR THE PARLOR AND GEMS FOR THE GARDEN.

THE choicest Hyacinths, Tulips, Jonquils, etc., for the parlor and garden.
Also—New and rare Flower Seeds and Plants;
Small ornamental Plants for borders,
Osage Orange Plants, for GARDEN HEDGES, [illegible] the safest and most ornamental hedges known.
Just received at WARREN & SON'S
1 Exhibition [illegible]

WANTED—At the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.
Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.
Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.
Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.
Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.
T. H. PERKINS,
P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office.
2 4t 87 Long wharf.

PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE.

WOODWORTH & CO., importers of Piano Fortes, 130 Clay street, are now receiving a further supply of Piano Fortes, from the celebrated "Stodard" manufactory, expressly for hire. Also, now landing from the clippers, a large assortment of instruments suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, consisting of 6, 6½ and 7 octaves, plain and carved, with pearl and ivory keys, likewise
Prince's Melodeons, 4 to 5 octaves;
India Rubber Piano Covers;
French Piano Covers;
Rosewood Music Stools, &c., &c. 1 4t

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!
TO THE GREAT SALE OF
JEWELRY AT JOHN W. TUCKER'S.

I shall now commence selling off my entire stock, consisting of DIAMOND WORK, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, etc., etc.
Amounting to more than $300,000!
I have got to sell all the above goods before the first of June, as I have to rebuild my store according to the new grade. Any person who wants a good article can procure one from me
Cheaper than in any other City in the World!
But I don't wish it to be understood that I pretend to compete with those who sell trash;—persons who would not hesitate to guarantee a brass ring or a watch for pure gold;—there persons can sell lower than I can. If I sell an article of any kind, and it does not turn out as I represent it, I will return the money. No person will leave my establishment dissatisfied. Call and see me before you purchase elsewhere.
JOHN W. TUCKER,
1 1m 125 Montgomery street, near Sacramento.

Catalogue of Fruit and Fruit Trees.

WE call the attention of Nurserymen and Orchardists to a new catalogue just issued by us, prepared with great labor and cost, giving the lists of the best fruits cultivated in Europe or America, with their synonyms. This catalogue embraces also lists of best Vegetables, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Seeds, &c.—being a perfect illustration of the best varieties of everything belonging to AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, and FLORICULTURE, with brief directions for the cultivators in each department, and *as adapted to California.*
This work will be found a very great help to all engaged in cultivation.
Price $1 per copy. WARREN & SON
Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists.
5 Musical Hall Building, [illegible]

POLLEY & CO.,
OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street,** between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Buxall and Gallego.
Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.
Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.
Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1 3t

GRASS SEED
10,000 LBS. NEW GRASS SEEDS—Timothy or Herds' Grass, Red Clover, White Clover, Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass.
Persons wanting the very best seed are requested to give attention to the above. WARREN & SON'S
Seed Warehouse,
Musical Hall Building, San Francisco,
And J street, Sacramento.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.
WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flour Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade Superior Family Flour. These Mills, we are happy to say, our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.
In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we pay the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILL that will finish all kinds of work in the most workmanlike manner, and equal to anything in the country. Orders for the most prompt manner to order.
We have always on hand a large assortment of Lumber, to which we are constantly receiving additions by every arrival from Maine. We can furnish Lumber by every order in each branch of our business on the shortest notice.
D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
1 Near to Clay street.

WARREN & SON'S
HORTICULTURAL MUSEUM
AND
HALL OF SCIENCE.

THE [illegible] Building [illegible] Natural Science [illegible] to [illegible] Horticulture, [illegible] of [illegible]
Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.
Fruit [illegible]
The Museum [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

SONG OF THE ANGEL OF THE FLOWERS.

BY J. WARLAND, ESQ.

I rose mid Eden's virgin bowers,
And caught upon my wings
Your rosy tints, celestial flowers!
That bloomed beside her springs.
The etherial sun his golden light
Shed through the perfumed air;
No foot but mine, at morn or night,
Could crush the flower-cups there.
The morning dew-drops as the fell,
And sparkled in her bowers,
Paint, in each bright and tiny cell,
The Angel of the Flowers.

And thou, sweet bird of Paradise!
Dancing from spray to spray,
Who, in the soft and silver light,
Singest the livelong day—
Thou wooest me with thy strain of love
From flowery lawn to hill,
And to my song—as wreaths I wove—
Gay danced each laughing rill.
Thy music, on the freighted breeze,
That kissed the Elysian bowers,
Entranced, amid young Eden's trees,
The Angel of the Flowers.

And when, in that enchanting hour,
I saw thee soar away,
I rose with thee from Eden's bower,
Into celestial day;
I flew o'er earth, her flowers to cull,
And sighed for Eden's bliss,
Among the bright and beautiful
Whose cheeks the soft winds kiss;
Sailing on the delicious breeze,
I heard them in their bowers.
Each daughter hailed, beneath the trees,
The Angel of the Flowers.

And as we sang a sad adieu
To our sweet Eden clime—
I heard angelic voices chant
A farewell song sublime.
I saw them wave their hands, and lean
Upon their harps the while;
I wept—as closed the golden gates
Upon their heavenly smile.
I turned away, and on my wings
Caught the light of Eden's bowers,
And far I heard their farewell chant
To the Angel of the Flowers.

Downward to earth I winged my way,
And wooed the laughing girls,—
I wove my roses in their cheeks,
Their lips and sunny curls;
The lily's white, the rose's blush—
I wove them into one;
I braided in their hair the flush
Of the golden, setting sun.
Me pressing, till our hearts were one,
We sang, those blissful hours;
They pledged their love forevermore
To the Angel of the Flowers.

I saw one take her bridal vow,
A rose upon her breast—
She blushed, as to her bosom's shrine
Her lover's hand she prest.
I marked the graceful creature's tear,
As she gave her heart away,
And crushed, in that embrace, the rose
Upon her breast that lay.
Its fragrance breathed from her sweet lips,
As she kissed him in her bowers,
And welcomed to their green retreat
The Angel of the Flowers.

Another, in her radiant bloom,
I watched upon the green,—
She bent above the churchyard tomb,
And wept for one within.
She plucked the moss-rose from her breast
And placed it on his bier—
And, as her low-voiced prayer she breathed,
I caught that mother's tear.
But, as she turned in grief away,
And sought her cypress bowers,
She touched her lute, in plaintive strain,
To the Angel of the Flowers.

I saw a bright-eyed child at play,
His laughing dimples hid
Beneath his silken curls,—his eyes,
Like jewels of Ginmschid.
He chased the gorgeous butterfly
From fragant shrub to tree—
He plucked the wild rose from its stalk
And laughed with boyish glee.
The rose no thorn shall bear for him,
In youth's unclouded hours—
She fanned the cherub with her wing,—
Sweet Angel of the Flowers.

And oh! amid that lovely throng,
Two sisters, in sweet glee,
Were singing, as they tripped along,
O'er blooming lawn and lea.
They plucked the daisy in their path,
The violet from its bed,
And strewed them where a brother lay,
To rest his aching head.
He kissed them for the grateful boon—
So sweet in his sick hours,
And bade them cling, with sister's love,
To the Angel of the Flowers.

I gazed at Beauty, as she sighed,
Upon her jewelled throne,
And scattered wealth around, like pearls
That clasp her virgin zone.
Queen-like, she trod—her fairy feet
Tripping to songs of mirth—
The south wind dallied with her cheeks.
Bright creature of the earth!
I pressed her lily hand in *mine*—
As we sought the rosy bowers,
I breathed my perfumes to her lips,
And WOMAN since, herself hath been
THE ANGEL OF THE FLOWERS.

THE hand that can make pie is a continual feast to the husband that marries it.

OLN JESTS.—Persons who gloat over dust and black-letter need scarcely be told that the best of of "modern" jests are almost literally from the antique: in short, that what we employ to "set the table in a roar" were employed by the wise men of old to enliven *their* cups, deep and strong; that to jest was a part of the Platonic philosophy; and that the excellent fancies, the flashes of merriment, of our forefathers, are nightly, nay, hourly re-echoed for our amusement. Yet such is the whole art of pleasing: what has pleased will, with certain modifications, continue to please again and again, until the end of time.

A speculative gentleman, wishing to teach his horse to do without food, starved him to death. "I had a great loss," said he; "for, just as he learned to live without eating, he died."

A curious inquirer, desirous to know how he looked when asleep, sat with closed eyes before a mirror

A young man told his friend that he dreamed that he had struck his foot against a sharp nail. "Why then do you sleep without your shoes?" was the reply.

A robustious countryman meeting a physician, ran to hide behind a wall; being asked the cause, he replied, "It is so long since I have been sick, that I am ashamed to look a physician in the face."

A gentleman had a cask of American wine, from which his servant stole a large quantity. When the master perceived the deficiency, he diligently inspected the top of the cask, but could find no traces of an opening. "Look if there be not a hole in the bottom," said a bystander. "Blockhead!" he replied, "do you not see that the deficiency is at the top, and not at the bottom?"

A young man, meeting an acquaintance, said, "I heard that you were dead." "But," says the other, "you see me alive. "I do not know how that may be," replied he: "you are a notorious liar; but my informant was a person of credit."

A man hearing that a raven would live two hundred years, bought one to try.

A man wrote to his friend in Greece, begging him to purchase books. From negligence or avarice, he neglected to execute the commission; but fearing that his correspondent might be offended, he exclaimed, when next they met, "My dear friend, I never got the letter you wrote to me about the books."

A wittol, a barber, and a bald-headed man travelled together. Losing their way, they were forced to sleep in the open air; and, to avert danger, it was agreed to keep watch by turns. The lot first fell on the barber, who for amusement, shaved the fool's head while he slept; he then woke him, and the fool, raising his hand to scratch his head, exclaimed, "Here's a pretty mistake; rascal! you have waked the bald-headed man instead of me."

A man that had nearly been drowned while bathing, declared that he would not again go into the water until he had learned to swim.

A fellow had to cross a river, and entered a boat on horseback; being asked the cause, he replied, "I must ride, because I am in a hurry.

A student in want of money sold his books, and wrote home, "Father, rejoice, for I now derive my support from literature."—*Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag.*

BECOMING A MEDIUM.—The fascinating spiritual rapping is without a doubt gaining strength among us, and some very ludicrous incidents often grow out of it at times, as well as more serious and deplorable ones.

A few nights since, within this week, a young male friend of ours, who from a sneering skeptic had become a devout believer, retired to rest, after having his nervous system partially destroyed by the information, through the spirit of his grandfather, that he would very soon become a powerful medium. He was in his first comfortable snooze, when a clicking noise in the direction of the door awoke him. He listened intently; tho noise was still going on—very like the raps of the spirits on the table, indeed!

"Who is there?"

There was no answer, and the queer noise stopped.

"Anybody there?"

No answer.

"It must have been a spirit," he said to himself. "I must be a medium. I'll try. (Aloud.) If there is a spirit in the room it will signify the same by saying 'aye'—no, that's not what I mean. If there is a spirit in the room, will it please rap three times?"

There very distinct raps were given in the direction of the bureau.

"Is it the spirit of my sister?"

No answer.

"Is it the spirit of my mother?"

Three taps.

"Are you happy?"

Nine taps.

"Shall I hear from you to-morrow?"

Raps very loud again; this time in the direction of the door.

"Shall I ever see you?"

The raps then came from the outside of the door. He waited long for an answer to his last question, but none came. The spirit had gone; and after thinking on the extraordinary visit, he turned over and fell asleep.

On getting up in the morning, he found that the spirit of his mother had carried off his watch and purse, his pants down stairs into the hall, and his great coat altogether.—*Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag.*

FISH for no compliments, as they are generally caught in shallow water.

PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.

THE FORMER CELEBRITY OF THE PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS, and the unequalled success of their introduction in this State, would seem to preclude the necessity of any further effort on our part to draw attention thereto: but in view of the transitory nature of business in general in California, and the probability that some may have looked upon our establishment of an extensive and permanent manufacture of Plows here, in the face of such enormous importations and extravagant prices of material, as an impossibility—we believe it expedient to adopt this method of bringing it within the special notice of all concerned, that we are now manufacturing, and will have ready for this season's demand, three thousand of the most superior Plows ever made or used within this State.

We feel warranted in making this assertion, from the fact that all who used our Plows last season testify that they were superior: and we have studied so closely the immediate wants of our patrons from every section of the State, that we can now furnish Plows suitable to any particular kind of soil known in the State.

Our material has all been selected in the East by one of our firm, and imported by us directly from the manufacturers, which places it in our power to say confidently that nothing is lacking in quality, while we are enabled to make the plows at a cost greatly below that of last season, and are determined to sell at prices within the reach of every farmer who may wish to use the Peoria Premium Steel Plow.

It should be remembered that these plows will do double the work with half the team required in using the ordinary cast Plow; and that the work, when done, will be well done.

For particulars of prices, and descriptions of plows, we refer you to the subjoined card. The prices therein detailed are those established at our factory, and the only alterations from them that we authorize our agents to make, is the addition of the cost of transportation to their places of business—thus placing the plows at every accessible point of the State for the exact price charged at the Factory, with the necessary expenses only added.

Farmers ordering our plows through mercantile houses here, would do well to write to us at the same time, if they would make sure of getting the right plow, for some are interested in representing that we are not making plows at all, while other will not sell our plows when they can get off a cast plow. We therefore recommend that orders should be sent to us directly, accompanied by an order upon your merchant for the amount, which you can always know by a reference to the card accompanying this circular.

On the 24th of June the interest of T. ADAMS in our business ceased, by the sale of his entire interest therein to L. E. MORGAN. Aside from this, there has not, nor will there be, any alteration, as we have the same efficient and thoroughly practised hands in every department of our business.

E. L. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
T. ADAMS & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Battery streets.

☞ The following are the established prices for the **Peoria Premium Steel Plows**, at our Factory, and the only addition our Agents are authorised to make thereto, is the cost of transportation to their points of business:

SIZE.	DESCRIPTION.	FURROW.	PRICE.
No. 5	plain	10 in	$ 30
5½	"	12 in	$ 35
6	"	14 in	$ 40
7	"	16 in	$ 50
6	clipper or prairie	14 in	$ 60
16	" "	16 in	$ 70
18	" "	18 in	$ 85
20	" "	20 in	$100
22	" "	22 in	$110
24	" "	24 in	$125
26	" "	26 in	$150
30	" "	30 in	$175
40	" "	40 in	$225
Subsoil Plows			$40
Cultivators			$25

[For the addition of wheel and axle to any of the above clipper Plows, an additional charge of $30.[

L. E. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
1 T. ADAMS & CO.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street, Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil,
Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor,
Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Hops,
Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water,
Shaker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Seidlitz Powders,
Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines,
Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts,
Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds),
Osgood's Cholagogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Janes' Expectorant,
Alterative Pills, Moffat's Bitters and Pills,
Green Mountain Ointment, Halloway's Ointment and Pills,
Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer,
Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,
Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.

Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,
CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.
☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 5-1m

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Stationery Mantels.

All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk,
2 1m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY.

Woman's Rights
VINDICATED AND MAINTAINED.

WHEREAS, from the creation of the world, it was designed by the "Great First Cause" that

Womans's Rights and Privileges

should be co-equal to Man's; and whereas, she has been treated by many men in all ages, up to the present time, as an inferior being to themselves: Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. L. WINN, of

Winn's Fountain Head and Branch

having expended large sums of money at the FOUNTAIN HEAD for the gratification of the appetites of Gentlemen, do recommend that Woman be hereafter allowed and provided with the facilities to enjoy all the privileges for which she was by Providence designed; and for this purpose I do hereby proclaim, that my

BRANCH,

Corner Montgomery and Washington streets,

shall be conducted with a view exclusively to the **Enjoyment and Comfort of Ladies**, and such Gentlemen as know and appreciate their worth.

At the earnest solicitation of many Ladies and Gentlemen and agreeable to my promise some months since to enlarge the BRANCH, so as to accommodate the fast increasing patronage I shall, in a few days, add Two Spacious Stores on Montgomery street, to the Original Branch, making the

MOST EXTENSIVE ICE CREAM

And Refreshment Establishments in California.

The day of opening will be duly announced through the medium of the Daily Press, so that all may witness what has been accomplished for the accommodation and comfort of "God's last best gift to man." In the meantime, lots of Fun and Jollification may be enjoyed in reading the mottoes and feasting upon the luxuries to be enjoyed at

WINN'S FOUNTAIN HEAD,

78 and 80 Long Wharf, and Branch, corner Washington and Montgomery streets;

where Every Thing for the Holidays may be found, from a Sugar Whistle to a Bride's Cake of half a ton.

1 M. L. WINN, Proprietor.

SELIM & EDWARD FRANKLIN,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

Office and Salesroom, 102 Merchant st., between Montgomery street and the Plaza.

Real estate of all descriptions sold at public and private sale. Particular attention given to sales for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Monies invested and rents collected for parties at a distance. Loans effected on Bonds and Mortgages. Titles examined a surveys made by competent parties in the office, and the Nondrial business exected by WILLIAM A. CORNWELL, Notata-Public.

A register open to public inspection of property for sale.

The Spanish and French languages spoken.

Improved and unimproved Ranches and lands for sale in various parts of the State—Spanish titles. 5 4t

JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT. ALBERT G. RANDALL.
JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT, Auctioneer.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

Office and Salesroom, 100 Merchant Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

Messrs. WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & Co. respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they have made this business connection, and re-established themselves, for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business in all its branches, for the successful management of which they deem themselves well qualified, having had upwards of four years experience in this city.

They will give especial attention to making public sales of all kinds of property for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Particular attention paid to preparing "Rancho" property for sale, and every facility will be afforded to the holders of such property for the transaction of their business. Mr. Randal, being conversant with the Spanish language (having resided several years in South America,) will give his personal attention to the translation of title papers, when required.

A practical Surveyor and Draughtsman will be in constant attendance at the office.

A large amount of property at private sale.

Conveyancing, under the supervision of A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public, under the law of 1853—and Commissioner for the State of New Hampshire. 5 4t

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale, always open at their office 5

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,
[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdou, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges, Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts. Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

2 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

FAMILY FLOUR.
HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR.
UNION CITY MILLS.

WE INVITE the particular attention of Families and the Trade, to the quality of the Flour manufactured by us.

Our great aim has been, in the establishment of our Mills to procure the most perfect machinery, to employ the ablest millers, and to select the purest and finest wheat in the country.

That we have been able to accomplish all this, the Product of our Mills now before the community is the best evidence.

The FLOUR we manufacture has been submitted to the ablest judges of our State, and after the most rigid and thorough test, they have awarded to us the "PREMIUM PRIZE," and we shall have offer the same as "Horner's Premium Flour;" it shall be our constant effort to maintain for it the reputation of being the

The Best Flour in the Land.

Orders left with HORNER & CO. at our Storeship, Broadway wharf, will receive prompt attention.

5 4t HORNER.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.

THE largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of B. P. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will admit of. Having on hand the most splendid and substantial assortment of all kinds of Furniture ever offered in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices to suit, that none can go away empty that may favor us with a call.

Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Sets—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.

Also, Mattresses, of Curled Hair, Patent Felt, Moss, Wool, Straw, and Straw with Cotton Tops. Also, Feather Pillows, and Feathers for Beds, with a large stock of Quilts, Comforts, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of Chairs, Wood, and Cane Seats of all descriptions: also, of Hair, Cloth, Spring, Plush, Velvet and Carpet Bottoms, with Rockers of all kinds; all of which will be sold at reduced rates.

5 4t Also at 130 Jackson street, San Francisco.

A OARD.

FREE EXHIBITION HALL.—We desire to announce, and we do so most respectfully, that hereafter, during our Exhibition, our Hall, containing all the magnificent specimens of the Agricultural Exhibition, together with the choice Paintings and Embroideries, and many rare and beautiful specimens and curiosities from the "Islands of the Sea," will be open to the visits of all who wish to examine them, FREE OF CHARGE.

We would also announce to Artists that our Hall is offered to them FREE, to exhibit their work for exhibition or sale, and we further announce to all persons who have Paintings, Statuary Works of Art, Curiosities, or extra specimens of anything of domestic manufacture, that here is a place the most appropriate for its exhibition or sale, and where the most extended notice can be given to it. All who have works of art, or any of the curiosities of the country, or wonderful specimen of the Agriculture of California or the Pacific coast, will find this Hall the most appropriate place for the exhibition of the same.

We desire also to state that all the Agricultural papers and periodicals of the United States and the principal publications of Europe upon the subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture and other scientific subjects, and to our patrons, and to the cause of Science, they are ever open, and we tender our best aid to developing to the utmost of our power the good resulting from them.

'V A' & SON

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1854. NO. 7.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
IS ISSUED AT THE OFFICE, ON BUSH STREET,
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Eight Dollars Per Annum, in Advance,
BY JAMES K. PHILLIPS & CO., Publishers.

JOHN F. MORSE, Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

The Ruined Valley.

It was in the early part of June. The weather had been unusually warm, the air sultry and close. Weary, I had sought my pillow for rest. Sleep did indeed come, but it was neither a continued or a refreshing sleep, and, after restless hours I arose before the dawn and sought the open air upon the neighboring hills.

I had selected a lofty point, commanding an extensive prospect upon all sides and there I awaited the opening day and the rising sun.

A strong wind had sprung up in the night, from the west, and the sultry atmosphere of past days had left, and a clear and sweet air gave new life to both body and mind. Nothing could be more beautiful, nothing more calculated to elevate and purify thoughts than to witness a scene like the one just unfolding before me. At first, a pale yellow tinge faintly gleamed upon the eastern horizon, but quickly this expanded and deepened in color from faint tints to those of bright and burnished gold, each moment producing new beauty and power; from their low and distant bed these harbinger clouds rose upwards and onwards, mounting hill after hill, and then leaping upward to the very heavens with a bound. At this moment my attention was directed to the grove near me, from which issued a chorus of the sweetest melody that ever struck my ear. It seemed an anthem of praise—and so it was, for as I turned my head eastward, the glorious sun was lifting himself upward to gladden the earth. It was this beautiful advent that had called forth the sweet anthems from the feathered songsters a moment before, and now there were added a thousand notes in joyous chorus, for from every tree, bush and plant, every living thing gave a recognition of coming day—unitedly they gave forth their morning song of praise to God.

Tears unrestrained flowed freely from own eyes as I beheld this universal evidence that God was thus acknowledged by created beings even in this lower order of his works; and my heart bowed in adoration as it joined to swell the morning hymn of praise that was now going up to him who said "Let there be light."

Refreshed and strengthened by this spiritual communion, and being in a proper state of mind to look forth upon Nature and her fair and glorious work, I gazed forth upon the scenery which now met my sight, as the early morning light rested upon it. It was indeed beautiful. Hills, valleys, streamlets and rivers, orchards, gardens, woods, groves and lawns were scattered in rich and varied profusion for miles around me, and my eyes feasted upon this vision of nature's own handiwork for many hours.

As I viewed and reviewed every scene that came within the reach of vision my eye would constantly turn to one spot more lovely than all the rest There I loved to gaze, for it seemed a hallowed spot. There was a quiet and a charm resting upon this place, that, turn and gaze as I would, my eyes would be drawn back to it, for there they loved to rest. So often had I viewed it, that it seemed a familiar spot. The mansion was large and handsome; over the arched gateways the rose and honeysuckle shed forth their beauty and fragrance. Broad and smoothly pebbled walks around the borders of these grounds gave a taste and a charm to all the other arrangements that marked this "vale of sweets," for the spot which I shall now more fully describe lay in a beautiful valley. High and strong walls and fences enclosed the best portions of these rich and fertile lands. Here a pretty stream ran through the centre of the grounds, giving freshness as well as beauty to the spot. It was the season of roses, and it required but little imagination to conceive that the fresh breeze which now reached me from that direction bore to me some of the fragrance that exhaled from the large parterres of roses that I could see were then opening their fragrant petals to the morning light. Trees loaded with early summer fruit, arbors covered with the grape, and fruits of every season were there. There, too, beneath the glass of many houses could be seen plants and flowers from every clime; the orange and the fig were there, and the lemon and the pomegranate; clusters of ripening grapes of every kind, from the pale yellow to the deepening purple, luscious and tempting; beautiful walks, shady arbors, and summer-houses, and cool retreats were there in abundance. Near the centre of these grounds, just over a neat little bridge, I saw a miniature pond, the surface of whose waters was covered with the fragrant water lily. The more I gazed, the more I felt convinced that this was no ordinary spot; it seemed to me the home of flowers; for, gaze where I would, new beauties constantly developed themselves. My eye caught sweet little alcoves, tastefully arranged, where the busy bees were at work, culling from the flowers around their own home, their stores of transparent nectar and bearing it away to their own perfect cells.

My eye now rested upon a beautiful temple near the grounds, surrounded by a chaste portico, with its columns; beneath which seats were arranged, giving a quiet retreat at all times from the sun and heat of the day. I had scarcely comprehended all that was to be seen in this sweet spot, ere my attention was attracted by noticing some one leave the mansion and walk towards this retreat. I now saw the person distinctly, and quickly gathered from his appearance that it was he who claimed this spot as his home. In one hand he he held a scroll, and in the other a flute. His walk was slow and sad, and there seemed in his gait a measured sadness. I had brought my glass with me, and now a deep interest in this person caused me to raise it to my eye, to ascertain if I could read a deeper, truer lesson than mere imagination would teach. I was not disappointed—my conjectures were true; distinctly I could see by movement and gesture that sad thoughts were tenants of his mind. He had now reached the temple and seated himself; after a minute, he raised his flute to his lips, and the sweet but melancholy strain that reached my ear fully confirmed all I had supposed. It was an air that had long been familiar to me; I listened with deep emotion. Suddenly he ceased playing, and, laying aside the instrument, wiped from his eyes the tears that had freely gushed from them. Such was the effect upon me that I could not turn away my gaze, and in a few moments he rose, and, drawing his hand across his brow, he raised his eyes upward, seemingly to catch inspiration from above, and broke forth, in tones soft and distinct, to the same strain he had been playing. Clear and free his song floated away upon the wings of the early morn, and, distant as I was, I could catch a portion of the song that came from his lips, for it was familiar. These were his words:

"'Tis sad, 'tis sad, to think upon
The joyous days of old;
When every year that wearies on
Is numbered by some friendship gone,
Some kindly heart grown cold.
Could those days but come again
With their thorns and flowers,
I would give the hopes of years
For those bygone hours."

He seemed much affected, for he turned away and rested against one of the pillars of the verandah, for a moment; but again he sang—

"'Tis sad, 'tis sad to number o'er
The faces glad and gay,
Which we have loved—some smile no more
Around us as they did of yore;
And some have turned away.
Could those days but come again
With their thorns and flowers,
I would give the hopes of years
For those bygone hours."

His voice trembled ere he had finished, and quickly bowing himself upon the seat, he gave way to his sorrow. I wept also—there was an interest in my soul, awakened for him, beyond my own control. My attention was again awakened by the appearance of another person from the mansion. This person differed altogether from the former—he of whom I have spoken seemed to move, as if conscious of bearing high and noble purposes. The one now approaching moved quickly, and gazed around, as if in search of some one, or fearful of meeting some one. There was that in his movement that told of one not satisfied with himself. The dress as well as the movements of these two individuals was widely different; the former wore the dress of an American, the latter, of a foreigner: the cap bearing upon its front the thistle, and the plaid upon his shoulder told that he was a Highlander: and as soon as his eye rested upon the former, who was now seated in the verandah, he hastened to his side. They seemed to meet as friends; yet there was in the deportment of the stranger enough to convince me that there was danger in trusting the "dangerous thistle." A cold shudder crept over me, as if danger was imminent to the friend who had so deeply won my sympathies. I turned away sick with the very thought, and feeling wearied even by the intensity with which I had interested myself, I laid my head upon my cloak for rest and meditation, when quickly I was lost in sleep.

So deep had been the impression made upon my mind, that the scene before me was continued in my sleep; but such a dream—fearful even to the dreamer; should it be even a faint shadow of a reality, how fearful. God save my friend from the fate which my dream fastened upon him by his treacherous friend.

How long I slept and dreamed I know not, but here is the fearful picture, and it can never leave my mind:

Methought I was still looking at this friend and the stranger, who were now engaged in earnest conversation, every moment growing more and more excited as I judged by their gestures. Presently they both arose. My friend raised his head slowly and pointed upward toward Heaven; he then waved his hand to the stranger as if bidding him depart, and turned from him and seated himself again, overpowered by strong emotions.

At that moment darkness seemed to gather suddenly, the heavens were overcast, dark and fearful clouds arose rapidly, the lightning flashed, the pealing thunder shook the very earth; a hurricane came on. I looked for my friend; there he sat, calm and immovable. His companion at that moment sprang to him, to arouse him, but quickly turning from him, left the verandah and walked away a few rods, when, returning upon the opposite side he sprang forward and hastily climbing one of the columns of the portico, and placing himself upon the verandah, moved around to where my friend had sat, who had at this moment risen and was leaning against a column of the portico. Over this very column now stood the foreigner. Again a cold shudder chilled the blood in my veins, for it seemed as if some fearful treachery was preparing for my friend.

The gathering storm was approaching, and most fearfully was it thundering. The darkness had nearly shut out my vision. As I looked again, the bright glare of the lightning revealed to me my friend still leaning against the column. But the stranger was suddenly transformed into a hideous serpent, so awfully hideous and monstrous that, though dreaming, I remember I closed my eyes to shut out the awful sight. When I looked again, the serpent was slowly and stealthily moving forward and bending down upon the very column against which my friend rested. I saw and felt the danger. I essayed to scream, but my tongue clave to my mouth with fear. I saw the slimy reptile move on in his deadly purpose; nearer he approached his victim. Coldness crept over me; I grew faint. I saw the serpent approach and make ready for his spring, his head compressed, his eyes glaring, his forked tongue hissing. All was now ready, victor and victim. I would have sprung forward, but I could not move—horror held me fast. A moment only of dreadful suspense, ere the serpent loosed his hold above and sprang upon the heart of my friend. A wild and fearful shriek of agony reached my ear. This was followed by a flood of lightning that seemed to burn into my very eye-balls.

Crash upon crash then came the bursting thunderbolt, and then all was still. I dared not look forth again for many moments, but when I gazed again, agony filled my soul. The storm had spent its fury on the brightest spot I loved. My chosen spot, with every thing lovely, had been laid waste; destruction had seized upon everything beautiful and borne it down in its fury. The spoilers hand had marked everything lovely. The roses lay broken from their stems and were trampled down. Everything in and around had been the sport of fury, and desolation reigned triumphant. The running stream was choked by the mass of ruins that had been swept into it. Flowers were no longer there; the home of the busy insect was borne off—the home of the rare and beautiful plants had been swept away and nothing could be seen but nakedness and ruin.

With agony of feeling I looked for my friend. Amid the ruins of the beautiful temple lay that friend, cold and dead. In his agony he had torn open his dress, and upon his breast I distinctly saw the wound of the serpent's fang. My friend had fallen! a victim of treachery; and the spot which I had selected as the most beautiful, a few hours before, I now gazed upon in sadness, then turned away to look no more upon—The Ruined Valley.

A man praising porter, said it was so excellent a beverage that taken in great quantities it always made him fat.

"I have seen the time," said another, "when it made you lean."

"When?" asked the engineer.

"Last night—against a wall."

Mr. Schoolmaster, do you know Algebra?

"Algebra? No; but I know his father Colonel Bray, and that's near enough.

This is a reason to the man who didn't know mathematics, we know Jem Mason like a book.

Doctor—(feeling her pulse (affectionately)—"My son, why do you look that filthy thing—"

Precocious youth (coolly)—"To get the juice out of it, old sawbones!"

All's Well.

"Twelve o'clock at night, and all's well!"

False prophet! Still and statute-like, at yonder window stands the wife. The clock has told the small hours; yet her face is pressed closely against the window-pane, striving in vain, with straining eye, to pierce the darkness. She sees nothing; she hears nothing, but the beating of her own heart Now she takes her seat; opens a small Bible, and seeks from it what comfort she may, while tears blister the pages. Then she clasps her hands, and her lips are tremulous with mute supplication. Hist! There is an unsteady step in the hall; she knows it! Many a time and oft it has trod on her heart-strings. She glides down gently to meet the wanderer. He falls heavily against her; and, in maudlin tones, pronounces a name he had long since forgotten "to honor." O, all-enduring of woman's love! No reproach, no upbraiding—the slight arm passed around that reeling figure, once erect in "God's own image." With tender words of entreaty, which he is powerless to resist, if he would, she leads him in. It is but a repetition of a thousand such vigils! It is the performance of a vow, with a heroism and patient endurance too common and every-day to be chronicled on earth; too holy and heavenly to pass unnoticed by the "registering angel" above!

"All 's well!"

False prophet! In yonder luxurious room sits one whose curse it was to be fair as a dream of Eden. Time was when those clear eyes looked lovingly into a mother's face—when a gray-haired father laid his trembling hand, with a blessing, on that sunny head—when brothers' and sisters' voices blended with her own, in heart-music, around that happy hearth. O! where are they now? Are there none to say to the repenting Magdalen, "Neither do I condemn thee,—go, and sin no more?" Must the gilded fetter continue to bind the soul that loathes it, because man is less merciful than God?

"All 's well!"

False prophet! There lies the dead orphan. In all the length and breadth of the green earth there was found no sheltering nest where that lonely dove could fold its wings, when the parent birds had flown. The brooding wing was gone, that covered it from the cold winds of neglect and unkindness. Love was its life; and so it drooped!

"All 's well!"

False prophet! Sin walks the earth in purple and fine linen; honest poverty, with tear-bedewed face, hungers and shivers and thirsts, "while the publican stands afar off!" The widow pleads in vain to the ermined judge for "justice;" and, unpunished of Heaven, the human tiger crouches in his lair, and springs upon his helpless prey!

"All 's well!"

Ah, yes, all is well!—for "He who seeth the end from the beginning" holds evenly the scales of justice. "Dives" shall yet beg of "Lazarus." Every human tear is counted. They shall yet sparkle as gems in the crown of the patient and enduring disciple! When the clear, broad light of eternity shines upon life's crooked paths, we shall see the snares and pitfalls from which our hedge of thorns has fenced us in; and, in the maturity of our full-grown faith, we shall exultingly say,—"Father! not as I will, but as Thou wilt!"

—*Fern Leaves.*

"Nil Desperandum."

No, never! Every cloud has a silver lining; and He who wove it knows when to turn it out. So, after every night, however long or dark there shall yet come a golden morning. Your noblest powers are never developed in prosperity. Any bark may glide in smooth water, with a favoring gale; but that is a brave, skilful oarsman who rows up stream, against the current, with adverse winds, and no cheering voice to wish him "God speed. Keep your head above the wave; let neither sullen despair nor weak vacillation drag you under. Heed not the poisoned arrow of sneaking treachery that whizzes past you from the shore. Judas sold him. If when he sold his Master; and for him there dawned no resurrection morning!" 'Tis glorious to battle on with a brave heart while wearing pusillanimity [illegible] bring back. Dream not of the word "surrender." When some frail human reed from [illegible] bends beneath you lean on the "Rock of Ages." The Great Architect passes you through the furnace not to purify [illegible] but it shall never consume you. He will [illegible] thorns to your smile [illegible] head" [illegible] grass [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

J. L. L. F. WARREN, Assistant Editor.

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N. B.—We want Agents in all the principal localities, and persons disposed to act can have the opportunity, if satisfactory to all parties.

To the Friends of Agriculture.

We ask of all to whom we send this number, who are not already subscribers, to examine the Farmer, and to give it their influence. We trust to hear from them and to know that they will not only become subscribers to our Journal, but favor us with their communications. We desire to call their attention to our terms of subscription for clubs.

Special Premiums for Subscriptions.

In addition to the standing inducement for the getting of subscribers for the "Farmer," we will make a present of HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE to the person who procures the most Subscribers in the first six months of our publication. This we regard as one of the most beautiful books ever issued. Who will have the prize?

A Premium---Farmers' Clubs.

With the hope of inducing such of our friends, and those who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and introduce an Agricultural Paper, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us five subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you six papers, or for ten subscribers, twelve papers. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the Farmer, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

Subscribers will please be particular to name the Post Office to which papers are to be sent; or, if forwarded by express, which line they prefer.

To Our Patrons.

To Advertisers.—We would call the attention of those who desire to have their advertisements produce quick returns, to the pages of the California Farmer.

The Farmer will reach sources of trade entirely new and unattainable by any other means, and thus secure a large and immediate profit to those who desire to make known their business. By a glance at our advertising columns, it will be perceived that we present the best known and most extensive houses, and as we have space for but one or two of each branch, these will be the most prominent houses, and thus give more influence to them.

To Agents.

☞ We desire Agents to report as early as possible, that we may be prepared in our issues for a sufficient number to supply the demand. Be sure and report promptly.

Legislative Influence.

We feel proud of California and the influence she is exerting, and can exert, by recognizing with pride and satisfaction the resources of her own mighty valleys and plains. We feel assured that the happiness of the people, the permanency of the State, the blessings and influence she has it in her power to exert over other portions of our country and the world, depends, in a great measure, upon the action of our Legislators.

The Legislature of California stand at the present moment in the same position as that of a parent, who, holding the hand of a promising child, points him to the world into which he is about to enter and act for himself.

Shall the young man leave the shelter of the parental roof and go forth alone, uncounselled and unaided, to rise or fall, however many difficulties and dangers may meet and crush his earliest hopes; or shall he, while relying strongly upon his own energy and determined perseverance, feel that in the day of dark adversity, there is a helping hand that is ever ready to stretch forth, that will not permit him to sink and faint.

Thus it is at this present moment with the agriculture and agriculturalists of California. A great science is presented to a people who are embarking their all, ready to give all their energy, all that personal care, all that devotion which its greatness demands, according to their several abilities. A vast and almost illimitable field lies before them, ready to receive the impress that science shall give, and feeling the greatness of the enterprise in which they are engaged, the agriculturalists look to the Legislature for that shield, that protection, that aid, which the youth would feel he needs from the hand of his parent.

A wise, a generous, a magnanimous Legislation upon agriculture, at the present moment, would secure a greater amount of good and make more permanent "Happy Homes," than would all the wealth of the mines, could they be accumulated in one measureless body, and that wealth diffused in luxurious living, for the first would strengthen the arm of labor and encourage home industry, the latter only leads to indulgence, idleness and waste of the agricultural wealth which may yet be revealed under the fostering care of a wise Legislation. No people can long be prosperous and happy who rely solely upon their mineral resources. Vast as is the mineral wealth of California, it is but a drop to the ocean in comparison with the value of agriculture, and all history tells the tale of those countries, where the people are consumers and not producers of those articles that constitute the necessaries of life.

California stands before the world pre-eminently great in all those resources that make her a truly independent State, and if the present Legislators of California will but give their attention to this most important subject, there shall be such a beginning, the very dawning of which shall fill the hearts of the people with wonder, and a few short years only will pass ere the wildest enthusiast will see his dreamings more than realized. We have faith to believe that we have in our present Legislature members from all sections of our State, who feel right on this subject, who are actuated by high and statesman-like views, and who feel a pride in all that tends to elevate our State and stand ready to encourage "Home Industry."

We are satisfied that California will take the lead in this matter, and that our public men, our senators and representatives are desirous to prove to the people at large, in spite of all the charges of extravagance and political corruption that they are the friends of the laboring classes—the "bone and sinew of the commonwealth"—and everything that will tend to elevate them, everything that shall encourage home industry shall have their earnest and prompt attention and care. We have confidence, therefore, that the "Eureka State" shall be the "Pioneer State" in the establishment of agricultural schools, colleges and institutions under the patronage of the State.

Sonoma County in the Field.

We were gratified exceedingly to notice a few days since that the agriculturalists of Sonoma county were about forming a County Society, and that the cultivators of that section were invited to meet at Petaluma on the 22d February. This is a most suitable way to honor that day. The birth day of the "Father of our Country" can be honored in no more appropriate and feeling a manner, than to cherish his practical virtues and recall the noble efforts he made to diffuse the blessing of cultivated and happy homes. Washington was an agriculturalist in the most exalted sense of that word. He was a practical farmer, and amid all his labors as a statesman, he had time to correspond with the scientific and practical minds of our own country and Europe, and he expended liberally of his wealth to improve the breeds of stock, and also many other branches of agriculture, the most important to our country. His "Letters on Agriculture" to Sir John Sinclair, in England, were of that lofty and patriotic strain that spoke of his love of country and his desire to advance this greatest interest. These are Washington's words: "I know of nothing that will add so much to the greatness of a country, as the improvement of its agriculture." This was his belief, and his life was an exemplification of his belief.

We therefore rejoice that his memory is thus to be hallowed, and let the friends of agriculture devote that day in recalling the active virtues of Washington and strive to imitate his noble example; let them gather together their families around an altar, erected on that day, and inscribe upon it—"Washington! the Father of his Country—the devoted friend of Agriculture."

We were also pleased to receive a call from one of our friends of that county, C. P. Yorse, Esq., of Petaluma, in reference to this subject, and we feel assured that Sonoma county will act with energy, and that the day named will be appropriately observed.

We shall hope to be able to accept their kind invitation to be among them, feeling it will be good to be there.

State Agricultural Society.—We have been exceedingly gratified to have the opportunity to peruse the plan of a bill which the Hon. W. S. Letcher kindly forwarded us for our examination, upon this subject. The bill has been admirably drawn, and bears upon its front that generous care and regard for the great interests involved, becoming statesmen. Well may we be proud of our legislators when we have such evidence that they are indeed the people's representatives. We look with the deepest interest to further action upon this good work.

We are sorry to learn that Judge Ames, of the San Diego Herald, lost a press, type, etc., in the ship San Francisco.

President Pierce and Agriculture.

It must be a matter of great surprise to all, that the President of the United States, in his message, should have so entirely overlooked the great interests of Agriculture. It cannot be supposed for a moment that this arose from any other cause than unintentional omission for the magnitude of the interests involved would preclude the possibility of its being considered in any other light than the basis of our wealth.

This omission we at first supposed arose from an intention on the part of the President to make the Agriculture of the United States the subject of a "special message" and the establishment of a National Bureau the foundation of the message. We believed the time had come for such action, and, as so many of the States of our Union were moving in this matter, we had the hope that this was the cause of the President's thus passing over this source of wealth.

We need only refer to the last census report to show one feature of the interests involved. The value of the "Live Stock" of the United States, taking the census report as a basis of calculation, would now be estimated at six hundred millions of dollars! Here is an interest and a value exceeding that of all the manufacturing establishments in the country, and also exceeding the capital employed in commerce, both inland and foreign. And what must we think when so great an interest shall be overlooked by those who have the guardianship of these interests? We look with anxiety for an explanation of the reason why this subject is thus overlooked—and we look with hope.

River Steamers—Rise of the Waters, etc.—We never were more convinced of the value of our river steamers, than on a trip up and down, a few days ago; one feels so secure on board of them. It was our good fortune to enjoy a trip down river last Monday, on the pioneer steamer Senator. There is a luxury now in travelling, for in addition to the safety, there are so many comforts that one can but enjoy it.

The late rains have increased the waters above and the river at Sacramento is now higher than at any other time this season, being above the old banks opposite the city. The city is safe, however; her present substantial levee is proof against any floods or storms Sacramento will ever see again. The city presents a handsome appearance, in her long streets so perfectly dry and passable at all times—strangely in contrast with the great city of San Francisco.

Along the banks of the river the plows are busy and the grounds present a garden-like appearance. Clearings, upon an extended scale, are going on. We hope for a generous return to the cultivators, which will no doubt be realized, unless the rise of the waters should prevent. We wish, however, we could see a little more care to obviate these dangers by a system of dyking and embankments. We believe the danger could be removed if this was done. The best portions of the grounds could thus be protected and much loss prevented.

In coming down river, we had an opportunity to witness what may truly be called great piloting. The Senator entered the slough with a full head of steam, at a rapid rate, the current running very strong, and portions of the river like a boiling cauldron. With the speed of a race horse she kept on her way, steadily and bravely; it would have made an old-fashioned pilot shake in his shoes to have seen her turn the short bends in this crooked passage; but fearless she swept through. She reached San Francisco at 8 P. M., only six and a half hours from city to city, being one of the very best passages made.

Ball of the Marion Rifles.—Do you dance? If you do, kind reader, we hope you were present at the festival ball of this gallant corps. We shall not be charged by any one with misrepresentation when we say that the Ball of the Marions was the most recherche of the season. There may have been greater numbers, and more wealth, and brighter diamonds, at previous assemblies; but, for social enjoyment, for real pleasure in dancing, agreeable partners, elegant dancers, excellent music, and a tip-top supper, give us the Marion's Ball. It was a patriotic affair, and the Marions deserve the thanks of the community for their efforts to make the heart merry in times like the present, when the "blues" are so prevalent, and surely it is better to dance off trouble than to lay it to heart. Thanks, again, to the gallant Marions.

The law suit relative to the Tuolumne Canal has compromised, and the property is said to have been acquired by James King of William.

Correspondence.

The following letter of Mr. Woodham, of Santa Clara, contains many facts which will be of interest; and we desire cultivators to exchange thoughts through the columns of the Farmer, and thus a mutual benefit will be the result.

The difficulties the farmers meet with from the "pests of the farm" squirrels, gophers, &c., can in a great degree be remedied, by constant interchange of efforts made by each one. The cause of rust and blight in wheat and other calamities will thus be discovered, and we therefore ask for the California Farmer an interest among our friends for its circulation, that we can thus spread all the light we can for their benefit

Santa Clara, Dec. 6, 1853.

Messrs. Warren & Son:—In answer to your circular of Nov. 15th, I assure you I shall heartily unite with you in an endeavor to promote the interest of agriculture in California. In answer to your specific questions I may say: I have resided here three years. I came from New York to Chili in 1842; from thence to California in 1849. I occupy 160 acres—all prairie—about 80 acres cultivated in grain, vegetables, &c. Should have planted more, but the land this year was too wet to plant. I have no waste land. I have four species clover; red top, and a very fine grass. I cultivate about 200 peach trees. A small garden spot and 50 or 60 plants. About 8 acres of potatoes were worthy and not worth digging.

My land has a descent of about 20 feet; the upper part dry and somewhat sandy on the top in places, and crops liable to destruction by squirrels. The lower part of the land wet six weeks later in the spring and six weeks earlier this fall than the two preceding seasons.

I will here state the results of my experiments in farming. I have been on this spot during my residence in California. The first year no crop of any amount, except potatoes—in low land sowed wheat; in dry land, in the latter part of December, it was overrun by mustard and squirrels, our great obstacles to cultivation. Next year I had good crops of wheat and barley sowed early—from Aug. to Feb.—ploughed in some immediately after harvest, to save the seed remaining after harvesting. This come good as any. The wheat was much down and difficult to harvest. I had to reap, mow, cradle, and about 12 acres. I got it cut by a machine at double price. This is a difficulty from early sowing. I should like to know the result of mowing down close, about April, as well to check growth of straw, as to deep down mustard. I estimated my red wheat at 33 bushels, and white wheat at 50 per acre; sowed a bushel to the acre. This year I sowed late, in hopes to avoid mustard; the same quantity as before to the acre; but the mustard was quite as bad, and not over half a crop of wheat in many places, and where very thick, so rusted as to be scarcely worth harvesting. My experience is in favor of early sowing, and such land as mine, stiff and heavy, shallow ploughing for grain, and deep for potatoes.

Wishing you success in your undertaking,
I remain your obedient servant,
Joseph Woodham.

[For the California Farmer.

Gentlemen: Are not we Californians too heedless of the many little things that make so much of the elegance of home? Are we not too proud of the teeming brain that conceives, and the strong arm and firm will that execute our projects? Too exultant in youth, forgetting that youth and manhood must terminate in age, when rest must be our portion, and comfort our desire? Of all the trivial matters of every day life, nothing renders a homestead more cosy than the cultivation of flowers around it. Who has not passed an ordinary-looking house, embowered in climbing plants, with the exclamation of—"that is a comfortable looking place!"

We who originated from New England, where, those who wish to slander our "home," show their ignorance of the laws of astronomy and physiology by asserting that the sun has become so disgusted at shining upon so barren a country, that it takes the "smartest men in Yankee land" to pry him out of bed morning after morning, with crowbars; and that the pasture grounds are so bestrewn with stones that they are obliged to sharpen the noses of the sheep that they may get them into the interstices between the stones by way of enabling them to get the scanty herbage; we acknowledge that *several* months in the year are *rather* cool and frosty, and that the uncultivated portions of the country are not especially fertile; still we recollect the breath of the sweet-brier and piuk, and the low, black roofed houses overgrown and rendered so charming, during the summer months, by the woodbine. Those of us who were born farther south and west, under a more genial sun and on a more fruitful soil, all recollect that plants were growing by nearly every door-step. And this country which has received us from every place, assimilating our sectional prejudices and peculiarities, the lovely "land of our adoption," will receive kindly almost every variety of plant and flower.

Much has been said of the moral effect of the association with flowers. One word on the subject: Have you noble, active boys, frolicking and and boisterous, never quiet unless sleeping, and when even then their "feet seem dreaming" (not "a' dance," like the poet's French girls,) a double shuffle; whose heels are continually intruding upon the furniture and corn-stricken toes; and whose unfortunate elbows are always disarranging table covers, overturning ink-stands,

flower-pots, etc? If so, give them a little garden plot, to cultivate. They will be delighted, and by finding that delicate plants cannot be roughly handled or trodden upon with impunity, they will learn to step gently, and to be more careful of all things. Then how many paroxysms of romance and sentimentality, your daughter, expends in the exchange of rose-buds with a neighboring beau, which but for this substitute, she would vent in billet-doux which might in mature years be made a source of uneasiness or mortification.

Let us then, (even if we have but twenty feet front,) cultivate a few flowering shrubs and graceful vines; thus beautifying the town or hamlet of which we are residents, as well as adding to the comforts of home one of those things which constitute the "poetry of life."

Sacramento Valley. F.

Every one to his Trade.

The following interesting facts were made known to us the last week, on a trip up river:

Some time in '50 a worthy man met our friend who is well and agreeably known on board the Senator as Dr. ——, and upon being asked by the Doctor what he was doing, he rather mournfully said, he was doing *nothing*. He was in fact "dead broke." But what *can* you do, said the Doctor, whose generous feelings were prompting him to aid his fellow man. Well, said he, I can "make sausages;" but I have no money! But, said the Doctor, I will let you have money, if you wish to try. The man replied that he would try, most cheerfully, and was very grateful.

This industrious and worthy man, by the kind aid thus tendered him, set to work, and being well skilled in *this particular* trade, he was successful; his customers increased, until he had as much business as he could attend to. His fame as sausage maker was widely known, and such was his success that in a year or more he accumulated about $8000 and left for the States.

As we have had so many instances of the change which comes over a man upon his return East, so our worthy friend must needs try his luck, and engage in some speculation and prepare to come back again. But in this he was unlucky, and in a little time found himself poor again.

Again he met his friend the Doctor, and again was he cheered and aided, and went to work at his old trade of sausage making.

And now he is doing "first rate," as the word goes; and so great has been his success, we are informed, that he "monopolizes" all the trade of the "up river boats," i. e., he makes sausages for them all; and reader, if you are a lover of a "real good sausage," just take a trip up river, and when you dine, don't forget to call for a "sausage." We understand that such is the increased demand now for this favorite dish, that the steward is obliged to lay in an extra supply. Let us not forget while we enjoy this dish, that we owe it to our friend the Doctor, whose generosity and aid gave encouragement to a worthy man, and thus a double good has been done. W.

Agricultural Machinery.

Nothing is more worthy the attention of agriculturists than the improvement of the implements and machinery of the farm. A tool that is often used should be of the very best construction, even at an additional cost. It is quite a consideration to a laborer who does fifty days' work at hoeing in a season, if, by the use of a perfect tool, costing fifty cents more, he can do this work as easily in forty days, and save ten days of labor. The farmer who throws aside his four-dollar plow, and, by purchasing one at eight dollars, is enabled to save for his team in five years one-fourth of a hundred days' plowing each, or one hundred and twenty-five days in all, makes an investment with his extra four dollars far exceeding that in any bank, railway, or gold-digging company.

If the thing were possible, a most interesting and novel exhibition might be made at a State Fair,—more convincing than any thing else could be of the great progress of modern agriculture,—by presenting a collection of all the implements, such as were used in this State in the year 1800, alongside the numerous and finished machines of 1853. All the premium cast plows, with their gracefully curved and polished moldboards—the subsoilers, the deep-tillers, and cast-steel plated implements, would be represented by the old square-faced "bull plow;" the threshing machines, in all their modifications, by the swing-flail; the most improved fanning mills and separators, by the wheat-riddle; wheat drills, gang plows, and wheel cultivators, by a shouldered bag of grain and a forked harrow; revolving horse rakes, mowing and reaping machines, by the hand rake, scythe and sickle, &c. The implements of 1800 would not load a horse-cart; those of 1853, with their various forms, would freight a steamboat or long trail of rail-cars. The State Agricultural Museum should, if possible, preserve specimens of these relics of fifty years ago.

And yet, in many particulars, the improvement of farm implements is yet in its infancy. The most finished cast-steel plow of the present day, perfect as it may seem, consumes five-sixths of the moving force to overcome friction and cohesion. For, in ordinary work, a horse will do the same as lift a 700 lbs. seven inches high per second; while a good two-horse plow, in turning the soil, lifts only about 200 lbs. of the earth seven inches high in a average per second. There is an opportunity for mechanics to exercise their ingenuity in overcoming the 80 per cent. of friction and resistance.

The English agriculturists have been lately much occupied in endeavoring to devise some other way of loosening and pulverizing the soil, besides plowing. They have not yet been very successful, although some of their newly introduced machines, in connection with the plow, have accomplished wonders. The two most efficient of these are perhaps Croskill's Clod-crusher and the Norwegian Harrow, both of which we described some months ago, and which might be introduced into our clayey districts with great probable advantage. A recent number of the English Agricultural Gazette described a new digging machine, which has lately been tried with some success. It is rather a forking than a digging machine, acting by prongs, not by cutting flat surfaces and edges. Drawn by six horses, it pulverized the soil of a field, consisting of a friable loam plowed the previous autumn, so that in walking over it the feet sank three inches, and a stick could be thrust down eight or nine inches. Every circle of its twelve teeth revolved on a separate rowel, of which there were seven, six inches apart, strung upon one axle. The rowels consisted of heavy cylindric blocks of iron, one foot in diameter, and four or five inches wide, from whose surfaces project teeth ten or twelve inches long, curved in such a manner as to enter the earth perpendicularly as the machine revolves. Between the blocks are heavy washers, which keep them asunder, and facilitate the motion and cleansing of the whole. Such a machine as this may in some cases pulverize the earth more perfectly than the plow and harrow, but otherwise appears to possess no advantage on the score of economy or expedition; for the six horses required to draw it, pulverize a strip only three and a half feet wide, and get over only about four acres a day; an amount easily plowed and harrowed by the teams separately. Still, however, it is not altogether impossible that such a machine may be the germ of something fitted to a single two-horse team, and working the earth more economically or more efficiently than the common law. In this respect an important step may have been taken.

More recently, we observe a notice of a new subsoil plow, lately invented in the north of England, which certainly proposes to accomplish wonders. In the first place, it "skims the surface;" secondly, trenches the land; thirdly, subsoils the ground to any required depth; fourthly, it will perform either of these operations combined or separately; fifthly, it requires no skill in holding, and no "balks" can ever be made; sixthly, it buries all vegetable matter and weeds; seventhly, it may be used on land wet or dry; and eighthly, it trenches land at one quarter of the ordinary expense by hand. This plow appears not to have been tried as yet, although commended by an English agricultural journal of high character; but we confess, so many wonderful qualities partake largely of the marvellous, and remind us of the extraordinary quack medicine, which not only cured the different diseases, but possessed many other very useful properties, such as restoring a rent boot, doubling the milk of the cows, causing hens to lay with great rapidity, preventing decay in fence posts, preventing horses from balking, rendering railroads proof against collisions, making steamboat boilers safe from explosion, besides increasing the speed of the boat, &c.

Another attempt, not so successful as this claims to be, was made some years ago, at the Bristol exhibition of the English Agricultural Society, of a digging machine, constructed simply of a wooden roller, set spirally with spoon-shaped spikes, so as to dig up the land when drawn over it. Unfortunately, the first trial was made on the fair ground, and instead of digging, it gathered soil among the teeth as it proceeded, till the whole became an immense cylindrical mass of earth, in which the teeth were buried and hidden. That, of course, ended the history of this d[illegible].

Thousands of very ingenious men have labored for years in improving the old-fashioned soil-inverter, the plow; and possibly nothing better than this implement will ever be contrived; but ingenuity in other directions is certainly worthy of encouragement. At the present time, a trenching machine is greatly needed, that shall not require six or eight horses, as the largest subsoil and trench plows now do, but where one or two horses may be set to work and turn up the subsoil and throw under the surface, with all the perfection of finish accomplished by hard labor, and with one quarter of the expense.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Lime and its Compounds.

Lime, in some of its combinations, is found in all our crops. Those named below contain it in the following proportions: 25 lbs. of wheat contain 8 1-2 lbs.; 38 bushels of barley, 15 lbs.; 50 bushels of oats, 8 lbs.; 2 tons of clover, 125 lbs; 9 tons of potatoes, 246 lbs.

The presence of lime in the soil may be recognized by bringing it in contact with an acid; an effervescence will be produced.

Some reliance may also be placed upon the nature of the weeds or the spontaneous growth of a soil. Lime will be found wanting in those which produce red sheep-sorrel, the chestnut, and resinous trees. The application of lime is one of the surest modes of eradicating these plants. It neutralizes the acids, which abound in them.

It should not be understood, however, that a successful experiment of this sort (the destruction of such growths) is all that is required; the farmer has then but just rid himself of some of the hindrances in the way of successful cultivation. He must now provide, [illegible] crops which will secure him a rich harvest.

To some extent lime acts as a fertilizer and perhaps its use is owing to its absorption of carbon from the atmosphere; for it is well known that the effect of a bushel of lime and of pure lime is essentially the same. Pure lime becomes a carbonate whenever it is exposed to the air; but pure lime has a superiority over the carbonate in its ability to decompose vegetable or any other organic matter. Hence it is always useful when green crops are ploughed in, or new grounds are broken up. Most fruit trees also consume large quantities of lime.

Quicklime has the power of setting free the ammonia from guano and from fermenting manures. Hence its use in connection with such fertilizers, that is, when they are first applied, should generally be avoided.

Recent analyses of soils in Ohio, Iowa, and Wisconsin, by Dr. Wells and Dr. Owen, lead to the conclusion that those soils are not derived from the disintegration of underlying rocks, but from materials brought from a distance. For notwithstanding those rocks are chiefly carbonate of lime, not the slightest trace of carbonic acid was found in the soils. Hence the presence of limestone in the rocks of a given territory must not be held as conclusive evidence that these elements exist in the soil. Actual analysis alone can demonstrate the fact.

Lime is useful in clay soils, by diminishing its adhesiveness, and setting free its alkalies. Slacked lime acts most speedily, but the effects of the carbonate are more permaneut,

Sulphate of lime, or gypsum, is serviceable in various ways. It retains useful elements that would otherwise be lost, as ammouia; it acts as a stimulant upon loams and peaty soils; it is also a fertilizer, furnishing the necessary food for the growth of the crop. But if bumic acid is abundant, it will decompose the gypsum, and the sulphuric acid being set free, will prove injurious to the roots of the growth. On soils very rich with humus, gypsum should therefore be used very sparingly.

Gypsum may be used either in a powder, in the raw state, or roasted—that is, calcined. It is especially beneficial when applied to the growth of clover, beans, peas, and sundry grasses; but less serviceable to grains, turnips, and other green crops. It may be applied to the surface, scattering it broadcast, or placed in the hills, at the time of planting, or applied at later periods. It may also be used on the compost heap. On grass land it should be sown in the spring; but, if sown in the fall, it will be chiefly beneficial to the next year's crop. When applied to grain, 200 or 300 pounds per acre is generally used, and on grass lands five or six bushels per acre.

The phosphate of lime is one of the most essential kinds of manure, which must be applied, in some form, on all lands from which crops are taken. One of its elements, at least, the phosphorus, is often exhausted sooner than any other of the constituents of the growth. But so much has been said of it elsewhere, that we need not enlarge upon it here, in these elementary suggestions.

Taking Up and Storing Dahlias.

In a treatise on this flower, recently published by Groombridge, the cutting down is recommended "not to be performed until the first frosts have completely checked vegetation. For choice good varieties, it is an excellent plan to place a small hillock of dry ashes round the stem of each plant. This protects the embryo buds both from any sudden frosts, and also carries off to a distance the heavy autumnal rains. In wet grounds, especially, this is a good and useful application, though in high land it may not be absolutely necessary. Choose some dry morning when there is a probability of a dry following day, and cut down the plants within one foot of the ground. The day following, take up all the roots so cut down, and turn them upward to allow the watery sap to drain from the stems. Bring them in under cover, and see that the numbers or names are all securely tied to the stems with copper wire. Mat or twine is not good for this purpose, because it will soon rot, and the name may be easily displaced or lost—a matter of consequence to those who wish to keep their plants true to name. The roots should all be taken up on the same or the following day, in order to become all dry together so that they may be put away for the winter at once. Let all the soil be carefully picked out from among the tubers without wounding them. As soon as they are quite dry, and before they begin to shrivel, fix upon a place to store them away. A dry cellar is best, because there is, in such a place, just sufficient moisture to keep the tubers fresh without shrivelling, and the buds alive. Pack them with their stems downward, and cover them up with dry clean straw, several inches thick, a layer of roots and a layer of straw between and under each layer of roots. In the winter quarters they may remain till the season for starting them into growth returns. They should be looked over about once a month, and all decaying roots and rotting stems removed, and fresh dry straw laid upon them to absorb any moisture; this is the best method of keeping Dahlia grand-roots. Pot-roots, [illegible] their tops cut off and the pots [illegible] in a place where the frost cannot [illegible]. If the amateur has a green house, pots may be conveniently stored away under the stage inside; no water to be given to them. Plants kept better than [illegible], and therefore it is best to have a [illegible] for this purpose. If the amateur has no room for his grand-roots, put a good [illegible] pot-roots by themselves the [illegible] away to some [illegible] provided [illegible] the frost can be kept from them. [illegible] covering over with dry straw or [illegible] In such places they will require [illegible] during the winter, to examine all decaying roots and remove

From the Sandwich Islands.

The brig Prince de Joinville arrived [illegible] this port on Sunday, twenty days from Honolulu. Advices are to the 21st January.

The Polynesian discusses the subject of hard times which prevail there, and points out the necessity of an increased developement of their agricultural resources. It says that coffee, sugar, syrup, molasses, indigo, arrow-root, cotton and wool, may be produced to a large extent, though they are not, and that the soil and climate are much better for their production than those of Louisiana.

In relation to the weather, the Polynesian says: "We have had several days of winter weather during the past week, and the thermometer has actually been down to 60—a degree of cold which attracted the attention of everybody, and has elicited as much remark as ten degrees below zero would have called forth in cold climates. This temperature has been highly enjoyed by most people, and no cases of freezing to death have yet come to our knowledge. We should "like a few more of the same sort."

A correspondent of the Polynesian on East Maui writes—"I am happy to report the state of things on this part of the Island as prosperous. There have been from six to ten cases of small pox in Hamakua, and three deaths. No new case during the past six weeks. We can now report freedom from the small pox, if no new case should be introduced from abroad. There has been no case in Koolau, none in Kula, none in in Honuala, and but one or two in Wailuku. We hear that there are but few cases remaining in the districts of Hana, Kipahulu and Kaupo.

"A word in respect to agricultural prospects at Makawao and vicinity. The weather has been quite favorable all along for plowing, and much of it has been done. Cattle and horses are still busily employed, and as three months remain in which wheat can be sown, there remains a strong probability that much will be put in; especially as there is no lack of seed."

The Dromedary.

We would call the attention of our citizens, particularly those whose business is to travel long distances and to pack goods across the broad valleys and over mountains, to the introduction of the enduring dromedary. We believe they could be introduced with success, and be of invaluable service to our country. Who will have the patriotism to make the first trial?

The subject has elicited the previous attention of some of our statesmen, and it will be seen by the article quoted below, that it is esteemed of sufficient importance to attract the notice of our Government officials:

The Secretary of War recommends trying the experiment of employing camels and dromedaries in the transportation of military supplies among the regions of the West. Mr. Davis says the modes of transportation now used—wagons drawn by horses, mules or oxen—besides being very expensive are necessarily very circuitous on the routes travelled, slow and generally unsatisfactory. Their progress upon an average is seldom more than twelve miles per day. And they are frequently needed to go over routes where grass and water cannot be found except at long intervals. Other difficulties attending the present modes of transportation, are alluded to, and then the report proceeds as follows:

"On the older continents, in regions reaching from the torrid to the frigid zones, embracing arid plains and precipitous mountains covered with snow, camels are used with the best results. They are the means of transportation and communication in the immense commercial intercourse with Central Asia. From the mountains of Circassia to the plains of India, they have been used for various military purposes, to transmit despatches, to transport supplies, to draw ordnance, and as a substitute for dragoon horses.

Napoleon, when in Egypt, used with marked success the dromedary, a fleet variety of the same animal, in subduing the Arabs, who [illegible] and country were very similar to those of the mounted Indians of the Western plains. I learn from what is believed to be reliable authority, that France is about again to adopt the dromedary in Algiers, for a similar purpose to that in which they were so successfully used in Egypt.

For like military purposes, for expresses and for reconnoissance, it is believed the dromedary would supply a want now severely felt in our service; and for transportation with more rapidity across the country, than [illegible] it is believed would result in a [illegible] great saving to diminish the expense and [illegible] of our troops on the Western frontier.

For this [illegible] it is [illegible] that the necessary provision be made for the introduction of a [illegible] such service. If the animal is found to be [illegible] to our country and service."

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

JOHN F. MORSE, Editor.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Thursday, February 16, 1854.

System.

In no pursuit in the world is system more essential than in farming. This is perhaps of all other vocations the one in which method is most positively a source of unvarying success, and without which the most certain discomforts and beggary result. In childhood this broad fact was peculiarly illustrated to our mind by our spelling-book representations of "Thrifty" and "Unthrifty." Two farm scenes were pourtrayed by the artist. One exhibited a farm surrounded with neat, substantial and secure fences, with bars and gates in a perfect condition of usefulness and convenience; a dwelling of symmetrical architecture, and beautifully painted, embellished in front by a soft and luxuriant lawn, and on each side by spacious gardens filled with flowers, fruits, and vegetables, near to which were barns, corn-cribs, carriage house, sheds and poultry yards, neither of which had been neglected by the carpenter, nor basely abandoned by the painter, or by the more common beautifier of farms—the whitewasher. In this picture could be seen fat and spirited horses, peering from the stable windows; cozy looking cows, ruminating with contentment beneath the sheds expressly prepared and kept clean for their comfort; unsqualing hogs, revelling in obesity; well trained sheep, with their white faces--the living symbols of purity and ease; together with geese and turkies, ducks and hens, so tutored and managed as to yield all the evidences of their beauty and utility without any of those repulsive annoyances which result from giving them universal license and promiscuous lodging-places. The ploughs were carefully stored; the ox-carts and wagons well painted and in exact repair; the yokes in a particular spot, the harnesses, unbroken and complete, hanging where method had provided them a secure place; and indeed everything in and about the farm in exact and beautiful keeping with the wishes of a farmer who had "a place for everything, and everything in its place."

But while such was the view held up to an admiring and forming mind, there was an opposite picture so dissimilar and so wretched, as to leave no one indifferent in respect to a choice between them.

The farm of Unthrifty, or the man without system, had as much land, but unfortunately it was mortgaged, overgrown with rank weeds, with almost unapproachable roads, dilapidated fences, no gardens or lawns, no finished houses, barns, sheds, gates or bars, no carts or wagons that were not so much the victims of breakings and repairs as to make them unfit for use, no harnesses that had not been grievously patched with twine, ropes and chains, and in short not an animal or an ordinary improvement could be seen that did not appear in open and malignant rebellion against the presiding husbandry of the place. These were extremes, but true pictures of farming, with and without system. And the same delineations then made, the same good and evils then resulting from the different policy and habits of farmers, do still exist, in representation of the beauty of method and the utter tendency to destruction which an absence of system induces.

We advert to this subject because California is just being settled and developed in its agricultural resources, and because it is difficult to elevate a husbandry that has been generally depraved in the beginning of its career. Should the first efforts at cultivating California soil be of the impoverished, filthy, unsystematized kind that indicates an unthrifty husbandman, then will it be a difficult thing to secure to this pursuit among the rich lands of the State, such a reputation as can be achieved by system and by a generous attention to the beauties and luxuries as well as the indispensables of a farmer's life.

Lecture of J. B. Crockett, Esq.—We publish to-day a portion of this able Lecture. It will be found to embrace most important interests, and in order to give the entire Lecture, we are obliged to publish it in two numbers. We feel assured our readers will find it a document worth preserving.

Soft-Soaping Rabbits.—We are informed that the application of soft soap to the trunks of fruit trees, late in autumn, will effectually protect them from the attacks of rabbits. It is applied with a swab.

Planting Fruit Trees and Raising Fruit.

This is one of the most important questions at this moment among the Cultivators of California. It is not the mere question, can we grow Apples, and Pears, or Peaches and Plums? for these can be grown almost any where, and it has already been proved that we *can* grow them in California; the specimens already exhibited in our markets and at the late Exhibition, are the best evidences that it can be done.

And now the question arises, shall the Cultivators of Fruits be crowned with success? We answer in the affirmative, believing as we do that California will, within a few years, exhibit the finest Fruit in the world.

We aver the fact from careful examination, that we have soil and climate, season and temperature so well adapted to Fruit-growing that California can successfully grow almost every fruit known. We shall in successive numbers endeavor to give the best modes of cultivation and the soil and experience suitable for each.

We make these remarks to call the attention of our readers to a very interesting "dialogue" upon the subject of "Planting Fruit Trees," which we copy from the "Magazine of Horticulture" of Messrs. Hovey & Co. of Boston, a work most ably conducted, now in its nineteenth volume.

We have examined carefully the article, and cheerfully commend it to our readers—premising, however, that *our autumn* is *January and February*, instead of October and November. In California, it is necessary to wait for the first rains to soften the earth well—then we recommend the planting to commence—and the season is governed by early and late rains. We advise a careful perusal of the article in all its detail. Capt. Lovett, to whom reference is made in one of the paragraphs, is a gentleman distinguished for his success in Fruit-growing, and his testimony can be relied on as resulting from *practical* experience.

We shall be glad to hear from all who feel interested in the subject, at all times.

The best season for transplanting trees.

Subscriber. Which season do you prefer, Spring or Autumn, for transplanting trees? You have had some experience in this matter, and as I find my neighbors differ much in their opinions, I am anxious to have your advice.

Editor. It is true there are various opinions upon this matter. Many men, indeed a greater portion of those who give such advice, sometimes rather dogmatically, never planted more than a dozen trees, and those not more than once or twice in their lives,—when, perhaps, making their garden around their dwelling,—and as they, of course, chose the season they thought the best, whether fall or spring, they advise all to do as they did. Their evidence is *ex parte;* for they never took hold of the thing experimentally,—planting fall and spring for a series of successive years,—the only way to test such a question.

Sub. So I should think: but I find, too, people not only differ as regards the general season of planting, but as regards the kinds of trees suited to the season.

Ed. Yes. I am aware of that: one cultivator states that he prefers the spring for all kinds of trees; another, that he prefers the fall; a third, prefers the fall for everything, except peaches; and others, would set out everything in the autumn except *stone* fruit.

Sub. True, and it is for this very reason that there are so many opinions that I wish to know which season you prefer, and, if not too much trouble, to give the reasons that have guided you in your choice.

Ed. Willingly. It is a rule we have always adopted in our horticultural operations, never to do anything unless it can be justified upon some principle. This hap-hazard kind of gardening,—doing what others have done before us,—or following the advice of every writer who gives his year's experience to the public, is what we never practice, unless accounted for on good and sound reasons.

Sub. I have not read your Magazine without learning that long ago; and therefore ask the question in regard to transplanting trees; for, beyond the mere *ipse dixit* of the many that the fall or the spring is best because *it is*. I have been unable to learn why one season is better than the other, or why both are not good alike.

Ed. It is natural enough that there should be this variety of opinions; especially among the mass of the people, who, of course, cannot have the experience of professional men; and as our general information upon gardening has been derived from English works, where the fall may be said to have no end, or the spring no beginning, so far as moving the earth is concerned, we have adopted the views of those writers who generally recommend planting in winter. Loudon says, when treating of the apple, pear, &c., they may be planted "in any open weather from November to February."

Sub. A very different climate, certainly, from ours.

En. So different that scarcely any rules laid down by English writers will apply in many things to our own practice. Winter, with us, sets in so soon after the fall of the leaf, and the ground continues frozen so late in spring, that there is scarcely more than ten or twelve weeks, counting both fall and spring, to perform the operation of transplanting: of course, I mean in the northern portion of the United States.

Sub. I was hardly aware that the time was so short as you state, though I know it is brief enough to one who has much planting to do.

En. Why, let us see. The leaves rarely fall before the 20th of October, and it will not generally be safe to delay planting beyond the first of December, though we often have favorable weather later—this is six weeks. Then the ground rarely opens till the first of April, and trees are frequently in bloom the first of May—making four weeks more, ten weeks in all.

Sub. According to your reckoning, we have more time in the autumn than spring, which we fail to avail ourselves of on account of the prevalent idea that spring is the best season.

Ed. Just so. But this is not all. You will bear in mind that winter often leaves the ground in such a wet and sodden state that transplanting cannot be well done for some days, and frequently a fortnight is as good as lost. While in the autumn the ground is dry, loose and friable, and the operation of transplanting can be done in half the time,—and infinitely better too,—than it can in the spring.

Sub. True enough. This condition of the soil in autumn never occurred to me; its wet state has always kept back my work in spring. Why, last year I had a quantity of trees to set out, and it was nearly the first of May before I could finish the work. It rained from the first to the fifteenth of April almost every day, and the ground was so completely saturated that the holes would fill with water almost as quick as they were opened.

Ed. I recollect the time well. On the sixth of April we had one foot of snow, and up to the 21st, nearly a foot of rain. On the 8th of May the cherries were in bloom!

Sub. This was even less time than your calculation allowed for spring work—short enough certainly.

Ed. So short that we may as well give up doing much planting in one year, unless we take advantage of autumn too.

Sub. Then I understand you to say you would plant both fall and spring.

En. Yes, both.

Sub. But you do not mean to say you have no preference of one over the other?

Ed. Certainly not. You have not heard me through. My object is to show that if fall planting is no better than spring, or even not as good, it is necessary that a good deal of it must be done then when large quantities are to be set out. I decidedly prefer the autumn for transplanting all hardy deciduous trees of any size.

Sub. Go on.

En. Autumn planting is better than spring for the following reasons:

1st. The time is longer than in spring.

2d. The ground is in better condition.

3d. The trees are then in the most dormant state.

4th. The roots, where cut, heal better, and are prepared to send out fresh ones even before the frost is out of the ground.

5th. The winter and spring rains settle the earth around the roots.

6th. The trees are well established before warm weather overtakes them.

Sub. These appear satisfactory reasons and based on sound principles; but I should be glad to have you state whether you would transplant in the autumn without reference to soil or locality.

Ed. Not by any means. There are soils and situations where autumn planting might be injurious; but then these are not likely to occur; for that soil which will not admit of transplanting in the autumn is entirely unfit to grow a tree, at least with the expectation of producing fine fruit; and therefore there is little necessity of making any such exception in our rules. We are presuming that the object of every planter of fruit trees is to get good fruit. It cannot be done in a soil or situation too wet and cold to set the trees out safely in the fall. It is somewhat different with forest trees; as it is often an object to plant up some low, cold piece of ground, needed for shade or shelter. In that case, the spring would be the preferable season.

Sub. I appreciate the truth of your remarks, and agree with you that no tree ought to be planted in a soil which cannot carry it safely through the winter. But is there no danger of winter killing the shoots or trunk, even in favorable soils? such is the general complaint of spring planters.

En. Not the least: that is, no more than if the tree had not been removed. If the tree is in good health when set out, it will receive no more injury than it would have done standing in the nursery row. We have known severe winters to kill several kinds of young pear trees to the ground: if set out previously to such a hard winter, they might be injured; but we do not think their liability to the danger increased by removal.

Sub. That is just what I wish to learn: your experience extends over many years, and through a series of variable winters, which should enable you to judge correctly of their effects upon transplanted trees, and with this experience you are confident there is no more danger of winter killing than if set out the previous spring?

En. Not any; except as I before stated, when planted in cold, wet and unfavorable soils.

Sub. This point settled, which has been the greatest bugbear in the way of autumn transplanting, leaves little doubt of its being the best season. Your fourth, fifth and sixth propositions appear to decide the question. There can be no doubt of the better ability of the trees to send out roots early in the spring, which will enable them to resist our June and July droughts, so trying to all transplanted trees.

Ed. Have you ever carefully noted down the changes in the growth of newly planted trees? If not, do so another year. You will find that a tree set out in April will break freely, and start into growth vigorously; but by the time our early rains are over and dry weather sets in, then they often come to a dead stand—scarcely another shoot will they make all summer. Just at the time the greatest supply of sap is required, the tree is unable to give it, as it has not yet established itself sufficiently to furnish that supply; consequently the growth stops, and in many instances death ensues.

Sub. Without noting particularly the condition of trees which I have transplanted in the early part of the season, I have lost too many not to be aware that, in June or July, they generally have completed about all the growth they make the first year.

En. Now give the same attention to those you set out in the fall. You will find they will rarely start so early, and generally not so vigorously, as the spring-planted ones. They come along slow, but sure—no faster than the roots are made which have got the start of the shoots—and in July and August will make almost as much wood as an old established tree. If, again, you look into the subject thoroughly you will find the roots are at work long before the surface of the soil is loosened from its frosty hold. Just as we see an old tree, after one or two hot days in April or May, break into leaf. If, however, the frost was not out, the tree would remain stationary: this shows that there is root action long before we see it indicated by the breaking of the buds.

Sub. Very reasonable and true. It must weaken the energies of any tree making much wood to attempt to supply the food which a week of June or July weather would extract.

Ed. Precisely so, and a little observation will convince any one of this.

Sub. Something has been said in favor of the autumn, that trees make root after they are set out that season. Is this so?

Ed. This question is not one of doubt, but of fact. Capt. Lovett, in an article in our Magazine some years ago, has shown that trees transplanted early in the autumn always put out new roots before winter, and when protected by a covering of manure or leaves, to keep out the frost, the root making process goes on until mid-winter, and we are inclined to believe *all* winter. This we know, that roses, currants, or any similar shrubs which root easily, if put into a frame in November, and protected so as to keep out all frost, may be taken up with good roots in April: showing that the formation of roots goes on when the plant is in what we generally term a dormant state.

Sub. My observation, though somewhat limited, has, however, convinced me that the reasons you give in favor of autumn transplanting are founded on sound principles, and when understood cannot fail to be generally followed. At another time I have some further questions to ask about pruning and summer treatment.

Fourth Agricultural Lecture.

BY J. B. CROCKET, ESQ.

Delivered at the Musical Hall, January –, 1854.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Appearing before you as I do this evening, at the request of the proprietors of the magnificent exhibition, in the adjoining apartment—gentlemen who have distinguished themselves by a most laudable and earnest effort to advance the agricultural interests of California—it may be anticipated, perhaps, that the remarks which I shall address to you, will properly pertain to the science of agriculture and to its practical uses. But though the field is inviting, I am incompetent to explore it. Neither by education or practice am I qualified to enter upon a critical analysis of the nature of soils, the organic laws of vegetable life, and the beautiful, but mysterious processes through which the bounties of nature are dispensed to man. My pursuits in life (unfortunately perhaps for myself) have led me to other fields of thought and action. Instead of the simple, innocent, invigorating pursuits of rural life, my time and thoughts have been occupied with violated contracts and broken laws; sometimes seeking redress for the one, and occasionally, it may be, endeavoring to palliate or execute the other. In choosing this mode of life, I was not sufficiently mindful perhaps of the sentiment so beautifully expressed by the poet, Young—

> "Who lives to nature, rarely can be poor;
> Who lives to fancy, never can be rich."

But however that may be, the fact is indisputable, that I can neither enlighten you with new theories, or entertain you with old ones, pertaining to the science of agriculture—a deficiency which, on the present occasion, will doubtless be the more readily excused, from the fact that my audience is chiefly composed, not of practical farmers, eagerly seeking for information in relation to subsoils, patent ploughs, the best manures, the most important breeds of stock, and other kindred subjects; but of ladies and gentlemen, who, for the most part, are at best but amateur horticulturists, and can be presumed to feel only that general interest in the subject of agriculture which all must feel who properly appreciate its magnitude and importance. Without therefore attempting to enter much into detail, I propose to submit to you some suggestions of a general nature, as to the value and dignity of agricultural pursuits, and the peculiar interest with which they are, or should be, regarded in California.

In the primitive ages, agriculture was almost the sole employment of man, and has ever continued to be, in a true sense, the most honorable, dignified and innocent of human pursuits. Thomson, the great poet of nature, has commemorated this fact in the following beautiful lines—

"In ancient times, the sacred plough employed
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some, with whom compared, your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day,
Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war, then, with unwearied hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The plough, and greatly independent lived."

But in those primitive ages the public taste had not become corrupted with vicious indulgences, nor the public morals enervated with an excess of luxuries. What is termed the "march of civilization" had not then taught men that labor was undignified, or that a pampered indolence (which in modern parlance is termed an elegant leizure) was more honorable than a life of useful, frugal industry. In those days there were no steamboats and railroads to stimulate commercial enterprise, and thus direct human energy into an easier channel for acquiring wealth, that by slow and patient toil. There were no magnetic telegraphs, by which information is conveyed with the rapidity of thought, and by which shrewd speculators are enabled to purchase the products of the farm, at less than their fair market value. There were no yellow-backed novels, with their over-wrought stories of love, crime and enterprise, to excite and debauch the fancies of young men and women, and to teach them that they were, or ought to have been, heroes and heroines, rather than plain, honest farmers and spinsters. There were no magnificent gambling saloons, with their gaudy trappings, to teach verdant young men, and not a few deluded old ones, a near road to fortune. There were no splendid dram-shops, sparkling with cut glass and silver; adorned with painting and statuary, tempting the heedless to despise honest labor, whilst they dreamed of opulence and splendor, under the excitement of iced sherbets and daintily flavored beverages. There were no polkas and mazurkas, and German waltzes, to teach fashionable young ladies "the poetry of motion;" in learning which there was a bare possibility they might forget how to blush, or which, at all events, would not have been likely to increase their taste for the plain, homely details of domestic life. Above all, in those days there was no California, with its mountains and rivers of gold, with its "rockers" and "toms," its "sluices" and "dams," its "quartz mills" and "crushers," its feverish hopes, its excited passions, its charming visions of speedy opulence and princely wealth. Dr Johnson, in his poem entitled the "Vanity of Human Wisdom," has portrayed with so graphic a pen, the all-powerful and demoralizing effect of gold, that without any great sketch of the imagination, we might conclude it was designed as a prophetic picture of events since realized.

"But scarce observed, the knowing and the bold,
Fall in the general massacre of gold;
Wide-wasting pest! that rages unconfined,
And crowds, with crimes, the records of mankind.
For gold, his sword the hireling ruffian draws;
For gold, the hireling judge distorts the laws—
Wealth, heaped on wealth, nor truth, nor safety buys;
The dangers gather as the treasures rise."

But, as I have said, there *was* a time when neither railroads, nor steamboats, telegraphs nor trashy novels, gambling saloons nor dram-shops, polkas nor California gold, had stimulated the passions, whetted the grosser appetites, nor corrupted the plain, simple, manly taste of our nature. It was in that Arcadian age that agriculture was most esteemed and most generally practiced; and whilst I am not of that school of dyspeptic philosophers, who complain of all modern improvements, as mere useless encroachments upon the simple habits and innocent tastes of the past, yet it is not to be denied, that with the advance of what is termed civilization and the progress of science and art, we have lost much of that stern simplicity, that true dignity, that unsophisticated manly virtue, which characterized the pastoral ages. This is but the natural result of causes easily comprehended. So long as the tilling of the earth was the chief, and indeed almost the only employment of man, there were but few causes to engender strifes, stimulate bad passions, impair the honest impulses, or weaken the naturally generous emotions of the heart. But as human pursuits multiplied, as wealth and luxury increased, as commerce spread her sails and courted every gale, as science explored the mysteries of nature, and art sought to rival her perfections; when genius ventured into new and untried paths for its development, and enterprise found new avenues to fortune—then the minds of men were brought into conflict, and their fiercest passions quickened. The ambition, which before had been content to rule a hamlet, now sought to sway an empire; the avarice which once had coveted only petty gains, now gloated over great heaps of gold; the pride which had formerly tread its dainty path in rustic finery, now flaunts abroad in rustling silks and gay attire. And thus it has been with all the weaknesses and frailties, as well as the active vices of our nature. They have grown upon us, just in proportion to the increased opportunities for their indulgence, and have become intensified in proportion to the stimulants applied to them. But it may be asked, if I maintain the opinion, that the world is constantly growing worse instead of better, as civilization advances, as science achieves its triumphs, as literature sheds abroad its mild, refulgent light, and religion dispenses its genial rays throughout the earth. I really, that whilst it is undeniably true that vice and crime have fearfully multiplied and are constantly assuming new phases, yet, with increased knowledge, and with improved systems of government and laws, and especially by means of more enlightened systems of religion and morality we are enabled to hold in check the turbulent passions and rampant vices which are constantly at war with social order and would otherwise quickly exterminate it. So that whilst there is more vice to regulate and restrain, there are more efficient methods to control it. But without stopping to discuss a question not particularly pertinent to the subject in hand, I think I may at all events reiterate the assertion that agricultural pursuits are peculiarly favorable to the development of a high system of morality and virtue, which is the proposition with which I set out, and the truth of which has been attested by the experience of all the past.

Go ask the intelligent statemen, in whom he reposes his firmest trust for the safety of the commonwealth? He will answer: "In the inhabitants of the rural districts." Ask the experienced military chieftain, in whose fidelity and loyalty he would most confide in the hour of peril; or the judge, as he administers the laws, who are the most incorruptible arbiters between man and man. They will answer: "The honest yeomanry of the country." Ask the minister of religion, where it is that piety is most fervent, that honesty and truth are most revered, that vice is most abhored, and that man, in his fallen estate, approaches nearest to the image of his creator. He will answer: "In the peaceful shades of rural life—amidst forests and flowers—along green lanes and beside rippling streams, where the heart is constantly filled with the beauties of nature—or, as Whittier expresses it, where

"The green earth sends its incense up,
From every mountain shrine—
From every flower and dewy cup
That greeteth the sunshine."

(Where)

"The mists are lifted from the rills,
Like the white wings of prayer;
They lean above the ancient hills,
As doing homage there."

But it is quite obvious why the healthful, innocent pursuits of rural life are, of all others, the most favorable to purity of morals, the development of gentle emotions and fixed principles of virtue. One whose lifetime is passed in the broad fields, or amidst the solitude of forests, and is constantly communing with nature, can scarcely become wholly vicious and corrupt. Every wild flower that blooms around him is a mute appeal to his conscience, and every murmuring brook whispers in his ear a tale of innocence and love. No human being, however grovelling his appetites, or limited his moral perceptions, can be wholly insensible to the gentle, purifying influences of the beauties of nature. The note of a bird, the hue of a flower, the sighing of a breeze; nay, the very rustling of a leaf, will now and then awaken an echo in his heart, to remind him of the innocence of his childhood, or recall some long forgotten memory of the past. Even the untutored savage bows to the majesty of nature, and does reverence at her altar. And whilst upon this branch of my subject, I might, if it were necessary, institute a comparison in these respects, between city and country life. I might point to the fact, that large cities are the very nurseries of crime—hot-beds wherein the most prurient vices do rankly vegetate—painted sepulchres, adorned with tiusel, only to hide the rottenness within. How much, think you, of all the crime the world has ever multiplied, of all the vice that makes up the great record of human frailties and folly, have occurred in cities? Take any one great city—London for example—and compare its criminal calender for a series of years, with that of all the rural districts of England combined; go through its dark lanes and alleys, peep into its damp cellers and secluded dens; enter its gin-palaces, its gambling hells; visit its prisons and poor houses, its hospitals and reform schools, and then imagine, in addition to all this, how long must be the catalogue of crime in such a city, which is practised in secret, and never meets the public eye. Do this, and then answer whether I have truly characterized great cities, as painted sepulchres and hot-beds of vice.

Or, let us take an example nearer home—the city of Boston, for example—a city in the midst of a population distinguished for its intelligence, morality and piety—the abode of classic learning, of princely wealth, of generous hospitality. It would seem that in this city all has been done that Christian piety, a shrewd sagacity, or an enlarged benevolence could do, to repress vice, and maintain a high standard of social order; and yet I will venture the assertion, that in this model city there is more of flagrant crime, of secret vice, and in all respects a greater laxity of morals, than in all the agricultural districts of Massachusetts combined. Or, to come still nearer home—let us walk through the crowded thoroughfares of San Francisco; let us take an evening stroll through Commercial street, when its Peter Funk auctioneers are making the air vocal with their eloquence—when its gambling saloons and dram shops are refulgent with garish lights, and charm the senses with sweet music and delicious wines; or along the classic purlieus of Dupont street, where a modest cheek dare not venture without a blush; or among the dance-houses and doggeries of Pacific street, where vice wallows in its filth, and delights in its own grossness; and then on the next morning at 11 o'clock, let us peep into the Recorder's Court, and we will probably behold such an array of blackened eyes, battered faces, thievish looks, and hardened crime, as should cause humanity to weep for its degradation. But why need I debate a proposition, the truth of which has been established by the experience of all past ages? From the time when our Saviour was crucified at Jerusalem, down to the present hour, cities have given birth to the most accursed crimes that history records; and in this respect, be, in despite of all that Christianity, with its European States, in this respect, and I have laws, and the most sagacious philanthropy can do to the contrary. Human nature is so constituted that it cannot bear too close a contact with itself. Like some beautiful flower, it sickens, pines, and becomes but a noxious weed, in the close and foetid air of the hot-house—but puts forth all the glory of its hues, when exposed to the balmy breezes and gentle showers of Heaven. If, therefore, we wish to cultivate the highest standard of moral excellence, and to lay the foundation of a future renown which shall distinguish us through all time, let us in all practicable modes persuade our people to till the earth, rather than crowd together in the polluted atmosphere of populous cities.

But this is a more imperative duty with the American people than with any other nation under Heaven. With us, the people are recognized as the only legitimate sovereigns, from whose will spring all government and law. Corrupt and poison the popular mind, degrade the morals of the people, and you render them wholly unfit for rational self-government, and they quickly become the fit tools for tyrants, and slaves to their ambition. But preserve the public morals unsullied, let our sons and daughters inhale the pure and invigorating atmosphere of country life, and we need not fear for the safety of the Republic. It was the hardy, patriotic, high-souled farmers who achieved our liberties, and it is they who must perpetuate them. In the dark days of the Revolution, at their country's call, they rushed from the mountains of Vermont, from the hills and plains of Massachusetts, from the valleys of Virginia and the savannas of the South, to rally round the standard of the immortal Washington—himself a farmer. And if, in the course of future events, our national safety should again be threatened, by a collision with foreign powers, it is the farmers who must bear the stars and stripes aloft over every victorious field. Or if, perchance, we shall be threatened with intestine commotions—if our public agents shall become corrupt, or some ambitious leader arise, who shall seek to overthrow our liberties, it is the plain, sturdy, honest farmers, from valley and plain, from mountain-side and hill-side, who must come to the rescue. No nation can well become thoroughly enslaved, whose people drink in freedom from the simple majesty of nature. But all history proves, that it is in over-crowded cities, with their dark dens and reeking stews, that tyrants and demagogues find the fittest tools for their work. If, therefore, we would preserve the glory of the past, and insure safety and renown in the future, we have but one path to tread—encourage and render honorable the farmer.

I have thus far spoken of agriculture chiefly in its moral aspects; but there are others, which are even more important. It has been ordained by Providence, that man shall look to the earth not only for the means of sustenance, but also for nearly every thing that supplies his luxuries or gratifies his tastes. The meanest peasant in his thatched hut, and the proudest monarch in his imperial palace, are alike dependant upon the earth—the one for his brown crust and frugal meal, the other for his dainty viands and purple robe. The haughty beauty, bent upon conquest, arrayed in rustling silks and costly laces, forgets, perhaps, that she is indebted to the bounteous earth for the rose that blushes upon her cheek, the ruby that glows in her lip, and the beautiful garments which adorn her person. The artist, as he looks proudly on the beautiful creations of his pencil, should remember that the earth and nature are the fountains from whence he draws the inspirations of his genius. Thus, in all the walks of life—in every department of business or of pleasure—the highest and lowest are alike dependant upon the generous earth for existence itself and all that makes it endurable. Agriculture, itself lies at the foundation of all human employment, and furnishes the broad base, on which the others rest. Without it, commerce would fold its wings, and our merchant ships would rot at their moorings, our mechanics and artizans would close their doors because there would be nothing to manufacture; our merchants would abandon their callings, for there would be nothing to sell or to buy; even the lawyers would be bereft of their vocation, for there would be nothing left worth quarrelling about. But doctors and ministers must have ample employment—the one in healing the manifold diseases of the body, the other of the mind consequent upon such a deplorable state of affairs. Such being the important relation which Agriculture sustains towards all other employments, it has always been the policy of wise governments to foster and encourage it beyond any other pursuit, and those are the wisest which have done the most in this respect. And here I cannot forbear to say that it is absolutely surprising that in the United States so little has been done either by the Federal or State authorities, having for its object the direct encouragement of Agriculture, in a practical form. In this respect, we are immeasurably behind most of the European States. With us, all that has been done has been accomplished by individual enterprise or by voluntary associations; whilst in Europe the most enlightened states have made and are now making systematic and well-directed efforts to introduce improved methods of culture, new kinds of stock, better implements of husbandry, and by the establishment of agricultural colleges and model farms, under the fostering care of government, to inculcate a taste for such pursuits and to train up a large body of scientific young men, who shall be thus qualified to [illegible] only practically but theoretically, and who shall the advancement which [illegible] All my [illegible]

fore extracted from a very eloquent address, recently delivered by Uriel Wright, Esq., before the State Agricultural Society of Missouri, the following interesting account of what has been accomplished by some of the leading governments of Europe, in behalf of Agriculture. Before proceeding to his statistics he says:

"The vast area of this country compared with its population, and the richness of its virgin soil, conspired to bring about a careless culture—ending in the present state of Agriculture in America. Man has relied more upon the bounty of Providence than upon his own skill. West of every worn-out field lay acres untouched by the hand of toil. West of every State exhausted by injudicious husbandry, lay territory in its virgin state, too tempting to the emigratory principle in man. It has been deemed less difficult to open a new farm than to improve an old one. Our population, by a law seemingly as irresistible as that which carries the waves of ocean to the shore, have from the Atlantic board passed the Alleghanies, climbed the Rocky Mountains, and descended to the Pacific. Nothing in the world's history is like it. In 1620, the men of Plymouth Rock saw the first light of morning gild the waves of the Atlantic, and now their descendants see twilight deepen on the smooth waters of the Pacific.

"A continent has within the period of a little more than two centuries been subdued into civilization by our people, and much the greater portion of it has been compassed since the Declaration of Independence. In this eventful period, government, laws and institutions have arisen—the creations of American mind—which extort the admiration of the world—but the genius of our people has not, heretofore, been led by inventive necessity to study the mysteries of the production of the earth. No famine has ever swept over this, our own beautiful portion of the globe. With small toil its population has been fed, and a surplus produce has gone to supply the wants of older and more crowded nations. America has had more land than laborers, and accordingly we see the inventive mind of our country creating laborers out of wood and metal, and sending them to the field to do the work of men. In this department of enterprise, with the untaught study of only twenty-five years, we lead and teach the nations of the earth. And in any field of human enterprise, set but an object and a motive before the mind of America, and she will win trophies against the competition of a world.

"Bounded now by two oceans, the period has arrived in the history of our country, when the public mind is directed to the improvement of our present possessions, and the agricultural mind of the country to the improvement of the soil within its present boundaries. The indications are unmistakable as they are wide spread. North and South, East and West, the cry is up, "why shall not Agriculture be an educated Art?" Why shall not educated mind go from the halls of learning to the farm, as it goes everywhere else? How the young mind shall be educated to fit it for the field, has not been decided. It is a great question, requiring thought and mature deliberation. It is a subject worthy of the best energies of the best minds of America. Whatever suggestions I offer, is with diffidence, but by whatever steps of progress led, it seems to me the end must be the school, the experimental farm, and the college. I know no other mode by which Science—Agricultural Science—can be so taught as to blend theory and practice—the highest consummation of art. In other countries important attainments have been already reached by these instrumentalities. Europe, engaged for centuries in the cultivation of the arts of war, has, since the fall of Napoleon, turned its attention to the arts of peace. In the short period of its repose, three hundred and fifty schools, exclusively devoted to agricultural education, have arisen, surrounded by experimental farms, upon which the sciences taught have been practically applied.

(Concluded in our next.)

A Venerable Farmer.—Dea. Josiah Howe, of Phillipston, who was seventy years of age last March, has raised from his farm the past season, 100 bushels corn, 100 bushels oats, 15 bushels barley, 75 bushels potatoes, (his potatoes were a very poor yield, as he had ground enough for 200 bushels, with a common yield,) and has cut 18 tons of hay, picked 12 barrels of apples from the trees by hand, besides various other work common to good farmers; and *performed all the work himself*, with the assistance of a boy 12 years old a little more than one half of the time, and 1 1-2 days by a man. He did not in one instance fail to milk the cows himself night and morning since last winter.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Trimming Trees.—Fall is the best time to trim trees. It removes the [illegible] would not otherwise would take the sap and heal over much quicker than at any other time. If large limbs are cut off, put on paint to keep out the wet and prevent rotting. I think the best time for trimming all kinds of trees is when the fruit is gathered. I have tried all seasons, and have come to the above conclusion.—*Ohr. N. E. Farmer.*

As a farmer may write by the yard and thresh by the bushel; or he may write by the bushel and thresh by the yard. Covering a large piece of land with a small portion of [illegible] a small piece with a large portion, has already [illegible] as a writer and farmer [illegible] to notice. We [illegible] single sentence [illegible] and there is a literary [illegible] a work and a [illegible]

The [illegible] and some [illegible] shades.

Cultivation of the Rose.

Our readers will remember that in a previous number we presented them with part of the "Autobiography of a Pot Rose," and we now publish a continuation of the same. If they have filed the Farmer, they will have full directions for the growth, care and blooming of the Rose, and in so pleasing and instructive a form as to induce them to cultivate this queen of flowers now, if they have never done so before. Our fair friends will find in this detailed mode of cultivation, the cause of their failure in "blooming the Rose," and the frequent loss of those and other valuable plants. This arises from *over watering plants* during the period they need rest. We trust the story of the Rose will prove interesting and useful.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A POT ROSE.

Throughout the winter months, I gave very little trouble, although I received every attention that was necessary. The soil about my roots was kept rather dry; sometimes I did not receive any water for a fortnight together, for John the gardener knew well that, as my roots were in an inactive state, such a stimulant would prove injurious rather than beneficial. When the weather was fine, the frame was opened, and I was exposed to the sun and air; and if wet, it was so tilted that a circulation of air was admitted though the rain was excluded. When the weather was frosty the frame was kept closely shut, and sometimes a straw mat was drawn over the glass. Thus I passed my first winter, in company with other plants; and when the spring arrived, my powers were so invigorated by the rest I had received, that I felt prepared to grow and blossom with unusual vigor. Early in March I was pruned. I had seven shoots, four strong ones placed at about equal distances, and three weaker ones rising between the former. The latter were cut off close to the main stem, and the remaining four were shortened to two eyes each, so that I might produce eight blooms in June, which was considered enough for my strength. After this I was placed in a larger pot, of the size called 48, in the same soil as last used, and plunged on the top of a dung-bed, without any frame. The warmth thus generated about my roots stimulated them to feed and grow, and the increase in the size of my branches was proportionately great. Eight flowers was the number actually produced; and I need not say that I received a liberal supply of weak liquid manure from the commencement of growth to their development.

When the flowers were over, the supply of water was again diminished, which was quite in accordance with my feelings; for after so much exertion I required temporary rest. I remained inactive for about three weeks, when I was again potted into a larger pot, this time No. 24; again freely supplied with water and stimulated by a bottom heat to a new growth, and I produced in September no less than twenty flowers, which, if of smaller dimensions than those of summer growth, were pronounced superior in shape and color. I now discovered that my master began to be proud of me; he brought all his friends to see me, and when he found them interested in my appearance, he gave them my history in brief or detail, according to the humor of the moment. Some I saw smile at the earnestness with which he spoke of various matters; and one young gentleman, a philosopher I think they called him, said gravely, shaking his head, that it was monstrous for a reasonable man to occupy himself so earnestly with such trifles, that "the proper study of mankind was man." My master, who was a man of most amiable and even temper, smiled, and calmly replied, that it had never been the business of his life, but only his recreation, and as such it had yielded him an amount of health and calm enjoyment which he would not have exchanged for the purple of an emperor or the riches of the Sacramento. As my master's garden was celebrated for many rare and fine things, it was often the resort of certain *savans* of horticulture. The gardener John was not himself of that class. He was a plain, practical man, honest and skilful, not dogged and averse to new things because they were new, but averse to replace old by new, before testing the latter by experiment. I often heard some well-fought battles between John and the savans; and while the savans seemed to know most of logic, it seemed to me that John knew most of gardening. Of this I felt sure, after hearing John argue one night with one of these *celebres*, a miller, to whom my master seemed to pay great deference on the subject of Rose-culture. A new stock from Italy was the subject of discussion, I think they called it Manetti. John was told this stock was to surpass all other stocks. When budded on it, Roses were to grow double as fast as any other, and never to spawn or sucker; the most shy and delicate were to become free and robust even on the poorest soils; and, in fact, the sooner every other stock and stool was rooted out of the garden and replaced by these the better. As the miller spoke of his own experience, and was wholly disinterested in the matter, my master became a convert. I trembled, when John quietly said, "Let us try this stock first, and if it prove equally good on our soil, we can then replace our other Roses with it." My master seemed to think this course reasonable, and adopted it; and that he was well pleased with his decision, the sequel will sufficiently show.

This has led me to a rather long digression. To return. My September flowers had fallen, and I learnt that it was the intention to "force me"—that is, to change my seasons, so as to develope my first blossoms in March, instead of June. To this end the pot in which I grew was laid on its side, so that I might get no water naturally or artificially, but sink rapidly into a state of rest. This I did, and was pruned and conveyed to a cold pit, there to wait till the first of January, which was the commencement of the forcing season. The operation of pruning seemed much more difficult this year than before; I had a great number of branches, some weak and some strong, some well and some ill placed. It was evidently a puzzle even to John what to do for the best; and he walked round me and looked at me some time before he could make up his mind to begin. At last he seemed to have decided which shoots should remain, and he began removing the others carefully till only twelve were left—one tall shoot in the centre, and the others dispersed around it at about equal distances. The shoots were then shortened; on the strong ones were left about five eyes, and on the weak ones one, two or three, and I was pronounced pruned ready for forcing.—*Turner's Florist.*

From the Interior.

We copy the following items from the Mariposa Chronicle:

Since our last issue the miners in this section of the country have been favored with the most encouraging season that has probably been vouchsafed to them during the present winter. From all quarters, we hear the most gratifying results, cheering alike to all classes of the community.

At Messrs. Jenkins & Evans' celebrated quartz vein on Missouri Gulch, the yield is decidedly on the "big lift" order. Since the rains set in, work on the vein has been suspended, and Mr. Jenkins has been engaged in sluicing the surface dirt adjacent. On Monday he found a detached quartz boulder, (evidently at one time a part of the vein) a cubic foot in dimensions, literally glossed with gold. From this rock, in a crude extempore manner, was obtained a little over $1,600.

On Sherlock's Creek, miners have been making good wages. One company last week cleared $1400. The same company have been averaging $200 a week clear for some months.

The diggings in Carson's Creek continue good. A Mexican a few days since found one lump of pure gold weighing 14 ounces, and two other pieces of nearly 6 ounces each. The average yield is between $4 and $5 per day to the man.

At Bear Valley every gulch and creek resounds with the gladsome sound of cradling and tom washing. It is said by the Forty-Niners of Bear Valley that the old mine has proved and is yet the richest spot in California. Bear Valley Camp, otherwise known as Simpsonville, is prettily situated, and contains about fifty houses.

Prospecting just now produces indisputable evidence that Mariposa is second to none in the vast extent and value of her mineral resources. Every hill, gulch, flat and creek is auriferous in the extreme, and could our people but obtain a continuous and uniform supply of water, they would develope wealth, in all probability, fully equal to the most celebrated productions of Eldorado, Nevada, and other northern counties. We trust that at an early day some positive steps will be taken toward introducing the Merced or the San Joaquin river.

Portions of the skeleton of a young man named Robert Coleman, who left French Camp about six weeks since on a hunting expedition, was discovered by the Indians on Tuesday last, in the lair of some grizzlies. Mr. Coleman came to this country from Alabama about two years ago, and was a person generally liked and esteemed by all who knew him.

Two men at Agua Frio are making from twenty to seventy-five dollars per day; and there is plenty more just such ground in this county, which cannot, however, be made available without the introduction of water from the Merced or San Joaquin.

A difficulty occurred last Friday morning, at upper Agua Frio, between two miners named Knight and Hancock, which resulted in the former sending a pistol ball through his adversary's right arm, inflicting a serious wound.

The mines at Park's Bar are doubtless among the richest in the State. The Marysville Herald learns that the miners at that place are making extensive preparations to work the rich placers in those diggings. Two ditches will, in a few days be completed, which will furnish all the water desired. Both of their ditches furnish all the sluice heads necessary for use.

Mr. Daniel Manning, from Dayton, Ohio, aged 44 years, was killed on the 7th inst., by the caving in of the bank while sluicing near Georgetown. He leaves a wife and two children in Dayton, Ohio.

The Marysville Herald has reliable information that new mines have been discovered near the Prairie House, about ten miles from Maryville. Our informant represents these new diggings to be extensive, capable of giving employment to several thousand men, and thinks the earth will pay ten dollars to the man, per day. Two hundred men are already at work.

The Herald is also informed, from another source, that extensive mines have recently been discovered, and are being worked, in the vicinity of the Indian Ranch, twenty-seven miles from this city.

Brilliant accounts reach us constantly of successful mining operations in Calaveras county. A friend of ours has just received a letter from Angel's Camp, dated January 29, which complains of the coldness of the weather and scarcity of the water, but represents the mining prospects as very rich. Two Frenchmen, at Cherokee Flat, after going down fourteen feet through what they supposed to be the bed rock, found dirt that averaged $500 to the pan. The gold lies in what appears to be a decomposed quartz vein.

At a meeting of the miners of Canal Gulch, Siskiyou county, Feb. 1, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, The miners of Canal Gulch are deprived of the water that flows down the original channel, in consequence of a ditch constructed in said gulch, for the purpose of conveying the water to other portions of the mines:

Resolved, That we do not recognize any ditch company's right to the water, for the purpose of conveying the same to other portions of the mines, whereby the miners of said gulch are prevented from working their claims in consequence of said ditch.

Resolved, That should there be a surplus of water, we are willing they should have the same for whatever purposes they may desire.

Resolved, That the miners of said gulch will use the water running down said gulch, to enable us to work our claims to better advantage, and defend the same.

The Limantour Claim.—The Times and Transcript publishes several documents relative to the arrest and imprisonment at Sixtla, in the State of Guerrero, Mexico, of Mr. A. Jouan, who claims to be an American citizen, at the suit of Mr. Jose Y. Limentour. These documents include a letter from Charles L. Denman, U. S. Consul at Acapulco, to the Governor of the Department, demanding the release of Mr. Jouan, and several letters from this gentleman in relation to his arrest and imprisonment. Mr. Jouan in his letters states that his testimony relative to the Limantour claim, is of the utmost importance to the United States, and intimates very clearly that the claim of Limantour is a fraud throughout.

It is said that fifty persons left for Sonora, on Monday, in the bark Anita.

Guaymas Times.—Mr. H. Davidson has made arrangements to start a weekly paper in Guaymas, Mexico. Mr. L. P. Fisher, at the Merchants' Exchange, is agent for the new paper.

Two men named Guild and Ingalls, together with twelve Chinamen, were recently murdered by the Indians in Shasta County, near the town of Pittsburgh.

Mr. E. R. Budd has succeeded Mr. A. A. Sargent as editor of the Nevada Journal. Mr. Sargent has engaged in the study of the legal profession, in which we wish him abundant success.

U. S. Land Commission, Feb. 14, 1854.

By Commissioner Campbell—

No. 369—Claim of Augustin Machado, to Ballona, 1 square league, in Los Angelos co.; confirmed.

No. 327—Claim of Anastasio Carillo, to Punta de la Conception, in Santa Barbara county; rejected. (Dissenting opinion by Com. Thompson, confirming the claim.)

No. 382—Claim of Bernardo Yorba to La Sienna, 4 square leagues in Los Angelos county; (Dissenting opinion by Com. Thompson, confirming the claim.)

By Commissioner Thompson—

No. 223—Claim of Juan Martin to Rancho de la Corte de Madera de Norato, 2 square leagues in Marin co.; confirmed.

No. 78—Claim of Fulgencio Higuera to Agua Caliente, 2 square leagues in Santa Clara co.; confirmed.

No. 272—Claim of Maria Merced Lugo, Foster et al to San Pascual, 3 square leagues in Los Angeles co.; rejected.

By Commissioner Felch—

No. 346—Claim of Abel Stearns to La Laguna, 3 square leagues in San Diego co.; confirmed.

No. 258—Claim of Thomas Pacheco and Augustiu Alviso to Potrero de los Serritos, 3 square leagues in Santa Clara co.; confirmed 2 square leagues.

No. 293—Claim of Hiram Grimes, et al. to El Pescadero, 8 square leagues in San Joaquin co.; rejected.

No. 161—Claim of Vincent Sanchez et al. heirs, Jose Sanchez, to Las Aminas, formerly called Sitio de la Brea, in Santa Clara county; confirmed.

Board adjourned until next Tuesday.

Marble Work.—There can be no better evidence of the steady onward course of California to become an "Independent State"—relying upon her own resources—than to examine the products of her skill and industry among her citizens. In every city of note and in various parts of the State, there is continually opening to our view, manufactories of the various useful and ornamental articles required among us. We could note many of recent origin, but our space prevents us to name but the one to which we allude, *i. e.*, the beautiful marble work now on exhibition at the warehouse of Coit & Beals, on Battery street. For beauty of design and for finish in the workmanship, we are confident it cannot be excelled in any State in the Union.

We surely can say our citizens should be proud of this branch of art established among us, for these are luxuries which wealth shall demand, and as we are so rapidly increasing in superb dwellings, marble fire-pieces will be a necessary requirement. We commend all who are building, to call at Messrs. Coit & Beals' and examine these splendid works of art.

A Luxury.—Messrs. White & Balch, 17 and 19 New World Market, have sent us a sample of "Horse Radish," finely prepared in glass bottles. Here we have a "home production" of a luxury, and save the cost and trouble of importation, besides keeping the *oro* this side. We commend such efforts and this fine condiment too.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, Feb. 8, 1854.

We are cheered by hope of better things ahead—the rains have given encouragement to the Cultivators, and thus induced a little stir in trade—and were it not for the continual influx of merchandise by new arrivals, we should assert a certainty of permanent improvement.

All kinds of Grain are dull. Potatoes hang heavy, owing to the immense quantities stored and coming in by contract. We however have faith to believe the farmers will receive a remunerating price yet. Onions have advanced.

We repeat our remarks of last week relative to prices. They are merely at nominal rates. Sales are made to meet an emergency and without regard to market rates or value of the goods.

Perseverance, energy, and will to conquer and overcome all difficulties that depress trade will soon put things better.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@— —
do do short handled	12 00	@— —
do Fields', long handled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@13 00
do do short handled	8 00	@12 00
do King's, long handled	12 00	@13 00
Spades, bright c. s. best make	14 00	@16 00
do iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	20 00	@24 00
do do iron	10 00	@12 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	17 00	@— —
do Hunts', do	17 00	@— —
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@— —
do other brands	10 00	@— —
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	3 00	@ 4 00
do do do axe	3 00	@ 4 00
Plows, best make	14 00	@30 00
do steel	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power, Hall & Pitts', no sale, nominal, $600 to $800; other makes $400 to $600; Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill, $300 to $350.		
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	20 00	@65 00
Rakes, horse and revolving, no sale.		
do hand, wood do		
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz, no sale.		
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@ 8 00
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 15	@ 18
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.		

There probably has never been a time when all the above enumerated articles hung more heavy upon the market, than the present.

FLOUR—		
—We note large stocks on hand: and sales heavy: holder anxious to realize.		
For Gallego and Haxall, we quote the jobbing rates	9 50	@10 00
Chile	9 50	@10 00
Repacked	10 00	@10 25
Hosmer's Mills, (domestic)	10 50	@11 00
Bancia Mills, do	10 00	@10 50
Meal, in bbls	4 50	@— 00
do ½ bbls	2 50	@— —
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@— 2
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 1½	@— 2
do California	— 3	@— —
Barley, Chili	— 1½	@— —
do Cal. feeding	— 2	@— —
Buckwheat, for seed	— 10	@10 50
Oats, California	— 3	@— —
do Seed	— 4	@— 4½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@— —
Wheat, Chili	— 3½	@— —
do California, for seed	— 4	@— 5
do do for milling	— 3	@— 3
Australia, seed	— 4	@— 5

—We must note a heaviness in all sales; no demand.

LUMBER—		
—Very heavy stocks on hand, and Domestic coming in freely with a moderate demand, and downward tendency.		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq. ₱ M	35 00	@45 00
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	40 00	@50 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	84 00	@ 90 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	70 00	@ 80 00
do do 2d quality	60 00	@ 70 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	70 00	@ 80 00
do Oregon pine, rough	34 00	@ 40 00
do redwood	35 00	@ 40 00
Floor Joist	40 00	@ 50 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	8 00	@ 10 00
Clapboards, N. 1	60 00	@ 70 00
Laths, Eastern	— 7	@ 9 00
do California	— —	@ 8 00
Doors, Eastern	3 75	@ 5 50
Sashes, window	3 75	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS—		
—All kinds of Provisions, exceedingly dull; prices nominal		
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	12 00	@13 00
do ½ bbl extra family	9 00	@10 —
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
do Mess, nominal, no sale.		
Cheese	14	@ 20
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 50
Butter, choice	13	@ 25
do good ordinary	17	@ 20
do California	1 00	@ 1 50
Hams, ordinary	8	@— 10
do extra	12	@ 14
Lard, in kegs	— —	@ 10
do tins 10-lb	12½	@ 14
do 15—20 do	12½	@— —
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	17 00	@19 —
do do ½ bbl	10 00	@— 00
do mess, ₱ bbl	16 00	@— —
do do ½ do	8 00	@10 —
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	3	@ 4
China, No. 1, in mats	4½	@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 5
Manila	3	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	2½	@ 3½
do do Red	5	@— —
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots	— —	@ —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— —	@ 8
Turnips	— —	@ 2
Potatoes	—7	@ 1½
Peas, (none in market.)		
Squashes, ₱ lb	—½	@ 1½

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

It will be perceived there is a continued advance in the value of marketing each week.

Cabbages, ₱ head	37@50	Potatoes	4
do Savoy, ₱ doz	3 00	Onions, prime	8@10
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Garlic	50
Turnips	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Carrots	1 50	Tomatoes, very scarce	50
Marrowfat squashes	5	Green Peas	50
Celery, ₱ doz	6 00	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 50
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	6@8	Parsley	1 50
Radishes, ₱ doz	1 50	Parsnips	1 50
old Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	12		

Mr. Frederick Smith recently from Buffalo N. Y., is sick, at Hilman's Temperance House, on Davis street, No. 84, and wishes to find his brother, Col. John Smith, somewhere in this State. Information on this subject will greatly oblige the afflicted, destitute man, who has buried his wife and child within a few days past. They came up on the last trip of the Brother Jonathan. *

An original tale, "The Ruined Valley," will be found on our first page.

MARRIED.

In this city, 7th inst., by Rev. J. A. Benton, Capt. David Marvin, formerly of New Jersey, , and Mrs. Rosanna Jayne, formerly of New York.

In this city, Feb. 5, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, Mr. J. Weston, Jr., of Hopkinson, Mass., and Miss S. F. Richardson, of Boston, Mass.

At Georgetown, Feb. 2, by E. C. Southworth, Esq., Mr. Michael Crowley and Miss Maria Clark, both of Georgetown.

In Placerville, Feb. 7, by Rev. Mr. Turner, Mr. Fred. Wadsworth, Jr., of Diamond Springs, and Miss Mary Jane Kelly, of Placerville.

At Mud Springs, on the 5th inst., by G. W. Stafford, Esq., Mr. J. B. Tincbo and Miss Mary A. McKinsley.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. George H. Sprague and Miss M. McKinsley.

DIED.

In this city, on Monday, the 13th inst., Frederick Eugene, only son of Alonzo C. and Virginia A. Wakeman, aged 13 months and 13 days.

In Oregon, Feb. 1st, at his farm, about seven miles from Portland, John Elliott, Esq., M. W. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Masons for the Territories of Oregon and Washington. Mr Elliott was accidentally killed by the falling of a tree.

At Sacramento, Feb. 11th, Louis Walter, infant son of Jas. C. and Mary M. Zabrishie, aged 20 months.

At Pajaro Valley, Jan. 23, of inflammation of the bowels, Geo. W. Lynch, of Salina, N. Y., aged 25 years.

In Oakland, 9th inst., Alfred Stephens, formerly of Michigan, aged 26 years.

At sea, on board schr. Tennessee, 8th inst., Capt. J. S. Inglee, aged 53 years, of New York.

At Whipple's Mills, Redwoods, Feb. 5th, of dysentery, after a typhoid fever, Robert S. Ewing, aged 28, formerly of Indiana, Penn.

In Camptonville, Feb. 5, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Nancy A., wife of G. P. Sanders, aged 39 years.

At Honolulu, Jan. 5, Hugh McD. Dickson, Esq., of the firm of H. & W. Dickson.

At Los Angeles, Jan. 25, Mr. Steven Jarvis, late of Sydney, N. S. W., aged 32 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8—Clipper ship Golden City, Caufield, 106 days from New York, with mdse.
Clipper ship Ringleader, Mathews, 110 days from Boston, with mdse.
Chil Ship Felicidad, Fairweather, 53 days from Lota, Chili.
Bark Kate Hastings, Hatch, 170 days from Boston, with mdse.
Feb. 9—Steamer Major Tompkins, Hunt, 13 hours from Santa Cruz, with mdse and passengers.
Steamer Crescent City, Smith, 40 hours from Crescent City and Trinidad.
Clipper ship Morning Light, Johnson, 132 days from Philadelphia, with mdse.
Ship Parthenon, Baker, 148 days from Boston, with mdse.
Bark Columbia, Baxter, 11 days from Puget Sound: lumber.
Brig Cornelia, Nye, 23 days from Mazatlan, with produce.
Brig Boston, Tapley, 23 days from Honolulu, with mdse and produce.
Brig Dover, Anthony, 23 ds from Bellingham Bay, with coal.
Brig Fawn, Burnell, 7 days from Umpqua River, with piles.
Schr Henry, Lantan, 18 hours from Bodega, with lumber.
Schr Teresa, Cantrell, 48 hours from Bodega, with potatoes.
Feb. 10—Clipper ship Neptune's Car, Forbes, 118 days from New York, with mdse.
Br bark Barticuh, Houghton, 270 days from Cardiff, via Valparaiso, with coal.
Feb. 11—Clipper ship Morning Light, Knight, 130 days from Boston, with mdse.
Fr ship Chile No. 2, Vue, 130 days from Havre, with mdse.
Br ship John Gray, McDonald, 110 days from Hong Kong, with mdse.
Dutch bark Timon, Agerun, 59 days from Coronel, with coal.
Ital bark Elena, Repetto, 47 days from Callao, with mdse.
Bark New World, Williamson, 5 days from Humboldt Bay, with lumber.
Bark Carib, Newell, 17 days from Puget Sound, with lumber.
Brig Samuel Churchman, Badger, 9 days from Astoria, with lumber.
Brig Orestad, Myers, 5 ds from Humboldt Bay, with lumber.
Three-masted brig Carlton, Sampson, 7 days from Puget Sound, with lumber.
Brig J B Lunt, Richardson, 6 days from Astoria, with lumber.
Brig Kingsbury, Cook, 7 days from Astoria, with lumber.
Schr Tranquere, Renaire, 30 days from Rio, with mdse.
Schr Damariscove, Blake, 6 days from Goose Bay (Oregon), with coal.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, 3 days from Humboldt Bay, with lumber.
Schr Jessie D. Carr, Ellis, 12 hrs from Bodega, with potatoes.
Feb. 12—Ship Ann Maria, Chevver, 155 days from New York, with mdse.
Ship Sam, Crocker, 148 days from New York, via Valparaiso 45 days, with mdse.
Fr ship Armand, Ribaret, 158 days from Bordeaux, with mdse.
Ship Stephen Baldwin, Smith, 68 days from Hong Kong, with mdse.
Ship Tanoleen, Clapp, 176 days from Boston, with mdse.
Bark Ariana, Ankers, 6 days from Olympia, with lumber.
Dutch bark Elisa Henrietta, Deterne, 176 days from Liverpool, via Valparaiso 48 days, with mdse.
Bark Mary Ann, Davelson, 94 days from Hong Kong, mdse.
Brig Prince de Joinville, Lawton, 20 days from Honolulu, mdse.
Mex brig Inez, Curry, 27 days from Mazatlan, with mdse.
Brig Cohansey, Merrithew, 40 hours from Humboldt Bay, with lumber.
Schr J M Ryerson, McCurty, 3 days from Humboldt Bay, with lumber.
Schr Ortedon, Boyd, 21 days from Waimea, S I, with produce.
Feb. 13—Bark Harriet Thompson, Creamer, 15 days from Sitka, with 240 tons ice.
Ham brig Rose, Stenz, 7 days from Vancouver's Island, with 300 tons coal.
Feb. 14—Brig Comet, Knowles, 7 days from Consett Harbor (Fort Madison) with lumber.
Hawaiian schr Leleiwaiux, Holt, 22 days from Kaue, with produce.
Hawaiian schr Piiel, Gleason, 25 days from Kaue, with poultry.
Schr Thomas, Hempstead, 6 hours from Bolinas Bay, lumber.
Sloop Clara, Hortin, 6 hours Bolinas Bay, with lumber.

CLEARANCES

Feb. 8—Steamer Pestona, Nash, Portland; ship Zenobia, Hentze, New Archangel, schrs J F Hall, Jacobsen, Stockton; Mary Reed, Holmes, Sacramento.
Feb. 10—Ships Jacob Bell, Kitham, Shanghai; Salmon, Chadwick, Singapore; Paquebot des Mers du Sud (Fr) Frazza, Havre; Br bark Packenham, Flannery, Callao; Dan bark Caroline, Boudsen, Honolulu.
Feb. 11—Steamer Lamma, Hazard, San Diego; ships N B Palmer, Lowe, Sandwich Islands; Surprise, Burns, Hong Kong; Lucy, Eldridge, Humboldt Bay; schr Francis Helen, Lucas, Umpqua River.

DISASTERS.

The Russian Woman, before was lost on the 21st January, in coming Sound at Vancouver's Island. All were saved, with the exception of Captain Kirk. [illegible] was [illegible] Thomson & Co's [illegible]

The [illegible] Company, in a [illegible] Mission Point, [illegible] Point, [illegible] Sloughs. She was [illegible] a total [illegible]

[illegible] to mark [illegible]

BRYANT & CO'S
Agricultural Ware House.
CORNER FRONT AND SACRAMENTO STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.
Continually receiving a large assortment of
AGICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MINING TOOLS AND GARDEN SEEDS.
Also, a full and complete stock of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Mill Machinery of all kinds. 2 4t

H. W. BRADLEY'S
National Daguerrean Gallery,
CORNER OF CLAY AND KEARNY STREETS,
San Francisco, Cal.
Importers and Dealers in the best qualities of
Every Article required in the Business.
Portraits, large or small, equal to any in the world, taken at short notice. Also, the most improved STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, a new and beautiful improvement in the art. 1 1m

PREMIUM PLOUGHS.
WE invite the attention of farmers to the assortment of "Premium Steel Ploughs," now at our store at Exhibition Hall. These are the celebrated "Morgan & Co.'s Prairie Ploughs," pronounced by the committee the very best Plough in the United States. WARREN & SON'S
1 Agricultural Store.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 4:2

FRANK BAKER,
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 1 1m

BURNETT & POMEROY,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
Sawing and Planing done to Order. 3 1m

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c., &c.
OLIVER & BUCKLEY, importers and wholesale dealers in the above articles, keep on hand the most extensive stock to be found in the city.
3 1m Corner Battery and Halleck streets.

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
3 1m San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
3 1m 127 Sansome st, near Washington, S m Francisco.

PRIZE ONIONS—ONION SETTS, &c.
WE have just received a superior lot of Onion Seed, of very extra quality, to which we call the particular attention of cultivators. Also, 500 lbs Onion Setts, in fine order. 200 lbs French Sugar Beet, for stock.
WARREN & SON'S
Seed Warehouse,
Musical Hall, San Francisco,
2 4t And J street, Sacramento.

TIME.
PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
1 City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4 t

Osage Orange, Raspberries and Currants.
20,000 Plants of strong growth, just received.
500 extra size Raspberries, the far famed that produce in such incredible quantities.
For sale by WARREN & SON.

WM. F. PATCH. CHARLES CLAYTON.
PATCH & CLAYTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 92 Front street (in Gordon's Iron Block.)
☞ Faithful attention given to sales of California Produce, and orders for Merchandise promptly filled at lowest market rates. 1 1t

QUARTZ SPECIMENS POLISHED.
Seals, Rings, Cane Heads, Snuff Box Covers,
CUT AND SET BY
BARRETT & SHERWOOD.
MONTGOMERY STREET, ONE DOOR FROM COMMERCIAL.
The only Lapidary Machinery in California, and the workmen on the Pacific coast, are now employed in our establishment. 1 4t

New Drug Establishment.
A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has now on hand and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fine Drugs of extra quality, recently received from Eastern States.
Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.
Country orders promptly attended to.
A. T. McCLURE,
6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Brenham Place.

FENCING WIRE—Galvanized and Bright—
50 tons Galvanized, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
10 tons bright, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
For sale by
2 4t SOUTHWORTH & CO.

FLOWERS! BRIGHT FLOWERS!
AGITATOR M.
"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS
WE convert the [illegible] into a Floral [illegible], and instead of the "nauseous drug," we offer to the [illegible] of Flowers.
Our beautiful [illegible] of Choice Flower Seeds we now offer.
These are put up in handsome morocco [illegible] and [illegible] this case of [illegible] with prospective [illegible] the different varieties of [illegible] flowers are of the most [illegible] and can be prepared, and most appropriate [illegible]
We invite attention to them at our rooms at Music Hall Buildings. WARREN & SON.
5 Sansome and [illegible]

AT TUCKER'S!
SILVER! SILVER! SILVER!
100 Dozen Table Spoons,
95 Dozen Table Forks,
125 Dozen Teaspoons'
[illegible]
SILVER PITCHERS AND CUPS
[illegible] FANS [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] TUCKER.
N. B.—[illegible]

PALMER, COOK & CO.,
Bankers,
Drafts on the American Exchange Bank, New York,
And on all the cities of the United States. 2 4t

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,
Bankers,
DRAW AT SIGHT IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON
Ocean Bank ..... New York.
Bank of North America ..... Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany.
Drexel & Co ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co; ..... Richmond.
J. B. Morton, Esq ..... Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Lanriner ..... Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler ..... Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq; ..... Louisville, Ky.
J. B. Macmurdo & Co ..... New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va.; and Charleston, South Carolina. 2 1m

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon. St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City.

PAGE, BACON & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co ..... London.
F. Huth & Co ..... London.
American Exchange Bank ..... New York.
Dunean, Sherman & Co ..... New York.
Atlantic Bank ..... Boston.
Philadelphia Bank ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank ..... New Orleans.
Page & Bacon ..... St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. ..... Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. ..... Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. ..... Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 1 4t

ADAMS & CO.,
Bankers.
MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.
Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany.
Utica City Bank ..... Utica.
Bank of Syracuse ..... Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn ..... Auburn.
Bank of Attica ..... Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank ..... Rochester.
George Smith & Co. ..... Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. ..... Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank ..... Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio ..... Cleveland.
Clinton Bank ..... Columbus, Ohio.
☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. ADAMS & CO.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.
SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from
San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,
Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mt. Ophir, and Mariposa.
☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.
Will sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.
GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 1-1t

Miners' Exchange and Savings Bank,
AND SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE,
ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO.
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
DR. A. S. WRIGHT, AGENT.
ALL MONEYS [illegible] at the Banking House will bear an interest at the [illegible] half per cent. per month, redeemable at pleasure.
GOLD DUST [illegible] to be assayed at this office, will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.
GOLD DUST received for Special Deposit Free of Charge, and Raw Quartz Specimens [illegible], or valued gratis, and every attention paid to the Assaying or testing of all kinds of Ores.
GOLD DUST [illegible] for Coin, or Remittance Bills of Exchange drawn on the East, at Short [illegible] Time. 1 4t

Wholesale Saddlery Warehouse.
J. C. JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS and [illegible] Dealers in Saddlery, Leather, Silver, &c., No. [illegible] Sansome street, near Washington, San Francisco.
Have [illegible] and a new and [illegible] for the trade their [illegible] to which they [illegible] early from arrival.
As we [illegible] street from our [illegible] at the East, we are [illegible] to offer great [illegible]
Now [illegible] consisting in part of:
Concord [illegible] Harness, Team [illegible], Cart [illegible], [illegible] and wagon [illegible], Carriage [illegible], Horse [illegible], Shafts, Buggy and Wagon Whips, Mexican and Californian Harness, Patent Leather, Carriage Stuffs, &c. 1 4t

100 MOSS [illegible] RIBBONS;
[illegible] ROSES;
HOWEY'S [illegible] STRAWBERRIES;
LIZZY RANSOM [illegible] STRAWBERRIES;
30 [illegible] AN MONTHLY [illegible];
[illegible], or Moss Rose;
DAHLIA [illegible];
CURRANT [illegible], &c.;
APPLE [illegible];
[illegible] & Carl [illegible] Nurseries, [illegible]
For [illegible]
1 1m

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
1,000 Beautiful Shade Trees
NOW [illegible] Trees, Plants [illegible]
[illegible] WARREN & SON.
1

[illegible] FRUIT TREES
Grape Vines, Fig Trees, Raspberry and [illegible]
WE [illegible]

12,000 Fresh Grape Vines,
JUST received per [illegible] from Mount Vineyard, Los Angeles. These vines were selected from three [illegible] Long, and are warranted to be superior to any in the [illegible] For sale, at the lowest market rates, by
W. B. PEARL,
6 1m. No. 7 Washington street.

NOT THE ONLY ONE!
ANOTHER MAN IS IN THE FIELD
Prepared to cut Quartz Rock into any form desired.
I will say to my friends and the public generally that I am prepared to work into any form they may desire, Quartz Rock, WITH A POLISH EQUAL TO THAT OF A MIRROR.
N. B.—Quartz Rock purchased at the highest prices.
J. W. TUCKER.
125 Montgomery street.

There are Three Things I Do Not Do!
1st. I do not get a gentleman to leave his Watch, and when he calls for it, charge him TWENTY-NIVE DOLLARS for cleaning it, and have it stop two hours after.
2d. I do not ask FIFTY DOLLARS for a chain, and sell it for THIRTY SIX DOLLARS, and warrant it Fine Gold, when it is filled with brass solder, and have to take it back and pay FIFTY DOLLARS in money, and give another chain.
3. I do not tell a Captain he can have his Chronometer gratis, and when he calls for it at the end of eight months, refuse to deliver him up his property, without he pays me SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS, and TEN DOLLARS more for rating it.
There are many other things I do not do, which I may name at some other time. 1 4t J. W. TUCKER.

GEMS FOR THE PARLOR AND GEMS FOR THE GARDEN.
THE choicest Hyacinths, Tulips, Jonquils, etc., for the parlor and garden.
Also—New and rare Flower Seeds and Plants;
Small ornamental Plants for borders.
Osage Orange Plants, for GARDEN HEDGES, one of the safest and most ornamental hedges known.
Just received at WARREN & SON'S
1 Exhibition Hall

WANTED—At the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.
Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.
Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.
Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.
Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.
T. H. PERKINS,
P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office.
2 4t 87 Long wharf.

PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE.
WOODWORTH & CO., importers of Piano Fortes, 130 Clay street, are now receiving a further supply of Piano Fortes, from the celebrated "Stodard" manufactory, expressly for hire. Also, now landing from the clippers, a large assortment of instruments suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, consisting of 6, 6½ and 7 octaves, plain and curved, with pearl and ivory keys, likewise
Prince's Melodeons, 4 to 5 octaves;
India Rubber Piano Covers;
French Piano Covers;
Rosewood Music Stools, &c., &c. 1 4t

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!
TO THE GREAT SALE OF
JEWELRY AT JOHN W. TUCKER'S.
I shall now commence selling off my entire stock, consisting of DIAMOND WORK, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, etc., etc.
Amounting to more than $300,000!
I have got to sell all the above goods before the first of June, as I have to rebuild my store according to the new grade. Any person who wants a good article can procure one from me
Cheaper than in any other City in the World!
But I don't wish it to be understood that I pretend to compete with those who sell trash;—persons who would not hesitate to guarantee a brass ring or a watch for pure gold;—these persons can sell lower than I can. If I sell no article of any kind, and it does not turn out as I represent it, I will return the money. No person shall leave my establishment dissatisfied. Call and see me before you purchase elsewhere.
JOHN W. TUCKER.
1 1m 125 Montgomery street, near Sacramento.

Catalogue of Fruit and Fruit Trees.
WE call the attention of Nurserymen and Orchardists to our new catalogue just [illegible] by us, prepared with great labor and cost, giving the lists of the best fruits cultivated in Europe or America, with their synonyms. This catalogue embrace also lists of best Vegetables, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Seeds, &c.—being a perfect [illegible] of the various of everything [illegible] to AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, and FLORICULTURE, will be [illegible] on the receipt of [illegible] cash, [illegible] and [illegible] Catalogue.
These [illegible] will be found a very great help [illegible] in [illegible] selection.
Price $ per copy. WARREN & SON.
Nursery, [illegible]
5 Musical Hall, S

POLLEY & CO.,
OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, [illegible] the [illegible] to the [illegible] account [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, [illegible] Second and Third, [illegible] of [illegible] FLOUR, [illegible] P [illegible] LOWER MILLS' BRAND, [illegible] warrant [illegible] Wheat, [illegible] every [illegible]

GRASS SEED
10,000 [illegible]
[illegible]
WARREN & SON.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS
WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS
T [illegible]

THE FOREST TREES.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Up with your heads, ye sylvan lords,
Wave proudly in the breeze,
For our cradle bands and coffin boards,
Must come from the forest trees.

We bless ye for your summer shade,
When our weak limbs toil and tire;
Our thanks are due for your winter aid,
When we pile the bright log fire.

O, where would be our rule on the sea,
And the fame of the sailor band,
Were it not for the oak and cloud-crowned pine
That sprung on the quiet land?

When the ribs and the masts of the good ship live,
And weather the gale with ease,
Take his glass from the tar who will not give
A health to the forest trees.

Ye lend to life its earliest joy,
And wait on its latest page:
In the circling hoop for the rosy boy,
And the easy chair for age.

The old man totters on his way,
With footsteps short and slow;
But without the stick for his help and stay,
Not a yard's length could he go.

The hazel twig in the stripling's hand
Hath magic power to please;
And the trusty staff and slender wand
Are plucked from the forest trees.

KEEP COOL.

BY G. W. LIGHT.

Are your matters all awry?
Keep cool;
But consider well the reason:
If you are but right yourself,
Things will come right in their season.
Keep cool.

Though your case be desperate,
Keep cool:
Desperate evils may be cured—
They cannot withstand a MAN!
What have true men not endured?
Keep cool.

Has a villain cheated you?
Keep cool:
He's the loser—don't despair:
Now your eye-teeth have been cut,
Keep your temper; grin and bear.
Keep cool.

Has a maiden proved unkind?
Keep cool;
If you'd have your heart's desire,
Teach young Cupid's golden bow
You can stand its keenest fire.
Keep cool.

Can you not reform the world?
Keep cool;
Only one thing you can do—
Give a brave heart to the work;
Heaven wants no more of you.
Keep cool.

Does the prince of serpents hiss
Keep cool.
Show your stiffest under lip:
When he sees that you are firm,
You will find that off he'll slip.
Keep cool.

Let your ills be what they may,
Keep cool;
Seize this truth with heart and hand—
He that ruleth well himself
Can the universe withstand.
Keep cool.

TO THE FIRST SNOW.

BY ELLIOT.

Gently and still the snow flakes fall,
Covering the earth with a pure white pall—
They seem like tears to a cold world given,
For they freeze as they leave their home in heaven.
They come to cover the earth's cold breast,
And shield the flower-buds in their rest.
That when Spring comes again they'll bloom,
And scatter wide their sweet perfume.
And earth with her virgin robe shall say,
Bring forth my bridal robe, sweet May!
Then the snow shall melt, for April showers
Are the angels' tears to opening flowers;
And the birds shall come with songs anew
To wed the beautiful, good and true.

OBEYING ORDERS.—A certain general of the United States Army, supposing his favorite horse dead, ordered an Irishman to go and skin him.

"What! is Silvertail dead?" asked Pat.

"What's that to you?" replied the officer, "do as I bid you, and ask no questions."

Pat went about his business, and in an hour or two he returned.

"Well Pat, where have you been all this time?" asked the general.

"Skinning your horse, your honor."

"Does it take nearly two hours to perform such an operation?"

"No, your honor, but then you see it took about half an hour to catch him."

"Catch him! fire and furies! was he alive?"

"Yis, yer honor, and I could not skin him alive, you know."

"Skin him alive! did you kill him?"

"To be sure I did, yer honor! and sure you know I must obey orders without asking any questions."

You should forgive many things in others, but nothing in yourself.

Pop Goes the---Bottle.

UNNER the title of "Thrilling Adventure of a Young Lady," we find in an exchange a very comical story.

"In one of the most sober towns of Hampshire county, where the Maine Law is strictly observed, the keeper of one of the hotels has for several months past kept a bottle or two of wine in the bed where he slept, taking care to remove them every night when he went to bed, and replace them when he got up in the morning. A few days since, after replenishing his bottles, and not having a good opportunity to carry them to their old quarters, he slipped them under the bolsters of one of the beds reserved for travellers, and being called out of town to spend the following day, forgot to remove them. It unfortunately happened that a young lady traveller, stopping at the hotel for the night, was unsuspectingly conducted to the room where the liquors were deposited. As the evening grew late, the young lady went to bed, and was soon fast asleep, little dreaming of the mischievous *spirits* in such immediate proximity. About midnight, when all had become still, the secreted liquor—owing to the heat of the atmosphere or that imparted to it by the sleeper—expanded to such a degree as to defy longer confinement. Pop! pop! went the corks of both bottles, almost as loud as the report of as many pistols, and awaking the fair sleeper, who sprang from the bed, uttering such wild and terrific screams, that every person in the house was immediately aroused. The moon shone bright enough for the lady to see the liquor on her night dress, and with the conviction that she had been shot, she fainted and fell to the floor. A dozen servants immediately burst into the lady's room, and were horrified to find her lying on the floor, covered with blood! All believed that some horrible tragedy had been enacted—that she had either committed suicide or had been cruelly murdered. A light soon convinced them that she still breathed. No time was lost in sending for a surgeon, whilst the half dressed inmates of the house commenced a search for the assassin or the instrument which had been used to perpetrate the horrid deed. On examining the bed, it was found to be drenched with what looked to be the blood of the young lady; but the strong smell of wine caused one to investigate further, and of course the bottles were discovered! How the doctor came, and the lady recovered, and the landlord tried to hush up the affair the next day, can be better imagined than described.

HOW TO CHOOSE A DOMESTIC.—Housekeeping is not so full of sunshine and rose-colored bliss as many imagine. It is hardly possible to get along without cooks, scullions, and chambermaids: and what with their waste, wittles and impudence, says Aunt Sally, they are plaguy drawbacks on domestic peace and comforts. Old Peppergrass was the "enstomer" for discriminating between the useful and the careless. Peppergrass sent word to the Register office that he wanted a good girl for general housework. About the time he expected an applicant he laid a broom down in the yard, near the gate. Presently a girl comes up to the gate, opens it, and strolls up to the house; the broom being immediately in the path, Miss Betsy strides over it. The old man was on the watch, and the first salute the girl got, was, "I don't want *you*." The girl sloped, and suddenly bullet-headed Nancy appears. Seeing the broom in her way, she gives it a kick, and waddles up to the house. "You won't suit me, that's certain, Miss Mopsy!" bawls Peppergrass. She disappeared in a hurry; and finally a third appears, opening the gate, and coming into the yard, she carefully closes the gate behind her, and walks up—the broom is still in the path; this she picks up and carries along to the house, where she deposites it along side the woodshed. Before the girl could explain her business there, Peppergrass bawls out. "Yes, yes, come in, *you'll* suit me." And she did; for that girl lived with Peppergrass seven years, and only quitted it to go to housekeeping on her own hook; and a capital wife she made. Peppergrass was right.

THE most elegant "turn-out" in Washington, is said to be that of General Cass. The color of the carriage is "a dark violet, the panels being so smoothly finished and highly polished, as to present almost the surface of a mirror. The linings are of rich blue and gold silk reps, with silk lacings to correspond. The carriage is hung very low, and possess all the requsites of an elegant vehicle for luxurious ease, without any attempt at gaudy display. On the centre of the panel of each door is inscribed the letter C., enclosed in a very small and neat wreath. Speaking tubes, card-racks, etc., form part of the appendage of the coach."

ADVERTISING nowadays has become reduced to a science. Somebody *alliterizes* in this manner, in an advertisement of a superior article of marking-ink: to wit, that it is remarkable for "requiring no preparation, pre-eminently pre-engages peculiar public predilection; produces palpable, plainly perceptible, perpetual perspicuities; penetrates powerfully, precluding previous pre-requisite preparations; possesses particular prerogative; protects private property; prevents presumptuous, pilfering persons practising promiscuous proprietorship; pleasantly performing plain practical penmanship; perfectly precludes puerile panegyries, preferring proper public patronage."

FLIRTING—(*By an old hand at it.*)—Flirting is a most amusing game. It is true there is nothing gained by it, but then there is nothing staked. In fact you may call it, "playing at cards for love."

PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.

THE FORMER CELEBRITY OF THE PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS, and the unequalled success of their introduction in this State, would seem to preclude the necessity of any further effort on our part to draw attention thereto; but in view of the transitory nature of business in general in California, and the probability that some may have looked upon our establishment of an extensive and permanent manufacture of Plows here, in the face of such enormous importations and extravagant prices of material, as an impossibility—we believe it expedient to adopt this method of bringing it within the special notice of all concerned, that we are now manufacturing, and will have ready for this season's demand, three thousand of the most superior Plows ever made or used within this State.

We feel warranted in making this assertion, from the fact that all who used our Plows last season testify that they were superior: and we have studied so closely the immediate wants of our patrons from every section of the State, that we can now furnish Plows suitable to any particular kind of soil known in the State.

Our material has all been selected in the East by one of our firm, and imported by us directly from the manufacturers, which places it in our power to say confidently that nothing is lacking in quality, while we are enabled to make the plows at a cost greatly below that of last season, and are determined to sell at prices within the reach of every farmer who may wish to use the Peoria Premium Steel Plow.

It should be remembered that these plows will do double the work with half the team required in using the ordinary cast Plow; and that the work, when done, will be well done.

For particulars of prices, and descriptions of plows, we refer you to the subjoined card. The prices therein detailed are those established at our factory, and the only alterations from them that we authorize our agents to make, is the addition of the cost of transportation to their places of business—thus placing the plows at every accessible point of the State for the exact price charged at the Factory, with the necessary expenses only added.

Farmers ordering our plows through mercantile houses here, would do well to write to us at the same time, if they would make sure of getting the right plow, for some are interested in representing that we are not making plows at all, while other will not sell our plows when they can get off a cast plow. We therefore recommend that orders should be sent to us directly, accompanied by an order upon your merchant for the amount, which you can always know by a reference to the card accompanying this circular.

On the 24th of June the interest of T. ADAMS in our business ceased, by the sale of his entire interest therein to L. E. MORGAN. Aside from this, there has not, nor will there be, any alteration, as we have the same efficient and thoroughly practised hands in every department of our business.

E. L. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
T. ADAMS & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Battery streets.

☞ The following are the established prices for the **Peoria Premium Steel Plows**, at our Factory, and the only addition our Agents are authorized to make thereto, is the cost of transportation to their points of business:

SIZE.	DESCRIPTION.	FURROW.	PRICE.
No. 5	plain	10 in	$ 30
5½	"	12 in	$ 35
6	"	14 in	$ 40
7	"	16 in	$ 50
6	clipper or prairie	14 in	$ 60
16	" "	16 in	$ 70
18	" "	18 in	$ 85
20	" "	20 in	$100
22	" "	22 in	$110
24	" "	24 in	$125
26	" "	26 in	$150
30	" "	30 in	$175
40	" "	40 in	$225
Subsoil Plows			$40
Cultivators			$25

[For the addition of wheel and axle to any of the above clipper Plows, an additional charge of $30.]

L. E. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
1 T. ADAMS & CO.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street, Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Hops, Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water, Shaker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Seidlitz Powders, Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts, Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds), Osgood's Cholagogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jones' Expectorant, Alterative Pills, Moffat's Bitters and Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Halloway's Ointment and Pills, Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Liniment,

Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,
Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.

Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,
CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.

☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 5-1m

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Stationery Mantels.

All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk,
2 1m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY.

Woman's Rights
VINDICATED AND MAINTAINED.

WHEREAS, from the creation of the world, it was designed by the "Great First Cause" that

Woman's Rights and Privileges

should be co-equal to Man's; and whereas, she has been treated by many men in all ages, up to the present time, as an interior being to themselves: Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. L. WINN, of

Winn's Fountain Head and Branch

having expended large sums of money at the FOUNTAIN HEAD for the gratification of the appetites of Gentlemen, do recommend that Woman be hereafter allowed and provided with the facilities to enjoy all the privileges for which she was by Providence designed; and for this purpose I do hereby proclaim, that my

BRANCH,

Corner Montgomery and Washington streets,

shall be conducted with a view exclusively to the **Enjoyment and Comfort of Ladies**, and such Gentlemen as know and appreciate their worth.

At the earnest solicitation of many Ladies and Gentlemen and agreeable to my promise some months since to enlarge the BRANCH, so as to accommodate the last increasing patronage I shall, in a few days, add Two Spacious Stores on Montgomery street, to the Original Branch, making the

MOST EXTENSIVE ICE CREAM

And Refreshment Establishments in California.

The day of opening will be duly announced through the medium of the Daily Press, so that all may witness what has been accomplished for the accommodation and comfort of "God's last best gift to man." In the meantime, lots of Fun and Jollification may be enjoyed in reading the mottoes and feasting upon the luxuries to be enjoyed at

WINN'S FOUNTAIN HEAD,

78 and 80 Long Wharf, and Branch, corner Washington and Montgomery streets;

where Every Thing for the Holidays may be found, from a SugarWhistle to a Bride's Cake of half a ton.

M. L. WINN, Proprietor.

SELIM & EDWARD FRANKLIN,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

Office and Salesroom, 102 Merchant st., between Montgomery street and the Plaza.

Real estate of all descriptions sold at public and private sale. Particular attention given to sales for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Monies invested and rents collected for parties at a distance. Loans effected on Bonds and Mortgages. Titles examined, surveys made by competent parties in the office, and the Notarial business executed by WILLIAM A. CORNWELL, Notary Public.

A register open to public inspection of property for sale.

The Spanish and French languages spoken.

Improved and unimproved Ranches and lands for sale in various parts of the State—Spanish titles. 5 4t

JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT. ALBERT G. RANDALL
JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT, Auctioneer.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

Office and Salesroom, 100 Merchant Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

Messrs. WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & Co. respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they have made this business connection, and re-established themselves, for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business in all its branches, for the successful management of which they deem themselves well qualified, having had upwards of four years experience in this city.

They will give especial attention to making public sales of all kinds of property for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Particular attention paid to preparing "Rancho" property for sale, and every facility will be afforded to the holders of such property for the transaction of their business. Mr. Randall, being conversant with the Spanish language (having resided several years in South America,) will give his personal attention to the translation of title papers, when required.

A practical Surveyor and Draughtsman will be in constant attendance at the office.

A large amount of property at private sale.

Conveyancing, under the supervision of A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public, under the law of 1853—and Commissioner for the State of New Hampshire. 5 4t

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions relecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale, always open at their office 5

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,
[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges, Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

2 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

FAMILY FLOUR.
HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR.
UNION CITY MILLS.

WE INVITE the particular attention of Families and the Trade, to the quality of the Flour manufactured by us.

Our great aim has been, in the establishment of our Mills to procure the most perfect machinery, to employ the ablest millers, and to select the purest and finest wheat in the country.

That we have been able to accomplish all this, the Product of our Mills now before the community is the best evidence.

The FLOUR we manufacture has been submitted to the ablest judges of our State, and after the most rigid and thorough test, they have awarded to us the "PREMIUM PRIZE," and we shall have offer the same as "Horner's Premium Flour;" it shall be our constant effort to maintain for it the reputation of being the

The Best Flour in the Land.

Orders left with HORNER & CO. at our Storeship, Broadway wharf, will receive prompt attention.

5 4t HORNER.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.

THE largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of B. P. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will admit of. Having on hand the most splendid and substantial assortment of all kinds of Furniture ever offered in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices to suit, that none can go away empty that may favor us with a call.

Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Setts—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.

Also, Mattresses, of Curled Hair, Patent Felt, Moss, Wool, Straw, and Straw with Cotton Tops. Also, Feather Pillows, and Feathers for Beds, with a large stock of Quilts, Comforts, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of Chairs, Wood, and Cane Seats of all descriptions: also, of Hair, Cloth, Spring, Plush, Velvet and Carpet Bottoms, with Rockers of all kinds; all of which will be sold at reduced rates.

5 4t Also at 130 Jackson street, San Francisco.

A CARD.

FREE EXHIBITION HALL.—We desire to announce, and we do so most respectfully, that hereafter, during our Exhibition, our Hall, containing all the magnificent specimens of the Agricultural Exhibition, together with the choice Paintings and Embroideries, and many rare and beautiful specimens and curiosities from the "Islands of the Sea," will be open to the visits of all who wish to examine them, FREE OF CHARGE.

We would also announce to Artists that our Hall is offered to them FREE, to exhibit their work for exhibition or sale, and we further announce to all persons who have Paintings, Statuary Works of Art, Curiosities, or extra specimens of anything of domestic manufacture, that here is a place the most appropriate for its exhibition or sale, and where the most extended notice can be given to it. All who have works of art, or any of the curiosities of the country, or wonderful specimen of the Agriculture of California or the Pacific coast, will find this Hall the most appropriate place for the exhibition of the same.

We desire also to state that all the Agricultural papers and periodicals of the United States and the principal publications of Europe upon the subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture and other scientific subjects, and to our patrons, and to the cause of Science, they are ever upon, and we tender our best aid to developing to the utmost of our power the good resulting from them.

WARREN & SON

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1854. NO. 8.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
IS ISSUED AT THE OFFICE, ON BUSH STREET,
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Eight Dollars Per Annum, in Advance,
BY JAMES K. PHILLIPS & CO., Publishers.

JOHN F. MORSE, Editor.

Advertisements.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

"Our Hatty."

She might have had twenty other names, but that was the only appellation I ever heard. It was, "Get out of the way, Hatty!"—"I dare say, Hatty broke that vase, or lost that book!"—"Don't come here; what a fright you are, Hatty!" till the poor, sensitive child almost felt as if she had the mark of Cain upon her forehead. She had brothers and sisters, but they were bright, and saucy, and bold, and cunning; and, when they wished to carry out a favorite scheme, could throw their arms about the parental neck, flatter some weak side, carry the day, and then laugh at their juvenile foresight; so their coffers were always filled, while poor Hatty's was empty;—and she laid all these things up in her little grieved heart, and, as she saw the duplicity better rewarded than sincerity, began to have little infidel doubts whether the Bible, that her father read so much out of, was really true; while Joseph's "coat of many colors" flaunted ever before her tearful eyes! All her sweet, childish impulses were checked and crushed; and, where the sweet bowers of love and confidence should have sprung up, the weeds of distrust and suspicion took bitter root!

She took no part in the conversation of the domestic circle. "She was stupid," so they told her; and she had heard it till she believed it true. Sometimes, as was often the case, some talented person made part of the family circle; on such occasions, Hatty would listen in her corner till her great, wild eyes glowed and burned like living coals of fire. But there was one spot where none disputed Hatty's right to reign,—a little lonely room at the top of the house, which she had fitted up in her own wild way, and where she was free from reproof or intrusion.

You should have seen her there,—with her yearning heart half broken with neglect,—doubtful of her own powers, and weeping such passionate tears, that she was "so stupid, and ugly, and disagreeable," that nobody could ever love her! And so she made friends with the holy stars, the fleecy clouds, and the brilliant rainbow, the silver moonbeam, and the swift lightning; and an artistic eye, seeing her soul-lit face at that small window, might have fancied her some Italian improvisatrice! There, the fetters fell off, the soul was free, and the countenance mirrored it forth. Back in the family circle she was again "Our Hatty!"

"That young daughter of yours differs very much from the rest of the family, Mr. Lee," said a maiden lady, who was visiting there.

"Yes, yes!" said the old man, with a shrug. "She don't look much like a Lee; in fact, she's very plain. She's a strange, unaccountable child.—likes her own company better than anybody's else, and don't care a rush-light for all the nick-nacks other girls are teasing fur. Sometimes I think she belongs to another brood.—got changed in the cradle, or something."

"How does she spend her time?" said Miss Tabetha.

"I'm sure I don't know. Wife says she has a little den at the top of the house, where she sits star-gazing. Queer child, that Hatty!—plain as a pike-staff;" and Mr. Lee took up his newspaper, and put his feet on the mantel.

Miss Tabetha was confounded! She had an uncommonly warm heart, for an old maid. She had never been a parent;—she wished she had, just to show some people what a nice one she'd have made! She inwardly resolved to know more of "Our Hatty."

Rap, tap, on the door of Hatty's little den,—what on earth did it mean? She hoped they were not going to take that away from her; and, with a guilty, frightened look, she opened the door.

Miss Tabetha entered.

"Are you vexed with me for coming here, child? You don't look glad to see me."

"No, no!" said Hatty, pushing back a tangled mass of dark hair; "but its so odd you should want to come. Nobody ever wanted to see me before."

"And why not, Hatty?"

"Well, I don't know," said she, with touching weakness and simplicity, "unless it's because I'm stupid, and ugly, and disagreeable.'"

"Who told you that, Hatty?"

"All of them down stairs," said she; "and I don't care about it, only—only,"—and the tears rolled down her cheeks,—"it is so dreadful to feel that nobody can ever love me!"

Miss Tabetha said, "Humph!"

"Hatty," said she, "come here. Do you ever look in the glass?"

"Not since a long while," said the young girl, shrinking back.

"Come here, and look in this little mirror. Do you see those large, dark, bright eyes of yours? Do you see the wealth of raven hair, which a skilful hand might render a beauty, instead of that tangled deformity? Do you see those lithe, supple limbs, which a little care and training might render graceful as the swaying willow? There is intellect on your brow; soul in your eyes; your voice has a thrilling heart-tone. Hatty, you are a gem in the rough!—you cannot be 'ugly;' but, listen to me. It is every woman's duty to be lovely and attractive. You have underrated and neglected yourself, my poor child. Nature has been no niggard to you. I do not say this to make you vain, but to inspire you with a proper confidence in yourself. But—what have we here?" as a large portfolio fell at her feet.

"O, Miss Tabetha, please don't! It's only a little scribbling, just when I felt wretched! please don't!"

"Yes, but I shall, though. It's just what I want to see most;" and she went on reading paper after paper, while Hatty stood like a culprit before her. When she had finished, she said, very slowly and deliberately:

"Hatty, come here! Did you know that you were a genius?"

"A what, Miss Tabetha?"

"A genius, you delicious little bit of simplicity,—a genius! You'll know fast enough what it means; and to think I should have been the first to find it out!" and she caught the astonished child in her arms, and kissed her, till Hatty thought a genius must be the most delightful thing in the world, to bring so much love with it.

"Look here, Hatty,—does anybody know this?" holding up the manuscripts.

Hatty shook her head.

"So much the better. 'Stupid, ugly and disagreeable!' humph! Do you know I'm going to run off with you?" said the old maid. "We shall see what we shall see, Miss Hatty!"

Five years had rolled away. A new life had been opened to Hatty. She had grown into a tall, graceful woman. Her step was light as a fawn's. Her face,—not beautiful, certainly, if tried by the rules of art,—and yet, who that watched its ever-varying expression, would stop to criticize? No one cared to analyze the charm. She produced the effect of beauty; she was magnetic; she was fascinating. Miss Tabetha was satisfied;—"she knew it would be just so."

They had almost forgotten her at Lee house. Once in a while they wondered "if Miss Tabetha wasn't tired of her." Miss Tabetha thought she would let them know!" Unbounded with their amazement, when Miss Tabetha ushered "Our Hatty" in. It was unmaccountable! She was really "almost pretty!" Still there was the same want of heart in their manner to her; and the little old maid could not have kept within bounds, had she not had powerful reasons of her own for keeping quiet awhile.

"By the way, Miss Tabetha," said Mr. Lee, "as you are a blue-stocking, can you enlighten me as to the author of that charming little volume of poems, which has set all the literary world astir? It isn't often I get upon the stilts, but I'd give something to see the woman who wrote it."

Miss Tabetha's time had come. Her eyes twinkled with malicious delight. She handed him a volume, saying, "Well, here is a book I was commissioned to give you by the authoress herself."

Mr. Lee rubbed his glasses, set them astride his nose, and read the following on the fly-leaf:

"To my dear father, James Lee; from his affectionate daughter, The Author.

Mr. Lee sprang from his chair, and, seizing his child by both hands, ejaculated, "Hatty Lee! I'm proud of you!"

Tears gather slowly in her large eyes, as she said, "O, not that! Dear father, lead me close to your heart, and say, 'Hatty, I love you!'"

Her head sank upon his shoulder. The old man read his child's heart at last: he saw it all,—all her childish unhappiness,—and, as he kissed her brow, and cheek, and lips, said, in a choking voice, "Forgive your old father, Hatty!"

Her hand was laid upon his lips, while smiles and tears chased over her face, like sunshine and shadow over an April sky.

O, what is Fame to a woman? Like the "apples of the Dead Sea," fair to the sight, ashes to the touch! From the depths of her overflowing heart, came th ever a voice that was so hushed!—Take it all back, only give me love!

Incident of a Battle.

Some English guardsmen who were in the Battle of Waterloo, related to Hayden, the painter, the following anecdotes of the thickest of the fight. They present war in all its horrors:

The description of the men was simple, characteristic and poetical. They said that when the life guards and cuirassiers met, it was like the ringing of ten thousand blacksmiths' anvils. One of them knew my models, Shaw and Dakin. He saw Dakin, while fighting on foot with two cuirassiers, also on foot, divide both their heads with cuts five and six. He said Dakin rode out, foaming at the mouth, and cheered on his troops. In the evening he saw Dakin lying dead, cut in pieces. Dakin sat to me for the sleeping groom on his knees in Macbeth.

Another saw Shaw fighting with two cuirassiers at a time. Shaw, he said, always cleared his passage. He saw him take an eagle, but lost it afterwards; as when any man got an eagle, all the troops near him on both sides, left off fighting, and set on him who had the eagle. He went on himself very well, but riding too far, was speared by a lancer, and fainted away. Recovering, he sat upright, when three or four lancers saw him, rode at him, and speared at him till they thought him dead. He remembered nothing till he revived by the shaking as they carried him to the yard of La Haye Sainte. There he heard some one groaning, and turning round, saw Shaw, who said: "I am dying; my side is torn off by a shell." His comrades told us how he had swooned away, and being revived by their taking him up to be carried to Brussels at daybreak, he saw poor Shaw dead, with his cheek in his hand.

Corporal Webster, of the second life guards, saw Shaw give his first cut. As he was getting down the rising ground in the hollow road, a cuirassieur waited and gave point at his belly; Shaw parried the thrust, and before the Frenchman recovered, cut him right through "his brass helmet to the chin, and his face fell off him like a bit of apple."

Another, Hodgson, (a model, and the finest of all, standing six feet four inches, a perfect Achilles,) charged up to the French baggage. He saw artillery driver boys of sixteen crying on their horses. In coming back, a whole French regiment opened and let him pass at full gallop, and then closed and gave him a volley, and never hit him or horse.

The first man who stopped him was an Irishman in the French service. He dashed at him and said, "D—n you, I'll stop your cruwing." Hodgson said he was frightened, as he had never fought anybody with swords. Watching the cuirassieur, however, he found he could not move his horse so quickly as he could; so letting go the reins, and guiding his horse with his knees, as the cuirassieur gave point at his throat, Hodgson cut his sword hand off, and dashed his sabre through his throat, cutting it round and round. The first cut he gave him was on the cuirass, which he thought was silver lace. The shock nearly broke his arm. "D—n me, sir," he added, "now I had found out the way, I soon gave it them." As Hodgson rode back, after being fired at, an officer encountered him. Hodgson cut his horse at the naps, and, as it dropped dead, the officer's helmet rolled off, and Hodgson saw a bald head and white hairs. The officer begged for mercy, but at that instant a troop of lancers was approaching at the gallop, so Hodgson cleaved his head in two at a blow and escaped. The recollection of the white hairs, he told us, pained him often. Before he got back to the British lines a lancer officer charged him, and missing his thrust, came right on Hodgson and his horse. Hodgson got clear, and cut his head off at the neck, at one blow, and the head dropped on his haversack, where he kept the blood stain.

"Pen-u" says, in his Pocket-Book for 1854 that there are several things which "you never can by any account get a lady—be she young or old—to confess to." Here are some of them:—"That she laces tight.—That her shoes are too small for her.—That she is ever tired at a ball.—That she paints.—That she is as old as she looks. That she has been more than fifty minutes dressing.—That she has kept you waiting.—That she blushed when a certain person's name was mentioned.—That she ever says a thing she doesn't mean.—That she is fond of scandal.—That she can't keep a secret.—That she—is afraid of any person in the world—is in love.—That she doesn't want a new bonnet.—That she can do with one single thing less when she is about to travel.—That she hasn't the proportion of an angel, or the temper of a saint—how she would go through fire—if it were proper.—That she doesn't know better than every one else what is best for her—that she is not a fool or a coquette.—That she is ever to the contrary."

Trout Fishing.—We have a friend who is a somewhat practical joker, residing in a pleasant country residence near the ocean. Some time since he had a visit from Professor ———, of poetic memory. The Professor is a keen trout fisherman, and seeing a pond at some distance from R's residence, he inquired—

"Can you fish for trout in that pond?"

"O, yes," said R., "as well as not."

"Possible!—where's your rod?"

"I have none. I'm no fisherman. But if you want to try, we'll go over to S———, and get tackle, and you may try your hand at it to-morrow."

"It was thereupon agreed to do so, and the day was passed by the worthy Professor in preparations for angling.

The next morning early, R. drove him over to the pond, and he whipped it all around to windward and leeward, and finally waded in up to his waist, and threw his flies most skillfully, but never raised a fin. At length, as the sun grew tolerably hot, he turned to R. who lay under a tree solacing himself with a book and a cigar, and exclaimed:

"I don't believe there is a trout in your pond."

"I don't know that there is," replied R. imperturbably.

"Why, you told me there was."

"O, no," said R. leisurely turning and lighting another cigar, "you asked me if you could fish for trout here, and I said you could as well as not. I've seen folks do it often, but I never knew of one being caught here."

Fit for a Lawyer.—An old lady walked into a lawyer's office lately, when the following conversation took place:

Lady—Squire, I called to see if you would like to take this boy and make a lawyer of him.

Lawyer.—The boy appears rather young, madam—how old is he?

Lady.—Seven years, sir.

Lawyer.—He is too young, decidedly too young. Have you no boys older?

Lady.—O yes, sir. I have several; but we have concluded to make farmers of the others. I told my old man I thought this little feller would make a first rate lawyer, and so I called to see if you would take him.

Lawyer.—No, madam; he is too young yet, to commence the study of the profession. But why do you think this boy any better calculated for a lawyer than your other sons?

Lady.—Why, you see, sir, he's just seven years old to-day. When he was only five, he'd lie like all natur; when he got to be six, he was as sassy and impudent as any critter could be; and how he'll steal every thing he can lay his hands on!

Crow Eating.—A worthy old farmer residing in the vicinity of Lake Mahopack, was worried to death last summer by boarders. They found fault with his table, and said he had nothing fit to eat.

"Darn it," said old Isaac, one day, "what a fuss you're making. I can eat anything."

"Can you eat a crow?" said one of the boarders.

"Yes I ken eat a crow!"

"Bet you a hat" said the guest.

The bet was made, the crow caught and nicely roasted, but, before serving up, they contrived to season it with a good dose of Scotch snuff. Isaac sat down to the crow. He took a good bite and began to chew away.

"Yes, I kin eat crow! (another bite and an awful face.) *I kin eat crow; but I'll be darned if I hanker arter it.*"

Mrs. Partington, on reading an account of a schooner having her jib-boom carried away in Long Island Sound, wondered "why people would go such things out o' doors nights, to be stolen, when they was so many loafers about, ready to steal anything they could lay they hands to."

Pill or Poetry.—During a recent performance of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet, the fair Juliet's question, in the balcony scene, "Art thou gone so?" was answered by Romeo as he was descending the ladder, "Love, I am only going to the next door but one." "What!" exclaimed Juliet, "are you going to pill me?" "Yes, love," replied Romeo, "I am going to pill you." "Then take a dose of poetry," rejoined Juliet, "and don't come upon the stage any more," which he never did more than described.

Epitaph.—A [illegible] Lodi, has had the remains of the penny [illegible] a tombstone in the cemetery near Centerville, a wonder of being placed among the dead. Here lies ——, who died [illegible] for any person of the name.

What is Kiss[illegible]

Is Mr. [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs

THE FOREST TREES.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Up with your heads, ye sylvan lords,
Wave proudly in the breeze,
For our cradle bands and coffin boards,
Must come from the forest trees.

We bless ye for your summer shade,
When our weak limbs toil and tire;
Our thanks are due for your winter aid,
When we pile the bright log fire.

O, where would be our rule on the sea,
And the fame of the sailor band,
Were it not for the oak and cloud-crowned pine
That sprung on the quiet land?

When the ribs and the masts of the good ship live,
And weather the gale with ease,
Take his glass from the tar who will not give
A health to the forest trees.

Ye lend to life its earliest joy,
And wait on its latest page:
In the circling hoop for the rosy boy,
And the easy chair for age.

The old man totters on his way,
With footsteps short and slow;
But without the stick for his help and stay,
Not a yard's length could he go.

The hazel twig in the stripling's hand
Hath magic power to please;
And the trusty staff and slender wand
Are plucked from the forest trees.

KEEP COOL.

BY G. W. LIGHT.

Are your matters all awry?
Keep cool;
But consider well the reason:
If you are hut right yourself,
Things will come rigbt in their season.
Keep cool.

Though your case he desperate,
Keep cool:
Desperate evils may be cured—
They cannot withstband a MAN!
What have true men not endured?
Keep cool.

Has a villain cheated you?
Keep cool:
He's the loser—don't despair:
Now your eye-teeth have been cut,
Keep your temper; grin and bear.
Keep cool.

Has a maiden proved unkind?
Keep cool;
If you'd have your heart's desire,
Teach young Cupid's golden how
You can stand its keenest fire.
Keep cool.

Can you not reform the world?
Keep cool:
Only one thing you can do—
Give a brave heart to the work;
Heaven wants no more of you.
Keep cool.

Does the prince of serpents hiss
Keep cool.
Show your stiffest under lip:
When he sees that you are firm,
You will find that off he'll slip.
Keep cool.

Let your ills be what they may,
Keep cool;
Seize this truth with heart and hand—
He that ruleth well himself
Can the universe withstand.
Keep cool.

TO THE FIRST SNOW.

BY ELLIOT.

Gently and still the snow flakes fall,
Covering the earth with a pure white pall—
They seem like tears to a cold world given,
For they freeze as they leave their home in heaven.
They come to cover the earth's cold breast,
And shield the flower-buds in their rest,
That when Spring comes again they'll bloom,
And scatter wide their sweet perfume.
And earth with her virgin robe shall say,
Bring forth my bridal robe, sweet May!
Then the snow shall melt, for April showers
Are the angels' tears to opening flowers;
And the birds shall come with songs anew
To wed the beautiful, good and true.

OBEYING ORDERS.—A certain general of the United States Army, supposing his favorite horse dead, ordered an Irishman to go and skin him.

"What! is Silvertail dead?" asked Pat.

"What's that to you?" replied the officer, "do as I bid you, and ask no questions."

Pat went about his business, and in an hour or two he returned.

"Well Pat, where have you been all this time?" asked the general.

"Skinning your horse, your honor."

"Does it take nearly two bours to perform such an operation?"

"No, your honor, but then you see it took about half an hour to catch him,"

"Catch him! fire and furies! was he alive?"

"Yis, yer honor, and I could not skin him alive, you know."

"Skin him alive! did you kill him?"

"To be sure I did, yer bonor! and sure you know I must obey orders without asking any questions."

You should forgive many things in others, but nothing in yourself.

Pop Goes the---Bottle.

UNDER the title of "Thrilling Adventure of a Young Lady," we find in an exchange a very comical story.

"In one of the most sober towns of Hampshire county, where the Maine Law is strictly observed, the keeper of one of the hotels bas for several months past kept a bottle or two of wine in the bed where he slept, taking care to remove them every night when he went to bed, and replace them when he got up in tbe morning. A few days since, after replenishing bis bottles, and not having a good opportunity to carry them to their old quarters, he slipped them under the bolsters of one of the beds reserved for travellers, and being called out of town to spend the following day, forgot to remove them. It unfortunately happened that a young lady traveller, stopping at the hotel for the night, was unsuspectingly conducted to the room where the liquors were deposited. As the evening grew late, the young lady went to bed, and was soon fast asleep, little dreaming of the mischievous *spirits* in such immediate proximity. About midnight, when all had become still, the secreted liquor—owing to the heat of the atmosphere or that imparted to it by tbe sleeper—expanded to such a degree as to defy longer confinement. Pop! pop! went the corks of both bottles, almost as loud as the report of as many pistols, and awaking the fair sleeper, who sprang from the bed, uttering such wild and terrific screams, that every person in tbe house was immediately aroused. The moon shone bright enough for the lady to see the liquor on her night dress, and with the conviction that she had been shot, she fainted and fell to the floor. A dozen servants immediately burst into the lady's room, and were horrified to find her lying on the floor, covered with blood! All believed that some horrible tragedy had been enacted—that she had either committed suicide or had been cruelly murdered. A light soon convinced them that she still breathed. No time was lost in sending for a surgeon, whilst the half dressed inmates of the house commenced a search for the assassin or the instrument which bad been used to perpetrate the horrid deed. On examining the bed, it was found to be drenched with wbat looked to be the blood of the young lady; but the strong smell of wine caused one to investigate further, and of course the bottles were discovered! How the doctor came, and the lady recovered, and the landlord tried to husb up the affair tbe next day, can be better imagined than described.

HOW TO CHOOSE A DOMESTIC.—Housekeeping is not so full of sunshine and rose-colored bliss as many imagine. It is hardly possible to get along without cooks, scullions, and chambermaids: and what with their waste, wittles and impudence, says Aunt Sally, they are plaguy drawbacks on domestic peace and comforts. Old Peppergrass was the "customer" for discriminating between the useful and the careless. Peppergrass sent word to the Register office that he wanted a good girl for general housework. About the time he expected an applicant he laid a broom down in the yard, near the gate. Presently a girl comes up to the gate, opens it, and strolls up to the house; the broom being immediately in the path, Miss Betsy strides over it. The old man was on the watch, and the first salute the girl got, was, "I don't want *you*." The girl sloped, and suddenly bullet-headed Nancy appears. Seeing the broom in her way, she gives it a kick, and waddles up to the house. "You won't suit me, that's certain, Miss Mopsy!" bawls Peppergrass. She disappeared in a hurry; and finally a third appears, opening the gate, and coming into the yard, she carefully closes the gate behind her, and walks up—the broom is still in the path; this she picks up and carries along to the house, where she deposites it along side the woodshed. Before the girl could explain her business there, Peppergrass bawls out. "Yes, yes, come in, *you'll* suit me." And she did; for that girl lived with Peppergrass seven years, and only quitted it to go to housekeeping on her own hook; and a capital wife she made. Peppergrass was right.

THE most elegant "turn-out" in Washington, is said to be that of General Cass. The color of the carriage is "a dark violet, the panels being so smoothly finished and highly polished, as to present almost the surface of a mirror. The linings are of rich blue aud gold silk reps, with silk lacings to correspond. Tbe carriage is hung very low, and possess all tbe requsites of an elegant vehicle for luxurious ease, without any attempt at gaudy display. On the centre of the panel of each door is inscribed the letter C., enclosed in a very small and neat wreath. Speaking tubes, card-racks, etc., form part of the appendage of the coach."

ANVERTISING nowadays has beeome reduced to a science. Somebody *alliterizes* in this manner, in an advertisement of a superior article of marking-ink: to wit, that it is remarkable for "requiring no preparation, pre-eminently pre-engages peculiar public predilection; produces palpable, plainly perceptible, perpetual perspicuities; penetrates powerfully, precluding previous pre-requisite preparations; possesses particular prerogative; protects private property; prevents presumptuous, pilfering persons practising promiscuous proprietorship; pleasantly performing plain practical penmanship; perfectly precludes puerile panegyrics, preferring proper public patronage."

FLIRTING—(*By an old hand at it.*)—Flirting is a most amusing game. It is true there is nothing gained by it, but then there is nothing staked. In fact you may call it, "playing at cards for love."

PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.

THE FORMER CELEBRITY OF THE PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS, and the unequalled success of their introduction in this State, would seem to preclude the necessity of any further effort on our part to draw attention thereto; but in view of the transitory nature of business in general in California, and the probability that some may have looked upon our establishment of an extensive and permanent manufacture of Plows here, in the face of such enormous importations and extravagant prices of material, as an impossibility—we believe it expedient to adopt this method of bringing it within the special notice of all concerned, that we are now manufacturing, and will have ready for this season's demand, three thousand of the most superior Plows ever made or used within this State.

We feel warranted in making this assertion, from the fact that all who used our Plows last season testify that they were superior: and we have studied so closely the immediate wants of our patrons from every section of the State, that we can now furnish Plows suitable to any particular kind of soil known in the State.

Our material has all been selected in the East by one of our firm, and imported by us directly from the manufacturers, which places it in our power to say confidently that nothing is lacking in quality, while we are enabled to make the plows at a cost greatly below that of last season, and are determined to sell at prices within the reach of every farmer who may wish to use the Peoria Premium Steel Plow.

It should be remembered that these plows will do double the work with half the team required in using the ordinary cast Plow; and that the work, when done, will be well done.

For particulars of prices, and descriptions of plows, we refer you to the subjoined card. The prices therein detailed are those established at our factory, and the only alterations from them that we authorize our agents to make, is the addition of the cost of transportation to their places of business—thus placing the plows at every accessible point of the State for the exact price charged at the Factory, with the necessary expenses only added.

Farmers ordering our plows through mercantile houses here, would do well to write to us at the same time, if they would make sure of getting the right plow, for some are interested in representing that we are not making plows at all, while other will not sell our plows when they can get off a cast plow. We therefore recommend that orders should be sent to us directly, accompanied by an order upon your merchant for the amount, which you can always know by a reference to the card accompanying this circular.

On the 24th of June the interest of T. ADAMS in our business ceased, by the sale of his entire interest therein to L. E. MORGAN. Aside from this, there has not, nor will there be, any alteration, as we have the same efficient and thoroughly practised hands in every department of our business.

E. L. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
T. ADAMS & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Battery streets.

☞ The following are the established prices for the **Peoria Premium Steel Plows**, at our Factory, and the only addition our Agents are authorized to make thereto, is the cost of transportation to their points of business:

SIZE.	DESCRIPTION.	FURROW.	PRICE.
No. 5	plain	10 in.	$ 30
5½	"	12 in.	$ 35
6	"	14 in.	$ 40
7	"	16 in.	$ 50
6	clipper or prairie	14 in.	$ 60
16	" "	16 in.	$ 70
18	" "	18 in.	$ 85
20	" "	20 in.	$100
22	" "	22 in.	$110
24	" "	24 in.	$125
26	" "	26 in.	$150
30	" "	30 in.	$175
40	" "	40 in.	$225
Subsoil Plows			$40
Cultivators			$25

[For the addition of wheel and axle to any of the above clipper Plows, an additional charge of $30.[

L. E. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
1 T. ADAMS & CO.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street, Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Hops, Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water, Shaker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Seidlitz Powders, Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts, Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds), Osgood's Cholongogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. James' Expectorant, Alterative Pills, Moffat's Bitters and Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Halloway's Ointment and Pills, Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,
Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.

Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,
CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.
☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 5-1m

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Stationery Mantels.

All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk,
2 1m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY.

Woman's Rights
VINDICATED AND MAINTAINED.

WHEREAS, from the creation of the world, it was designed by the "Great First Cause" that

Woman's Rights and Privileges

should be co-equal to Man's; and whereas, she has been treated by many men in all ages, up to the present time, as an inferior being to themselves: Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. L. WINN, of

Winn's Fountain Head and Branch

having expended large sums of money at the FOUNTAIN HEAD for the gratification of the appetites of Gentlemen, do recommend that Woman be hereafter allowed and provided with the facilities to enjoy all the privileges for which she was by Providence designed; and for this purpose I do hereby proclaim, that my

BRANCH,

Corner Montgomery and Washington streets,

shall be conducted with a view exclusively to the **Enjoyment and Comfort of Ladies**, and such Gentlemen as know and appreciate their worth.

At the earnest solicitation of many Ladies and Gentlemen and agreeable to my promise some months since to enlarge the BRANCH, so as to accommodate the fast increasing patronage I shall, in a few days, add Two Spacious Stores on Montgomery street, to the Original Branch, making the

MOST EXTENSIVE ICE CREAM

And Refreshment Establishments in California.

The day of opening will be duly announced through the medium of the Daily Press, so that all may witness what has been accomplished for the accommodation and comfort of "God's last best gift to man." In the meantime, bits of Fun and Jollification may be enjoyed in reading the mottoes and feasting upon the luxuries to be enjoyed at

WINN'S FOUNTAIN HEAD,
78 and 80 Long Wharf, and Branch, corner Washington and Montgomery streets;

where Every Thing for the Holidays may be found, from a SugarWhistle to a Bride's Cake of half a ton.

M. L. WINN, Proprietor.

SELIM & EDWARD FRANKLIN,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

Office and Salesroom, 102 Merchant st., between Montgomery street and the Plaza.

Real estate of all descriptions sold at public and private sale. Particular attention given to sales for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Monies invested and rents collected for parties at a distance. Loans effected on Bonds and Mortgages. Titles examined, surveys made by competent parties in the office, and the Notarial business exected by WILLIAM A. CORNWELL, Notata-Public.

A register open to public inspection of property for sale.

The Spanish and French languages spoken.

Improved and unimproved Ranches and lands for sale in various parts of the State—Spanish titles. 5 4t

JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT. ALBERT G. RANDALL
JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT, Auctioneer.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

Office and Salesroom, 100 Merchant Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

Messrs. WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & Co. respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they have made this business connection, and re-established themselves, for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business in all its branches, for the successful management of which they deem themselves well qualified, having had upwards of four years experience in this city.

They will give especial attention to making public sales of all kinds of property for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Particular attention paid to preparing "Rancho" property for sale, and every facility will be afforded to the holders of such property for the transaction of their business. Mr. Randall, being conversant with the Spanish language (having resided several years in South America,) will give his personal attention to the translation of title papers, when required.

A practical Surveyor and Draughtsman will be in constant attendance at the office.

A large amount of property at private sale.

Conveyancing, under the supervision of A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public, under the law of 1853—and Commissioner for the State of New Hampshire. 5 4t

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the terms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale, always open at their office 5

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,

[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,

Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges, Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

2 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

FAMILY FLOUR.

HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR.

UNION OITY MILLS.

WE INVITE the particular attention of Families and the Trade, to the quality of the Flour manufactured by us.

Our great aim has been, in the establishment of our Mills to procure the most perfect machinery, to employ the oldest millers, and to select the purest and finest wheat in the country.

That we have been able to accomplish all this, the Product of our Mills now before the community is the best evidence.

The FLOUR we manufacture has been submitted to the ables judges of our State, and after the most rigid and thorough test, they have awarded to us the "PREMIUM PRIZE," and we shall have offer the same as "Horner's Premium Flour;" it shall be our constant effort to maintain for it the reputation of being the

The Best Flour in the Land.

Orders left with HORNER & CO. at our Storeship, Broadway wharf, will receive prompt attention.

5 4t HORNER.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.

THE largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of B. P. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will admit of. Having on hand the most splendid and substantial assortment of all kinds of Furniture ever offered in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices to suit, that none can go away empty that may favor us with a call.

Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Sofas—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.

Also, Mattresses, of Curled Hair, Patent Felt, Moss, Wool, Straw, and Straw with Cotton Tops. Also, Feather Pillows, and Feathers for Beds, with a large stock of Quilts, Comforts, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of Chairs, Wood, and Cane Seats of all descriptions: also, of Hair, Cloth, Spring, Plush, Velvet and Carpet Bottoms, with Rockers of all kinds; all of which will be sold at reduced rates.

5 4t Also at 130 Jackson street, San Francisco.

A CARD.

FREE EXHIBITION HALL.—We desire to announce, and we do so most respectfully, that hereafter, during our Exhibition, our Hall, containing all the magnificent specimens of the Agricultural Exhibition, together with the choice Paintings and Embroideries, and many rare and beautiful specimens and curiosities from the "Islands of the Sea," will be open to the visits of all who wish to examine them, FREE OF CHARGE.

We would also announce to Artists that our Hall is offered to them FREE, to exhibit their work for exhibition or sale, and we further announce to all persons who have Paintings, Statuary Works of Art, Curiosities, or extra specimens of anything of domestic manufacture, that here is a place the most appropriate for its exhibition or sale, and where the most extended notice can be given to it. All who have works of art, or any of the curiosities of the country, or wonderful specimen of the Agriculture of California or the Pacific coast, will find this Hall the most appropriate place for the exhibition of the same.

We desire also to state that all the Agricultural papers and periodicals of the United States and the principal publications of Europe upon the subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture and other scientific subjects, and to our patrons, and to the cause of Science, they are ever open, and we tender our best aid to developing to the utmost of our power the good resulting from them.

WARREN & SON

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
IS ISSUED AT THE OFFICE, ON RUSH STREET,
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Eight Dollars Per Annum, in Advance,
BY JAMES K. PHILLIPS & CO., Publishers.

JOHN F. MORSE, Editor.

Advertisements.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

"Our Hatty."

She might have had twenty other names, but that was the only appellation I ever heard. It was, "Get out of the way, Hatty!"—"I dare say, Hatty broke that vase, or lost that book!"—"Don't come here; what a fright you are, Hatty!" till the poor, sensitive child almost felt as if she had the mark of Cain upon her forehead. She had brothers and sisters, but they were bright, and saucy, and bold, and cunning; and, when they wished to carry out a favorite scheme, could throw their arms about the parental neck, flatter some weak side, carry the day, and then laugh at their juvenile foresight; so their coffers were always filled, while poor Hatty's was empty;—and she laid all these things up in her little grieved heart, and, as she saw the duplicity better rewarded than sincerity, began to have little infidel doubts whether the Bible, that her father read so much out of, was really true; while Joseph's "coat of many colors" flaunted ever before her tearful eyes! All her sweet, childish impulses were checked and crushed; and, where the sweet bowers of love and confidence should have sprung up, the weeds of distrust and suspicion took bitter root!

She took no part in the conversation of the domestic circle. "She was stupid," so they told her; and she had heard it till she believed it true. Sometimes, as was often the case, some talented person made part of the family circle; on such occasions, Hatty would listen in her corner till her great, wild eyes glowed and burned like living coals of fire. But there was one spot where none disputed Hatty's right to reign,—a little lonely room at the top of the house, which she had fitted up in her own wild way, and where she was free from reproof or intrusion.

You should have seen her there,—with her yearning heart half broken with neglect,—doubtful of her own powers, and weeping such passionate tears, that she was "so stupid, and ugly, and disagreeable," that nobody could ever love her! And so she made friends with the holy stars, the fleecy clouds, and the brilliant rainbow, the silver moonbeam, and the swift lightning; and 'an artistic eye, seeing her soul-lit face at that small window, might have fancied her some Italian improvisatrice! There, the fetters fell off, the soul was free, and the countenance mirrored it forth. Back in the family circle she was again "Our Hatty!"

"That young daughter of yours differs very much from the rest of the family, Mr. Lee," said a maiden lady, who was visiting there.

"Yes, yes!" said the old man, with a shrug. "She don't look much like a Lee; in fact, she's very plain. She's a strange, unaccountable child,—likes her own company better than anybody's else, and don't care a rush-light for all the nicknacks other girls are teasing for. Sometimes I think she belongs to another brood,—got changed in the cradle, or something."

"How does she spend her time?" said Miss Tabetha.

"I'm sure I don't know. Wife says she has a little den at the top of the house, where she sits star-gazing. Queer child, that Hatty!—plain as a pike-staff;" and Mr. Lee took up his newspaper, and put his feet on the mantel.

Miss Tabetha was confounded! She had an uncommonly warm heart, for an old maid. She had never been a parent;—she wished she had, just to show some people what a nice one she'd have made! She inwardly resolved to know more of "Our Hatty."

Rap, tap, on the door of Hatty's little den,—what on earth did it mean? She hoped they were not going to take that away from her; and, with a guilty, frightened look, she opened the door.

Miss Tabetha entered.

"Are you vexed with me for coming here, child? You don't look glad to see me."

"No, no!" said Hatty, pushing back a tangled mass of dark hair; "but its so odd you should want to come. Nobody ever wanted to see me before."

"And why not, Hatty?"

"Well, I don't know," said she, with touching weakness and simplicity; "unless it's because I'm queer, and ugly, and disagreeable."

"Who told you that, Hatty?

"All of them down stairs," said she; "and I don't care about it, only—only,"—and the tears rolled down her cheeks,—"it is so dreadful to feel that nobody can ever love me!"

Miss Tabetha said, "Humph!"

"Hatty," said she, "come here. Do you ever look in the glass?"

"Not since a long while," said the young girl, shrinking back.

"Come here, and look in this little mirror. Do you see those large, dark, bright eyes of yours? Do you see the wealth of raven hair, which a skilful hand might render a beauty, instead of that tangled deformity? Do you see those lithe, supple limbs, which a little care and training might render graceful as the swaying willow? There is intellect on your brow; soul in your eyes; your voice has a thrilling heart-tone. Hatty, you are a gem in the rough!—you cannot be 'ugly;' but, listen to me. It is every woman's duty to be lovely and attractive. You have underrated and neglected yourself, my poor child. Nature has been no niggard to you. I do not say this to make you vain, but to inspire you with a proper confidence in yourself. But—what have we here?" as a large portfolio fell at her feet.

"O, Miss Tabetha, please don't! It's only a little scribbling, just when I felt wretched! please don't!"

"Yes, but I shall, though. It's just what I want to see most;" and she went on reading paper after paper, while Hatty stood like a culprit before her. When she had finished, she said, very slowly and deliberately:

"Hatty, come here! Did you know that you were a genius?"

"A what, Miss Tabetha?"

"A genius, you delicious little bit of simplicity,—a genius! You'll know fast enough what it means; and to think I should have been the first to find it out!" and she caught the astonished child in her arms, and kissed her, till Hatty thought a genius must be the most delightful thing in the world, to bring so much love with it.

"Look here, Hatty,—does anybody know this?" holding up the manuscripts.

Hatty shook her head.

"So much the better. 'Stupid, ugly and disagreeable!' humph! Do you know I'm going to run off with you?" said the old maid. "We shall see what we shall see, Miss Hatty!"

Five years had rolled away. A new life had been opened to Hatty. She had grown into a tall, graceful woman. Her step was light as a fawn's. Her face,—not beautiful, certainly, if tried by the rules of art,—and yet, who that watched its ever-varying expression, would stop to criticize? No one cared to analyze the charm. She produced the effect of beauty; she was magnetic; she was fascinating. Miss Tabetha was satisfied;—"she knew it would be just so."

They had almost forgotten her at Lee house. Once in a while they wondered "if Miss Tabetha wasn't tired of her." Miss Tabetha thought she would let them know!" Unbounded with their amazement, when Miss Tabetha ushered "Our Hatty" in. It was unaccountable! She was really "almost pretty!" Still there was the same want of heart in their manner to her; and the little old maid could not have kept within bounds, had she not had powerful reasons of her own for keeping quiet awhile.

"By the way, Miss Tabetha," said Mr. Lee, "as you are a blue-stocking, can you enlighten me as to the author of that charming little volume of poems, which has set all the literary world astir? It isn't often I get upon the stilts, but I'd give something to see the woman who wrote it."

Miss Tabetha's time had come. Her eyes twinkled with malicious delight. She handed him a volume, saying, "Well, here is a book I was commissioned to give you by the authoress herself."

Mr. Lee rubbed his glasses, set them astride his nose, and read the following on the fly-leaf:

"To my dear father, James Lee; from his affectionate daughter, The Author.

Mr. Lee sprang from his chair, and, seizing his child by both hands, ejaculated, "Hatty Lee! I'm proud of you!"

Tears gather slowly in her large eyes as she said, "O, not that! Dear father, look in your heart, and say, 'Hatty, I love you!'"

Her head sank upon his shoulder. The old man read his child's heart at last: he saw it all,—all her childish unhappiness,—and, as he kissed her brow, and cheek, and lips, said, in a choking voice "Forgive your old father, Hatty!"

Her hand was laid upon his lips, while smiles and tears chased over her face, like sunshine and glow over an April sky.

O what is Fame to a woman? Like the "apples of the Dead Sea," fair to the sight, [illegible] to the touch! From [illegible] to find it out, [illegible] ever a voice [illegible] —Take it all back, only give me [illegible]

Incident of a Battle.

Some English guardsmen who were in the Battle of Waterloo, related to Hayden, the painter, the following anecdotes of the thickest of the fight. They present war in all its horrors:

The description of the men was simple, characteristic and poetical. They said that when the life guards and cuirassiers met, it was like the ringing of ten thousand blacksmiths' anvils. One of them knew my models, Shaw and Dakin. He saw Dakin, while fighting on foot with two cuirassiers, also on foot, divide both their heads with cuts five and six. He said Dakin rode out, foaming at the mouth, and cheered on his troops. In the evening he saw Dakin lying dead, cut in pieces. Dakin sat to me for the sleeping groom on his knees in Macbeth.

Another saw Shaw fighting with two cuirassiers at a time. Shaw, he said, always cleared his passage. He saw him take an eagle, but lost it afterwards; as when any man got an eagle, all the troops near him on both sides, left off fighting, and set on him who had the eagle. He went on himself very well, but riding too far, was speared by a lancer, and fainted away. Recovering, he sat upright, when three or four lancers saw him, rode at him, and speared at him till they thought him dead. He remembered nothing till he revived by the shaking as they carried him to the yard of La Haye Sainte. There he heard some one groaning, and turning round, saw Shaw, who said: "I am dying; my side is torn off by a shell." His comrades told us how he had swooned away, and being revived by their taking him up to be carried to Brussels at daybreak, he saw poor Shaw dead, with his cheek in his hand.

Corporal Webster, of the second life guards, saw Shaw give his first cut. As he was getting down the rising ground in the hollow road, a cuirassieur waited and gave point at his belly; Shaw parried the thrust, and before the Frenchman recovered, cut him right through "his brass helmet to the chin, and his face fell off him like a bit of apple."

Another, Hodgson, (a model, and the finest of all, standing six feet four inches, a perfect Achilles,) charged up to the French baggage. He saw artillery driver boys of sixteen crying on their horses. In coming back, a whole French regiment opened and let him pass at full gallop, and then closed and gave him a volley, and never hit him or horse.

The first man who stopped him was an Irishman in the French service. He dashed at him and said, "D—n you, I'll stop your crowing." Hodgson said he was frightened, as he had never fought anybody with swords. Watching the cuirassieur, however, he found he could not move his horse so quickly as he could; so letting go the reins, and guiding his horse with his knees, as the cuirassieur gave point at his throat, Hodgson cut his sword hand off, and dashed his sabre through his throat, cutting it round and round. The first cut he gave him was on the cuirass, which he thought was silver lace. The shock nearly broke his arm. "D—n me, sir," he added, "now I had found out the way, I soon gave it them." As Hodgson rode back, after being fired at, an officer encountered him. Hodgson cut his horse at the naps, and, as it dropped dead, the officer's helmet rolled off, and Hodgson saw a bald head and white hairs. The officer begged for mercy, but at that instant a troop of lancers was approaching at the gallop, so Hodgson cleaved his head in two at a blow and escaped. The recollection of the white hairs, he told us, pained him often. Before he got back to the British lines a lancer officer charged him, and missing his thrust, came right on Hodgson and his horse. Hodgson got clear, and cut his head off at the neck, at one blow, and the head dropped on his haversack, where he kept the blood stain.

"Pen-u" says, in his Pocket-Book for 1854 that there are several things which "you never can by any account get a lady—be she young or old—to confess to." Here are some of them:—"That she laces tight.—That her shoes are too small for her.—That she is ever tired at a ball.—That she paints.—That she is as old as she looks. That she has been more than [illegible] minutes dressing.—That she has kept you waiting.—That she blushed when a certain person was mentioned.—That she ever says a thing she doesn't mean.—That she is afraid of ghosts.—That she can't keep a secret.—That she—one of all persons in the world—is in love.—That she doesn't want a new bonnet.—That she can do more than one thing [illegible] when she is about to travel.—That she hasn't the forgiveness of an angel, or the temper of a saint.—That she would always through misfortune (if what misfortune?—They she doesn't know better than every one else what is best for her.—That she is a fool in a thousand.—That she is ever to the wrong."

Trout Fishing.—We have a friend who is a somewhat practical joker, residing in a pleasant country residence near the ocean. Some time since he had a visit from Professor ———, of poetic memory. The Professor is a keen trout fisherman, and seeing a pond at some distance from R's residence, he inquired—

"Can you fish for trout in that pond?"

"O, yes," said R., "as well as not."

"Possible!—where's your rod?"

"I have none. I'm no fisherman. But if you want to try, we'll go over to S———, and get tackle, and you may try your hand at it to-morrow."

"It was thereupon agreed to do so, and the day was passed by the worthy Professor in preparations for angling.

The next morning early, R. drove him over to the pond, and he whipped it all around to windward and leeward, and finally waded in up to his waist, and threw his flies most skillfully, but never raised a fin. At length, as the sun grew tolerably hot, he turned to R. who lay under a tree solacing himself with a book and a cigar, and exclaimed:

"I don't believe there is a trout in your pond."

"I don't know that there is," replied R. imperturbably.

"Why, you told me there was."

"O, no," said R. leisurely turning and lighting another cigar, "you asked me if you could fish for trout here, and I said you could as well as not. I've seen folks do it often, but I never knew of one being caught here."

Fit for a Lawyer.—An old lady walked into a lawyer's office lately, when the following conversation took place:

Lady—Squire, I called to see if you would like to take this boy and make a lawyer of him.

Lawyer.—The boy appears rather young, madam—how old is he?

Lady.—Seven years, sir.

Lawyer.—He is too young, decidedly too young. Have you no boys older?

Lady.—O yes, sir, I have several; but we have concluded to make farmers of the others. I told my old man I thought this little feller would make a first rate lawyer, and so I called to see if you would take him.

Lawyer.—No, madam; he is too young yet, to commence the study of the profession. But why do you think this boy any better calculated for a lawyer than your other sons?

Lady.—Why, you see, sir, he's just seven years old to-day. When he was only five, he'd lie like all natur; when he got to be six, he was as sassy and impudent as any critter could be; and how he'll steal every thing he can lay his hands on!

Crow Eating.—A worthy old farmer residing in the vicinity of Lake Mahopack, was worried to death last summer by boarders. They found fault with his table, and said he had nothing fit to eat.

"Darn it," said old Isaac, one day, "what a fuss you're making. I can eat anything."

"Can you eat a crow?" said one of the boarders.

"Yes I ken eat a crow!"

"Bet you a hat," said the guest.

The bet was made, the crow caught and nicely roasted, but, before serving up, they contrived to season it with a good dose of Scotch snuff. Isaac sat down to the crow. He took a good bit and began to chew away.

"Yes, I kin eat crow! (another bite and an awful face.) *I kin eat crow; but I'll be darned if I honker arter it.*"

Mrs. Partington, on reading an account of a schooner having her jib-boom carried away in Long Island Sound, wondered "why people would have such things out o' doors nights, to beat their shins, they was so many buggers about, always getting something they could lay their hands to."

Pill or Poetry.—During a recent performance of Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet, the part of Juliet's [illegible] in the [illegible] before taking the sleeping draught— When [illegible] at a [illegible] she exclaimed [illegible] "Those take a pill or [illegible] than drink it.

Epitaph.—A minister of [illegible] the remains of the [illegible] a [illegible] of this [illegible] worthy of having placed [illegible] "Here lies ——, who [illegible] her days [illegible] of the [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Poetry—"The Exile,"—Received, approved; will appear in our next.

An Obituary of the late W. E. P. Hartwell of Montery, was received too late for insertion this week, and will appear in our next.

Fred G——.—Your most acceptible contribution will be found in this issue, and we shall be happy to hear from you at all times.

Advance of Horticulture.

California has before her, in this great science of Horticulture, a bright destiny. We have claimed for her the title—"Garden of the world."

A few years of the same attention among our wealthy citizens, and the beautifying and improving the rich vallies, and we are satisfied we sball not be called "False Prophet."

We have noticed the orchards and gardens established by Messrs. Horner and Beard, of San Jose, containing many thousand trees and vines. We have now, in Napa Valley, several wealthy citizens of San Francisco, who areinterested in some of the finest grounds of the State. We have gathered data of the improvements now going on at the beautiful residence lately occupied hy Don Salvador Vallejo, now owned by David Page, Esq., of this city.

Tbis is one of the most fertile portions of the valley, and presents scenery picturesque and beautiful, as the soil is rich and fertile. Mr. Page will iucrease the value and productiveness of this cultivated spot by planting the present year nearly 40,000 California grape vines, 6,000 Foreign grapes, choice kinds, and about 6,000 fruit trees of all kinds, besides several hundred ornamental trees and vines, and 10,000 strawberry plants.

Iu addition to this, Mr. Page has 300 acres in wheat, planted with extra care, and one hundred and twenty-five of barley. Upon the estate are now 150 swine, and a large stock of domestic fowls.

It is well for California when our enterprising merchants bestow a portion of their wealth in permanent improvements, such as sball actually benefit the country, by promoting home industry, and retaining our gold within the State. This is patriotism, aud we shall notice all such improvements, wherever found.

Correspondence.

We call attention to the valuable and practical letters of Mr. J. B. Hill, of Salinas plains, and Mr. J. P. Hester, of San Jose. We have marked some passages in italics, and we direct attention to them. It will he observed that the crops decrease in quantity and quality when they are planted twice on the same soil. Let it be ever borne in mind by every cultivator that a *rotation of crops* is always the best. A change of soil and a change of seed will always increase the crop in quantity and quality.

San Francisco, Dec. 3, 1853.

Messrs. Warren & Son—Gentlemen—In compliance with your request, I herehy furnish you with a statement of my farming operations for the present year.

The manner of cultivation bas been on *shares*—that is to say, for a portion of the crop, other parties have performed the labor, being furnished with the land, or the land, seed, implements, teams, &c. The system of furnishing lands, &c., to persons unable to do it for themselves, is of very general use in California. Whatever may be its advantages, it certainly is not the most satisfactory as regards the style of cultivation. I hope, for the good of the farming interest, that it will not continue very long in California.

I allude to this matter to show that under a different metbod of culture the results might be greatly improved.

The amount of land wbich I had in cultivation in the Pajaro Valley was 950 acres, a little more or less, of which over 600 were in potatoes, 200 in barley, and 120 in wheat. Of the potatoes, 150 acres were indifferently cultivated and consequeutly gave a poor crop, yielding from 125 to to 200 bushels to the acre. The best portion of my crop gave as high as 500 bushels per acre. About one half of it produced 300. The average was about 250 bushels per acre.

Of the whole, I think from 10 to 20 per cent. were destroyed by worms, some parcels not being worth the digging, others scarcely injured at all. *The ground which had been planted two years in succession was the first in which the worm appeared, and the potatoes suffered much more than in land not previously tilled. The crop of barley was not as good as last year on the same ground*—yield 60 bushels per acre. Seed sown per acre, 100 lbs. Wheat—80 acres averaged about 50 bushels; the other 40 not more than 20. The last named grew on dry land, and s ood very thin. Seed sown, per acre 100 lbs. In addition to the above, I had in cultivation on the Salinas Plains 100 acres of barley and 50 acres of potatoes. Whole amount of barley harvested estimated at 12,000 bushels. It was not weighed, except the product of two acres, but the amouut arrived at by taking the solid conteuts of the storchouse in which it was placed—it being in bulk. It is believed that from 1000 to 2000 bushels were destroyed by stock and vermin before threshing. Two separate acres were measured and the product weighed, which gave 149 and 129 bushels respectively. Time of sowing, from 20th March to 20th April. The largest yield latest sown. Amount of seed, 100 to 125 lbs—the last named giving the best yield.

My potatoes at Salinas are not yet dug. I have been two years engaged in farming in California, and am fully convinced that, with improved culture the average yield, large as it is, can be increased fully 25 per cent. over the present year or past.

Duly appreciating your efforts for elevating the character of the agricultural interest in California, I remain, truly yours.

J. Bryant Hill.

San Jose, Dec. 4, 1853.

Messrs. Warren & Son — Gents — I emigrated to this State in 1849, from Indiana. I occupy one claim of 160 acres, and 31 acres, where my homestead is, on the Stockton Rancho, without woodland. On my homestead are 7 acres of mowing land, and 4 of pasturage. On my claim two-thirds uncultivated. All my grasses grow spontaneously; the principal is clover, of which there are several varieties. I have four acres in orchard, consisting of apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, figs, &c., and one acre of grapes. I have 14 acres of potatoes; I planted 6 bushels to the acre. I failed in cutting the potatoes. *There should be but one eye to a piece—one stock or shoot is enough in a hill.* Of wheat I sowed 125 lbs. to the acre, the object of which was to prevent the growth of mustard and to prevent the wheat from falling, as the multiplication of shoots weakens the straw, but for the avoidance of which I think one busbel per acre is best. My grain land is loose and somewhat mixed with sand. My homestead land is low and wet. The past season was different from auy previous one—rains later in the spring, which produced the rust, much less fogs thau usual without which vegetables do not succeed well in general. Oregon and Australia wheat withstood the rust, *but the California was its victim.*

I have resorted to ditching to reclaim my wet land, and have succeeded. That and the removal of stock tberefrom have changed the soil from a a hard cracked condition to a mellow one.

In haste I have sketched the above liues.

Yours respectfully.

C. P. Hester.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

We publish to-day the Report of the 25th Annual Exhibition of this influential Society. We do this that the friends of Horticulture in this State may note the influence given to this science by those high in authority, and .he liberal expenditures made for its advancement, by reference to the cost of the exhibition ($2,560 72), and the income arising from it ($2,524 50). It must be remembered that all expenses would be more than quadrupled here, and therefore needs a greater influence to sustain it—and the cost of admission there being merely nominal, the number of admissions must have been over *ten thousand.*

We trust the day is not far distant when the public will take a deep interest, and our annual shows become *the* Festival of the Seasons—for surely, if there is a country in the world where May Day Festivals and Annual Fairs should be days of Public Rejoicing, California is that place:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The Committee of Arrangements beg leave to made the following report:

The exhibition of the Society on the Common, under Mr. Wright's large pavilion, terminated successfully, not only in the rich display of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, which were without parallel in previous exhibitions, but also resulting in a pecuniary gain to the Society of four hundred dollars. The public, as well as the members of the Society, appear to have been well satisfied with the arrangement and comfort of the pavilion, and with its endless variety of horticultural productions.

Notwithstanding the fears entertained by some persons, that the Common would be injured by the erection of the tent, it was conceded by those opposed, that no essential harm was done to the ground. In a few weeks no traces of the injury could be observed. The Committee are much indebted to his Honor the Mayor and other officers of the city government, for the anxiety they manifested to promote the welfare of the Society, and to overcome the objections raised to prevent the use of the Common for this exhibition.

The most important item in preparing for this exhibition, was laying the floor, the erection of tables, stands, &c., requiring for the construction of the whole, about 50,000 feet of boards and joist. The Mayor and Aldermen would not give permission to use the Common for the occasion, without the agreement on the part of the Committee to lay a floor over the whole area of the pavilion, to preserve the grass from injury. The expense of lumber and labor, in laying the floor, amounted to $877. The lumber sold at auction for $440, making the cost $437.

The Committee are of opinion that, should it be found expedient hereafter to have a similar exhibition, a considerable saving might be made by advertising for proposals to execute the work and furnish the lumber.

At the commencement of the exhibition we were visited by a severe rain storm, which falling very suddenly, penetrated the canvass and gave the fruit and flowers a thorough drenching. It resulted, however, in no great damage to the products on exhibition, except to the grapes and cut flowers, and rendering the place uncomfortably wet for a few hours, and in greatly diminishing the receipts at the door for that day. The weather for the remainder of the time was remarkably pleasant, and crowds of people thronged the pavilion, particularly in the evening, when the place, lighted with gas and enlivened with the band of music, seemed like a piece of enchantment.

The committee regretted the necessary termination of the exhibition nearly as soon as it was under good head-way, as the public had but just learned of the glory of the place when it was closed. Should there be another exhibition of the kind, we are of opinion that it could be opened on Thursday and kept open for a week or ten days, by allowing the contributors to renew the perishable flowers on Monday, a large sum of money would be secured to the Society. The risk of holding an exhibition under a tent would be greatly lessened, could there be more time between the opening and close; contributors of the perishable fruits and flowers could be remunerated by additional premiums for their products.

The whole amount taken at the door, was	$2,124 50
Sale of lumber	440 94
	$2,565 45
Sundry expenses of Exhibition	$2,157 72
Cash paid Capt. Austin, Treasurer	400 00
" for trunk for linen	3 00
In the hands of the Chairman	4 73
	$2,565 45

Cosmography,

Or, Philosophic Views of the Universe, by Chas. F. Winslow, M.D., of this city.

We have received a copy of this work from the author—a neat volume of 175 pages—a work that one may read with increasing interest—beautiful thoughts, coming from a mind highly imbued with the philosophy and science of which the work treats and a high reverence for the Author of all things created. This work should be read. We bespeak for it a wide circulation.

We make extracts of the three closing paragraphs of the volume—the author having been speaking of the advanced knowledge in science, the tendency of which knowledge is, the beautiful and harmonious action of all, revealing the wisdom and goodness of God in his plans for the happiness of man:

"The pursuit of this inquiry has led to the development of a sublime and beautiful truth, uniting inseparably the two great departments of astronomical and geological science. Heretofore they have been as widely separated as the heavens and the earth. Astronomers, so charmed with the glories of the celestial universe, have hardly devoted an hour to contemplations of the physical structure of our own planet. Geologists, so amazed at the countless vestiges of human life which crowd the strata of the earth's crust, barely glance at the heavenly bodies, and theorize only on the results of Plutonic agencies, or aqueous and atmospheric degradations, and on the destruction of antediluvian races. Science and philosophy must awaken to still more sublime contemplations. The earth is only one marvellous link in an endless chain of cosmical creations. It is composed of atoms, each one of which is bound by mysterious and harmonious relations to all the rest in the physical universe. The revolutions of the earth around the sun not only expose its surface to cheering and fertilizing beams of light, but its universal mass throbs through every molecule, as it hastens along its circuit in obedience to the great celestial laws. It is moved from centre to circumference with intense activity. Quiet and gigantic internal changes beget quiet and gigantic external results. Slow igneous ulcerations of the inner surface of the crust at last induce sudden subterranean convulsions, or volcanic inundations. Universal or local revolutions of surface ensue. As continents rise and oceans retire, isothermal variations as gradually succeed each other; and, in corresponding succession, various organic creations spring up, or pass away, both on the earth and in the sea, according to laws regulating their physical inception and development, ordained by the Almighty.

"Thus is evanescent, ever-changing life upon the earth connected with the ceaseless rolling of the spheres. While the varying seasons and day and night, are necessary for the resuscitation of natural forces, and the different wants of organic being, the revolutions of the earth's surface are necessary for unfolding the endless resources of the Creator's plan, and to prepare it for the abode of the crowning work of his will. Epochs, whose duration exceeds all human calculation, have succeeded each other in unknown numbers, with all their multifarious forms of existence progressively in the scale of development in the lapse of time. Strata on strata of organic remains have thus been heaped on each other and upon the land; and were the deposites of each geological age piled one upon the other they would rise many miles in height. Had complete repose brooded for ever over the globe, coal-beds, slates, marbles, coal-beds, and metalliferous mines would all lie deep in the bowels of the earth, or beneath the ocean, and beyond the reach of man. But the ever-changing year, which brings seed-time and harvest, and summer and winter, for the growth and sustenance of swarming myriads of organized forms, brings at the same time changes in the physical constitution of the planets, slow and imperceptible, or active and determinate, which exhibit with overwhelming eloquence the benificence and universal providence of the Creator. How necessary all these changes for the highest physical happiness and the intellectual and moral perfection of man! Had our race been created first instead of last, the bare granitic surface of the globe would have been an inhospitable abode indeed; or, midway in the course of ages, we should have inbabited a surface filled with a rank and noisome vegetation, exhaling only pestilence, and unfit for the fulfilment of the sublime plan of our creation; if still later, our companions would have been hideous and terrible monsters, whose existence would seem fabulous, did not their remains demonstrate to us their magnitude and rapacity. But the lot of man was designed for the highly elaborated surface of the earth, where the companions of his creation could administer to his wants, and aid his occupations; and where all the abounding wealth of metals and of decomposed animal and vegetable remains has been overturned and exposed by physical changes, to invite and reward his mechanical and agricultural toil.

"Thus all created things seem linked together. We can trace the special creations of God from step to step on this globe, all the way from man back to the first plants and animals which he made in the primordal seas. Special and definite interpositions of divine thought and energy are manifest from age to age in organic creations, and they are all linked to the successive revolutions of the surface of the earth. Through countless ages we can trace these changes, and these exhibitions of Infinite Wisdom, till we arrive back, and stand upon the bare crystalline surface of the uninhabitable globe. The contemplation of these changes and these creations almost brings us face to face with the great Jehovah. How wonderful and manifold his works! How marvellous the faculties of thought which translate us towards Infinity! But the cause of these remarkable changes in the planet, to which vegetable and animal life are subordinate, lie without and beyond it. The influence which steals through its constituent molecules is more subtile and potent than the light and heat of the solar rays which warm and fertilize its surface. In these solar powers dwell the levers of the Almighty, by which he has raised from the bosom of the deep the lofty mountain and sloping vale, and prepared them for the abode of successive races of plants and animals.

"Thus, by the exertion of the intellectual and meditative faculties with which man is endowed, he can ascend step by step through the infinite series of created things; behold his own existence linked through the atoms of the earth to the heart of the sun,—and that depending for its energies and stability upon the stellar multitudes of the milky way; and the whole universe chained together in one vast empire, embracing alike molecule and globe, sun and systems of suns, stretching beyond the reach of mortal sight, and all bound with enduring power to the omnipotent arm of their Creator."

Real Estate.

There is probably no other city in the United States, unless we except Boston, Mass., where so much cash is at all times ready to be invested in real estate as in San Francisco. The mercantile interest usually controls the capital of great cities but San Francisco and Boston are exceptions to the general rule, and here we have the reason why, amid the prevailing paralysis upon trade, when every species of merchandize is almost valueless, real estate continues to command very high prices, and, at any moment, when no price could be obtained or an offer made for merchandize, cash stands ready to purchase real estate by the tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Birth Day of Washington.—This day, hallowed by the dearest association in the history of our country, and interwoven with all that is patriotic and holy in thought and feeling—this day has been ushered in by the ringing of bells and the roaring of cannon. Every institution, every association bearing that glorious name has felt a thrill through all its pulsations, and the heart is made to beat quicker and stronger at the name of Washington. This day will be forever observed. So long as the name of liberty and truth exist, so long will the birth day of "the Father of his Country" be kept in holy remembrance. California, even amid her eager pursuits for gold, turns for a while to that which is more enduring, the "Memory of Washington;" and in all her cities and villages gather the patriotic and the true to keep alive among the people those shining virtues, that exalted patriotism and love of country that has made the name of Washington immortal.

Crops of Wheat for 1854.—We desire to draw the attention of the cultivators to this important subject, and as it is so necessary for them to know the probable crop of 1854, we would ask of some one or more persons in each county to collect the statistics of their several counties, as far as practicable, and forward it to us, and we will prepare tables of the same, and publish them in the Farmer for the benefit of all.

Pruning.

Pruning, properly considered, is one of the most important operations connected with the growth and management of trees and plants. That many do not so regard it, we have the most abundant evidence. Orchard pruning, which may be considered the simplest and plainest of all pruning—almost mechanical—is either so unskilfully done in general, or so neglected, that we feel safe in saying that the orchards of this country are diminished in value at least one-half. There are many erroneous notions in regard to this as well as other branches of culture, that must be abandoned before we can attain to anything like a complete, perfect, or profitable system. Some regard pruning as merely a mechanical operation, that any man may perform, and that in rare cases only is necessary. Their practice is in perfect keeping with this belief. Others, and among them some who occupy the position of teachers and expounders of the principles and practice of horticulture, speak of it as being merely a superfluous and costly refinement in cultivation, that people of leisure may indulge in for their amusement, but as being quite inconsistent with an economical and profitable course of culture. It is not a paying operation, they say, and therefore it will pay best to let it alone.

How common it is to bear this argument of "it won't pay," raised against all improvement. It won't pay to drain, nor to fence, nor to plow deep, nor manure well; it won't pay to buy good stock at a good price, nor to provide them with good food, and shelter and care; and so this excuse is offered for everything that is miserable in farming. It won't pay, say our city authorities, to make sewers and clean the streets and purify the atmosphere, and so disease is invited to waste the lives and interrupt the business of the people. Occasionally, however, an agriculturist, more enlightened, more enterprising and daring than his neighbors, lays aside the popular notion, and drains, and trenches and fences; buys the best breed of animals, erects them good houses, and he grows rich; and if not rich, famous—his name is passed around as a master spirit—a model farmer. So another city, under a more enlightened and liberal administration, adopts a thorough system of sewerage, and removes every source of impurity, regardless of the expense or of a clamorous opposition, and when epidemics prevail, it rejoices in health and uninterrupted prosperity, while death is causing dismay and desolation in others. Then it finds out that it pays to be cleanly. The notion that "it won't pay" to do everything well is a great error.

But pruning, some say, is an unnatural operation, practised and recommended only by certain enthusiastic persons, whose zeal has outrun their knowledge. That it is throwing difficulties and expenses in the way of cultivation that ought to be avoided, and that the less we practice it the better. Nature, they say, never prunes, and why should we? People who talk thus do not know what they say. To be consistent, they must not only discard pruning, but budding, grafting, spade and hoe culture, and in fact the entire routine of operations which constitute our present advanced and comparatively perfect system of cultivation. Nature neither buds nor grafts, nor hoes, nor spades nor drains nor manures. She does not make vine borders nor hot-beds, build vineries nor green-houses. These are unnatural operations, in the estimation of some people, inasmuch as they are not natural. It is right and proper that the cultivator should study nature well for her laws cannot be violated with impunity; but it is his business to aid her by all the means which art and science have furnished him. Nature unaided does not produce Black Hamburg grapes, Bartlett pears, Newtown Pippin apples, nor Early York peaches; but she has given us the raw material from which to produce all of them, and she has indicated certain conditions necessary to their growth and improvement.

Nothing can appear more unnatural to the man who is ignorant of the principles of cultivation, than the common treatment of foreign grapes. They are not only furnished with unnatural supplies of food, but their pruning consists in cutting away annually three-fourths of their young wood. Now our natural cultivator might say that nature never intended the grape to be subjected to such treatment. But what sort of grapes would we produce without it? Fine fruits and beautiful trees and plants are not the spontaneous production of unaided nature, but require the intervention of a multitude of nice and skilful operations, which constitute the art of gardening. Neither do men arrive at a knowledge of these operations instinctively; they are not so perfectly plain and simple as to require no study, no teaching, no experience.

Those who think and write otherwise, only deceive themselves and others. The most simple mechanical art requires two or three years of an apprenticeship. A nail, a pin, or a shoe peg, are very simple objects—no mystery whatever about them; and yet men cannot instinctively become peg-makers, pin-makers, or nailers. A tree is a far more complicated piece of mechanism than any of these. It has an organization and a life. It is composed of a multitude of parts, each of which has its functions to fulfil, and all these parts bear certain relations to each other and to the life and growth of the whole tree, just as each of the various parts of the apparently complicated steam engine has a certain part to play, and is essential to the completeness and efficiency of the whole. A machinist is expected to know the name and purpose of every beam and bolt and screw of the engine which he constructs, but he is not expected to acquire that knowledge instinctively. He must exercise both his mind and his hands, he must think and read and practise for years, before he will dare call himself a machinist or an engineer. Trees have roots and rootlets, stems, branches, leaves and buds; all these are designated by certain names, and have distinct offices to perform in the process of vegetation and fruit bearing. Then there are different genera and species and varieties of trees and plants, all differing in certain habits of growth, and bearing, and requiring different treatment as regards soil, culture, climate, &c. The intelligent cultivator must be familiar with the names and functions of all these parts, the peculiar structure, mode of growth and bearing of the different genera and species and varieties; but it will not come to him intuitively, any more than a knowledge of mechanics. Let those answer who have devoted a long life to the theory and practice of field and garden culture, and find that at last they are but learners; and that if they were to live three times the ordinary life of man, they would be learners still.

We are not disposed to magnify the difficulties of cultivation, or to convey the impression that every man may not be a successful culturist; but we feel it our duty to the young, at least, to expose the fallacy of the teaching that cultivation is so plain and simple that "he who runs may read," and that those who inculcate the necessity of study and research, and of minute and careful operations, are mere enthusiastic humbugs. Whoever gives ear to such absurdities, can never hope to attain eminence as a cultivator.

Pruning, as we said in the outset, is one of the most important operations connected with the culture and management of trees. It is an indispensable operation to a greater or less extent, from the moment when the seedling is taken from the seed-bed, through all the phases of its development, until its existence as a living organized body terminates. What nurseryman transplants a stock into his nursery rows without pruning? And does he not prune his young trees at one and two and three or four years' growth, until they are ready for their final destination? Were it not for this constant annual or periodical care, a nursery would become an impenetrable jungle, and men who wanted trees would avoid it as they would a pestilence. Then, who transplants trees into the garden or orchard without pruning? Roots and branches are necessarily submitted to this operation by every careful and skilful cultivator. Nor is it indispensable to trees alone, but to every shrub or plant that comes within the sphere of cultivation. What gardener can grow a respectable looking geranium, a rose, or fuchsia, without pruning? What is it but the effects of pruning that distinguish the magnificent specimens that figure at the exhibitions of Chiswick, from the tall, lean, misshapen deformities that have been left to nature, and that every man feels ashamed to own? There is no such thing in reality as growing well-shaped symmetrical trees and plants, and sustaining them in a vigorous and fruitful state without pruning. But we must say however, that necessary and useful though it be, we should greatly prefer to have it undone than done unskilfully. "The object of the pruner," says Lindley, "is to diminish the number of leaves and branches; whence it may be understood how delicate are the operations he has to practice, and how thorough a knowledge he ought to possess of all the organs which regulate the organs of vegetation. If well-directed, pruning is one of the most useful, and if ill-directed, it is among the most mischievous operations that can take place upon a plant."

Every man of experience will endorse this statement. The pruner should know well what he does, and the precise reasons why he does it. Pruning is not lopping off a branch at random, as a man who walks in the dark, not knowing whether he is advancing on safe footing, or about to step over a precipice. Every cut that a pruner makes upon a tree or plant, should be guided by a knowledge of the habits of growth, and blossoming and bearing of the subject, and have a well understood and determined object in view. A feeble tree and a vigorous tree must not be pruned alike, no more than an invalid should be served with the same food, and urged to the same labor as a man in full health. An apple and a pear tree that produce their fruit only (with rare exception) on wood of three years old and upwards, cannot be pruned in the same way as a peach or a nectarine that bears principally on wood of one season's growth. The grape, the currant, the raspberry, the quince, the filbert, and the fig, have each a peculiar mode of growth and of bearing, and the pruning applied to them must be based upon an accurate knowledge of this. Even in the same species, a prolific variety must not be pruned in the same way as a shy bearer. The cultivator of ornamental plants knows how necessary it is to understand the mode of flowering plants, in order to prune them well. In roses, for instance, all the perpetual bloomers produce their blossoms on young wood of the current season's growth, while the summer roses generally produce their blossoms or blossom shoots from wood of the preceding years.

Pruning becomes plain and simple when these principles are studied, and instead of being an expensive, superfluous, or unnatural operation, is one of the most useful, interesting, and beautiful, enabling us to exercise a perfect control over the forms and fruitfulness of our trees, and to adapt to every circumstance and condition that fancy or interest may dictate. There is certainly no branch of culture so inviting to gentlemen who love their gardens and trees and desire to participate in their management. It is a pleasant exercise for both body and mind, and its practice not only awakens increased interest in regard to the trees themselves, but throws a new interest on the whole subject of vegetation.

The Potato Disease in Great Britain.

The Farmer's Magazine (London) thus alludes to the Potato Disease of 1853:

When shall we have done with the alarms, the theories, the specifics, and with the reality of the potato disease? That it seems to be now, nearly beyond all precedent, serious; that it has assumed even new phases of virulence; and that it has utterly, hitherto, baffled all possible efforts of man—appears to be acknowledged. Science and skill, practice and experiment, seem all set at fatal defiance. The Potato Commission met, and investigated, and reported; and were as powerless before it as they were before war, famine and pestilence. Nor does the tendency to disease apparently wear out. If it lies a little more quiescent one year, it is only to break out with renewed vigor the next: if one species of potato is free one season, it is the more severely diseased in the following: nay, it seems as if some vast providential arrangement were at work, specially to baffle the wisdom of man, and to say to his science, his philosophy, and his skill, "Hitherto shalt thou come, and no further!"

The phase of the potato disease of 1853 is peculiar. There are two remarkable characteristics which never before attended it. In all former years, the potatoes raised under glass gave early indications of the disease: on this occasion, there were few, if any, complaints on the subject. The next peculiarity was that, as soon as the stalks become brown and spotted, the disease was ravaging the tubers. But, on this occasion, the stalks were brown, in many cases, for weeks before any manifestation of the disease took place; and it was hoped it had expended its virus in blackening the tops, when the tubers so long escaped. A third peculiarity was, that the crop this year was fully mature before the visitation took place; and hence there was a prospect of a most abundant yield; the disease set in after the heavy rains of September—a time when, otherwise, the plant was assumed to be safe. *But it was not the rain which caused it*, because in many instances, when the potatoes were taken up, and stored away carefully and dry, covered so as to have no evil atmospheric influence—still, on opening the pits or removing the cover, if housed, they were just as bad as if they had been fully exposed. All precedent, all experience, all accumulations of knowledge, all things set at naught, with one full swoop.

Nor is it peculiar. In the north and south of England, in the whole of Ireland, and in the generally more favored districts of Scotland, the disease seems to have spread, while in Canada it has appeared with great virulence. We have not heard how the small islands of Scilly and the Isle of Wight have this year been favored, as they have usually escaped in a considerable degree, when others have been sufferers.

In this country the disease has resolved itself into a simple question of the abstraction of so much food—fully thirty per cent. of a good crop are already gone; but in Ireland the investigation is more vital and stirring. We have before us a report of the meeting of the Chemico-Agricultural Society of Ulster, in which the plan of Dr. Bollman was canvassed, with other modes proposed to arrest, if not cure, the disease.

Dr. Bollman's principle seemed to us by far the most reasonable of all recommended, if the disease were at all inherent from the parent tuber. Dr. Hodges demonstrated the disease to be a fungus, breaking up the structure of the potato; and if there was seminal infection, like the smut in wheat, Dr. B.'s plan of high-drying the tubers was by far the most rational one we knew of, especially as extreme dryness is absolutely destructive to the sporules of almost every fungus, and the Botrytes, the peculiar fungus of the potato disease, was unlikely to find a nidus in so highly dried a set. But if it be first of all atmospheric, as is all but certain, and if the decomposing mischief is *from without*, we cannot see how Dr. Bollman's preparation could be at all effectual.

And so it appears it has failed in numberless instances; and so has peat charcoal, as well as pulling up the stalks, planting in spent tan, and a thousand more similar schemes of prevention.

The whole of the facts, however, lead to this conclusion—plant as early as possible, so as to get a large portion matured and sold before the disease sets in, as it usually does with great severity late in August, though this year it was about the middle of September before it became general.

California Peach Orchards.

As California is destined to become a great Peach Country, we desire the orchardists to try the experiment recorded below. We give it for their benefit.

Successful Method of Grafting the Peach.—To successfully graft the peach tree has been universally considered next to an impossibility; but in consequence of the ease and success of budding, this concession has seemed of but little practical importance. Yet every one, of the least experience in this matter, knows that many trees, where budding had been neglected or unsuccessfully performed, might be saved and rendered valuable if grafting could be performed with success.

I am aware that Dr. Page of Washington published and copyrighted about a year ago, a method of grafting the peach for which [illegible] claimed to that a [illegible] efficiency. His plan consisted in the [illegible] the growth of the tree [illegible] with grafting, by transplanting [illegible] and pruning.

[illegible] I should think [illegible]

It [illegible] as the other [illegible] fruits in the manner of the common cleft. The [illegible] side seams are to be waxed in the usual manner, the cleft *filled*, and the end of the stub covered with *warm* or melted composition. The whole is then to be wound with composition cloth, to prevent curling of the bark.

That this plan will succeed, is a demonstrated fact, but in how great a proportion of cases, experience is too limited to determine. Suffice it to say, that eight scions set in different branches of the same tree, all lived and grew with astonishing rapidity. Will others give this plan a trial and report the results.—*Country Gentleman.*

Fattening Swine.

The business of fattening swine is often rendered far more expensive than it need be. Many farmers feed only their best and most valuable grains and vegetables, and feed them raw. In this way a much larger quantity of food is required, than would be necessary, were the food prepared by boiling or steaming. Indian corn fed whole, is always an expensive article in fattening any animal, and those who rely upon it exclusively for making pork, must not be surprised if their meat costs more per pound, than the meat is worth in the market. Many farmers are aware that the corn consumed by an animal, will, if sold in the market, at the common price, purchase more pork than it will make. But by selecting poor corn, grinding it into meal, perhaps with the cobs, and cooking it either by boiling or steaming, and when convenient mixing it with boiled potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots or pumpkins, all of which are highly nutritious and salutary in their effects upon the general health, a very considerable and important saving may be made, and the pork, instead of being an expensive article of food, will be rendered an economical one.

In connection with every piggery there should be an apparatus for steaming or boiling where the several articles of food can be prepared and tempered with economy and ease. Apples are excellent for feeding swine, and if boiled or steamed and mixed with corn and cob meal, will be found to contribute essentially to the economy of fattening not only of swine, but of other animals. A person who was some years since engaged rather largely in fattening pork for the northern market, assured us that he preferred apples and meat to any other diet. He expressed his belief that pork could be fattened on this food, for four cents per pound—less even, we thought, than upon any kind of grain. In this economical manner the farmer may every year fatten pork not only sufficient for his own use, but frequently a surplus for the market, and it will be of the best quality. —*N. E. Farmer.*

Animal Tenacity of Life.

Among the lower animals tenacity of life is the most remarkable in the polypi; they may be pounded in a mortar, split up, turned inside out like a glove, and divided into parts, without injury to life; fire alone is fatal to them.' It is now about a hundred years since Trembley made us acquainted with these animals, and first discovered their indestructibility. It had subsequently been taken up by other natural historians, who have followed up these experiments, and have even gone so far as to produce monsters by grafting. If they be turned inside out, they attempt to replace themselves, and if unsuccessfully, the outer surface assumes the properties and power of the inner, and the reverse. If the effort be partially successful only, the part turned back disappears in twenty-four hours, and that part of the body embraces it in such a manner that the arms which projected behind are now fixed in the centre of the body; the original opening also disappears, and in the room of feelers a new mouth is formed, to which new feelers attach themselves, and this new mouth feels immediately. The healed extremity elongates itself into a tail, of which the animal has now two. If two polypi be passed into one another like tubes, and pierced through with a bristle, the inner one works its way through the other and comes forth again in a few days; in some instances, however, they grow together, and then a double row of feelers surround the mouth. If they be mutilated the divided parts grow together again, and even pieces of two separate individuals will unite into one.

Highland Habits.—An English paper remarks that one of the most singular peculiarities of the Highlanders or of certain clans of them, consists in their obstinate adherance to the old way of doing things; they are in short, a complete set of old fogies! Their mode of building, for example, is precisely the same as that practised in the days of Wallace. Her Majesty, the Queen, is building a splendid castle at Balmoral, and every piece of granite of which the walls are composed, is carried singly, on a Highlander's back up a narrow, zig-zag platform, to the top of the wall and is deposited by him in its appointed place. A single man will thus carry on his shoulders a block of granite two feet in [illegible] and of proportionate thickness. If a large block [illegible] to be transported, [illegible] are passed under it and four brawny Highlanders trot off to its destination! [illegible] are never used, and the workmen [illegible] and carrying anything in the shape of [illegible] poles or machines of any kind.

[illegible] TREE. [illegible] A [illegible] has been made by the [illegible] of [illegible] tree [illegible] trade from Liverpool and [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

J. L. L. F. WARREN, Assistant Editor.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Thursday, February 23, 1854.

The Fisheries of California.

In the State House in Boston, Massachusetts, the "cod fish" that hangs suspended in the representative chamber is the proud emblem of the valuable fisheries that form one of the chief sources of wealth to the State.

It will be remembered that the cod and mackerel fisheries employ a large number of vessels and give employment to thousands; and it would have seemed preposterous to have supposed, a few years since, that California would ever become a competitor in any department of the Fisheries, with New England—yet such is now the fact.

The Salmon Fisheries of California are assuming a character to cause them to be recognized as a valuable branch of our "home industry."

California and Oregon will soon become large exporters of salmon, and the wealth of other portions of our country and of the world must return to California, in gold or its equivalent, the value of this product.

By the clippers now leaving our ports, over *one thousand barrels of salmon* are shipped, and the value of some sixteen to twenty thousand dollars is saved to the State. These are important facts, and worthy of note.

Sending Flour back to New York.

Grain growers may take courage now, when they see the result of low prices of Wheat, Flour, and Grain. California has been the world's market for everything, no matter what; and shippers of goods in other States have acted with such madness in shipping, in the face of a falling market too, that we have very little sympathy for them in their losses. In their desire to "get rich," they disregarded all mercantile customs and forms, and continued shipping *duplicate* and triplicate invoices of goods on their own account, that they might compete with their correspondents or outstrip them. The consequence has been a ruinous and overstocked market in all the great staples, as well as in all kinds of merchandise, in every branch of trade.

The result of this duplicity is now seen in the depression of trade caused by this very excess of importation, and in no article more distinctly than in the great staple of flour.

Flour is now selling in this market at less than cost in Boston and New York, and the present week large shipments of flour are loading for New York, carrying with it accounts of losses, in no way pleasant to original shippers.

This, however, is not without a benefit—there is no loss without some gain," and it will result finally in good to the Farmers here—and they can take courage, for the next year will not find our market overstocked with foreign flour—for California is able to raise wheat enough for her own people, and she will do it.

What should the State do for Farmers.

We find the following opinion expressed in one of our exchanges, as to the wants of the Farmers, in our old Western States, and we think it sound, and could our State Government realize the impetus that could be given to this right arm of our industry and wealth by a prompt and generous recognition and aid to this interest, in such a way as they in their wisdom may devise, we feel confident that a rich return into the coffers of our State would be the result, by the general prosperity of the people and the increase of those resources which sustain and build up a State.

The data of the value of the crops of Michigan would be enhanced four-fold, and the value of our government land in an equal ratio, and the systems of drainage alluded to can be applied to our Tule lands, and the best systems for irrigation made also a theme of interest. We trust our government will not let this matter pass without their notice, even this session of the Legislature:

We are no believers in what is politically called *centralization*, nor in a government interfering one way or another, with private enterprise. The less governing a nation endures, the better it generally prospers. But a government is a human machine to manufacture more happiness for the majority than that majority could enjoy without it; and there are occasions when it becomes the duty of a government to step forward and assist individuals. This is peculiarly true in a republic, where the people themselves are the government, and where the officials are but the people's obedient servants. The strength of a government is its unity; the weakness of a people is their individuality. The government has power, and, above all, money at its control, and can act with decision where the majority could not act at all. Now in Michigan, the great majority are Farmers; the business of the State is agriculture; and all other business and professions depend on the Farmers for prosperity. What benefits the majority of Farmers, benefits all. If the farmers are intelligent and wealthy, the State is intelligent and wealthy. If the Farmers are ignorant and poor, the State is ignorant and poor. Still further, the money which the government spends is mostly paid by the Farmers. It is theirs. They contribute it in order that they may be better off than if they kept it all to themselves; but still, as they contribute it, they have a right to say how it shall be spent. Now in all communities there are wants—wants which all feel, and yet which no individual—which nothing less than a government, can supply. Education is one of these wants, and we all, compelled by government, pay our money to afford an education to our neighbors' children. But is Education the *only* want which such a Republic as ours suffers from, and which we must call on the government to attend to? Certainly not. If the government by establishing an agricultural school can make us better farmers, so that every acre of land yields annually ten dollars, where now it yields five, then we hold it to be the duty of the government to establish that school—with our own money, remember,—for all the government's money comes out of our own pockets, only it rarely ever returns to the same snug quarters. In 1850, we had two millions of acres under cultivation in this State. Who doubts that if the Farmers were as well instructed in their business as the engineer is in his, we could not just as easily make our farms yield at the least $2 an acre more, yearly? Here, then, in one item alone, we should have an income of four millions a year more than we have at present. We have 40,000 farmers in the State. *One dollar* a year from each would establish one of the most magnificent institutions of the sort the world ever saw; and is there a Michigan Farmer who cannot afford two red cents a week to put four millions a year into our conglomerated pocket? But the government alone, by the power of its unity, can accomplish such a purpose. Again, let us see what else the government can do for us. It has been thoroughly proved in Europe and well proved in America, that *thorough draining* on the average, adds *thirty per cent.* to the crops. This a low statement. In 1850, we raised five millions bushels of wheat; drained land would have given us seven and a half millions, equal to as many dollars. But as individuals we have not the capital to drain our lands; we want pipes, but the machines and necessary fixtures are too costly. If each town once had its own machine, and made its own pipes, most of us could afford to drain; and what is more, most of us would drain. Why should not the government supply the towns with machines, and pay half a dozen skilled Engineers to make levels, and lay out our systems of drains for us? With all the follies and miseries of the old-world governments, they beat us in wisdom in these respects. They feel that it is for their interest to help the people occasionally, for the people could not pay their taxes without it. We who have the power in our own hands, and are just as desirous to make money, will not unitedly move a finger nor wag a tongue to smother ourselves in temporal blessings. Since 1846, the English government has lent the landowners fifty millions of dollars, at a nominal interest, for the sole purpose of draining. The French government, overwhelmed with debt, annually distributes 16,000 francs to enable local agricultural societies *to buy drain-pipe machines*. The lamented Delafield, at his own expense, imported such a machine into western New York, and afforded the pipes at a low cost. Every good farmer went to draining, and the State Agricultural Society tells us, in 1852, of *one* Farmer, who has constructed sixteen miles of drains on his farm. "A nod is good as a wink"—you know the proverb—we shall say no more, but beseech you, Friends! to think of these things and lay them to heart. The day of action will soon come.

For the Dairymen.

MILK PRODUCING BREED OF CATTLE.

The "Dairy" of California is one of the prominent features of "home industry," and we shall always keep it before our readers, and shall be pleased to receive all the light we can from those who are engaged in it.

From an English work *Americanized*, we present the following extract, as an introduction to the subject, which we shall keep constantly in mind:

It is usual, in works on cattle, to classify them by the length or shortness of their horns; and, as a matter of natural history, it may be the most correct mode of dividing or classifying the different tribes of animals which prevail in one or other of the districts of Great Britain and Ireland. But for practical purposes, it is by no means either advantageous or convenient. There are certain breeds which have certain peculiar qualities, and as the size of horn has no connection whatever with those qualities, it is by far the most desirable course to classify them according to their properties, rather than by any arbitrary mark of distinction altogether unindicative of their peculiar capabilities. There is, in this country, a great variety of pasturage—from the very rich to the very poor, and from the extremely warm to the exposed and stormy, and in every gradation of this range is a class of cattle kept and propagated.

The great object for which cattle are kept by the farmer is either to grow beef for the market, or to produce milk, which shall be converted into butter or cheese, or sold as milk, to supply the great towns. Hence the former selects the fat-producing, and the latter the milk-producing class of animals. Nature, as a general thing, has provided that different races of animals, and different individuals of these races, are, more than others, adapted to the secretion of one or the other of these necessary products. The objects of the two secretions are essentially different, and the tendencies and qualities necessary for both are never active in the same animal at the same time. For while the former is a reservoir for the carbonaceous matter of the food, laid by for subsequent use in the respiratory system, the latter is the secretion of a substance necessary to support the young progeny until it is able to sustain itself, and to procure from the green pastures the food there provided for it. Hence to produce milk is, more or less, the natural quality of all kinds and races of cattle; but some will produce large quantities, but thin and poor in quality; some smaller quantities, and rich in oily matter; while others will afford a small quantity, but abundant in solid matter; and the first class would be selected by the milk-man near the populous city, the second by the dairy-man whose product was intended to be butter, and the third by the maker of cheese. There are some tribes of cattle that are both good fatteners and good milkers, but never at the same time.

The milk-producing breeds are more widely diffused than any other, because they are capable of being kept to advantage on qualities of herbage which are inadequate profitably to sustain the fat-secreting breeds. Grass-land on the clay soils on the sides of the uplands, and even on the poorer sands, is quite adequate to supply the means of making butter or cheese; but it will very ill repay the person who attempts to feed cattle on herbage so inferior; while the rich alluvial feeding-pastures which generally skirt the rivers are far more profitably employed in raising summer beef, than in the production of milk, of cheese, or of butter. Some races of long-horns, of short-horns, or middle-horns, or even of polled animals are to be placed amongst the one class we have alluded to, and some amongst the other, and we prefer arranging the breeds most celebrated for the quantity or quality of their milk under the first head, and reserve the second to the races with special aptitude for fattening.

The question arises very naturally how far it is possible, by external conformations of the individual animal, to detect its capabilities for the secretion of milk? There are instances in every breed where it is evident nature has been more bountiful, or more niggardly, in bestowing the qualities calculated to produce the secretion for which the race may be celebrated; and there are, doubtless, marks, well known to the dairy-man, which seldom fail to indicate the power of the animal in the range of qualities peculiar to his race. On the continent of Europe this has been professed to be carried to a very minute extent. Francois Guenon, a Frenchman, professed to have found, by close observation, a mode of deciding authoritatively, not only the quantity and quality of milk which would be given by any particular cow, but also the period for which she would retain her milk after calving; and this he proposed to do by external appearances alone, and these of a somewhat arbitrary kind.

It is not within the compass of this little work to give anything like a description of the mode he adopted, now made public, but the foundation is his classification of all kinds of cattle into eight classes or families; each family is divided into three sections, according to size only, and each section is again subdivided into eight orders.

[To be continued.]

"Is there anything for me to do?

The following most excellent article, we clip from the Country Gentleman, and feel it will answer for the latitude of California, or any part of the world, and we commend its careful perusal:

With what force should this question come home to every one. Without activity, life is but a dream—a surfeiting ennui. To do good in his day and generation should be the highest aim of man—it would be worthy of his being. We have often contrasted the glory of the ever active mind with the dark insipidity of the puerile and dreamy intellect, wishing in our heart that a sense of true human greatness could be aroused in every one, believing that the smallest of the race has a mighty work before him, if he could but realize it, which must tell both upon the present and the future.

Upon the present generation rests the responsibility of shaping the destiny of the next, by giving its youthful impulses a high and noble direction, and to do this, self-culture must be a universal, individual aim. The farmer and mechanic ought to feel the deepest interest in this matter. There is no good reason why they should not be equally as intelligent as they are useful, and if they will make the effort, manfully and perseveringly, they cannot fail of attaining to that high position whence they may minister to the mental as well as the physical wants of the world. Let them lay aside the *isms* and *csisms* which are only arousing men's *evil* passions, cultivate a more intimate acquaintance with science, art, history and literature, being careful to distinguish between the true and the false, and they will soon find that enviable attainment is far from being among the impossibilities.

We are anxious to see an advance step taken among the mass of our farmers; and as we contemplate the disordered political condition of our State, action among them seems to be imperative. In this country the farmer ought to have an immense influence in arresting moral corruption, (he is properly the rectifier of political errors,) hence he should be educated, intelligent and prompt. It will not do to argue a want of time; system will surmount all obstacles and enable almost every one to avail themselves of the very forcible suggestions we have frequently read with satisfaction in the Country Gentleman, to appropriate the long winter evenings for the development of the higher faculties. Forget party animosities, social jealousies, and all other hindrances to such plans as will give a free and healthy action to the mind, and suffer the social and the home circles to become radiant with the results of thought and research, that we may look over your broad plains and long to enjoy the rich mental feasts of the Farmers' Club Room, or sigh for the social luxuries of their firesides. A.

Governor Bowdoin and the School Boys.

"The severest punishment I ever received." This Mr. Editor, was the closing remark of a venerable and respected friend, when giving me an account, a few days ago, of one of his boyish pranks in old Boston. I wish I could tell the story as he tells it; but it is good, and, in my opinion, teaches so admirable a lesson to us all, that I venture to hope it may find a place in your pages, even in the shape in which I shall attempt it:

My old friend, *raised* in Boston, brought up and nurtured within the shadow of the Old South, was, in his younger days, like most other boys, considerably addicted to the consumption of ripe fruit, and not very keenly perceptive of the laws of meum and tuum in obtaining it. I will not stop to inquire whether this weakness be inherited direct from our first parents; it is sufficient that my friend was so completely under its influences, that even the fine fruit of Mr. Bowdoin's garden was no exception to those *agrairan* notions which the boys of the town applied to all the fruit on the peninsula.

Mr. Bowdoin's garden then occupied an area which is now covered with brick, mortar and paving stones. It was defended by a wall, the altitude of which was considered by the whole school as one of their prime grievances. A portion of this wall, however, had become somewhat ruinous, a breach was reported practicable, and half a dozen chosen boys were selected for the attack. My old friend was one of the number. The appointed time was between one and two P. M., when it was conjectured that Mr. B. and his family would be at dinner. The stormers assemble—the breach is carried in gallant style, and stomachs, pockets, trousers, and even shirt bosoms are quickly filled with the forbidden fruit. A triumphant retreat is already anticipated, but as the little band draws near to the breach—horror of horrors!—it is discovered to be in possession of a sturdy servant man of Mr. B., supported by a huge bamboo, and retreat by other pass is out of the question. Stomachs probably remained in statu quo, but all other engines of transport are quickly relieved of the burdens—the invaders draw near to the breach, intending to make a rush; but are informed by the sturdy guard, that "Mr. Bowdoin is in the parlor, and wishes to see the young gentlemen."

Flight is in vain, and, with palpitating hearts, our heroes march in single file towards the house, the servant man and the bamboo covering the rear. The posse was met at the hall door by the good Mr. Bowdoin, who made them a most courteous and friendly bow, welcomed them to his house, and invited them to walk in and sit down. They were ushered into the parlor, where two or three young ladies were employed at needlework, presented with much form, and treated with abundance of bewitching smiles. An inner door was now opened, and Mr. Bowdoin conducted them into the drawing-room, where two elderly ladies were sitting. Here a still more ceremonious introduction took place. The ladies were all kindness—the lads were requested to be seated—a bell was rung—a servant appeared—cake, wine, and fruit were ordered by Mr. B. On the return of the servant, Mr. B. rose, filled the wine glasses, and handed them round, most kindly pressing the youngsters, and insisting on their partaking of the good things—entertaining his reluctant guests all the while with declarations of the great happiness at the honor done him by their visit—inquiring their views as to the war then raging in Europe—what they thought of the growing power of Bonaparte—what part they supposed the Archduke Charles would take in the political ferment of the day, &c. &c.

This amusing scene lasted nearly an hour, the ladies and the good Mr. B. appearing to vie with each other in attentions to the now conscience-stricken marauders. At length Mr. B. pulled out his watch, and said: "My good young friends, I regret to say that I have an appointment. I should have been happy to prolong this visit. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you again. Meantime, my boys, at any time you will favor me with a call, the garden and orchard are entirely at your service, and my man James has orders to help you to any fruit you may desire." With these words the boys are dismissed, with many bows and shakes of the hand. "Oh," said my good old friend, "'twas the severest punishment I ever got, and I never robbed an orchard since!"

This is a true story, Mr. Editor: I hope it is not the worse for not being a fable. How greatly in the spirit of Christianity and good sense was the good Mr. Bowdoin's rebuke. How well it told upon the boys—it reached their hearts—places inaccessible to whips and bamboos. How true it is that a soft answer turneth away wrath," and "a word in season, how good it is." When will it be that mankind shall have ascertained the power of kindness, forbearance, mercy, and brotherly love!—*Boston Transcript.*

Fourth Agricultural Lecture.

BY J. B. CROCKET, ESQ.

Delivered at the Musical Hall, January –, 1854.
(Concluded.)

"Necessity, that wonderful mother of invention, has forced Europe, with its crowded population, to seize upon the first years of peace, to learn how to make the earth more bountiful. Germany, France and England, within that period, have given birth to chemists of world-wide distinction, who have illustrated the power of science over the soil. Government has been wise enough to put by the side of all engaged in the culture of a plant, or the growth of an animal, the chemist who has studied the laws of vegetable and animal physiology. The man of science has been able to teach the sheep-grower how to improve his wool. The testimony is uniform to this great practical test of usefulness, that wherever these institutions flourish, Agriculture is most elevated as an art.

"Distinguished travellers, the reports made to our Patent Office, and the instructive evidence furnished by Professor Hitchcock in his celebrated report on the condition of agriculture in Europe, made upon personal inspection, established the truth of the proposition.

"The Royal Agricultural College, at Cirencester, has six professors, and seven hundred acres of land for agricultural purposes. The school at Grignon, near Paris, has also six professors—and in this school, where the education is thorough, the entire course is three years. The experimental farm attached to it contains seven hundred and fifty acres. France has at present seventy-five agricultural institutions. The present ruler of the French nation has shown—whatever else he has exhibited in his imperial sway—sagacity and wisdom in his department of agriculture. At Versailles there is a National Agronomic Institute, employing nine first class professors and three thousand six hundred and fifty acres of land. The course of instruction in France embraces a wide range of the sciences. Thus the Grignon school teaches algebra, geometry, mechanics, surveying, leveling, stereometry, (the measuring of solid bodies,) and lineal drawings in the mathematical sciences—in the physical science, mineral chemistry, mineralogy, geology and botany—organic chemistry or agricultural technology, agricultural arboriculture, sylviculture, veterinary art, agriculture zoology and equitation, in what are denominated technological sciences and rural architecture, forest economy, farm accounts, rural economy and rural law, in the noological sciences. This institution has already graduated six hundred students. Prussia alone has three superior schools, two intermediary schools, twelve inferior schools, thirteen special schools, and two connected with colleges and universities.

"They abound in the various principalities of Germany, in Italy, and the Autocrat of Russia, in his wide domains has found it necessary to establish sixty-eight agricultural institutions. The superior schools rank with our best colleges, in the extent and variety of the sciences studied, and the intermediate schools may compare favorably with most of our colleges. The institute established as late as 1818, by the King of Wermburg, has a royal domain of eight hundred and twenty-five acres, one director, six professors, besides six other functionaries charged with various labors. The instruction given is embraced in three departments. First, Agricultural matters; second, Forest matters; third, Auxiliary. Omitting all that relates to the forest, let us glance at what is included in the agricultural course and the sciences in aid of agriculture.

"First, Climate; second. Soil; third, Manures; fourth, tools and implements of tillage; fifth, of clearing up of ground; sixth, of meadows and pasture; seventh, of agriculture in general. This is divided into ploughing and other tillage, seed plots, (of grain and root culture,) threshing and preservation of grain. Eight, of special agriculture. All cultivated plants are treated of particularly. One course of studies is viticulture, embracing the culture of the vine and wine-making. Another, the culture of fruit trees. Another, the rearing of cattle—the various races, their crossing, and the treatment of their young. Also of the horse; his natural history, the different methods of raising, the choice of animals for reproduction. The treatment of mares and colts, another rural industry in *winter*,—the manufacture of beet sugar, of liquid manures, &c., in *summer*, the manufacture of vinegar, cider, lime and draining tiles, and the last course of agriculture embraces the whole field of rural economy; as valuation of real estate, general circumstances of the country, of farms in general, and the different parts of the same farm, of the home means of maintaining its fertility, of systems of culture, of labor and the internal organization of a farm, of the relation between the number of beasts and the land worked, of the capital of the farmer, of the different modes of working a farm, and the last, but not least, agricultural book-keeping.

"I glance only at the sciences auxilliary to agriculture—higher arithmetic; algebra, trigonometry.

"The science of measuring solids, applied geometry, mathematics applied to the culture of trees and the entire forest, and their valuation: physics, mechanics, chemistry, vegetable botany and physiology, special and rural botany, zoology, veterinary medicine; the natural history of domestic animals, their anatomy, animal physiology; the care to be taken of animals the treatment and medicine for slight diseases, the description of diseases, pathology and therapuetics; veterinary surgery, the internal diseases of animals and murrains, rural constructions, preparing plans and drawings for masonry.

To illustrate these courses of instruction, the means are ample. Among them, the separations on a large farm, annexed to the institute, a forest of five thousand acres, a botanic garden, a library, a geological and mineralogical collection, a collection of woods, seeds and resins from the forest, a collection in comparative anatomy, and a collection of specimens of wool; specimens of agricultural products; model of instruments of tillage, models for physical science, and collections for chemistry and the laboratory.

"I should weary you by any further detail of the system of instruction established at the most celebrated of the Agricultural colleges of Europe. They form an interesting study for the statesman and the man of science, when he comes to the model which shall be adopted in our own country."

And now whilst all this has been accomplished in Europe, and much of it by despotic governments, having no sympathy with the masses, what, let me enquire, has been done, by democratic America, to elevate agriculture to the dignity of an art? I answer, nothing—literally nothing. We have colleges to educate clergymen, and doctors, and lawyers, and to fit them for their several pursuits. We have a national academy, to teach young men the art of war, and a naval school, to fit them to command our fleets; but none to instruct them in the peaceful and most useful art of agriculture. The most important of all human pursuits, and the first in dignity, has been left to take care of itself, and that too, when no other people under the sun have such inducements as we, to foster and develope this particular branch of industry. We are, or ought to be, essentially an agricultural people. Such pursuits would best comport with the simplicity of our republican institutions, and will forever prove their surest bulwark in time of peril. As a nation of farmers, we would be wholly invincible, and would go down to posterity, the richest, happiest and most powerful people, upon whom God has ever showered his blessings. Then, too, we have a broad domain, extending from ocean to ocean, embracing 26 deg. of latitude, with a temperate climate and a soil of marvellous fertility, fitted to produce almost everything that grows between the torrid and frigid zones. Washed by by two oceans—intersected in all directions by navigable rivers—and bounded on the north by a chain of inland seas. The United States, if she is true to her own interests, must of necessity become the granery of the whole world. Hers is emphatically a mission of peace, separated as she is by a broad ocean, from the rotten and tottering dynasties of Europe, taking no part in their perpetual struggles for dominion, be it hers to teach them, not only the blessings of a well-ordered republican government, but also to divine arts of peace and the highest civilization. But how can she accomplish this noble destiny? Only by training up her own people in the arts she would teach others. As agriculture is the very corner stone on which the fabric of her present greatness and future glory must forever rest, let her cherish it as the apple of her eye; let her lavish her best gifts upon the honest, sturdy farmer; let her "magnify him and make him honorable in the eyes of men;" let her educate him thoroughly for his calling, so that he may till the earth with all the lights which science, combined with his own practical experience, affords. Let agricultural schools and colleges, and model farms be established and liberally endowed in every State and, if possible, in every country; and in a few years, with such advantages as this country affords for the prosecution of such pursuits, we should have a large body of intelligent, practical educated farmers, whose influence would be seen and felt in every corner of the Union. We have now in the national treasury a surplus of twenty five millions, which our rulers are amazingly puzzled to know what to do with. If they would accept advice from so humble a source, I would respectfully suggest that it cannot be better employed than in building up and endowing several hundred agricultural schools in the various States.

But what interest does California feel, and what part is she to enact, in the effort to advance and elevate Agriculture? Are her people so delirious with the gold fever—are they so absorbed with speculation and trade—are they all so eager to become millionaires in a day, that they cannot wait for the slow process of "seed time and harvest?" These are important questions, and without attempting to answer them, I shall proceed to show what the answer ought to be. I shall take it for granted, for the sake of the argument at least, that those whom I have the honor to address, propose to make California their future home, and therefore are directly interested in her future welfare and growth. The question is, how are these to be best promoted?

It has always been doubted by wise statesmen and others well versed in political economy whether a country well adapted to Agriculture and commerce, is not invariably injured by the discovery that it contains rich mines of the precious metals. Gold and silver add nothing to the productive wealth of a country. They have but a nominal and fictitious value, and except as articles of ornament or luxury are useful only as mediums of exchange, by which property is bought and sold. With the consent of the whole civilized world, they have been fixed upon as the standard of value, by means of which commodities are exchanged; and except for this, they would not be half so valuable as iron or copper because not half so useful. A country, therefore which produces nothing but gold, and is compelled to purchase from other countries everything consumed, it is evident can never grow rich, unless the quantity of gold produced exceeds considerably what is required to purchase the necessary supplies. California affords the most striking illustration of this truth that the world has ever witnessed. If she had raised her own supplies during the last five years, instead of sending abroad for them, then the money which has gone to pay for them would either have remained here, or have been exchanged for other commodities, not articles of prime necessity. But of the many ship-loads of gold that California has produced, by far the largest portion has been sent abroad to pay for the flour and pork, the sugar and coffee, the clothing and other necessaries which our people were compelled to have, and this depleting process still continues, and so long as it does continue, it is impossible, in the nature of things, that California can become a great, rich and prosperous State. Like a prodigal spendthrift, she is wasting her substance in buying from others what she could as well produce herself. She is paying daily, for example, enormous sums for Haxall and Gallego flour, when her teeming soil yields to the husbandman a superior quality of wheat, with a generous profusion that almost defies belief; and I trust the time is near at hand when the sending of flour to California will be like "sending coals to Newcastle." The result of this state of affairs is, that though our mines have proved to be rich beyond all example, and have yielded an amount of treasure, which, a few years ago, would have appeared absolutely fabulous, yet nearly the whole of it has gone to enrich the wheat growers of Virginia or New York, the farmers of Illinois or Iowa, or the merchants and speculators of New York and Boston. Even now, by every steamer, we are pouring millions into their coffers, and are but "hewers of wood and drawers of water," or perhaps it would be more correct to say, "diggers of gold and consumers of flour and pork" for the especial benefit of farmers, speculators, and shipbuilders on the other side of the mountains. But in the name of all that is sensible, why should this state of things continue longer? Why not produce these articles at home, and keep our money at home, to build houses and ships, to establish colleges and schools—to adorn and beautify our houses—and if we should have more than we know what to do with, we can either purchase Japan for a sugar plantation or the Sandwich Islands for a flower garden. But whatever other folly we may commit, let us at all events cease to import from abroad what we can better produce at home.

But what *can* we produce at home? The adjoining apartment will furnish the answer; and, after inspecting this goodly array of California products, you will ask in return—what can we *not* produce at home? The truth is, no one can visit this extraordinary exhibition without a feeling of surprise at the wondrous fertility of the soil, and its peculiar adaptation to the arts of the husbandman. In 1845—only eight years ago—California was a sort of terra incognita, known only to a few adventurous navigators, as a place where beads and calico could be exchanged for hides and tallow. In 1846, when the American forces took possession of it, and indeed up to the time of the gold discoveries in 1848, it was regarded as a sterile, mountainous, sandy region, parched up with drought during one half the year, and drenched with constant floods the other half. All the reports sent back from here during that period concurred in representing the country as wholly unfit for agricultural purposes; and it was very generally believed that it would produce nothing but small grain, and that in very limited quantities, owing to the long-continued droughts. The discovery of gold in 1848, brought with it the necessary results of so exciting an event. Men, women and children were seized with a sudden frenzy. They abandoned their homes, shouldered their picks and tin pans, and rushed pell-mell to the mines. Their gardens and patches were given up to the birds and coyotes, and towns even were nearly abandoned. Even San Francisco, which had then begun to assume some importance, was left almost without inhabitants—town lots were of no value, and houses could be had almost for the asking. When the news reached the Atlantic States, multitudes rushed from all quarters towards the modern Ophir—their hopes excited to the highest pitch, with the prospect of speedy wealth, and their passions inflamed to frenzy by the eagerness of the pursuit. Since the days of the Crusaders, when belted knights and plumed warriors marshalled their invading hosts for the redemption of the Holy Land, no movement of the popular mind has equalled in intensity that which has sent such crowds of votaries to the shrine of mammon in this land of gold. In the midst of such exciting scenes as these, it is not surprising that the gentle peaceful art of Agriculture should have been wholly overlooked for a time. No one had time to experiment in turnips and cabbages, and no one thought he could afford to raise potatoes and onions at even a dollar per pound. It would take them too long to grow, and he wished to make his pile in a day. After a time, however, a few sagacious, right-minded men concluded that it might be worth while to try whether growing potatoes and onions at a dollar a pound would prove a losing business, even in California. They made the experiment, and were themselves astounded at the results. In despite of droughts and floods and winds and fogs the virgin soil yielded such bounteous returns as had hitherto been wholly unknown in any part of the world, and were in fact so incredible as to [illegible] belief in their reality. I distinctly remember to have read in a newspaper, some two years and a half ago, before I had ever seen California, an account of one season's produce on the farm of Mr. Horner, near the Mission of San Jose, and I remember also with what incredulity I laid down the paper, and concluded the whole affair must of necessity be a mere California exaggeration. But if I had continued to be incredulous, my doubts would be instantly dispelled by a glance at the exhibition in the adjoining room. I shall not therefore waste time in dilating upon the capabilities of the soil of California, and the wondrous adaptation of its mild and genial climate to Agricultural pursuits. Messrs. Warren & Son have furnished you with a more convincing argument in this respect than any I could adduce.

And now, since we have made some little progress in Agriculture, I repeat the question—What interest does California feel in the subject, and what does she propose to accomplish in relation to it? Be assured the question is a grave one, and the answer should be well considered. But, whatever the answer may be, one thing is evident—to wit, that no people under Heaven ever had such inducements as we of California to embrace and cherish agriculture as an art—to lavish our best gifts upon the farmer—to elevate and dignify his vocation. We are prompted to this course by an all-powerful principle of self-interest, appealing directly to our pockets. Instead of paying our money to the farmers and speculators of New York and Virginia, let us pay it to our own, who will furnish us a better and a cheaper article. But there are yet higher and nobler motives to impel us to this course. We are but the pioneers of a high state of civilization on the shores of the Pacific. We are laying the foundations of a great empire, under circumstances peculiarly auspicious; and every principle of patriotism or of pride appeals to us—the great cause of human freedom and progress beseeches us—Christianity implores, and the voice of more than twenty millions of our countrymen demands that the work be not imperfectly done. Favored as we are by Providence, with a soil of boundless fertility, with a territory on this coast of immense extent—with a climate genial, healthful and temperate—with mines of almost fabulous wealth—with a population intelligent, sagacious and enterprising, and with republican institutions, wisely modelled to confer the the greatest good upon the greatest number—if we fail in our mission, we shall incur the just reproaches of the whole civilized world. But if we would achieve a solid and permanent success, we must not rely alone upon our mines, however rich. We must build school houses and churches, and thereby educate and elevate the masses. We must build clipper ships and ocean steamers, so that the wings of our commerce will whiten the bosom of the broad Pacific, and cluster around its beautiful isles; and above all, we must cherish as a priceless gem, the divine art of agriculture; we must cause our beautiful valleys and plains, to blossom as the rose, and our sturdy farmers to feel, that we esteem them as salt of the earth. If in these respects, we perform our duty faithfully, the gold mines of California will soon cease to be its chief attraction. Merchants will gather here from all quarters of the world, to share the opulence of our commerce, and farmers, with their honest, jocund faces, will come in crowds, to subdue our virgin soil. The man of fortune and of leisure will come, attracted by our genial, healthful climate; and with all these will come the minister, the schoolmaster, the artisan, the man of letters, and all others who, by their genius and acquirements, contribute to a state of the highest civilization. Great cities will spring up at our chief commercial points; our ports will be crowded with the shipping of all nations; and our valleys and plains will be dotted with orchards and country mansions, and smiling gardens. When all this is done, we shall have performed our duty, and California will have accomplished her destiny. Those of us who shall live to see it accomplished, will then exclaim in the very apposite language of Cowper, as we point to Telegraph Hill—

> How oft upon yon eminence, our pace
> Has slackened to a pause, and we have borne
> The rustling wind, scarce conscious that it blew,
> While admiration, feeding at the eye,
> And still unsated, dwelt upon the scene.

How I Saved my Currants.—Returning home after an absence of a couple of years, some four years since, I found my currant bushes, which were in rows on the outside of my garden, overgrown with witch grass, and was informed by my better-half that she could not welcome my return with a glass of currant-juice, as her bushes had yielded but a very few currants the season past. I could not thjnk of losing them, as I was too fond of their fruit and besides, they had cost me much labor. Digging them up and rooting out all the grass was too great a task, therefore I thought I would try and smother it out. I covered the earth aronnd them to the depth of two or three inches with tan bark, putting some half dozen shovelsful in to the centre of each bush. It operated to a charm; the grass was exterminated, and the next season I spaded in the tan bark and since then my bushes have yielded bountifully. I am satisfied that vegetable dressing is equally as good, if not better, for trees and shrubbery than barn-yard manure which I save for field dressing.—*Maine Farmer.*

Benefit of Railroads to Farmers.—At the average price of the last twenty years, a quantity of corn is estimated to be worth [illegible] bushels of wheat, while 17[illegible] miles from market, where the same distance [illegible] of corn would be worth $22 50. A ton of [illegible] would be worth [illegible] by railroad it would be worth $[illegible].

"Wise[illegible]

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Messrs Adams & Co., at all their offices throughout the United States or Europe.

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N. B.—We want Agents in all the principal localities, and persons disposed to act can have the opportunity, if satisfactory to all parties.

To the Friends of Agriculture.

We ask of all to whom we send this number, who are not already subscribers, to examine the Farmer, and to give it their influence. We trust to hear from them and to know that they will not only become subscribers to our Journal, but favor us with their communications. We desire to call their attention to our terms of subscription for clubs.

Special Premiums for Subscriptions.

In addition to the standing inducement for the getting of subscribers for the "Farmer," we will make a present of HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE to the person who procures the most Subscribers in the first six months of our publication. This we regard as one of the most beautiful books ever issued. Who will have the prize?

A Premium---Farmers' Clubs.

With the hope of inducing such of our friends, and those who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and introduce an Agricultural Paper, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us five subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you Six papers, or for ten subscribers, twelve papers. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the Farmer, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

Subscribers will please be particular to name the Post Office to which papers are to be sent; or, if forwarded by express, which line they prefer.

To Our Patrons.

To Advertisers.—We would call the attention of those who desire to have their advertisements produce quick returns, to the pages of the California Farmer.

The Farmer will reach sources of trade entirely new and unattainable by any other means, and thus secure a large and immediate profit to those who desire to make known their business. By a glance at our advertising columns, it will be perceived that we present the best known and most extensive houses, and as we have space for but one or two of each branch, these will be the most prominent houses, and thus give more influence to them.

Agents Wanted.

We want good active agents to visit every county in the State for the Farmer. Young men can find a steady and profitable employment. Apply at this office.

☞ We desire Agents to report as early as possible, that we may be prepared in our issues for a sufficient number to supply the demand. Be sure and report promptly.

Sacramento the Capital of California. This question, so long under debate, may now be considered as settled. By a vote of the Senate, 13 to 11, it was resolved to that effect, and we doubt not the Assembly will cheerfully concur.

We rejoice at this: we believe great good will be accomplished by it. A greater degree of convenience and comfort to Legislators will ensure more speedy legislation, and thus shorten sessions, —less expense to the State, less taxes upon the people, and more satisfaction generally.

There can be no question that Sacramento is by far the best located, and possessing more facilities for intercommunication with all parts of the State readily, by telegraph, steam and stage, than any other. The general quiet comfort, and the increased benefits of an enlarged society will have their influence to remind every member of the Legislature and every officer of the Government, that they are the people's representatives, and that the people will hold them to a strict account for the manner in which they make and execute the laws.

Sugar Cane.—We were pleased the other day to see on the deck of the steamer Union, some very fine samples of Sugar Cane, marked, for San Jose, to an active agriculturalist. We are confident of success to this important staple, and if more attention is given to it, we shall soon save the amount of gold that is sent to the Islands and China for sugar and syrups, and our own State will receive the benefit of home productions.

Col. Crockett's Lecture.—We would especially commend the most able address of Col. J. B. Crockett, which is concluded in this number of the Farmer. This lecture should be read and preserved, and we hope the friends of Agriculture will preserve not only this lecture but the entire course of four, which have been published in the Farmer.

Fire at Sacramento.—A fire broke out, on Saturday last, in a frame building on K street, between 7th and 8th, occupied and used by Miller & Dixon as a camphene manufactory, and as a mill for grinding feed. In a very few minutes the entire establishment was consumed. The loss amounted to about $3,000, nearly all of which falls upon Messrs. Miller & Dixon.

Mining Intelligence.

By reference to the correspondence from Cherokee Flat, says the State Journal, it will be seen that the new discovery of a rich quartz lead at that place is confirmed in all its extravagance. We have conversed with several gentlemen from Cherokee, and they all agree in the statement that this new discovery is the richest ever made in the State; and when the company now engaged in working it have succeeded in procuring machinery such as will relieve the shaft they have sunk from the abundance of water, we are confident that the yield will astonish gold hunters in all sections of the State. The water, as stated by our correspondent, rushes in with such force that no means now in possession of the claimants will be sufficient to keep it out, and the claim has consequently locked up. From an assay of the quartz rock sent to San Francisco, and subjected to the test of an amalgamation by Messrs. Kellogg & Richter, we learn the yield was much greater even than was expected. "The quantity," says the assayer, "was very good; gold was visible to the naked eye." Attempts have been made to purchase this claim, but so far without success. We shall take occasion probably to visit the scene of this new discovery, to inspect its untold wealth. Other discoveries have been made in the same neighborhood, and create some excitement.

The following is a portion of the correspondence referred to above. It is dated Angel's Camp, February 17, 1854:

"The Cherokee Quartz claim is proving even richer than was expected. The original shaft caved in, and another shaft was sunk some 25 feet distant, and carefully curbed as they went down. The vein was again struck upon, about 2 1-2 feet below the surface, and with much difficulty the shaft was sunk 28 feet; at this depth a cross vein was found, cutting the original vein at an angle of about 15 degrees. This new vein is much the largest, and is rich beyond description. Three thousand dollars was taken out in one afternoon, but it is almost impossible to work it any further, until steam pumps are used to free it from water."

News from the South.—By the arrival of the Southerner, Hilliard commander, we have later intelligence from Lower California, and the Southern portions of this State.

The Southerner left the Columbus at San Diego, where she had arrived from Ensenada, with the sick and wounded of the Fillibustering army. Walker had gone South with 150 men. Prior to his departure, however, he spiked all the guns that he was unable to transport, and drove off all his sheep and cattle.

Mellendrez, the California outlaw Chieftain, had raised a force of 350 men, about 90 miles South of Ensenada, and it is said, stands ready to attack Walker upon the first favorable opportunity.

Lieut. Ball, of the Portsmouth, has the flag of the Fillibusters in his possession.

Col. Gilman, who was so seriously wounded in the seige of Ensenada, came up on the Southerner, also Lieut. Ruddach, who was wounded in a duel with Major Cracker.

Lieut. Beal, U. S. Indian Agent for California, also arrived on the Southerner.

We take the following in relation to the Gold Fields, from the Los Angeles Star.

There are three companies, embracing twenty-seven persons, who are now engaged in turning the water upon the placers. They are in treaty with Senor Duarte for the purchase of the land for the location of a town. These companies are composed of old miners, and they are sanguine as to the golden prospect. Aside from these companies, there are some forty persons prospecting in different places. It is proper to state that persons have returned to town who report that there is no gold there worth digging; and that there is nothing in the confirmation of the land which indicates the abundance of it. A few weeks will settle the question. The excitement in town is very much allayed.

The Great Printing Invention.—The correspondence of the Times thus describes a new printing machine in the Great Exhibition at New York. The machine "is a new printing press, which prints from uncut paper, rolling from a cylinder, and cuts and folds with a perfect regularity 30,000 copies per hour. There is no counteraction in the process, and consequently no time lost in returning motion. Both sides are printed at the same time, and 30,000 per hour is a low estimate, since by increasing the speed they can be printed as fast as paper or cloth can be unrolled from a cylinder. The inventor declares that he can print one mile of a newspaper as fast as a locomotive can run on a railway. With perfect machinery and arrangements he may do it. His present experiments demonstrate a practical principle, and the invention is looked upon with wonder and delight. I shall describe this invention hereafter in detail."

Natural Laws.—The late census developed many curious facts. In regard to the numerical laws which govern the sexes, it showed that there are more males than females born, by about four per cent.; at twenty years of age there are more females than males; at forty years, the balance is again in favor of the males; and at the age of three-score years and ten, the numbers of the two sexes are about even. Beyond this age, the probabilities of longevity are much greater in favor of women than of men. At the time of the taking of the census, there were 430 American women above 100 years of age.

Loss of Steamship San Francisco.—No week passes without being called upon to record the loss of some noble steamer or clipper. There seems to be a current of fatality attending our coast and vessels connected with us within the last few months. Calamities appear to run in veins or currents, the same as diseases, and of late they have been as fatal as the cholera. The San Francisco left New York on the 23d December, with 700 to 800 passengers. After a few days at sea and of continued gales, this steamer became a wreck and was abandoned in a sinking condition.

The loss of this steamer is a terrible calamity; not only the loss of a costly and beautiful vessel but nearly two hundred persons were swept from her deck or perished by exposure. Most fortunately several vessels were spoken, which came to their aid and rescue, and to whom too much credit cannot be awarded for their humanity.

The following data gives the number saved by each vessel: Saved by bark Kilby, 100; by the Three Bells, 230; by the Antarctic, 200. Total saved 530. Number lost 170. There is every reason to fear the number was greater. The steamer was insured for $300,000 in New York, which covers her value. But who can estimate the amount of sorrow and grief this calamity has entailed upon those thus bereft.

Congressional—California Land Claims. Mr. Latham, of this State, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill extending until March, 1855, the act to ascertain and settle private land claims in California. He said the commission was appointed in the spring of 1851, but was not organized till January, 1852. Between 800 and 900 claims have been filed, embracing a million acres of land in California. The commission have disposed of about 300 cases, and about 200 cases have been argued and submitted to the Board, but remain undecided. It was desirable the bill should be passed at once, to prevent loss to the government and to claimants. The bill was passed.

Magnificent Steamboat.—The Louisville Journal says that the materials, timbers, engines, and joining work and everything complete of the most magnificent and costly steamboat ever built in the west, was recently shipped from New Albany to New Orleans. She is designed for a packet on the Sacramento river. The Journal says she will surpass in magnificence and speed the now celebrated Mississippi river steamboat "Eclipse." We understand she is to be the property of the proprietors of the fine steamer J. Bragdon, now commanded by T. J. Lyles, Esq., one of the most popular captains in the trade between this port and Sacramento. This great steamer was shipped from New Orleans for this port on the 9th of January,

Riches of the Amazon Valley.—The New York Chronica, a Spanish paper, contains an interesting letter from a correspondent in Chaycapoyas, South America, descriptive of the mineral wealth in the valley of the Amazon, founded upon the personal observation of the author. We have had reports that expeditions were organizing in California to seek for gold in this valley. The writer says that after passing the village of Balzns, the first in the Amazon valley, he came to the settlement of Gallon. Here he found more than sixty gold mines, none of which are worked at the present day, and having made several diggings, he obtained n "castellmno" of gold to the "carga." In the village of St. Thomas, twelve leagues to the eastward of Chaychapoyas, he found an immunerable number of veins of gold, only a few of which are worked by the lazy, shiftless Indians of the country. The hill of Sucahala, six leagues to the south of Chaychapoyas, is traversed by a very rich veins of silver. One of these veins, about four inches in width and more than two leagues in length, was estimated to be twice as rich as those of Cerro de Pasco and Potosi. The opening of this hill would doubtless lead to the attainment of immense riches; a thousand miners could work here upon their respective properties without molesting each other. Rich quicksilver mines also abounded in the immediate vicinity.

The writer tells some remarkable stories about the gold washings of Borja, a place about one hundred miles from Chaychapoyas. He says that on the insurrection of the Borja Indians, about fourteen years ago, Col. D. D. Najar started with a small force to chastise the rebels. He was unsuccessful, however, in his endeavors to find them, and being tired of his fruitless labors, was about returning, when he bethought him of the fame of these gold deposits, and ordered one of his soldiers to gather a small quantity of sand, and what what was his surprise to discover that more than one-half of it was pure gold! When the Indians of Borja were in a semi-civilized state, they paid their taxes in gold, having a measure for that purpose, and the surplus they threw into the river. From the river Chinchilpe to Barranca, about one hundred leagues, gold is found all along the shores in various quantities, but more particularly in the stagnant pools and on the small islands, when a knife was given in exchange for a handful of gold dust.

At the present time the great washings are occupied by the Huambisas tribes, a warlike race, who have descended from the higher valleys of the Amazon. They are extremely agile, tall and well formed, and support themselves by fishing, hunting, and the cultivation of the soil. They possess one hill, says the writer, which contains more than one hundred rich veins of gold.

The Habeas Corpus Act.—The recent riot at the Mercantile Hotel on Pacific wharf, the arrest of the rioters by our active police, and their illegal discharge under a miscalled "habeas corpus act," has excited this community to a state of feeling bordering upon civil war.

We are glad to see the unanimity with which this stretch of power has been condemned by the Press and by every good citizen. If allowed to pass unrebuked, our Government is at an end and we must expect to see the re-organization of the Vigilance Committee and their immediate action, in order that life and property may be protected.

We publish the following card from the Police officers; it speaks for itself:

To His Honor Mayor Garrison:

The Police Officers of this city deem this a fitting opportunity to express, in plain terms, their feelings in regard to the late disgraceful riot. Ever since the organization of a Police force in his city, most of the actors in the late disturbance, and men of their calibre, have been a greater source of annoyance to that corps and the public, than all the other law-breaking populace put together. True, they have often been made to pay small fines, and as often bled their peculiar friends; but when a heavy fine has been imposed, the cases have been appealed, and the courts and attornies in the upper spheres seem to have been mesmerized into quiet slumbers by the same peculiar friends of the mulcted.

The public and their officers have been set at defiance. Is it to be wondered at, then, if the Police, after having been beaten, abused, and struggling with drunken ruffians, should feel incensed at the conduct of Judge Wells in unlocking their prison doors at midnight, to turn them out upon an unguarded community? Whilst Policemen must stand by with folded arms, and meekly receive the scoff, the jeers and threats of deadly vengeance of midnight brawlers?

If they afterwards see that midnight *habeas corpus* Judge imbibing in a dram-shop, festooned with the released rioters and grog-shop politicians, and listen to his Honor assert with an oath, "That he would not allow four or five rascally, thieving Policemen, to arrest men, and keep them confined all night; that he had the power, and by G—d he meant to use it;" is it strange if they afterwards did not wish to appear before his Honor to give evidence, and probably be made puppets in a "solemn farce."

The Police appeal to your Honor, the Public and the Press. They are, and ever have been, willing to do their duty. They ask your Honor and the people to stand by them. They have sworn to support and try and execute the laws, and if sustained they will yet triumph, despite the jackalls of party, the self-styled "election makers."

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

Capt. Hampton North,	Corns. H. Murphy,
Asst. Capt. B. B. Monks,	Michael Dolen,
Andrew Mackenzie,	G. W. Johnson,
Michael Kenny,	Sam'l Black,
Robert McDougall,	W. W. Haney,
Charles Warner,	John Egen,
H. Darling,	James Nelson,
Stephen C. Tucker,	George W. Duffield,
F. A. Schrader,	H. W. Kerrison,
George M. Kenny,	W. H. Charrington,
H. W. Talcott,	William C. Dotter,
John H. Metz,	Hugh Curran,
E. J. Salsbury,	G. C. Wardwell,
John W. McKenzie,	D. H. T. Mose,
Wm. Groombridge,	P. McMahon,
C. Holland,	John Walsh,
Andrew E. Slicer,	James McElroy,
James Kernewan,	James Hogan,
John J. Flynn,	Daniel O'Regan,
George Gates,	Peter Wall,
J. W. Lees,	Thomas H. Morton,
Joseph H. Jones,	James J. Green,
Rich. P. Robinson.	

B. SEGUINE, City Marshal.

San Francisco, February 20, 1854.

Destructive Fire.—After an interim of several weeks, during which our ever active and vigilant Fire Department have had little else to do besides burnishing up their pet machines and taking an occasional rush at a false alarm, they were in reality called out, and to some purpose, on Monday morning at two o'clock, at an alarm proceeding from Kearny street, and which soon proved to be a fire making a formidable, alarming appearance, and which at first threatened to carry destruction to a large amount of property. The fire occurred in a small one story building on the east side of Kearny street, between Pine and California, and no sooner had the flames enveloped the building than there was a general moving of furniture in the neighborhood, under the supposition that so inflammable a section of the city must certainly be consumed. The promptitude manifested by the Department in getting to the spot was most surprising, and though two of the adjoining buildings were somewhat injured, the flames were not allowed to spread beyond these. The house was occupied by Mr. Miller as a feed and grain store, and the basement was used as a mattress-making establishment. What remained of the building after the fire was extinguished, was torn down. A saddler's shop and that of a tinman adjoining, with the stock, was considerably injured. The Cafe de Bruxelles was also somewhat injured.—Com. Adv.

Honors to Maj. Gen. Wool.—The following resolution was received from the Board of Assistant Aldermen and passed unanimously by the Board of Aldermen:

Whereas, We have learned with much pleasure of the arrival in this city of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Major General John E. Wool, of the U. S. Army, therefore,

Resolved, (the Board of Aldermen concurring,) That in consideration of the eminent services rendered his country by Major General Wool, and of his private worth, that the freedom of the city of San Francisco be tendered to him, and that he be invited to use the Council Chamber on Wednesday afternoon, the 22d inst, in which to receive the visits of his fellow-citizens; and that a committee of two from each Board, together with his Honor the Mayor, be appointed to convey Gen. Wool the wishes of the Council.

Board of U. S. Land Commissioners.

Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1854.

The Board of U. S. Land Commissioners met this morning, and transacted the following business: Opinions were read in eight cases. Four claims were confirmed and four rejected. The following were confirmed, viz.:

By Commissioner T. Campbell—

No. 152—Claim of Juan Malarin, to rancho called "Guadalupe," and "Llaitos de los Correos" in Monterey county, two square leagues.

No. 154—Same to rancho "Chualar" in Monterey county, two square leagues.

No. 151—Same to rancho "Zanjones" in Monterey county, one and a half square leagues.

No. 510—Claim of Jose Dolores Ortega, to "Canada de Corral," in Santa Barbara county, two square leagues.

Opinions rejecting the following claims were read

By Commissioner A. Felch—

No. 89—Claim of James Morehead, administrator, &c., of Wm. Knight, to "Carmel" on the borders of the river Sacramento, ten square leagues.

No. 169—Claim of Silvestre de la Portilla to "Valle de San Jose," San Diego county, four square leagues more or less.

By Commissioner Campbell—

No. 452—Claim of Francisco Ma Alvarado, to "Dos Pennasquitos, in San Diego county, two square leagues more or less.

No. 169—Claim of Samuel Stokes to Rancho "de los Veigelos," formerly called "de Enmedio" and "Canada de Cecada" in Monterey county, to two square leagues.

Commissioner Thompson was absent from the session. The Board adjourned till Tuesday next 28th inst.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.—A bill has been reported in the U. S. House of Representatives, from the committee on the judiciary, to secure the rights of citizenship to the children of citizens born out of the limits of the United States. The bill provides that children whose fathers were citizens at the time of their birth, shall be regarded citizens; and further, that when a woman not a citizen, is married to a citizen, she shall be deemed to be a citizen. The bill was passed by the House without opposition.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, Feb. 22, 1854.

We are cheered by hope of better things ahead—the rains have given encouragement to the Cultivators, and thus induced a little stir in trade—and were it not for the continued influx of merchandise by new arrivals, we should assert a certainty of permanent improvement.

All kinds of Grain are dull. Potatoes hang heavy, owing to the immense quantities stored and coming in by contract. We however have faith to believe the farmers will receive a remunerating price yet. Onions have advanced.

We repeat our remarks of last week relative to prices. They are merely at nominal rates. Sales are made to meet an emergency and without regard to market rates or value of the goods.

Perseverance, energy, and will to conquer and overcome all difficulties that depress trade will soon put things better.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—

Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$14 00	@— —
do do short handled	10 00	@— —
do Fields', long handled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@13 00
do do short handled	8 00	@10 00
do King's, long handled	10 00	@12 00
Spades, bright c. s. best make	14 00	@16 00
do iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	20 00	@24 00
do do iron	— —	@12 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	17 00	@— —
do Hunts', do	17 00	@— —
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6 lb, solid eye	12 00	@14 —
do other brands	10 00	@— —
Hoes, heavy hickory pick, turned	3 00	@ 4 00
do do do axe	3 00	@ 4 00
Plows, best make	14 00	@30 00
do steel	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power, Hall & Pitts', no sale, nominal, $600 to $800: other makes $400 to $600; Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill, $300 to $350.		
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	20 00	@65 00
Rakes, horse and revolving, no sale.		
do hand, wood do		
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ₰ doz, no sale.		
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@ 8 00
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.		

There probably has never been a time when all the above enumerated articles hung more heavy upon the market, than the present.

FLOUR—

—We note large stocks on hand; and sales heavy: holder anxious to realize.

For Gallego and Haxall, we quote the jobbing rates	10 75	@10 00
Chile	9 00	@ 9 50
Repacked	10 00	@10 26
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	10 50	@11 00
Benicia Mills, do	10 00	@10 50
Meal, in bbls	4 50	@— 00
do ½ bbls	2 50	@ 3 25
Bran, ₰ lb	— —	@— 1¼

GRAIN—

Corn, Eastern, ₰ lb	—	1¾@— 2
do California	—	2½@— —
Barley, Chili	—	1¾@— —
do Cal. feeding	—	2 @— —
Buckwheat, for seed	—	10 @10 50
Oats, California	—	3 @— —
do Seed	—	4 @— 4½
do Oregon, none in mkt.		
do Eastern	—	2 @— —
Wheat, Chili	—	3½@— —
do California, for seed	—	4½@— 5
do do for milling	—	3½@— 3
Australia, seed	—	4 @— 5

—We must note a heavy case in all sides; no demand.

LUMBER—

—Very heavy stocks on hand, and Domestic coming in freely with a moderate demand, and downward tendency.

Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₰ M	30 00	@35 00
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@40 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	84 00	@90 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	70 00	@80 00
do do 2d quality	60 00	@70 00
do Georgia V. P. flooring	60 00	@65 00
do Oregon pine, rough	34 00	@40 00
do redwood	35 00	@40 00
Floor Joist	35 00	@40 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	8 00	@10 00
Clapboards, No. 1	60 00	@70 00
Laths, Eastern	— 7	@ 9 00
do California	— —	@ 8 00
Doors, Eastern	3 75	@ 5 50
Sashes, window	3 75	@ 5 00

PROVISIONS—

—All kinds of Provisions, exceedingly dull; prices nominal

Beef, Mess, ₰ bbl	13 00	@17 00
do ½ bbl extra family	9 00	@13 50
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₰ lb	12½	@ 14
do Mess, nominal, no sale.		
Cheese	14	@ 20
Eggs, fresh Cal	75	@ —
Butter, choice	13	@ 28
do good ordinary	17	@ 20
do California	1 00	@ 1 50
Hams, ordinary	8	@— 12½
do extra	12	@ 14
Lard, in kegs	— —	@ 12½
do tins 10-lb	12½	@ 14
do 15—20 do	12½	@— —
Pork, clear, ₰ bbl	17 00	@19 —
do do ½ bbl	13 50	@— 00
do mess, ₰ bbl	17 00	@20 —
do do ½ do	8 00	@12 —

RICE—

Carolina, in bbls	3	@ 4
China, No. 1, in mats	5	@ 6
do No. 2, do		@ 5½
Manila	3	@ 4

VEGETABLES—

Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do do Red	2½	@— 3½
Beets, ₰ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots	— —	@— —
Onions, prime, ₰ lb	— —	@— 2
Turnips	— —	@— 2
Potatoes	—	@— 1½
Peas, green in market.)		
Squashes, ₰ lb	—2	@ 3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

It will be perceived there is a considerable advance in the prices of market produce since last week.

Cabbage, ₰ head	12½	Onions	4
do Red	12½	Potatoes	2
Beans	12½	Parsnips	12½
Turnips	12½	Carrots	12½
Beets	12½	Peas	1
Tomatoes	12½	Squashes	12½
Cucumbers	12½	Pumpkins	12½
Sweet Potatoes	12½	Green Corn	12½
Irish Potatoes	2	Cauliflowers	12½
Red Peppers, ₰ lb	12½		

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. T Dwight Hunt, Mr. Stephen Jamison, of Ohio, Placer county, and Miss Anna Smith, both formerly of Philadelphia.

In Sacramento, Feb. 14th, by the Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. Alonzo McCloud and Miss Mary A. Sullivan, both of Stockton.

At Prairie City, Feb. 14th, by Squire McDaniel, Mr. H. F. Kellum and Miss Sarah J. French.

In Polk county, O. T., Jan. 15th, Mr. John T. Doyle and Miss Lavinia C. Ford.

At Olympia, O. T., Feb. 3d, Mr. John P. Lecky and Mrs. Julia Tynon.

At Olympia, O. T., Feb. 6th, Mr. A. J. Chambers and Miss Margaret White.

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 17th, Thomas Van Dyk, aged 20 years, son of Francis Van Dyk, of Brooklyn, King's co., N. Y.

In this city, 19th inst., of dropsy, Patrick Garner, a native of Ireland, aged 36 years.

On board British ship Dalirada, Dec. 11th, on her voyage from Liverpool, Mrs. Susan Scott, wife of the captain, a native of Liverpool, aged 28 years.

At his residence, on Mason street, of apoplexy, John S. Shuler, M. D., aged 60 years.

In this city, on the 20th inst., B. Wookey Rodgers, Jr., late of New York city, aged 30 years.

On the Santiam, Marion county, O. T. January 27th, Henry Evans, aged 23 years.

OBITUARY.

On Friday, Feb. 10, after an illness of only three days, Louis, son of Col. J. E. Zabrisbie, of Sacramento City, aged 1 year.

Death is always unwelcome, even to those in years; for the human heart is rarely so tried and afflicted as not to have something to live for, even in its latest years. But when death comes suddenly, and strikes the lovely child just in its early morn, where it lays upon its mother's breast, like a beautiful bud nestling in rosy health upon its parent stem—when death comes thus, it may well be called the "King of Terrors." A beautiful little child of about a year old, whom we saw but a week since, joyous in its happy life of innocence, we met again; but where, and how? There it lay upon its mother's bed, pale, cold and lifeless: the destroyer had touched it, and the vital spark had fled. It was beautiful even in death—too beautiful to lay in the cold ground. Its clustering ringlets; its full and transparent face; its rosy lips, had not the impress of death, and yet the heart had ceased to beat, the angel of death had done its work, and its bright spirit had been caught up to a brighter world. There it lay, all that was left of it. In its little hand was a tender rose bud, an emblem of its own earthly condition, the "bud broken from its parent branch." We saw it leave its brief home, and we heard the sands fall upon its coffin—"earth to earth, and dust to dust"—we saw sweet flowers planted upon its grave; and we believe, dark as is the bereavement to its fond parents and kindred, the grave where their beautiful child has been laid is but the portals for its entrance to a better world. Our heart's deepest sympathies are all we can tender to the bereaved. We feel, for we have been alike bereaved by the same cruel blow.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 15—Steamship John L. Stephens, Pearson, 13 days from Panama.

Chil ship Ville de Bordeaux, Olivarria, 72 days from San Antonio, with 17,747 quintals barley.

Schr Espinmaux, Huff, 22 days from Waimea (S. I.), with sweet potatoes and poultry.

FEB. 16—Clipper ship Eagle, Farren, 103 days from New York, with mdse.

Bark Walter Claxton, Andrews, 16 hours from Mendocino, with 200,000 feet of lumber.

Schr C W Clarke, Keely, 7 hours from Bolinas Bay: lumber.

FEB. 17—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blethen, 13 days from San Juan, with 927 passengers.

Steamer Major Tompkins, Hunt, 12 hours from Santa Cruz.

Bark Ella Frances, Miller, 10 days from Sitka, with 125 tons ice.

Br bark Castorides, Lakey, 185 days from London, via Falkland Islands, with mdse.

Brig Zoroaster, Arthur, 2 days from Humboldt, with lumber.

Schr Tarunto, Turner, 24 hrs from Mendocino, with lumber.

FEB. 18—Steamship Golah, Batey, 3 days from San Diego.

Steamship Otter, Miller, 5 days from Victoria (V. I): salmon.

Bark Sarah Warren, Grove, 8 days from Puget Sound; lumber.

Schr Gen Morgan, Way, 24 hours from Bodega, with lumber.

Schr Mary Elizabeth, Ellis, 6 hours from Bolinas Bay, with lumber.

FEB. 19—Steamship Peytona, 2½ days from Astoria.

Br ship Humboldt, Lisen, 185 days from London, via Valparaiso 49 days, with 600 tons coal.

Br ship Dalhousie, Scott, 134 days from Liverpool, via Juan Fernandez 47 days, with mdse.

Bark Powhattan, Libbey, 9 days from Cape Flattery, with piles and 4 M shingles.

Bark Ork, Orkes, 11 days from Puget Sound, with piles, etc.

Bark Burnham, Kenny, 7 days from Puget Sound, with 11 M ft piles, 1 M ft sq timber, 21 cords firewood.

Brig John Davis, Pray, 8 days from Puget Sound, with 65 M ft lumber, 45 M ft piles, and 8 M shingles.

Schr Loo Choo, Charles, 24 hours from Pajaro, with 1,000 bags potatoes.

Schr Laura Bevan, Morton, 30 hours from Pajaro, with 900 sacks potatoes.

FEB. 20—Clipper ship Spitfire Avery, 120 days from Boston, with mdse.

Danish brig Sidon, Smith, 146 days from Bordeaux, via Valparaiso 46 days, with mdse.

Brig Metropolis, Gillespie, 161 days from Hampton Roads, with 1800 bbls flour.

Three-masted schr Archimedes, Wilson, 8 days from Vancouver's Island, with coal.

Schr Velasco, Copeland, 3 days from Santa Cruz, with produce.

Schr Francisco, Miller, 2 days from Pajaro, with potatoes.

Schr Thomas, Nelson, 8 hours from Bolinas Bay; lumber.

Sloop Falmouth, Riley, 8 hours from Bolinas Bay; lumber.

FEB. 21—Ship Samuel Appleton, Young, 126 days from Hampton Roads, with flour.

Ship Samuel Lawrence, Patten, 123 days from Boston.

Ship United States, Hussey, 130 days from New York.

Brig Juliet, Goshel, 156 days from Baltimore, with mdse.

CLEARANCES.

FEB 15—Steamships Uncle Sam, Mills, Panama; California, Lenox, Panama. Br bark Lanrick, Crockett, Ports in Pacific; schr Vaquero, Wilcox, San Pedro.

FEB. 16—Steamships John L. Stephens, Pearson, Benicia. Protector Jonathan, Radish, San Juan. Ham bark Marbs, Peters, Callao; Russ bark Kastor, Paulloff, Honolulu.

FEB. 17—Steamships Thomas Watson, Lyle, Panama; Palmyra, week; Carmen; barks Zenaida (Br), Rosario, Gonzales, Henrietta Thompson, Creamer, Secramento; schr Eudora, Seaman, Columbia River. sloop Philip Hone, Barnard, Stockton.

FEB 18—Steamships John Hewett, Lemon, Sacramento. Defiance, Wood, Kowes River.

FEB. 20—Barks Kate Hayes, Field, Columbia River. Caroline, Portland, Columbia River. Packet Carolina, Peterson, Colus. Steamer Crescent City.

FEB 21—Steamships Wilson G. Hunt, Hewett, Sacramento. Major Tompkins, Hunt, Benicia. Ham bark Marbs, Peters, Callao. Russ bark Kastor, Paulloff, Honolulu.

Great Sale of Fruit Trees.

APPLE, PEAR, [illegible] AND PLUM [illegible]

[illegible]

Wanted.

A [illegible]

NOT THE ONLY ONE!

ANOTHER MAN IS IN THE FIELD

Prepared to cut Quartz Rock into any form desired.

I will say to my friends and the public generally that I am prepared to work into any form they may desire, Quartz Rock, WITH A POLISH EQUAL TO THAT OF A MIRROR.

N. B.—Quartz Rock purchased at the highest prices.

J. W. TUCKER,
125 Montgomery street.

There are Three Things I Do Not Do!

1st. I do not get a gentleman to leave his Watch, and when he calls for it, charge him TWENTY-NINE DOLLARS for cleaning it, and have it stop two hours after.

2d. I do not ask FIFTY DOLLARS for a chain, and sell it for THIRTY SIX DOLLARS, and warrant it Fine Gold, when it is filled with brass solder, and have to take it back and pay FIFTY DOLLARS in money, and give another chain.

3. I do not tell a Captain he can leave his Chronometer gratis, and when he calls for it at the end of eight months, refuse to deliver him up his property, without he pays me SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS, and TEN DOLLARS more for rating it.

There are many other things I do not do, which I may name at some other time. 1 4t J. W. TUCKER.

GEMS FOR THE PARLOR AND GEMS FOR THE GARDEN.

THE choicest Hyacinths, Tulips, Jonquils, etc., for the parlo and garden.

Also—New and rare Flower Seeds and Plants;
Small ornamental Plants for borders.
Osage Orange Plants, for GARDEN HEDGES, one of the safest and most ornamental hedges known.

Just received at WARREN & SON'S
1 Exhibition Hall

WANTED—At the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.

Intelligence Office,
2 4t 87 Long wharf.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workmanlike manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
1 Near the Oriental.

Catalogue of Fruit and Fruit Trees.

WE call the attention of Nurserymen and Orchardists to a new catalogue just issued by us, prepared with great labor and cost, giving the lists of the best fruits cultivated in Europe or America, with their synonyms. This catalogue embraces also lists of best Vegetables, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Seeds, &c.—being a perfect illustration of the best varieties of everything belonging to AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, and FLORICULTURE, with brief directions for the cultivators in each department, and as *adapted to California*.

This work will be found a very great help to all engaged in cultivation.

Price $1 per copy. WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists.
5 Musical Hall Buildings.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Hecall and Gallego.

Particular attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor hereto[illegible] so liberally extended to us. 1 3t

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

TO THE GREAT SALE OF

JEWELRY AT JOHN W. TUCKER'S.

I shall now commence selling off my entire stock, consisting of DIAMOND WORK, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, etc., etc.

Amounting to more than $300,000!

I have got to sell the above goods before the first of June, as I have to rebuild my store according to the new grade. Any person who wants a good article can procure the same

Cheaper than in any other City in the World!

But I don't wish it to be understood that I pretend to compete with those worthless trash,—persons who would not hesitate to guarantee a brass ring or a watch to be pure gold—these persons can find lower rates than I can. If I sell an article of any kind, and it does not turn out as I represented it, I will return the money. So [illegible] my store, and see me before you purchase elsewhere.

JOHN W. TUCKER,
1 1m 125 Montgomery street, near Sacramento.

PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE.

WOODWORTH & CO., importers of Piano Fortes, 130 Clay street, are now receiving a further supply of Piano Fortes, from the celebrated "Standard" manufactory, [illegible] Harbes. A new landing from the Oriental, a large assortment of instruments suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, containing 6½, 6¾ and 7 octaves, plain and carved, with pearl and ivory keys.

Pianos Melodeons, 4 to 5 octaves,
India Rubber Piano Covers,
French Piano Covers,
Revolving Stools, &c., &c. 1 4t

GRASS SEED

10,000 [illegible] NEW CROP—[illegible]

[illegible]

3,000 lbs. New Garden Seeds.

R[illegible]

We [illegible]

Mason [illegible]

5

QUARTZ SPECIMENS POLISHED.

Seals, Rings, Cane Heads, Snuff Box Covers.

CUT AND SET BY

BARRETT & SHERWOOD.

MONTGOMERY STREET, ONE DOOR FROM COMMERCIAL.

The only Lapidary Machinery in California, and the best workmen on the Pacific coast, are now employed in our establishment. 1 4t

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 4 [illegible]

FRANK BAKER,

Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 1 1y

BURNETT & POMEROY,

CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL

Sawing and Planing done to Order. 3 1y

WM. F. PATCH. CHARLES CLAYTON.

PATCH & CLAYTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENT.

No. 92 Front street, (in Gordon's Iron Block.)

☞ Faithful attention given to sales of California Produce and orders for Merchandise promptly filled at lowest market rates. 1 4t

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
3 1m San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER.

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

HARDWARE AND LEATHER.

Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
3 1m 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco

BRYANT & CO'S

Agricultural Ware House.

CORNER FRONT AND SACRAMENTO STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand, a select assortment of

AGICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MINING TOOLS AND GARDEN SEEDS,

Also, a full and complete stock of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

MILL MACHINERY of all kinds. 2 4

H. W. BRADLEY'S

National Daguerrean Gallery,

CORNER OF CLAY AND KEARNY STREETS,
San Francisco, Cal.

Importers and Dealers in the best qualities of

Every Article required in the Business.

Portraits, large or small, equal to any in the world, taken at short notice. Also, the most improved STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, a new and beautiful improvement in the art.

New Drug Establishment.

A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh DRUGS of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States.

Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.

Country orders promptly attended to.

A. T. McCLURE,
6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place.

FENCING WIRE—Galvanized and Bright—
80 tons galvanized, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7,
10 tons bright, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
For sale by
2 4t SOUTHWORTH & CO.

AT TUCKER'S!

SILVER! SILVER! SILVER!

100 Dozen Table Spoons,
95 Dozen Table Forks,
125 Dozen Teaspoons!

SILVER TEA SETS, with or without Salvers.

SILVER PITCHERS AND CUPS.

100 handsome FANS, worth $2 to $100 each.

70 OPERA GLASSES, worth $8 to $85 each.

A few of the finest JEWEL CASKETS ever seen, being just from Tiffany's, Reads, and Paris.

☞ Call and examine these goods, at

125 *Montgomery street, near Sacramento.*

J. W. TUCKER.

N. B.—Will be sold VERY LOW, but NOT SACRIFICED. 1

12,000 Fresh Grape Vines,

JUST received per [illegible], from the best vineyards in [illegible], these vines are selected from three to [illegible] long, and are warranted to be superior to any in the [illegible]. For sale, at the lowest market rates, by

W. B. PEAKE,
6-1m. No. 7 Washington street.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c., &c.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY, importers and wholesale [illegible] the above articles, keep on hand the most extensive [illegible] to be found in the city.

3 1m Corner Battery and Pacific streets.

PRIZE ONIONS—ONION SETTS, &c

WE have on hand several [illegible] extra quality, to which we call the [illegible] of customers. Also, 700 Osage Orange [illegible] French Sugar Beet, for stock.

WARREN & SON,
Seed Warehouse,
Musical Hall, No. [illegible]
2 4t And Exhibition Hall.

TIME.

PARTICULAR [illegible]

BARRETT & SHERWOOD

1 [illegible]

Osage Orange, Raspberries and [illegible]

20,000 [illegible]

FLOWERS! BRIGHT FLOWERS!

W[illegible]

For the California Farmer.

"WEEP NOT FOR THE DEAD."

Oh, weep not for the dead—for them no tears be given—
The paths of peace they tread—their footsteps wend to Heaven;
Their earthly journey o'er, their weary task is done—
For them no trouble more, or pain, or toil, shall come.

Then weep not for the dead—or, if to weep ye must,
Then be it for the head, by guilt, bowed down to dust;
For those by death passed by, who vainly seek for rest—
Who cannot, dare not die, by weight of crime opprest;

For those of hope bereft—by those they love forsaken—
Who, by God's spirit left, no warning may awaken—
Who blindly yield to sin,—from Heaven's portal driven—
Nor feel remorse within;—*for these* let tears be given.

For those who linger here, earth's pain and sorrow knowing,
Earth's yearnings and its fears, their feeble purpose showing—
Who still their frail barks steer, o'er life's tempestuous sea;—
If thou *must* drop a tear, for *such* then let it be.

But oh! for one so fair, so early from us taken,
Before corroding care had her young spirit shaken,—
Whose guileless, loving soul hath winged its way to Heaven—
Let no bell's mournful toll, no selfish sigh, be given.

Her pilgrimage is o'er, life's weary pathway trod,—
For her, oh weep no more—she rests in peace with God;
Rather rejoice, that she is ta'en,—with Him to dwell—
To join the jubilee, that angel voices swell.

To light our dreary way, our souls from sin to wean—
Point out that star whose ray safe guides us down life's stream,
Our heavy hearts to cheer,—she unto us was given—
For this He sent her here, from His bright home in heaven.

Her loving mission o'er,—His purposes effected,—
Towards that better shore our storm-beat bark's directed;
Earth's guise no longer worn—put off, her mould of clay—
By sister angels borne, to Him she speeds her way.

Then dry your weeping eyes, no mournful sable wear—
That form which in earth lies, but hid a jewel rare;
And till that hour shall come, when we may with her dwell,
His will, not ours, be done, who "doeth all things well."

San Francisco, Cal. FRED G——.

A Boy.—A boy is the spirit of mischief embodied—a perfect tectotum—spinning round like a jenny, or tumbling heels over head. He must invariably go through the process of leaping over every chair which is within his reach, makes drum-heads of the doors, turns the tin pans into cymbals, takes the best knives out to dig worms for bait, and loses them; hunts up the molasses cask and leaves the molasses running; is boon companion to the sugar barrel, searches up all the pie and preserves left after supper, and eats them, goes to the apples, hides his old cap in order to wear his best one, cuts his boots accidentally if he wants a new pair, tears his clothes for fun, jumps into the puddles for fun, and for ditto cuts your furniture and tracks your carpets. He is romping, shouting, blustering, shouting, and in all but his best estate a terrible torment, especially to his sisters. He don't pretend to much until he is twelve; then the rage for frock coats and high dickies commences. At fourteen he is too big to split wood or go after water, and at the time these interesting offices ought to be performed, contrives to be invisible; whether concealed in the garret with some old worm-eaten novel for a companion, ensconced in the woodshed trying to learn legerdemain tricks, or bound off on an expedition that turns out in most cases to be more deplorable than explorable—to coin a word. At fifteen, he has a tolerable experience of the world—*but*, from fifteen to twenty, may we be clear from the track when he is in sight; he knows more than Washington and Benjamin Franklin together; in other words, he knows more then than he will ever know again.

The Bavarian Schottische.—The style o the Schottische is full of graceful positions, and has the combined beauties of the St. Vitus and Indian war dances, with a strong insinuation of an afflicted cat upon hot building materials. The most popular, elegant and, in fact, the only acknowledged fashion of executing the Scottische is this: As the music leads off, plunge suddenly forward, with four abrupt jerks of the hand to keep time, then as suddenly dart back again with the same jumps and jerks. Then stand on one leg, as much like a lame duck as you can, change quickly to the other, and hop round four times. In this you must take great care to lift up your legs, as if for instance something heavy had fallen on your soft corn at one time, or boiling cobbler's wax had been inserted in your boots. The effort is very pleasant to look at. Continue in this way anywhere in the room, but be certain to whirl your partner until you can see nothing distinctly, for you can never arrive at the full enjoyment of the Scottische until you reach this crisis. You then run a muck among the other Schottische until you experience a shock, which will be caused by a pair of teetotums; but never heed that. If you should by chance see another couple near you, which, however, will rarely happen, never stop to try to get out of the way, as that is directly contrary to the science and etiquette of the Scottische, but go on, and if a lady is floored (elegant and expressive) it is none of your business; if you are a large man, the amusement is much greater, as then, instead of your being knocked down every time by the concussions, it is greatly in your favor that the other party may be knocked down instead.

A negro had a severe attack of rheumatism, which finally settled in his foot. He bathed it, and rubbed it, and swathed it, but all to no purpose. Finally, tearing away the bandages, he stuck it out, and with a shake of his fist over it, exclaimed:

"Ache away, den, ole feller; ache away. I shan't do nuffin more for yer; dis chile ken stand it as long as you ken; so ache away!"

PALMER, COOK & CO.,
Bankers,
Drafts on the American Exchange Bank, New York,
And upon all the cities of the United States. 2 4t

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,
Bankers,
DRAW AT SIGHT IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON
Ocean Bank ..... New York.
Bank of North America ..... Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany.
Drexel & Co. ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co; ..... Richmond.
J. B. Morton, Esq ..... Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer ..... Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler ..... Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq; ..... Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macnardo & Co. ..... New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn. Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va.; and Charleston, South Carolina. 61m

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon. St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City.

PAGE, BACON & CO.,
Bankers, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co. ..... London.
F. Huth & Co. ..... London.
American Exchange Bank ..... New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co ..... New York.
Atlantic Bank ..... Boston.
Philadelphia Bank ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank ..... New Orleans.
Page & Bacon ..... St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. ..... Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. ..... Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. ..... Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 1 4t

ADAMS & CO.,
Bankers.
MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.
Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany.
Utica City Bank ..... Utica.
Bank of Syracuse ..... Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn ..... Auburn.
Bank of Attica ..... Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank ..... Rochester.
George Smith & Co. ..... Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. ..... Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank ..... Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio ..... Cleveland.
Clinton Bank ..... Columbus, Ohio.
☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. ADAMS & CO.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.
SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from
San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,
Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mt. Ophir, and Mariposa.
☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets, Sacramento City.
Will sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.
GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

Miners' Exchange and Savings Bank,
AND SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE,
ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO.
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
DR. A. S. WRIGHT, Agent.
ALL MONEYS left at this Banking House will bear an interest of one and a half per cent. per month, redeemable at pleasure.
GOLD DUST left to be assayed at this office, will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.
GOLD DUST received on Special Deposit Free of Charge, and Rich Quartz Specimens purchased, or valued gratis, and every attention paid to the Assaying or testing of all kinds of Ores.
GOLD DUST received for Coinage, or Remittance Bills of Exchange drawn on the East, at Sight or on Time. 4 4t

Wholesale Saddlery Warehouse.
J. C. JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery, Harness, Leather, &c., No. 130 Sansome street, near Washington, San Francisco.
Having established a new and extensive establishment for the sale of the above-named goods, would call the attention of the trade to their line stock, to which additions are constantly being made by fresh arrivals.
As we receive our goods direct from our own manufactory at the East, we are confident of being able to offer great inducements to purchasers.
Now on hand a fine assortment, consisting in part of:
Concord Stage Harness; Saddles;
Team Harness; Bridles and Martingles;
Cart Harness; Sulky and wagon Whips;
Buggy and wagon do: Mexican and Cal. Spurs;
Collars; Mexican and Cal. Bits;
Hames; Saddlery Hardware;
Skirting, Bridles and Harness Leather; Patent and enamelled Leather, Calf Skins, &c. 4 4t

100 MOSS (Double) ROSE BUSHES;
50 large Double Pink, ROSE BUSHES;
HOVEY SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES;
LIZZY RANDOLPH STRAWBERRIES;
30 MICHIGAN MONTHLY ROSES—Climbers;
And a large and very choice variety of Rose Bushes;
DAHLIA ROOTS, etc., etc.;
CURRANT BUSHES, etc., etc.;
APPLE TREES, etc., etc.
Just received by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, via Nicaragua, in a passage of 27 days from the Nursery.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
4 1m 94 Battery street.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
1,000 Beautiful Shade Trees.
NOW is the time to plant Trees. Persons in want are invited to call and see our Cotton Woods, Locust and other Trees, now open and for sale at WARREN & SON,
1 Exhibition Hall.

10,000 FRUIT TREES,
Grape Vines, Fig Trees, Raspberry and Currant.
WE invite all who intend planting Trees and Vines to call on us before they make their purchases, as we can offer them many advantages that cannot be found elsewhere. Our collections, we know, are the most extensive, and the quality the best that can be had. We therefore invite all to call on us: we can show them, in our Exhibition Rooms, the samples of the actual fruit they produce. WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen,
Musical Hall Buildings, San Francisco, and 15 J street, Sacramento.

PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.
THE FORMER CELEBRITY OF THE PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS, and the unequalled success of their introduction in this State, would seem to preclude the necessity of any further effort on our part to draw attention thereto: but in view of the transitory nature of business in general in California, and the probability that some may have looked upon our establishment of an extensive and permanent manufacture of Plows here, in the face of such enormous importations and extravagant prices of material, as an impossibility—we believe it expedient to adopt this method of bringing it within the special notice of all concerned, that we are now manufacturing, and will have ready for this season's demand, three thousand of the most superior Plows ever made or used within this State.
We feel warranted in making this assertion, from the fact that all who used our Plows last season testify that they were superior: and we have studied so closely the immediate wants of our patrons from every section of the State, that we can now furnish Plows suitable to any particular kind of soil known in the State.
Our material has all been selected in the East by one of our firm, and imported by us directly from the manufacturers, which places it in our power to say confidently that nothing is lacking in quality, while we are enabled to make the plows at a cost greatly below that of last season, and are determined to sell at prices within the reach of every farmer who may wish to use the Peoria Premium Steel Plow.
It should be remembered that these plows will do double the work with half the team required in using the ordinary cast Plow; and that the work, when done, will be well done.
For particulars of prices, and descriptions of plows, we refer you to the subjoined card. The prices therein detailed are those established at our factory, and the only alterations from them that we authorize our agents to make, is the addition of the cost of transportation to their places of business—thus placing the plows at every accessible point of the State for the exact price charged at the Factory, with the necessary expenses only added.
Farmers ordering our plows through mercantile houses here, would do well to write to us at the same time, if they would make sure of getting the right plow, for some are interested in representing that we are not making plows at all, while other will not sell our plows when they can get off a cast plow. We therefore recommend that orders should be sent to us directly, accompanied by an order upon your merchant for the amount, which you can always know by a reference to the card accompanying this circular.
On the 24th of June the interest of T. Adams in our business ceased, by the sale of his entire interest therein to L. E. Morgan. Aside from this, there has not, nor will there be, any alteration, as we have the same efficient and thoroughly practised hands in every department of our business.
E. L. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
T. ADAMS & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Battery streets.

☞ The following are the establi-hed prices for the Peoria Premium Steel Plows, at our Factory, and the only addition our Agents are authorized to make thereto, is the cost of transportation to their points of business:

SIZE.	DESCRIPTION.	FURROW.	PRICE.
No. 5	plain	10 in	$ 30
5½	"	12 in	$ 35
6	"	14 in	$ 40
7	"	16 in	$ 50
6	clipper or prairie	14 in	$ 60
16	" "	16 in	$ 70
18	" "	18 in	$ 85
20	" "	20 in	$100
22	" "	22 in	$110
24	" "	24 in	$125
26	" "	26 in	$150
30	" "	30 in	$175
40	" "	40 in	$225
Subsoil Plows			$40
Cultivators			$25

[For the addition of wheel and axle to any of the above clipper Plows, an additional charge of $30.]
L. E. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
1 T. ADAMS & CO.

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY.
Woman's Rights
VINDICATED AND MAINTAINED.
WHEREAS, from the creation of the world, it was designed by the "Great First Cause" that
Womans's Rights and Privileges
should be co-equal to Man's; and whereas, she has been treated by many men in all ages, up to the present time, as an inferior being to themselves: Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. L. WINN, of
Winn's Fountain Head and Branch
having expended large sums of money at the FOUNTAIN HEAD for the gratification of the appetites of Gentlemen, do recommend that Woman hereafter allowed and provided with the facilities to enjoy all the privileges for which she was by Providence designed; and for this purpose I do hereby proclaim, that my
BRANCH,
Corner Montgomery and Washington streets,
shall be conducted with a view exclusively to the Enjoyment and Comfort of Ladies, and such Gentlemen as know and appreciate their worth.
At the earnest solicitation of many Ladies and Gentlemen and agreeable to my promise some months since to enlarge the BRANCH, so as to accommodate the fast increasing patronage I shall, in a few days, add Two Spacious Stores on Montgomery street, to the Original Branch, making the
MOST EXTENSIVE ICE CREAM
And Refreshment Establishments in California.
The day of opening will be duly announced through the medium of the Daily Press, so that all may witness what has been accomplished for the accommodation and comfort of "God's last best gift to man." In the meantime, lots of Fun and Jollification may be enjoyed in reading the mottoes and feasting upon the luxuries to be enjoyed at
WINN'S FOUNTAIN HEAD,
78 and 80 Long Wharf, and Branch, corner Washington and Montgomery streets;
where Every Thing for the Holidays may be found, from a Sugar Whistle to a Bride's Cake of half a ton.
M. L. WINN, Proprietor.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.
JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street, Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Hops, Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water, Shaker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Seidlitz Powders, Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts, Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds), Osgood's Cholagogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jones' Expectorant, Alterative Pills, Moffat's Bitters and Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Halloway's Ointment and Pills, Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,
Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.
Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,
CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.
☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 5-1m

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,
No. 90 Battery Street
OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.
Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.
All kinds of lettering done to order.
Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.
We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with tail line fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.
COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk,
6 1m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.
THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.
☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the
Real Estate business, in all its branches,
For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.
They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.
A Register for Property, at either public or private sale, always open at their office 5

SELIM & EDWARD FRANKLIN,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
Office and Salesroom, 102 Merchant st., between Montgomery street and the Plaza.
Real estate of all descriptions sold at public and private sale. Particular attention given to sales for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.
Monies invested and rents collected for parties at a distance. Loans effected on Bonds and Mortgages. Titles examined and surveys made by competent parties in the office, and the Bonded Surveyor of the State—Spanish titles.
A register open to public inspection of property for sale.
The Spanish and French languages spoken.
Improved and unimproved Ranches and lands for sale in various parts of the State—Spanish titles. 5 4t

JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT. ALBERT G. RANDALL
JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT, Auctioneer.
WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
Office and Salesroom, 100 Merchant Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
Messrs. Wainwright, Randall & Co. respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they have made this business connection, and re-established themselves, for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business in all its branches, for the successful management of which they deem themselves well qualified, having had upwards of four years experience in this city.
They will give especial attention to making public sales of all kinds of property for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.
Particular attention paid to preparing "Rancho" property for sale, and every facility will be afforded to the holders of such property for the transaction of their business. Mr. Randall being conversant with the Spanish language (having resided several years in South America,) will give his personal attention to the translation of title papers, when required.
A practical Surveyor and Draughtsman will be in constant attendance at the office.
A large amount of property at private sale.
Conveyancing, under the supervision of A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public, under the law of 1853—and Commissioner for the State of New Hampshire. 5 4t

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,
[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco
THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and economy. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.
Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,
and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.
JAMES DONAHUE.
2 3m

FAMILY FLOUR.
HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR.
UNION CITY MILLS.
WE INVITE the particular attention of Families and the Trade, to the quality of the Flour manufactured by us.
Our great aim has been, in the establishment of our Mills to procure the most perfect machinery, to employ the ablest millers, and to select the purest and finest wheat in the country.
That we have been able to accomplish all this, the Product of our Mills now before the community is the best evidence.
The FLOUR we manufacture has been submitted to the able judges of our State, and after the most rigid and thorough test, they have awarded to us the "Premium Prize," and we shall have offer the same as "Horner's Premium Flour;" it shall be our constant effort to maintain for it the reputation of being the
The Best Flour in the Land.
Orders left with HORNER & CO. at our Storeship, Broadway wharf, will receive prompt attention.
5 4t HORNER.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.
THE largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of B. P. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will admit of. Having on hand the most splendid and substantial assortment of all kinds of Furniture ever offered in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices to suit, that none can go away empty that may favor us with a call.
Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Sets—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.
Also, Mattresses, of Curled Hair, Patent Felt, Moss, Wool, Straw, and Straw with Cotton Tops. Also, Feather Pillows, and Feathers for Beds, with a large stock of Quilts, Comforts, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of Chairs, Wood, and Cane Seats of all descriptions: also, of Hair, Cloth, Spring, Plush, Velvet and Carpet Bottoms, with Rockers of all kinds; all of which will be sold at reduced rates.
5 4t Also at 130 Jackson street, San Francisco.

A CARD.
FREE EXHIBITION HALL.—We desire to announce, and we do so most respectfully, that hereafter, during our Exhibition, our Hall, containing all the magnificent specimens of the Agricultural Exhibition, together with the choice Paintings and Embroideries, and many rare and beautiful specimens and curiosities from the "Islands of the Sea," will be open to the visits of all who wish to examine them, FREE OF CHARGE.
We would also announce to Artists that our Hall is offered to them FREE, to exhibit their work for exhibition or sale, and we further announce to all persons who have Paintings, Statuary Works of Art, Curiosities, or extra specimens of anything of domestic manufacture, that here is a place the most appropriate for its exhibition or sale, and where the most extended notice can be given to it. All who have works of art, or any of the curiosities of the country, or wonderful specimen of the Agriculture of California or the Pacific coast, will find this Hall the most appropriate place for the exhibition of the same.
We desire also to state that all the Agricultural papers and periodicals of the United States and the principal publications of Europe upon the subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture and other scientific subjects, and to our patrons, and to the cause of Science, they are ever open, and we tender our best aid to developing to the utmost of our power the good resulting from them.
WARREN & SON

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

Any Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1854. NO. 9.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; four dollars for six months; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less, per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

Trouble-the-House:

A LEGEND OF LIVONIA.

ONCE on a time there lived, in the province of Livonia, a certain peasant named Peter Letski. Peter had no relation that he knew of in this world except his mother. She and her husband had come from Courland long ago, when they were married; but the man died five-and-twenty years before the date of our story, and old Roskin and her son lived on in the cabin of pine logs he had built on the lands of the Boyar Nicklewitz. The Boyar took rank with the high and ancient nobility of Russia. His ancestors had fought against the Mongols and held office under Ivan the Terrible. They were said to have been rich; but little of their wealth had descended, for there was not a poorer estate, nor a more prudently supplied *hof*, in the province. Theodore Nicklewitz sowed his own hemp and rye, mowed his own meadows, and set a good example to the reapers in harvest time; while his wife and two daughters brewed quass, baked ryo loaves, preserved everything, from cranberries to caviare, against the winter, and spun with their maids great packs of yarn, for sale to the eastern merchants.

In short, there was work for man and maid at the hof; but the quass was always strong, the holidays were well kept there, and most of the peasants thought a seat in its great hall worth having when the snow lay deep in Livonia.—Somehow, Peter and his mother preferred the old cottage. It was built, as we have said, of pine logs, out of which were cut the door and window, the latter glazed, so to speak, with a sheet of thin mica; the roof was of wattles, overlaid a yard deep with turf and clay, and as green as a meadow in summer. Their property, besides a cow and a patch of ground, consisted of a loom, a stove, a spinning-wheel, and a chest, wherein were laid up the Sunday clothes which Peter's father had left him, and those which old Roskin inherited from her mother. They were free peasants of the old Germanic race, long settled in Courland. No boyar owned or maintained them, but Roskin was a noble spinner, and Peter had few equals at the spade, axe, or flail. Of schools Peter Letski was ignorant; books he had never seen, excepting in church; and the only education his mother gave him was: "My son, be honest, and trust in God."

Under that brief, but often repeated lesson, Peter grew up one of the best sons in the province. It was his fixed opinion that no woman on earth could equal his mother in knowledge, prudence, and housekeeping; besides, she had been friends, relations and all to him. Though poor, they had been happy together in the log cabin, whose rent, as well as that of the rye field, was paid in hard labor to the thrifty boyar. In summer and harvest time, Peter was bound to devote certain days to his fields; Roskin spun at the hof, in winter evenings; while her son made baskets, nets and shining tackle always getting as near as he could to the wheel turned by the pretty Niga, whose soft blue eyes and light golden hair had turned the heads of half the neighborhood. Like Peter, Niga was an only child, but death had taken her mother. Her father, honest Ivan, as the peasants called him, was a stout old boor, who hewed wood in summer in the forest, and in winter at the hof; he and his axe belonged to the boyar. Niga, of course, was a born serf, but old Roskin said she would make a good wife. Peter thought so too, and the hymeneal crowns of gilt paper kept in the neighboring church would have been required, but for a scheme of their common master. His old nurse had died some years before, leaving an unmarried daughter, for whom the boyar had promised to provide; and, to do him justice, he tried to find her a husband, but Ratinka had become so notable for tongue and temper throughout the parish, that neither serf nor freeman could be induced to take her for better or for worse, even with a promised portion of twenty silver roubles.

All his own serfs were unfortunately married; Theodore Nicklewitz had therefore fixed his eyes on Peter, as the only chance for Ratinka; and as neither he nor his mother liked to leave their old cottage, and they could not buy Niga's freedom, the young man was obliged to present himself one day before his lord in as respectful a manner as possible. While things remained in this state, a courier from St. Petersburgh arrived one day at the hof, bringing great intelligence. A younger brother of the boyar's father, who, having no estate, not liking the church, and still less the army, had degraded himself in the eyes of his relations so far as to become a corn merchant. Of course he was regarded as a blot in the escutcheon; no one spoke of him, even at Christmas; but the man lived long, gathered money, retired from business, and died in his country-house, near Riga, very old, rich, and intestate.

Theodore Nicklewitz was his nearest heir, and an honest lawyer (we are writing of old times) sent him word to come and take possession. It was an event in the boyar's life, for he had never been so far from home; but he sent for the priest, made his will, and took five stout men to guard him. Peter's master obtained his inheritance; but so much time was spent in proving himself the heir according to law, and in hunting up the old merchant's money where it lay in banks and bonds, that the corn was reaped and housed, the snow had fallen, the frost set in, and there was safe travelling over lake and river, before Theodore Nicklewitz, with the goods and chattels of that discarded relative, gathered together to the last rag, and packed on sundry sledges, drove home to his careful family.

Half his servants had been sent for to help him in this home-bringing, and among the rest Peter Letski. The sledge he drove was a borrowed one, and somewhat crazy, on which account it was placed under his care, for Peter had the reputation of being a prudent driver. For the same reason, the goods packed in it were the very gleanings of the merchant's country house—old coats, shattered crockery, and odds and ends of all sorts, which the boyar thought might be useful some day. Peter's horse was borrowed also, and lazy with long service. Vigilance and exertion on the driver's part were required to keep up to the rest of the company. Night had fallen on them while far from the end of their journey, but master and man went merrily on through the keen frost and clear starlight. They were bringing goods and money to the hof; the boyar would be a rich man now; the serfs looked for more liberal housekeeping: and Peter began to speculate on the probabilities of Ratinka's getting married. The old horse was going steadily; he pulled his wolf-skin cloak closer about him, and one dream maybe followed another through his brain till a suitor was found, Ratinka disposed of, and Niga and himself dancing at her wedding.

Here a sound, as of somebody stepping into his sledge among the rags and crockery, made Peter start up and open his eyes. No one was there—but he had been asleep and dreaming. The horse, left to its own discretion, had been distanced by the whole company. Peter couldn't hear a sound of the sledge-bells, but he knew they were not three versts from home, for on his right hand lay a ruined castle, where it was said, a covetous bishop had lived long ago, and oppressed the country by exacting tithes and dues, till the northern heathens took the castle and hanged him. Its roofless walls stood gray and lonely on the frozen plain. Peter urged his horse on, till they were fairly left behind; but, just as he pulled up his cloak once more, and settled himself to go home comfortably, a sharp, shrill voice at his very side said:

"That's a fine night, Peter Letski!"

"It is," said Peter, his hair beginning to rise, for he could see nobody. "Who are you?"

"They call me Trouble-the-house," replied the voice.

"It is an odd name, friend. Where did you come from?"

"Never mind where I came from," said the voice, in a still sharper tone. "I'm going home to the hof with you and the rest of this fine legacy."

Peter was frightened into silence by this statement; he would have jumped out, but the old horse suddenly quickened its pace to a full gallop, and the sledge flew over the snow so fast that the lights of the hof were in sight, and in a minute more, Peter was through the timber-gate and in the yard, where the rest of the company were rapidly unloading.

Every man, from the boyar downward, inquired what had frightened his horse, for the creature stood trembling. Peter didn't care to tell them; but there was no sledge in the yard more quickly emptied than his own. Nothing but the rags and the crockery could Peter see, though he thought there was a kind of rustle in the hay-straw as the last old pot came out, and a queer sound of stamping steps going in before them all to the great kitchen, where a supper, which surpassed even the serfs' expectations, awaited them.

There was no want of brown, and cabbage, and [illegible] at which poor old Ratinka's fashion matter and servants sat according to rank; but the supper did not go off so joyously as might have been anticipated. The youngest daughter broke a china bowl which had been in the family for fifty years—that upset the boyardeen; the boyar became so critical before the bottle of corn-brandy on his right was quite empty, that he found fault with everything said or done: and all agreed that Peter Letski did no justice to himself or the supper.

Peter lost no time in relating the cause of that unwonted neglect to his mother when safe in their own cottage; and after minute inquiries touching what he had to drink on the road, old Roskin said she had never heard of any such traveller in all the tales of Courland—one didn't know what might come home with an old corn-merchant's legacy. But her advice was, to keep the story between themselves till father Michael their priest should return from visiting his brother in Upper Lithuania, which would certainly take place before Christmas. His mother's advice was Peter's law. He went on thrashing, basket making, and sleeping, as in other winters; old Roskin, too, spun as usual at the hof, but the hof was not the place it had been. The industrious quiet had been broken to bring home that legacy, and could not be restored. The servants grumbled for stronger quass; the daughters repined for new dresses; the boyardeen grew closer than ever; and the boyar thought that every man was stealing. Then there were grand visitors, counts and barons, who came from leagues away, and had to be entertained in the great parlor, never before opened excepting for marriage-feasts. Among them came a certain Count Ratschoff, who would have married Theodore's eldest daughter, but that the boyar and he could never come to an understanding on the subject of her dowry. However the count had been in St. Petersburg seven years looking after a legacy which he did not get, and having some knowledge of the great world there, he undertook to instruct the whole house of Nicklewitz touching their dignity and interest.

Under his direction, the peasants were not permitted to speak in the old familiar forms to their betters; the kitchen was obliged to wait until the parlor had finished, and got only broken victuals; the rye bread was weighed, the quass was measured; and the boyar resolved to have Ratinka married without delay. His determination was signified the week before Christmas, when one evening after supper, Peter was summoned to the parlor door, to see his master seated in great state with his pipe, his tobacco box, and a quart cup in the shape of an eagle, filled to the brim with corn brandy, before him. Peter had never before beheld the splendors of that apartment. Its silver candlesticks, its walls covered with crimson leather, and its gilt ceiling, which shone on the wedding festivities of Theodore's great-grandfather, overwhelmed the Courland peasant, but his mind was relieved from the weight of its magnificence by his master demanding, "Peter Letski, when do you mean to marry Ratinka, my nurse's daughter? I will give her a portion of twenty silver roubles. Father Michael will be here in three days, and my will is, that you make ready for the wedding."

"Master," said Peter quietly, "it is my fear that Ratinka might not agree well with my mother."

"Your mother!" cried the boyar fiercely, for he had tried the brandy; "I'll have no such excuses. You either marry Ratinka or leave my land."

Peter had never seen the boyar so angry, and he stammered out in his confusion, "I knew how it would be when Trouble-the-house came after the legacy."

It so happened that Count Ratschoff, who sat drinking with the boyar, imagined and not without private reasons, that Peter was speaking of him, so with wrath in his eyes, and brandy in his brain, he made but one bound from the table to poor Peter, seized him by the collar of his sheep-skin, and kicked him out of the hof.

Though a free man, Peter was brought up in Livonia, and ran as fast as possible from the Count's boots.

The night was pitch dark, for moon and stars were hidden by a heavy mist, and when Peter thought of slackening his pace, neither the horse nor its dependencies could be seen. There was a red gleam on the plain before him, however—that he took to be the great [illegible] thought his mother's window. Old Roskin sat at her wheel that day, nursing the new-born, which had fallen sick and Peter had said [illegible] for her. He felt certain it would [illegible] to see the old cottage and she didn't [illegible] than herself; but she [illegible] to go home and [illegible] anyway.

The light guided him [illegible] the road but Peter never thought the way so long. He knocked [illegible]; the light [illegible] and [illegible] he [illegible] ment, rose from the bishop's ruined castle, at the entrance of which he found himself, while a dead horse and an upturned sledge lay close by on the snow.

Peter had a good conscience, but he was frightened to the heart when the same sharp shrill voice once more saluted him with—

"Peter Letski, that's a fine night!"

"Middling," said Peter. "Who are you?" as, looking in its direction, he saw a dwarfish old man—clothed in rags that had once been rich fur and velvet, and so thin that his bones seemed fleshless—straining and striving to raise the upturned sledge.

"I'm a brother of the traveller you took home with the corn-merchant's legacy," said the little old man.

"Are there many of you?" inquired Peter.

"A great family, and like to be greater," replied the dwarf. "Come and help me to raise this sledge."

"Is it yours?" said Peter, who would have helped anything; and between them the sledge was lifted, and he saw it was richly lined, and gaily painted.

"Everything is ours," cried the dwarf, thrusting his hand under the crimson cushion and drawing out a leathern money-bag. "Take this," he continued, clinking it at Peter's ear, "and I'll go home with you. What are you thinking of?"—as Peter held back both his hands. "This would buy the land your cottage stands on, and the boyar will be glad enough to sell it before my brother's done with him."

"I'm thinking how my mother would like it," says Peter.

"Your mother!" cries the dwarf, "what can she do for you and Niga?"

"She taught me to be honest and trust in God," said Peter.

At the last word, he felt the heavy bag of roubles thrown on his feet. The red fire-light sank, and with it the old dwarf vanished, and a long moan sounded through the ruins. Peter knelt in the darkness and said his prayers; before he finished, the rising moon was scattering the mist, and by its light he saw what the fire had not shown him—a traveller lying at no great distance, as if he had fallen from the sledge. Peter ran to him; he was sound asleep, and he covered him up with a good fur mantle. So, carefully replacing the money-bag under the cushion, he ran for help to the nearest cottage. Five strong peasants assisted Peter to carry him home; his sledge, with all it contained, also found room in the log-cabin, for the poor horse had broken his neck by falling on the slippery snow. Old Roskin said she never heard such snoring as the stranger practised that night; but next morning he awoke well, and much astonished. Peter explained how their acquaintance had commenced, presented him with all his travelling chattels safe and entire, even to the empty flask, which had contained three pints of Livonian brandy. The traveller's own story set forth that he was a Lithuanian merchant on his journey to collect debts and purchase linen yarn in the province; that the mist or the brandy had bewildered him; and that of the ragged dwarf he knew nothing. No hospitable invitations of its lord, however, could induce him to take rest and refreshments at the hof, but he presented forty roubles to Peter, half that sum to the parish church, purchased a peasant's horse, and took his departure. It must have been through that Lithuanian merchant that the tale of Peter's adventure oozed out, even before the arrival of Father Michael; but, far from being warned, the boyar swore Peter had plundered his noble house, refused all offers for his cottage-ground, and swore to take a great revenge by marrying him to Ratinka the day after Christmas. Old Roskin had made up her mind to retire unmolested with their forty roubles, for Father Michael's pleadings on her behalf had failed; but on Christmas-eve [illegible] the hof was set on fire, and [illegible] burned to the ground. Very little of [illegible] legacy was saved; but [illegible] to go in before the family to the [illegible] on the verge of the forest, where they [illegible] Theodore Nicklewitz and the [illegible] cottage-ground, for he was in [illegible] and a pedlar [illegible] who came to sell [illegible] was a stranger, having [illegible] by the [illegible] Peter and Niga and [illegible] the wedding [illegible] a [illegible] the consent of the [illegible] Peter's wedding was [illegible] Count Ratschoff's [illegible] the boyar paid Theodore's portion, as he [illegible] Peter's cottage was [illegible] was never after [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1854.

A CARD.
To the Public.

We take this opportunity to lay before you a copy of the "California Farmer and Journal of useful sciences," for your perusal, and we trust your approval.

The "California Farmer" has but recently presented itself, and already has received most kind and flattering notices from its friends; a goodly list of subscribers, constantly and steadily increasing, gives the publishers encouragement to put forth still greater efforts to make it a valuable scientific journal, an acceptable family paper and an agreeable weekly visiter among the practical cultivators of the soil.

It will be the aim of the publishers to furnish to their readers the most useful and reliable data for the practical agriculturalist, and to present the most interesting features and topics in every branch of this science.

To furnish general and critical notices of the most important Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Exhibitions in our country and Europe.

A portion of the paper will be devoted to *select literature*, the aim of which will be to exhibit the purifying influences which flow from the pursuits of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural life—our aim being to cultivate a love for and an interest in those useful sciences which must ever add to the happiness of mankind.

Cultivators of the Soil, and all friends of Science, are invited to communicate with us freely; their valuable aid is what we desire.

The Journal will be distributed through the city by carriers, and left at the residences of those who may favor us with their support.

This number will be distributed to many who may not be subscribers, with the hope that the perusal of its pages may secure their influence and favor.

Special Premiums for Subscriptions.

In addition to the standing inducement for the getting of subscribers for the "Farmer," we will make a present of HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE to the person who procures the most Subscribers in the first six months of our publication. This we regard as one of the most beautiful books ever issued. Who will have the prize?

A Premium---Farmers' Clubs.

With the hope of inducing such of our friends, and those who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and introduce an Agricultural Paper, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us five subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you six papers, or for ten subscribers, twelve papers. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the Farmer, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

Subscribers will please be particular to name the Post Office to which papers are to be sent; or, if forwarded by express, which line they prefer.

To Our Patrons.

To Advertisers.—We would call the attention of those who desire to have their advertisements produce quick returns, to the pages of the California Farmer.

The Farmer will reach sources of trade entirely new and unattainable by any other means, and thus secure a large and immediate profit to those who desire to make known their business. By a glance at our advertising columns, it will be perceived that we present the best known and most extensive houses, and as we have space for but one or two of each branch, these will be the most prominent houses, and thus give more influence to them.

Agents Wanted.

We want good active agents to visit every county in the State for the Farmer. Young men can find a steady and profitable employment. Apply at this office.

☞ We desire Agents to report as early as possible, that we may be prepared in our issues for a sufficient number to supply the demand. Be sure and report promptly.

Sweet Potatoes.

The fact has been clearly demonstrated that Sweet Potatoes can be successfully grown in this State, and of the finest quality. Three important things are to be observed to secure that success: The season of planting—the kind of soil—and the manner of planting—the last particularly important. We recommend the following:

The season will be governed in a manner by the temperature—as early as they can be planted to avoid the frost. In order to expedite the season, the tubers may be planted in a frame or hot-bed of gentle heat. This will give some two weeks or more advance, so as to be ready to transplant when danger of the frost is past, after the eyes are well started. The ground should be well plowed, selecting a rich sandy loam; a good dressing of manure should be plowed in; plow deep; plow and cross plow, then back-furrow into rows so as to form moderate ridges. The ground prepared, the hot-bed can be opened, and the eyes that have started can be taken off the tuber with a knife—slicing off a small piece of the potato with the eye, and planting each eye in the ridges thus prepared, about one foot apart, and covering them about three inches. The tubers with eyes not started can be placed again in the hot-bed for future use. After planting, the ground should be kept clear of weeds and cultivated with a hoe. Plowing between the rows two or three times, and cultivating well will reward the cultivator by creating a moisture and increasing the crops. We anticipate large and successful crops from such a method, and shall take pleasure in recording the various modes of cultivators, and the crops of our Farmers.

Disease of the Grape vine.

We would call the attention of the cultivators of the vine to the very important subject now agitating the old world in relation to the disease of the grape vine.

The most extensive vine growers of France and England, more particularly in the wine districts, have become alarmed at a disease that threatens the entire destruction of the vine. The disease has proved as fatal to the vine in the island of Madeira as the rot to the potato in Ireland, and the result has been ruin and death, by reason of want and famine, by the loss of their crops. Along the Rhine, and the best districts of Burgundy, the disease has left its mark, and threatens the entire destruction of the vine. The most learned and skilful minds are at work to discover the nature of the disease and apply a remedy. Thus far it has baffled them.

We have not the time nor space in this number to go into the subject as fully as we desire—our object being to awake an interest in the fact of the existence of that disease, and call attention to it.

We ask our readers not to lose sight of this important fact—ere long we shall see a great change in the cultivation of the grape; districts that have grown it perhaps for hundreds of years will grow it no more, and others will adopt it.

California is destined to become a mighty vineyard—her wine presses running over with wine. Those beautiful hillsides and undulating slopes along our broad and endless valleys, will, in a few years, become the vineyards of California.

Attention should be given to this subject immediately. The old varieties and stock of many kinds of fruits in the old countries are "passing away"—their day is past; new ones must take their place.

We believe the cause of this disease and decay to arise from the constantly planting the same variety upon the same soil and in the same climate. The stock should be changed; it should be renewed—regenerated by seed. Planting in and in, must by the laws of nature, be detrimental to health and life in the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom, and we believe that it is of the utmost moment that attention should be given to raising new fruits of all kinds from the seed.

We believe California admirably adapted to the growth of fruits, and particularly the grape, and desire to see our Horticulturalists give their attention to the raising new varieties from the seed. This must be successful.

France and Belgium have become noted for their new varieties of Pears, England for Apples, and the old States for Peaches; let California come in for the honors of the Grapes. We trust attention will be given to it, and that "Our Legislature" will see the importance of this subject and give their thoughts to it. We shall give a more extended article, with statistics and complete data, ere long, and shall glad to hear from our friends upon the subject.

California Flour.

HOME INDUSTRY—HOME PROSPERITY.

We had the pleasure within a few days, to pass an hour in the examination of the extensive Flouring Mills of J. M. Horner, Esq., of "Union City, San Jose.

We confess being surprised, although aware of the great energy of the proprietor, to see the admirable system in the mills and in all that appertains to their management. The miller Mr. Runnells, very politely waited upon us through the mills, to make us familiar with every department.

Here is Home Industry.

Here is the evidence of the permanency of our State, as well as its prosperity.

The mill is two stories high, large and spacious, containing *eight run of stones* capable of turning out *two hundred and fifty barrels per day*. There are but four run at work now, yielding half this number of barrels—this we believe is as large a quantity, or larger, than any other mill now running. The miller informed us that the "*French's* Burr Mill Stone" is decidedly the finest stone, and the 3-ft. the best size.

We examined the wheat, a very superior quality of "Volunteer Australia," some ten thousand bushels remain, of the proprietor's own raising, for the use of the mills.

"Horner's Flour," it will be remembered, took the first premium at the late Exhibition, and it maintains a deservedly high repute, selling at the mills at retail at $14—almost double the price of Gallego; the wholesale rates are about $12.

It is a great satisfaction to visit an establishment of this kind, for you have the evidence before you, that the *flour* is pure and truly a "home product," while a vast amount of the *flour* offered in our market is but the vile mixture of sour flour reground—injurious to health and a deception to the purchaser.

Everything connected with the mill is turned to advantage; the "bran," an excellent food for stock, is made more so, by the addition of a portion of middlings, increasing the value of the food and giving it a readier sale.

A large amount of stock upon Mr. Horner's Ranch, is fed by the waste of the mill—yielding another source of profit.

The flour "looked good enough to eat" as it came warm and pure from the mill. We rejoice at the prosperity of these mills, for we know by the history of them and the other extensive operations of the same gentleman, the vast sums of money annually expended in *labor* in that valley. Mr. Horner is a public benefactor. Such examples should be duly appreciated in every community.

The cultivation of the soil, the establishing of manufactories, the employing laborers—efforts of this kind give stability and prosperity to a State, and should be duly regarded.

We shall take early opportunity to visit all manufactories of "home products," and make them known as widely as possible—giving credit where credit is due.

Mission Peak.

The Sabbath day! A day of rest! a day for communion with God and nature, and the enjoyments of Home. We have often found how blessed it is to have a day of rest, and to have enjoyed the refined happiness which flows from the comforts and blessings of home.

All may not have a home literally of their own, and yet they may have a home everywhere. Some are so constituted by nature, by temperament and disposition, as to make all around them happy. Such will find homes everywhere—for home is where the heart is, and next to the sacred and holy duties of home, are those of the Sabbath day, or we should say, they are blended harmoniously in one. Home is the place of rest, and Sabbath hours at home are the holy time of the heart.

The Sabbath day! We have enjoyed it. We stood upon the loftiest point of Mission Peak, San Jose, and felt we could worship God there. The blue vault of heaven was over us, and the bright green valley far away below; lifting our eyes upward, light and glory beamed upon us from His throne; gazing below, verdure and beauty filled our vision, far as the eye could reach. It was a fitting time—the Sabbath day, for worship—a fitting place, this temple on the mountain; and our lips could not refrain uttering, "Be thou O God exalted high." Far better than a "pilgrimage to Mecca," is a trip to Mission Peak; the heart is made better in less time, and the good accomplished more lasting; the inspirations gathered are more pure; the intercourse with the Deity more direct, Nature with a thousand voices is the teacher. "The voice of nature is the voice of God."

The valley of San Jose should be better known among those citizens who desire a beautiful home. A few years and the railroad will give a speedy intercourse with this rich valley, and there is no richer spot of earth than the valley of San Jose, around the Mission. The magnificent sunny slopes at the base of that long range of mountains, will be like the "vine clad hills of sunny France," in coming years. The far famed Windsor Park holds no comparison, in point of beauty and extent,—viewing it from the castle—to the Mission Valley, as you look upon it from the lofty hills above.

Let our wealthy citizens give but a portion of their means to make beautiful homes, and we may vie with the world, for nature has been lavish in her gifts. We learn with pleasure that the owner of these broad lands will be glad to dispose of some of the fine locations, provided a just appreciation of them will be given by purchasers in laying them out. There are many objects of attraction within the circle of a few miles around the Mission of San Jose. Warm springs of valuable medicinal powers; mountain scenery, the mountains being accessible on horseback to their highest point. These mountains are covered with the richest verdure, and some of the finest ornamental trees known—the evergreen oak, bay tree, manzineto, tallow tree, &c. Living springs are found high up, affording abundance of water, and sufficient for all purposes. The soil is very deep and extremely rich. Artesian wells could be introduced along the slopes, with perfect success, and the waters used for fountains to beautify as well as useful for irrigation. There seems to be nothing wanting in the natural preparation for "Homes," and Providence seems indicating, that in a few years this mighty valley, along the entire base of these rich slopes, we shall have the "happy homes" of many thousands of our prosperous and enterprising citizens.

A visit to the Valley would amply reward any one, and a glimpse at it would induce them to make it their choice.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the California Farmer:

In the early part of September, 1850, while on my way from Stockton to Mariposa, I stopped one night at a public house near the Merced river—the only stopping place on the road for a number of miles. The "public house" was made of canvass, and the floor was of firm and substantial earth. The lodging apartment was out of doors, and travellers had unbounded liberty in choosing the spot where to stretch their weary limbs, enveloped in their own blankets. Such were the accommodations which the country afforded at that date. In the course of the evening, the following conversation, in substance, transpired between the landlord and a traveller:

Landlord. This country is not going to last long. The gold will soon be dug out, and you can't raise anything on the land, everything is burnt up so in the summer.

Traveller. I am not so sure of all that. Where did that hay come from, that you are feeding to our horses at twenty cents a pound?

Landlord. All round here, everywhere. It is the Wild Oats, and grows abundantly all over this part of the country.

Traveller. What did it cost you, and how much do you get from an acre?

Landlord. It cost me nothing except the labor of gathering. I suppose I got about three tons to the acre.

Traveller. Three tons! What would that amount to at twenty cents a pound?

Landlord. About four hundred dollars, I 'spose, if you count 2,000 pounds to the ton, California fashion.

Traveller. Well, if you can get four hundred dollars from one acre, without cultivation, how much *less* would you be able to get *with* cultivation? And where's the use of talking about the land being burnt up and good for nothing?

Landlord. But you don't suppose this state of things is to last! When the gold runs out and the miners stop their supplies, what is to become of the soil? It can never support an agricultural population, like the Atlantic States or the Valley of the Mississippi.

Traveller. Tell me, if you please, what would be considered a reasonable profit per acre, from the land in New England, where you came from?

Landlord. I came from Western New York, sir. I had fifty acres of pretty good land, and thought I was doing remarkably well if I got an average of twenty dollars an acre for my crops.

Traveller. And out of that you had to pay for labor and so forth, more than one-half?

Landlord. Yes, two-thirds.

Traveller. Then you cleared from fifty acres, in a good agricultural district, about as much as from one acre in this wilderness which you say cannot support a permanent population?

Landlord. See here, mister, aint you a bit of a lawyer?

Traveller. No sir. I am seeking for information; I do not dispute anything you say, but I want to get hold of the facts and evidence on which your opinions rest. It is not likely the present state of things will continue, but it seems to me, nevertheless, making all allowance for the changes likely to occur, that if you can manage to get four hundred dollars an acre off this soil at present, there must be in it a degree of productiveness equal to the support of a population as dense as that of Western New York. If nature raises three tons of hay on an acre of wild land, I should think man might live there.

Landlord. But just think of it. Everything is burnt up by the beginning of June, and from that time till November or December you can do nothing for want of rain. At the present time, when the Atlantic farmers are busy gathering their crop, one must be idle here—losing the best season of the year.

Traveller. Well, don't you lose a part of the year in New York? From November to May, one-half the year, you are locked up with frost and your land is idle, while you and your stock are eating up the fruits of the other half. Here the rains in November set you at work and give a start to vegetation, and your season of planting and cultivation continues till May. You are absolutely certain of one crop, at all events. From May to November is the agricultural winter in California, with this difference—the sun warms you more cheaply than fuel, and your stock require no costly houses for shelter, and instead of eating their heads off in the stall, they feed on the grass and wild oats which are dried and preserved by nature or the soil.

Landlord. But what is to be done for water? You will find no water for miles on these plains.

Traveller. Can't you find it by digging?

Landlord. I reckon you can, by digging 10 or 20 feet, anywhere about here. Towards Stockton I am told that an abundant supply of water is found in the driest season, by digging only five or six feet. But who has time to dig wells?

Traveller. The time will come when the wells are needed. You know there are extensive districts in the Atlantic States quite as destitute of natural water courses as the plains of California, and where you must dig, not only 10 or 20, but 50 and 60 feet for water, and yet the wants and the industry of man have converted these regions

into fruitful gardens, supporting a dense population.

Landlord. Well, well, I reckon you have me there. But there is another difficulty I want you to solve. Where are we to get our fuel and our timber for fences and so forth?

Traveller. That is a small matter. In many places stone can be had for fencing. Fences can be easily and cheaply constructed of iron wire; or ditches and embankments of earth may be resorted to. As to fuel, when I passed through Stockton, a few days ago, I saw them cooking with anthracite coal, dug from the Schuylkill region in Pennsylvania. If, when things are yet in the bud, fuel can find its way to California, and up the bay and the river to Stockton, coming all the distance from Pennsylvania, and even from England, we need not make ourselves uneasy about fuel for the future, especially when the climate is so mild that it is needed only for cooking.

Landlord. Well, stranger, I knock under. I guess it's nigh bed time.

The Coal Trade.—To such an extent has our coal industry been developed, that at the present time not less than 37,000,000 of tons are annually raised, the value of which at the pit's mouth is little less than £10,000,000; at the places of consumption, including expense of transport and other charges, probably not less than £20,000,000. The capital employed in the trade exceeds £10,000,000. About 400 iron furnaces of Great Britain consume annually 10,000,000 tons of coal and 7,000,000 tons of ironstone, in order to produce 2,500,000 tons of pig-iron, of the value of upwards of £8,000,000. For the supply of the metropolis alone 3,600,000 tons of coal are required for manufacturing and domestic purposes; our coasting vessels conveyed in 1850 upwards of 9,360,000 tons to various ports in the United Kingdom, and 3,350,000 tons were exported to foreign countries and the British possessions. Add to this that about 120,000 persons are constantly employed in extracting the coal from the mines, and that in some of the northern counties there are more persons at work under the ground than upon its surface, and some approximate idea will be formed of the importance of this branch of our industry. The extent of the coal areas in the British Islands is 12,000 square miles, and the annual produce 37,000,000 tons; of Belgium, 240 miles, annual produce, 5,000,000 tons; of France, 2,000 miles. annual produce, 4,150,000 tons; of the United States, 113,000 miles, annual produce, 4,000,000 tons; of Prussia, 2,200 miles, annual produce, 3,500,000 tons; of Spain, 4,000 miles, annual produce, 550,000 tons; of British North America, 180,000 miles, annual produce not known. Taking the British Islands alone, and dividing them into districts, we find the supposed workable area as follows, in acres: Northumberland and Durham, 500,000; Cumberland, Westmoreland and West Riding, 99,500; Lancashire, Flintshire and North Staffordshire, 550,000; Shropshire and Worcestershire, 79,950; South Staffordshire, 65,000; Warwickshire and Leicestershire, 80,000; Somersetshire and Gloucestershire, 167,500; South Wales, 600,000; Scottish coal fields, 1,045,000. Irish coal fields—Ulster. 500,000; Connaught, 200,000; Leinster, 150,000; Munster, 1,000,000. Our exports. which in 1840 amounted to 1,606,000 tons, valued at £576,000, had increased in 1850 to 3,531,000 tons, of the value of £1,284,000. In 1841 our exports to France were 451,800 tons; to Holland, 173,378 tons; to Prussia, 116,296 tons; and to Russia, 77,152 tons. In 1850 they were to France, 612,545 tons; to Holland, 159,953 tons; to Prussia, 186,528 tons; and to Russia, 235,188 tons.—*Durham Chronicle.*

Metallic Caskmaking.—The new and ingenious principle of making casks from metal, patented by Mr. Clare of this town, is now in operation, at his works in Nash Grove. The casks are made by machinery, expressly adapted to this new branch of manufacture by skilful engineers, whose services were secured for the purpose. The staves, specimens of which have already been exhibited in public, are of peculiar construction. and the great difficulty to be overcome was to produce each stave complete by one operation. This is effected by means of a screw press, to which a large mechanical power is applied. The iron cut is into the required lengths. and after being subjected to a powerful heat in a furnace is transferred to the press, where it receives its exact form and mould. The machine throws out the staves at the rate of one per minute. It is necessary to cut the iron in opposition to the grain, in order that when the flange is formed it may be made without cracking.

The staves, on being completed, are grouped, and formed into casks when required for use. Each stave is calculated to bear a pressure of 100 lbs. in the square inch. The heads of the casks are formed by a machine adapted to cut circles of very large diameter with the utmost precision. By a very simple plan the heads of the metallic casks can be removed without disturbing the hoops which bind them together—a matter of the utmost importance where it is necessary to transfer liquids from one cask to another. It is thought that the metallic casks will ere long come into general use, and almost, if not entirely, supercede the common wooden casks now employed for all purposes.—*English paper.*

Important Decision.—The Court of Appeals of New York, has decided that the trustees of any Catholic church may assign all their property, in perpetuity, to the control of Bishop Hughes and his successors in office, unless there is a special law against it.

Rotation of Crops---Its Uses and Effects.

The practice of rotation in crops is an agricultural improvement of very modern date. It is first mentioned in Dickson's Treatise on Agriculture, published in Edinburgh, in 1777. For more than a century it has been partially practiced in Flanders, and perhaps in some other adjoining and highly cultivated countries. It was afterwards introduced, and imperfectly carried out on a limited scale in the Norfolk district in Great Britain; but its general introduction did not take place till the beginning of the present century. The system of rotation is one of the first and most important principles of general husbandry, and it cannot be omitted without manifest disadvantage and loss. Its place was formerly supplied by *naked fallows.* This practice consists, as I have before shown, in giving the soil an occasional or periodical *rest*, in which no crop is taken off, and the soil is allowed to produce just what it pleases or nothing at all, for one or more years, when it is refreshed and invigorated for the production of its accustomed useful crops. This system, it will be perceived, implies the loss of the income from the soil for a certain portion of the time, and it can be tolerated only where there is more land than can be cultivated.

Modern agricultural science has detected, in part at least, the true theory of the necessity for rotation. It has been discovered, that every crop robs the soil of a part of its elements, (fifteen or sixteen elementary substances combined in various forms and proportions), and that no two dissimilar crops abstract these elements or their compounds from the soil, in the same proportions. Thus, if we consider the amount of the salts taken out of the soil by a crop of turnpis, amounting to five tons of roots per acre; of barley, 38 bushels; one ton each of dry clover or rye grass; and of wheat, 25 bushels, we shall find the great disproportions of the various elements, which the different vegetables have appropriated. As given by Johnston there will be in pounds as follows:

	Turnip Roots.	BARLEY. Grain.	BARLEY. Straw.	Red Clover.	Rye Grass.	WHEAT. Grain.	WHEAT. Straw.	Total.
Potash	145.5	5.6	4.5	45.0	98.5	33	06	253.0
Soda	64.3	3.8	1.1	12.0	16.3	3.5	09	106.9
Lime	45.8	3.1	12.9	61.0	69.0	11.5	72	149.0
Magnesia	15.5	3.6	1.8	6.5	6.0	04	11.0	32.9
Alumina		0.5	9.0	8.0	6.0	0.8	2.7	26.2
Silica	22.2	23.6	90.9	8.33	6.0	0.8	8.60	159.4
Sulphuric Acid	43.0	1.3	3.4	15.0	6.0	0.9	1.10	70.7
Phosphoric do.	32.4	4.2	3.7	15.0	6.0	0.9	2.50	64.7
Chlorine	143	0.4	1.5	8.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	153.1
							Total.	970.9*

Besides the elements above noted, all crops absorb oxide of iron, and nearly all oxide of magnanese and iodine; and of the organic elements associated in various combinations, they appropriate about 97 per cent. of their entire dried weight. Now, it is not only necessary that all the above materials exist in the soil, *but that they are also to be found in a form precisely adapted to the wants of a growing plant.* That they exist in every soil, in some condition, to an amount large enough to afford the quantity required by the crop, can hardly be doubted; but that they are all in a form to supply the full demands of a luxuriant crop, is probably true of such only as are found, under favorable circumstance of season and climate, to have produced the largest burthens.

If a succession of any given crops are gathered and carried off the land, without the occasional addition of manures, they will be found gradually to diminish in quantity, till they reach a point when they will scarcely pay the expenses of cultivation. I mean to be understood as affirming this of all crops and all soils, however naturally fertile the latter may be; unless they are such as receive an annual or occasional dressing from the overflow of enriching floods, or are artificially irrigated with such water as holds the necessary fertilizing matters in solution; and such are not exceptions, but receive their manure in another form, unaided by the hand of the husbandman. Neither are *old meadows* (mowing lands filled with the natural or uncultivated grasses, or whatever useful forage they choose to bear), exceptions to this rule; although they may part with a portion of their annual crop in the hay, which is removed, and which is not returned as manure, and by a partial rest or pasturage, appear to sustain their original fertility. But if the true character of the various plants which they produce, were accurately observed and all of which are indiscriminately embraced under the general head of grass or hay, it would be found that the plants gradually change from year to year; and while some predominate in one season, others take their place the year succeeding, and these again are supplanted by others in an unceasing round of natural rotation.

* This is exclusive of the [illegible] TO BE CONTINUED.

Whosoever is vexed at a reproach, would be proud if he were commended.

Depth for Burying Manure.

Men are divided as to the proper depth of burying manure. Some hold that it sinks in the soil, is washed downward by the leaching rains, and therefore should be applied near the surface. Others assert that its volative and most valuable parts rise by fermentation, and that consequently it should be buried deep. Now, it usually happens, when doctors disagree, that both are partly right and partly wrong; but in the present instance, they are both a little in the right, and a great deal in the wrong.

Manure usually stays very nearly where it is put. If buried near the surface, it remains near the surface; if buried deep, there it remains; if plowed under in large lumps, it has but little power to rise, sink, or in any other way to intermix itself, and hence the reason that thorough pulverization or harrowing before manure is turned under gives a large result in large crops.

The power clay possesses of absorbing the fertilizing portions of manure, is very great. Soils which possess a medium amount of clay or loam, with a medium degree of tenacity, will absorb all that is valuable in ordinary yard manure, equal to nearly their own bulk. Forty loads of manure to the acre, form a heavy coating; yet this is only one load to four square rods, constituting a depth, when spread, of only one-third of an inch or so, before they are all absorbed by the soil. Hence the error of supposing that they can possibly, in ordinary soils, rise or sink to any practicable depth. And hence also, the great importance of mixing manures very intimately through all parts of the soil, if plants are to get their full benefit, and not be over-fed at one part of their roots and starved at another.

They are many proofs of the correctness of the position here taken. We have made large piles of compost, consisting of one-third rich stable manure, and two-thirds of loam and turf, yet all the odor was completely retained, and not the slightest portion passing off could be perceived by the smell. We have buried large dead animals with a coating of only six inches of loam; not the faintest indication of the decomposition below ever reached the surface. On the other hand, the soil that forms the bottom of manure yards, is not found even within a few inches of the surface to be at all enriched by the piles of fertility which rest upon it.

The true rule for burying manure, is to place it just at such depth in the soil as the roots of the crop usually extend, which varies with different plants. Some of the grasses, for instance, form a turf very near the surface, and hence an autumn top-dressing will soak in enough to benefit them essentially. Clover roots run deeper, and this crop is consequently but little benefitted by top-dressings when of much size, except so far as they operate in keeping the surface moist. The roots of fruit trees are still deeper. and they derive but little advantage except from manures well spaded or worked in. They, however possess an important advantage over annuals and perennial rooted plants; by continuing in growth for successive years, those roots which happen to run into the region of fertility, soon throw out numerous fibres, and secure an amount of nourishment, of which annual plants, in consequence of their more limited powers of extension, are not able to avail themselves.

There are, however, not many crops which do not need the full depth afforded by ordinary plowing; and hence the best practice for nearly all kinds of culture, is to spread the manure well, harrow it most thoroughly, in order to break it as fluely as possible, and at the same time to mix it intimately with the surface; then turn it under by ordinary plowing, and the lower half of the inverted earth will furnish a thoroughly enriched bed for the roots to penetrate. If a greater depth of fertility is needed than ordinary plowing affords, the coat of harrowed manure may be thrown under ten or twelve inches by means of a double mouldboard or Michigan plow; and then another coat of manure spread, harrowed, and plowed under by a light or gang-plow. The young plants of the crop are thrown rapidly forward by the upper stratum of manure, and at a later stage of growth, are equally stimulated by the lower stratum.—*Country Gentleman.*

Statistics of the Shoe Manufacture.—This has become a great business—and though everybody is aware of this, very few are aware of the actual extent to which it is carried on.

In the State of Massachusetts it is the second in importance, agriculture being the first. It has not only a greater number of persons engaged in it than any other handicraft, but probably pays better. The Andover Advertiser has an article giving the statistics of this business, from which it appears that the aggregate value of boots and shoes manufactured in the State is estimated at $37,000,000, which equals the manufacture in all of the other States combined, and exceeds that of any other manufacture in this Commonwealth, the item of cotton goods of all kinds amounting to but $12,103,449. Of the above value $12,000,000 worth are annually shipped to New York, where there are but 250 boot and shoe warehouses, many of which sell from $100,000 to $1,000,000 a year, and three of them exceed the highest sum named. The remainder, that are not used at home, are sent to the South and West, to California, the West Indies, South America, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, to England, and the continent of Europe.

The sale of "[illegible]" which does not include leather [illegible] a year. Most of the [illegible] are made in New Hampshire, and one firm, it is said, manufacture fifty bushels daily. The pegs are cut by machinery. A machine has been invented recently to drive them in an incredibly short space of time, and another machine for sewing and stitching has come into use.

Lynn is engaged in this business more extensively than any other town. With a population of 14,257, the number of manufactures is 144, and of operatives 3,787 males, and 6,422 females; and the number of pairs made annually, 4,633,900; from 1840 to 1850 there were 707 dwelling houses built, and the number of rateable polls doubled. Danvers—population, 8,109; manufacturers, 35; operatives, 1,184 males, 693 females; pairs made, 1,123,000; dwelling houses increased from 479 to 1,020 from 1840 to 1850, and the number of rateable polls in a similar proportion. Stoneham—population, 2 885: manufacturers, 24; operatives, 415 males, 376 females; 850,000 pairs of children's shoes made annually. There is more than one male shoemaker to each family. In Grafton, one manfacturer uses 100 bushels of shoe pegs per year.

The whole number of persons engaged in the business within the State, by the census of 1850, is 39,944.

The Hand that Saves Us.—Two painters were employed to fresco the walls of a magnificent cathedral; both stood on a rude scaffolding constructed for the purpose some forty feet from the floor. One of them was so intent upon his work that he became wholly absorbed, and in admiration stood from the picture, gazing at it with intense delight. Forgetting where he was, he moved back slowly, surveying critically the work of his pencil, till he had neared the edge of the plank upon which he stood. At this critical moment his companion turned quickly, and almost frozen with horror, beheld his imminent peril; another instant and the enthusiast would be precipitated upon the pavement. If he spoke to him it was certain death; if he held his peace death was equally sure. Suddenly he regained his presence of mind, and seizing a wet brush, flung it against the wall, spattering the beautiful picture with unsightly blotches of coloring. The painter flew forward, and turned upon his friend with fierce upbraidings; but, startled at his ghastly face, he listened to his recital of danger, looked shuddering at the dread space below, and with tears of gratitude blessed the hand that saved him. Just so, we sometimes get absorbed upon the pictures of the world, and, in contemplating them, step backward, unconscious of our peril, when the Almighty, in mercy, dashes out the beautiful image, and draws us, at the time we are complaining of his dealing, into his outstretched arms of compassion and love.

A Kentucky Corn Crop.—Kentucky has long been famous for extraordinary crops of Indian corn. If we remember rightly, a crop was reported there, some years ago, as producing 94 bushels to the acre—some 20 bushels more than we have seen reported from any other State. Mr. S. F. Tebbs, of Cynthian, informs us that he cultivated forty acres of corn on his farm near that place the past season, and sold the whole crop to a miller, who weighed it at his mill, and that the whole yielded ninety bushels (56 lb. to the bushel) per acre. The work expended upon it was as follows:—"Plowed deep (8 or 9 inches) early in the spring—planted 1st to 10th May, 3 feet by 3.—gave it two furrows each way, and hoed part, where the grass (foxtail) interfered. All done and laid before jointing."—*Exchange.*

"Robb's."—This is the designation of one of the most elegant and comfortable restaurants in this city. It is located in Clay street, in the new block lately erected by Dr. Elliot,—which, by the way, is a fine specimen of architecture, and adds, in no small degree, to the ornamenting of the city. The restaurant is fitted up in the most costly and beautiful style, and speaks well for the taste and liberality of the proprietors—Messrs. Robb, Doty and Gould. The room occupied for the saloon is one hundred and twenty feet in length by about twenty-five in width, and extends through from Clay to Merchant streets—having an entrance from the latter. About forty feet of the saloon is set apart for the accommodation of ladies, and is very tastefully decorated, and furnished in a most superb manner. The tables, thirty-five in number, are of white marble supported upon bronzed iron pedestals, and capable of accommodating four persons each. The culinary department is under the superintendance of "Raphael," long and favorably known in this city. Under the management of the gentlemanly proprietors, we have no doubt the public will be well provided for, and "Robbs" will be a favorite place of resort. [illegible] attend the enterprise.

Royal Agricultural Society in England.—The Annual Show of this Society was held at Gloucester, and was a very successful exhibition. Owing to a new regulation of the Society, excluding animals over [illegible] cattle were not quite as large as at [illegible] shows. The number of implements shown was 2, the largest number ever exhibited. [illegible] of January, 1851. [illegible] were entered for Prizes, [illegible] were awarded for a total [illegible] Hussey and Bell's Reaping Machine.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1854.

Drilling Grain.

In a country so admirably adapted as is California to the culture of wheat, the method of cultivation has heretofore seemed almost a matter of indifference; the extreme fertility of the soil has secured a profitable return for even the most careless husbandry. But the time is rapidly approaching, here as elsewhere, when competition will compel farmers to seek out and practice the most improved method of production. Amongst these methods of increased production, drilling small grain doubtless holds a prominent place. Every well informed farmer knows, from reading if not from practice, the advantages which the drilling of grain possesses over broadcast sowing; but as there are in this State many persons who have turned their attention to farming, without much previous knowledge or experience of the subject, it may not be amiss briefly to recapitulate the advantages of drill planting.

With a properly constructed machine, every grain is planted at a proper and uniform depth and well covered, and precisely the right amount, neither more nor less, is sown upon, or rather in, the ground. All these points are essential to the production of a maximum crop; and in broadcast sowing there is danger of failure in every one of them. The most careful and expert seedsman cannot sow wheat or other small grain with the exactness of a well constructed drill, and of course where the harrow is drawn over land left in ridges by the plow, some of the seed will be covered deep, some shallow, and some not at all; of which latter fact clouds of crows and blackbirds are aware, if the farmer is not. These are the main points to be considered, and in Great Britain, where scientific and practical agriculture is carried to a greater degree of perfection than elsewhere, they are so well understood, that broad-cast sowing has almost, if not entirely, ceased to be practiced.

In selecting a drill, the chief things to be looked to are, efficiency, economy and simplicity. Some drills are liable to choke, and feed irregularly; others cost more than small farmers can afford to expend; and some again are so complicated that they are continually liable to get out of order, and require the services of a skilful mechanic to adjust them. These objections, one or the other of which can be urged against most of the drills now employed, have so far served very much to restrict their use, and to induce farmers to follow on in the beaten and thriftless track of broad-cast sowing. Without resorting to distinctious or invidious comparisons, we will merely state that the grain drill patented by Mr. Richard J. Gatling, and now on sale by Samuel Henderson, Esq., of Santa Clara, possesses, in a high degree, the above requisites of efficiency, economy and simplicity. In the absence of drawings, we will endeavor to give such a description of it as may enable our readers to judge for themselves of its merits.

The machine consists of a platform about five feet square. This platform rests on two wheels with a revolving iron axle, or, more properly speaking, each wheel has its own axle; the axle being divided in the middle, in order to give each wheel an independent motion in turning. Attached to the bottom of this platform are five hollow teeth of cast iron, for conveying the grain into the ground. These teeth are arranged, in two rows, one behind the other. The teeth in each row are twenty inches apart, and so arrangod that those in the hindmost row follow in the middlo of the spaces between those in the foremost row; thus making the drills ten inches apart, which experience has demonstrated to be the proper distance. This arrangement of the teeth is much preferable to having them in one row, as it renders the machine much less liable to be clogged by stubble or other trash. Over these teeth are placed the boxes containing the grain. Over the mouth of each tooth—and consequently in the bottom of each box—lies a common auger (minus the point), which revolves horizontally. On the head of each auger is a a small pinion, which runs in a corresponding cog-wheel on the iron axle. Over the point where the auger terminates, in the mouth of the hollow tooth, is a sliding gauge for regulating the quantity of grain to be sown. The horses are attached to the front, either by a pole or iron bracket. When the wheels are set in motion, the axles revolve, driving the augers, which, as it were, *bore* out the grain into the hollow teeth, down which it descends into the soil.

It will be at once seen that this machine must sow with unfailing regularity; as it is impossible the augurs should be clogged by the grain, or any impurities it may contain. So long as the wheels turn, the augers *must* revolve; and so long as they revolve, whatever is in the boxes over them must be emptied down the hollow teeth. And it matters nothing whether the team be a yoke of sluggish oxen, or a pair of spirited horses, the quantity of grain sown on an acre must of course be the same; for the amount of grain sown depends entirely on the *number of revolutions* of the axle, and *not* on the velocity of its motion. The above described machine is of a proper size for two horses, and will sow six acres a day. On large farms it might be desirable to have one with nine teeth; five in the foremost row and four in the hindmost; and requiring four horses to draw it. In a machine of this size, the platform would of course be proportionally lengthened laterally; the length fore and aft remaining the same.

Such is "Gatling's Grain Drill," a wonder at once for its ingenuity and simplicity. Much less complex in its structure than a common wagon, it may almost be said to be impossible that it should ever get out of order; and when it *does* need repair, the most ordinary workman can do what is needful; and being simple, it is of course cheap. This drill has been used by some of the most skilful husbandmen in the neighborhood of Santa Clara; and the best testimony in its favor is, that where it has been used *once*, it is always used *again;* because a largely increased crop has never failed to be the result. One may be seen at work on the San Lorenzo, in Alameda county, on the farm of Mr. Winton; also on the farms of Messrs. Robinson, Burnett, and John Wiseman, of Santa Clara, who will doubtless take pleasure in showing it to any of our readers in those places.

We again call the attention of farmers to the importance of looking into this matter of drilling grain; for they will find their advantage in it. As for Gatling's drill, if it is the best one, they will of course employ it, if not, procure the best, and set about using it at once. A sample will shortly be seen at Warren & Son's exhibition hall, Bush street, San Francisco.

Sonoma County Ahead.

In a previous number of the Farmer we announced that Sonoma County was in the field. She has spoken, and we hail the intelligence with pleasure. We give place to the Report of the Officers of the Society, which we trust will arouse every county in the State to follow their noble example. From their energetic Secretary we have received valuable data, from which correspondence we have ventured to clip the following paragraph—"I herewith furnish you with an account of our first Agricultural meeting, not only the first in the County, but I believe the first *County meeting* in the State. About thirty persons were present. Among the number were some of our most intelligent and extensive farmers—all of whom evinced much interest in the undertaking. It is their determination to hold the first Annual Fair this fall, of which due notice will be given you. I send list of subscribers to your valuable journal, and trust that the distribution of your paper will beget a desire to subscribe with others. A spirit of emulation has already sprung up, which must result in good crops, good horses and cattle, and I might add, comfortable and happy homes."

This is the right tone; we like it; there is soul in it; when the heart is in the work, the work will be done. Sonoma will be the banner County yet. Hear the report of the officers:

Agreeable to notice, there was a meeting of the citizens of Napa Valley held at the Court House in Napa City, on Saturday, the 11th ult., having for its object the organization of a County Agricultural Society. On motion, John M. Hamilton, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. Evans Brown appointed Secretary. On motion, a Committee of Six was appointed for the purpose of drafting the Constitution and By-Laws, and to report the same at the next regular meeting, on the third Saturday of the ensuing month.

The Chair appointed Messrs. J. Griggsby, Judge Starks, Wells Kilburn, Angus L. Boggs, Bartlett Vines, and J. Evans Brown, members of that Committee.

It was ordered that the Secretary forward a statement of the proceedings of the meeting to the Editors of the California Farmer, with a request to publish.

J. M. Hamilton, Pres't.

J. E. Browne, Sec'y.

Farming in the Mountains.—The Sonora Herald says: "Wheat and barley will grow on these hills, and will mature without irrigation. The Messrs. Heslep have tried it at the Bald Mountain ranch, and with complete success. Let us raise our own grain without depending on the valleys and paying extravagant freights."

"Knowledge is Power."

The "Ocean Steamers," with all their powerful machinery and pouderous boilers, might lie listlessly upon the water, powerless, were the engineer wanting in the "knowledge" of that machinery and its uses, and the strength and capacity of those boilers.

The "beautiful Clipper" that sits upon the wave so lightly, moving almost without power, would soon be a scattered wreck upon the shore, were there no "pilot" whose "knowledge" of the *helm* enables him to guide her safe through dangerous shoals and keep her from the ragged reef.

The "Telegraph" might essay in vain to carry thought along its extended line, were the "knowledge" wanting by which the battery is brought in contact and the communications formed.

It is the "knowledge" possessed of these several *elements of power* that gives the possessor the means to use them for his own good as well as for the advance of science. The builder of the ocean steamer does not remain ignorant of the strength needed to sustain the powerful machinery, nor the engineer enter upon his duties without the requisite "knowledge" to move that machinery, and thus convey the mighty mass in safety to her destination.

Donald McKay, the builder of the most beautiful "clippers" ever known, would not have reached the proud eminence he has attained without that "knowledge" which has given him the "power" to place upon the ocean the fleetest and most perfect modeled ships that ever floated.

That beneficial and powerful influence which has been diffused throughout the world by those lightning messengers, would have been lost had Morse been wanting in the "knowledge" of the "power" he could control.

If in these pursuits it requires *study* to fit a man for a "knowledge" of the weapons he is wielding, that he may enjoy and use the "power" they give, ought not the cultivator of the soil also to acquire a "knowledge" of those *elements of power* within his charge?

Is not the *cultivator* embarked with a valuable cargo on an important voyage, and shall *he* not know whether his *ship* is safe, his *pilot* skilful and his freight destined to a prosperous market?

The "Homestead," is the Farmer's ship, and he should know every rope in it—he should know the nature of the soil he cultivates, and its capacities for each and every product; he should study to attain a "knowledge" of its wants and necessities appropriate to every season and climate. As the pilot by *his* "knowledge" understands every sail and uses them to carry him successfully and safely across the ocean, so the farmer should control every element of the soil and bend them to his purposes, that they may waft him to a profitable harvest.

"Knowledge is power," and in every department of science it is felt to be so. We fear, however, among agriculturalists, they do not feel its full force. Among all other classes of men, they feel it to be of the highest moment to be thoroughly acquainted with the details of their own occupation; but the agriculturists do not fully appreciate the magnitude of the enterprise in which they are engaged; they are too apt to believe that the least labor and cost will suffice. As for improvement, what was done last year may as well be done this year; they rarely dream of applying Scientific knowledge to agriculture. Books are seldom read—lectures are of little value—newspapers are a bore—and if they have leisure they wish to rest and enjoy it. This will not apply to all, but it is too true in its application to the mass.

We trust there is a spirit abroad that will correct these fatal errors, and that the old excuse, "there is no scientific knowledge needed," is exploded.

We find a most excellent article upon the subject of improvement by means of "a Newspaper in a Family," so appropos that we append it to this article, and we trust the farmers of California will read, approve, and never again say—

"I CAN'T AFFORD IT."

At this season of the year, when people are called upon to subscribe to papers, the excuse "I can't afford it," is very frequently made, which, being interpreted, means "I regard other things of more consequence to myself and family than a newspaper." Rightly considered, there are very few influences which tell more immediately and effectually upon the improvement of the family circle than a well conducted and high-toned paper. Judge Thomas, of Worcester, Mass., in a recent lecture before the Young Men's Association in this city, said, "The Newspaper Press is destined to be the chief instrument of popular culture. It is, intellectually, the daily bread of the people. The power of the press, great as it is, is continually increasing, and will draw to itself, and demand for its service more and more of the learning and talents of the country. The eloquence of the bar, of the assembly and of the stump, create a stronger immediate impression, but there sphere is too limited to compete with the wide spread influence of the eloquence of the pen. As an instrument for swaying the popular mind, they all yield to it. The pen is the true lever of Archimedes, and in the newspaper press has been found the place for a fulcrum."

The man of business "can't afford" to do without his paper. He must know the condition of the markets, the financial prospects, and the passing events of the day. It teaches him when to buy and when to sell, and he often finds a single paragraph worth its thousands of dollars to him. The mechanic "can't afford" to dispense with his paper. There are suggestions in it which his brother mechanics have made, by which he can profit; or it contains some new labor-saving invention which enables him to make the same article in less time. The farmer "can't afford" to carry on his farm without his paper. There is that in it which, if properly studied and practiced, increases the income of his farm twenty thirty, or even one hundred per cent. He learns from it what are the best varieties of grain, what fruits are the best suited to her soil and climate, what crops have been made the most profitable, what implements are the best, and last, not least, he may learn the value of careful observation and accurate knowledge. No one can afford to be without all the means of information which are within his reach. No one can afford to live in darkness when the world is full of light, to plod on in ignorance when it is the mission of truth to instruct and elevate the mind.

Least of all can any man afford to deprive his family of the advantages which a journal of the right stamp affords. What are a few dollars and cents in comparison with right views, sound principles and generous feelings! A word in season, fitly spoken, may change the whole tone of life, and like the seed sown in good ground bring forth an-hundred fold in noble living and energetic acting. It is a short-sighted policy that consults only immediate effects, while it overlooks the far-reaching results which the most trivial causes often develope in character. If persons would only take a second thought, we are sure they would never say "I can't afford" to subscribe for a paper which contains practical suggestions with regard to the best methods of making this life, with all its varied interests, what it should be. But in papers as everything else, it should be an invariable rule to provide the best. It is better to be ignorant than to be lead astray—better to read nothing than what is pernicious in its tendency.

One thing is certain, we "can't afford" to live without the effort to become wiser and better as we grow older—we "can't afford" to act as though there were no future, no life beyond this life, no eternity beyond time; for our attainments in knowledge and excellence in this world will be the measure of our happiness in the next.

California Grain--Threshers and Separators.

California is destined to attract the attention of the world in all that appertains to the planting of *Wheat and other Grains*, and she is now attracting attention at home and abroad by the immense product of Grain she has harvested the past year and the extensive fields that have been planted the present year.

The present condition of the *Flour market* is but the result of the immense crops of California and Oregon wheat that have been brought upon the market, and the half has not been told.

Not only in all the Eastern and Western States of our own country but even in Europe, merchants interested in the grain crop of the United States will turn their inquiries to California, that they may base their calculation upon the amount raised the present year.

We rejoice at this, and say emphatically, California will provide for herself. California is able to raise wheat enough for her own consumption, and she will do it. Therefore we say again to shippers of Wheat and Flour, you have been duly notified, and if there is a profit to be made in raising Wheat and manufacturing Flour, our own citizens deserve it, and they should receive the reward they deserve.

There is another feature to which we call attention: Manufacturers of the most valuable implements and all improvements in everything that relates to grain sowing and harvesting, turn their attention to California, as the great field for them to operate. We are reminded of this by the recent introduction of the new grain drills to which we allude this day, and to the valuable and much improved implements advertised by Messrs. Coit & Beals, and we trust our cultivators will ever bear in mind that the best tools and seeds are always cheapest.

Ornamental and Shade Trees.—Nothing adds more to the beauty and value of a residence than a few shade and ornamental trees. The present is a good time for the planting, and owners of real estate can make no better investment than in planting them around their buildings and even around their vacant lots. A house will bring a better rent and let more readily, and lots will sell better thus improved.

Sheep Breeding.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the annexed communication from a gentleman who has done a great service to our State, by introducing valuable stock and also many new trees and shrubs from China. Such uses of wealth not only give satisfaction and benefit to the individual, but the results are widely beneficial.

We believe that California possesses the advantages of raising sheep, equal, if not superior to many of the sheep-raising States of the North and East. We have abundance of food for them, at little or no cost; we can shelter them at less expense than any other State; the climate suits them; the flocks increase far beyond those of other States, and disease and death are not so prevalent. We believe that we can become a wool growing State, and that the time is not far distant when we can use the wool in our own manufacturing establishments. We are tending to this, and shall we not rejoice to know it? We feel therefore that those who take an interest in "home productions," by importing stock or introducing any article into our State, deserve well o the State, and we are glad to record the instance alluded to in the communication appended to this.

This is but the beginning—the same gentleman is doing much to improve valuable lands and to beautify as well as benefit the community by means of his wealth.

It is to be hoped that attention to this subject will attract others to "go and do likewise," and thus hasten the day when California shall in every sense be an independent State.

"In July, 1851, I imported from Shangbai, in China, seven broad tailed sheep; on the 1st February, inst., they had increased naturally to fifty-three, besides some ten or twelve lost from casualties.

"These sheep are very prolific, more so than any I know of. Two of my ewes have had *five* lambs each, and several four at a birth. I think they have two or more, oftener than a less number. Many of the ewes, I notice, have four teats. Some of the young ewes lambed here have had twin lambs before nine months old, and the average births of all are twice in eleven months.

"For mutton, these sheep are extra superfine, and weigh 150 pounds. For wool they are of little value; their fleeces weigh not over two to three pounds each, and coarse.

"I am not familiar with the natural history of the broad-tailed Asiatic sheep, and just now, am not prepared to write any thing interesting in regard to them, but I may do so after a time."

We take the following article from the Farmers's Companion:

Breeders of sheep—no matter of what variety—should be very cautious in selecting their bucks, and look not only at the good qualities of the individual, but also at his adaptation to the ewes; choosing an animal that will amend any imperfections in wool or carcase which may be observable in the females. The requirements of their flock of ewes should be particularly noticed, and a careful separation of them made, so as to ascertain more accurately their precise defects, and to point out with greater certainty the peculiar kind of buck necessary to rectify these defects. This should be done before procuring the buck—not to buy first, and then try and suit the ewes to him afterwards. *Never purchase a buck from an unknown flock.* An inferior buck from a flock of well-known repute will produce better stock than an accidental good one from an inferior flock. By all means keep to a "good strain;" adhere to flocks of well-known and deserved celebrity; you are far more certain as to the result. It is always better for a breeder to hire a buck than to buy one. Bucks "now-a days" are so highly kept, so pampered, that vast numbers of them are defective stock-getters. A yearling buck is generally supposed to be fully equal to serve 75 to 80 ewes; but a two year old buck should not have more than 70 to 75; In making choice of a buck to suit the ewe flock, regard should be had to every requirement. Neither *wool nor mutton* ought to take precedence, both must be of equal value. If any quality is to be discontinued, or of necessity given up for the time, let it be beauty, or symmetry, or some minor point. These are truly good in their place, but for these never give up the main qualifications—a good fleece, a fat back, and a full symmetrical proportion of great substance. As far as possible, put a short-legged buck to a long-legged ewe; a full chested buck to a narrow-chested ewe; a heavy-wooled buck to a light-wooled ewe; and so on, as judgment dictates, endeavoring to obtain from the male what is wanting in the female. In breeding what are termed "half breeds" or "grades," great care should be taken to obtain bucks from good flocks, or the end will be defeated. The very best of bucks should be used, possessing every good qualification of wool, mutton, and symmetry. It is quite a mistake to suppose that any bucks will do for half breeds. No such thing. If half-bred sheep are to retain favor with the grazier, they must be bred with every care and attention to the main qualities. Many farmers use bucks half-bred for this purpose; this is a mistake, and one that will in a few years cause them to be disappointed. In all cases use the best buck, or the best kind of a buck you can obtain, *and be not too nice about the price.* I have known many flocks to make from seventy-five cents to a dollar and a half per head more than others of the like size, solely from better and more correct breeding; and the difference is far greater as they grow up and are fattened.

Trees on Farms.

Another point of some importance, as connected with farming, is that of scattering trees in the hedges and open fields. On lands devoted exclusively to pasturing, such as are needed for their shade; and, scattered generally over a country, they add much to its beauty and picturesqueness. Especially is this the case in this country, where, owing to a damp atmosphere, the falling leaves soon decay and mingle with the soil, instead of becoming dry and littering the land and highways, as with us. Englishmen are justly proud of their old, spreading trees. Landlords often enter it in their leases that no tree shall be cut down. Still, in those parts of the empire, where the farming is best, the trees are going. You now see but few trees in the wheat-fields of the lowlands of Scotland, for instance; and very few in the fields of such farmers as Mr. Pusey and Mr. Mechi. These men do not sacrifice their love for the beautiful in nature. They cultivate trees in their proper places. They are the last men, I suppose, who would leave a country naked and bald; but trees have no longer a place among their wheat and barley.

In our land of scorching summers, let there be trees. It would be barbarous to root them out from our cultivated fields, where they are injurious, without, at the same time, securing their growth in other places, where they are not only harmless but pleasing to the eye, conducive to health, and often more profitable than anything else the soil will grow. Let them stud our pasture lands, as gems of beauty and of comfort. Our cattle need the means of coolness in summer, and warmth in winter. Only by attending to this in matter shall we ever approach that excellence this department, which our British brethern have attained. More depends upon cherishing the breeds we have, than upon new. Let trees line our highways. Their roots and tops will be a little injurious to the bordering lands, but not much; the weary traveller and his beast may rest under their shade; our children shall delight the palate from their produce; and our grand-children build their houses with the timber they grow. If our road-sides were adorned by a tree once in five rods, the rows alternating with each other, as far as convenient, the roads, with the exception of here and there a wet place, which might be intermitted if thought desirable, would not be a whit the worse, and in many soils be far better. If one-fourth of these are rock maples, they might furnish sugar for the population, whenever it should be cheaper to manufacture than to buy; and no one can tell what future times may be. Rural dwellings should be adorned by shade trees. An *American* farm-house, under a sun shining intensely at least two hundred and fifty days in a year, is a very different thing from an English country residence, where the sun scarcely shines as many hours, and that mainly morning and evening. Yet the Englishman takes care to provide his residence with trees; the breezes that enter his windows come purified by a previous passage through dense foliage; but too often the American neglects to surround himself with these *conservators* of health and comfort; so that he and his family breathe air, not only scorching hot, but often surcharged with carbon and ammonia. An American farm-house, without trees at a little distance, (not so near as to produce injurious dampness,) is out of all taste, is unfavorable to health and comfort, and in utter disregard of the great law of adaptation to circumstances of situation and climate.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Roofing for Buildings.

I notice some remarks in your paper of the 28th inst. in reference to cheap roofs, and the cost of some, as reported in the Prairie Farmer, as being from five to six dollars per 100 feet. Now, speaking from experience, I think I can tell of a covering for roofs cheaper than any of that kind, and at the same time not liable to any of the objections allowed to exist in those of which you speak, while it is of a material certainly less destructible from exposures incident to all roofs, than that spoken of there.

The roofing planks or boards should be of hemlock, laid close together, and at least three nails driven in the width of the planks or boards wherever nailed, to prevent warping from the heat of the sun. Over these may be applied a coat of coal tar for the purpose of furnishing throughout the whole a fastening to the covering to be spoken of, as the sun as it beats on the roof while the tar is not yet thoroughly dried in, renders it sufficiently liquid to cause an adhesion to be effected between it and the covering.

The best material to cover with is twilled cotton cloth, costing here generally not to exceed eight cents per yard, and possessed of sufficient body to retain, without allowing to pass through it, coal tar mixed with cement (Roman dale) or fine brick dust, laid on with a white-wash brush. Over the whole while yet new, sand can be sifted; this serves to keep the covering in place and to prevent the wind from crevices [illegible] the roof, from raising the roof covering, and when thoroughly dry, cracking the coating on it.

This kind of roof, as I have referred to the beginning of this communication, will be good and perpetual where there are timbers and rafters enough to support roofs, and [illegible] of these. The cloth may be laid crosswise with the length of the boards or not as the maker wishes—should be laid on the surface of the roof boards, without any raise, and lapped at least one and a half or two inches, using tacks of the size of those used commonly in fastening down carpets, driven pretty close together; the hemlock being possessed of great retentive power, no fear of their drawing out need be entertained, and as for rusting, the tar renders it impossible. I covered a roof of upwards of 400 square feet in this way at a cost of about $7 50, which has now been in use three years and upwards, showing slight defects occasionally, but which are wholly attributable to my want of experience in laying it down—I never having heard of any thing before like it, and being, as I believe, the first of the kind in this region of country.

Hoping that the information communicated may be of use to many on whom, like myself, Mammon has not smiled benignly, I will farther say, that in answer to any inquiries through your paper, I will communicate, if agreeable to you, any information which my experience, since acquired, will allow.—*Corres. Country Gentleman.*

Jenny Lind and her Baby.

The following article, from the Albany State Register, is one of those delicious little bits of newspaper writing, which, for genuine eloquence and feeling, are not surpassed by the happiest efforts of our best orators:—

Jenny Lind, the peerless—the Nightingale of the North—has a baby.—*Exchange paper.*

Well, what of it? Hasn't Jenny Lind, the peerless—the Nightingale of the North—a right to have a baby, we should like to know? Would you always have her singing to the cold world, warm as it may be in admiration of her songs, charming it by her sweet notes? Must she always be warbling to gaping crowds who gaze upon her only as a public performer? Look into the nursery where Jenny's baby sleeps in its little cradle, and hear the low lullaby of her sweet voice. See how fondly she gazes upon the helpless thing; and when it opens its little eyes, and looks trustingly up to the face of its mother, hear how she warbles the bird song to charm it back to sleep. Listen to the angel sounds! There is no effort, no art in that seraphic music It comes gushing forth from a heart full of a mother's affection, overflowing with a mother's yearning. How soft and low it is, and yet how full of the intensest love. Be still! Appland not. It is nature, all nature, supremely sweet though it be. Disturb not the enchanting harmony by the voice of praise. See! those litle eyes have closed again. Jenny's baby sleeps, and the song has died away—vanished slowly like a dream, or a receding shadow, into silence.

"Rock the cradle," Jenny.

But why, we ask again, should not Jenny, the world renowned Jenny, have a baby to love, to hold in her arms, to kiss and hug, to toss into the air, and trot upon her knee, and chirrup too, and tumble about with all a mother's doating playfulness? She has conquered fame—shall she linger in a solitary age, and die alone at last? Shall the hearts affections be wasted in the pursuit of ambition; and shall no loving and trusting faces cheer her through life, and stand around her death bed like bright visions looking towards the sky? Shall she walk the world's high places companionless, and without a staff for her age to lean upon? No! Ten thousand times dearer to her mother's heart is the crowing, even the cries of that little one, than the loudest applause that ever went up from the crowded audience, on the day of her proudest triumph. Ten thousand times sweeter is the smile, than the fragrance of the flowers that were showered upon her, as a tribute of admiration to her transcendant sweetness of song. Yes yes, ambition is nothing—triumphs are nothing—admiration of the world, fame and wealth are nothing. The mother looks upon her little child, and her heart clings to its feebleness, and all other world-visions vanish away.

"Rock the cradle," Jenny.

Go out to sing before the great world never again—pass forever from the gaze, to sit calmly by the domestic hearth, gathering your little ones around you, teaching them the value of "the divinity that stirs within them," the duties of life and hope of eternity. Tell them the littleness of fame, and folly of ambition, the beauty of holiness, and the home with the just at last. And when the angels shall gather around the Great White Throne, among the voices that shall mingle in the song of the Redeemer, yours and theirs shall be heard in the full volume of their sweetness, chanting the praise of Him that liveth for ever.

Buffaloes.—A member of Gov. Stevens' northern route exploring party, in a long communication to the St. Louis Republican, written from the head of Yellow Stone relates the following among many other [illegible] of the party:

On Sunday, after a march of [illegible] the buffaloes were reached. They were [illegible] and on each side of the train. For [illegible] ahead it seemed one vast drove yard. They were [illegible] seated by some as high as [illegible] ones [illegible] a very [illegible] [illegible] train at our usual [illegible] about half a [illegible] mile. The [illegible] sex in number, were [illegible] selected ones from the herd, soon dispatched them. In less than an hour the wagons were sent but a small distance from the route to receive the choicest pieces of the buffalo.

In the next two days' march the hunters were kept some distance ahead, to keep off the buffaloes; it was the only way the safe passage of the train could be insured through this sea of flesh. The pack mules and spare animals following on in the train, too numerous to be separately led, were hard to control; and despite every precaution and care, one horse and four mules were lost, they getting mingled with a herd of buffaloes. Every effort was made to reclaim them—hours spent in their attempted recovery. The efforts were entirely useless.

The Finest Ox in the World.—An ox, acknowledged by all who have seen him to be the most extraordinary one they have ever heard of, is about to be forwarded to the Smith-field Cattle Show, from Sir H. Verney's, of Claydon House. He was bred and fed by the Hon. Baronet, and is a pure short-horn. He is rather over five years old, and is supposed to be much heavier than the famous Durham ox, about which so much noise was made at the beginning of the present century, or than the American ox, which some few years since attracted so much notice. He stands nearly eighteen hands high, and measures 6 feet 6 inches from hip to shoulder, three feet across the hips, 9 feet 11 inches in girth behind the shoulder, and 12 feet in length from the tip of the nose to the rump, while his depth from chin to brisket exceeds 4 feet 6 inches. He is exceedingly well made up, particularly along the whole length of his back; and notwithstanding his great size, presents none of those monstrous fatty excrescences which so generally disfigured the highly-fed beasts, and were so generally condemned a few years since. He has been fed upon grass, cake and corn; and is supposed by various judges, who have courteously been permitted by Mr. Fraser, Sir H. Verney's steward, to visit him to weigh upwards of 300 stone. Notwithstanding his great weight, he is exceedingly active, is very tractable, and is a capital feeder; indeed, Mr. Fraser does not hesitate to express his belief that the animal could stand feeding for another year. In color he is a light roan, with white predominating, and is altogether a very handsome, quiet beast, with a kind head and docile eye.—*Bucks (Eng.) Chron.*

Meaning of Homeric Names.—The following is from a recent lecture on "The Women of Homer," by Prof. E. North, of Hamilton College:

"Homer's idea of what contributes to a woman's praise, is hinted at in the names by which his heroines are designated. These names are not given to keep alive a grandmother's memory; nor because novelists have clothed them with a fictitious charm; but for the sake of their significance. Andromache, when interpreted, means the hero's battle-prize; Theano, the heavenly-minded; Arete, the sought-for; Calianissa, ruling by beauty; Hecamede, the far-thoughted; Euryelea, the widely-praised; Iphimidea, the strong-thinker; Polyxene, the very hospitable; Nausicaa, the ship-gaited, (in allusion to her easy and graceful movements;) Penelope, the web-unraveller; and thereby hangs a proverb. 'The weaving of Penelope's web,' is, at this day, a proverbial phrase for the doing of a deed that is never finished. Penelope was pressed to select a second husband from among the many princely suitors for her hand. She promised to think of the matter, after she had woven a shroud for the aged hero, Laertes. Her trick to prolong the weaving of the web is thus described by herself: 'During the day, I wove the large web, but by night, when the torches were lit, I unravelled it. Thus, for three years, I kept clear of the suitors; but when the fourth year came, they found me out, through the connivance of my waiting maids—careless creatures—and they gave me a scolding. Then I finished the shroud, though against my will, and by compulsion."

Thoughts for the Thoughtful.—Of all happy households, that is the happiest where falsehood is never thought of. All peace is broken up when once it appears that there is a liar in a house. All comfort has gone when suspicion has once entered; when there must be reserve in talk and reservation in belief. Anxious parents, who are aware of the pains of suspicion, will place general confidence in their children, and receive what they say freely, unless there is strong reason to distrust the truth of any one. If such an occasion should unhappily arise they must keep the suspicion from spreading as long as possible, and avoid disgracing their poor child while there is a chance of its cure by their confidential assistance. He should have their pity and [illegible] help, as if he were suffering under [illegible] disorder. If he can be cured he will become daily grateful for the [illegible]. If he endeavor fail, means must [illegible] taken to prevent his example from [illegible] and [illegible] the family contagion. I fear that [illegible] or a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1854.

Drilling Grain.

In a country so admirably adapted as is California to the culture of wheat, the method of cultivation has heretofore seemed almost a matter of indifference; the extreme fertility of the soil has secured a profitable return for even the most careless husbandry. But the time is rapidly approaching, here as elsewhere, when competition will compel farmers to seek out and practice the most improved method of production. Amongst these methods of increased production, drilling small grain doubtless holds a prominent place. Every well informed farmer knows, from reading if not from practice, the advantages which the drilling of grain possesses over broadcast sowing; but as there are in this State many persons who have turned their attention to farming, without much previous knowledge or experience of the subject, it may not be amiss briefly to recapitulate the advantages of drill planting.

With a properly constructed machine, every grain is planted at a proper and uniform depth and well covered, and precisely the right amount, neither more nor less, is sown upon, or rather in, the ground. All these points are essential to the production of a maximum crop; and in broadcast sowing there is danger of failure in every one of them. The most careful and expert seedsman cannot sow wheat or other small grain with the exactness of a well constructed drill, and of course where the harrow is drawn over land left in ridges by the plow, some of the seed will be covered deep, some shallow, and some not at all; of which latter fact clouds of crows and blackbirds are aware, if the farmer is not. These are the main points to be considered, and in Great Britain, where scientific and practical agriculture is carried to a greater degree of perfection than elsewhere, they are so well understood, that broad-cast sowing has almost, if not entirely, ceased to be practiced.

In selecting a drill, the chief things to be looked to are, efficiency, economy and simplicity. Some drills are liable to choke, and feed irregularly; others cost more than small farmers can afford to expend; and some again are so complicated that they are continually liable to get out of order, and require the services of a skilful mechanic to adjust them. These objections, one or the other of which can be urged against most of the drills now employed, have so far served very much to restrict their use, and to induce farmers to follow on in the beaten and thriftless track of broad-cast sowing. Without resorting to distinctions or invidious comparisons, we will merely state that the grain drill patented by Mr. Richard J. Gatling, and now on sale by Samuel Henderson, Esq., of Santa Clara, possesses, in a high degree, the above requisites of efficiency, economy and simplicity. In the absence of drawings, we will endeavor to give such a description of it as may enable our readers to judge for themselves of its merits.

The machine consists of a platform about five feet square. This platform rests on two wheels with a revolving iron axle, or, more properly speaking, each wheel has its own axle; the axle being divided in the middle, in order to give each wheel an independent motion in turning. Attached to the bottom of this platform are five hollow teeth of cast iron, for conveying the grain into the ground. These teeth are arranged, in two rows, one behind the other. The teeth in each row are twenty inches apart, and so arranged that those in the hindmost row follow in the middle of the spaces between those in the foremost row; thus making the drills ten inches apart, which experience has demonstrated to be the proper distance. This arrangement of the teeth is much preferable to having them in one row, as it renders the machine much less liable to be clogged by stubble or other trash. Over these teeth are placed the boxes containing the grain. Over the mouth of each tooth—and consequently in the bottom of each box—lies a common auger (minus the point), which revolves horizontally. On the head of each auger is a a small pinion, which runs in a corresponding cog-wheel on the iron axle. Over the point where the auger terminates, in the mouth of the hollow tooth, is a sliding gauge for regulating the quantity of grain to be sown. The horses are attached to the front, either by a pole or iron bracket. When the wheels are set in motion, the axles revolve, driving the augers, which, as it were, *bore* out the grain into the hollow teeth, down which it descends into the soil.

It will be at once seen that this machine must sow with unfailing regularity; as it is impossible the augers should be clogged by the grain, or any impurities it may contain. So long as the wheels turn, the augers *must* revolve; and so long as they revolve, whatever is in the boxes over them must be emptied down the hollow teeth. And it matters nothing whether the team be a yoke of sluggish oxen, or a pair of spirited horses, the quantity of grain sown on an acre must of course be the same; for the amount of grain sown depends entirely on the *number of revolutions* of the axle, and *not* on the velocity of its motion. The above described machine is of a proper size for two horses, and will sow six acres a day. On large farms it might be desirable to have one with nine teeth; five in the foremost row and four in the hindmost; and requiring four horses to draw it. In a machine of this size, the platform would of course be proportionally lengthened laterally; the length fore and aft remaining the same.

Such is "Gatling's Grain Drill," a wonder at once for its ingenuity and simplicity. Much less complex in its structure than a common wagon, it may almost be said to be impossible that it should ever get out of order; and when it *does* need repair, the most ordinary workman can do what is needful; and being simple, it is of course cheap. This drill has been used by some of the most skilful husbandmen in the neighborhood of Santa Clara; and the best testimony in its favor is, that where it has been used *once*, it is always used *again*; because a largely increased crop has never failed to be the result. One may be seen at work on the San Lorenzo, in Alameda county, on the farm of Mr. Winton; also on the farms of Messrs. Robinson, Burnett, and John Wiseman, of Santa Clara, who will doubtless take pleasure in showing it to any of our readers in those places.

We again call the attention of farmers to the importance of looking into this matter of drilling grain; for they will find their advantage in it. As for Gatling's drill, if it is the best one, they will of course employ it, if not, procure the best, and set about using it at once. A sample will shortly be seen at Warren & Son's exhibition hall, Bush street, San Francisco.

Sonoma County Ahead.

In a previous number of the Farmer we announced that Sonoma County was in the field. She has spoken, and we hail the intelligence with pleasure. We give place to the Report of the Officers of the Society, which we trust will arouse every county in the State to follow their noble example. From their energetic Secretary we have received valuable data, from which correspondence we have ventured to clip the following paragraph—"I herewith furnish you with an account of our first Agricultural meeting, not only the first in the County, but I believe the first *County meeting* in the State. About thirty persons were present. Among the number were some of our most intelligent and extensive farmers—all of whom evinced much interest in the undertaking. It is their determination to hold the first Annual Fair this fall, of which due notice will be given you. I send list of subscribers to your valuable journal, and trust that the distribution of your paper will beget a desire to subscribe with others. A spirit of emulation has already sprung up, which must result in good crops, good horses and cattle, and I might add, comfortable and happy homes."

This is the right tone; we like it; there is soul in it; when the heart is in the work, the work will be done. Sonoma will be the banner County yet. Hear the report of the officers:

Agreeable to notice, there was a meeting of the citizens of Napa Valley held at the Court House in Napa City, on Saturday, the 11th ult., having for its object the organization of a County Agricultural Society. On motion, John M. Hamilton, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. Evans Brown appointed Secretary. On motion, a Committee of Six was appointed for the purpose of drafting the Constitution and By-Laws, and to report the same at the next regular meeting, on the third Saturday of the ensuing month.

The Chair appointed Messrs. J. Griggsby, Judge Starks, Wells Kilburn, Angus L. Boggs, Bartlett Vines, and J. Evans Brown, members of that Committee.

It was ordered that the Secretary forward a statement of the proceedings of the meeting to the Editors of the California Farmer, with a request to publish.

J. M. Hamilton, Pres't.
J. E. Browne, Sec'y.

Farming in the Mountains.—The Sonora Herald says: "Wheat and barley will grow on these hills, and will mature without irrigation. The Messrs. Heslep have tried it at the Bald Mountain ranch, and with complete success. Let us raise our own grain without depending on the valleys and paying extravagant freights."

"Knowledge is Power."

The "Ocean Steamers," with all their powerful machinery and ponderous boilers, might lie listlessly upon the water, powerless, were the engineer wanting in the "knowledge" of that machinery and its uses, and the strength and capacity of those boilers.

The "beautiful Clipper" that sits upon the wave so lightly, moving almost without power, would soon be a scattered wreck upon the shore, were there no "pilot" whose "knowledge" of the *helm* enables him to guide her safe through dangerous shoals and keep her from the ragged reef.

The "Telegraph" might essay in vain to carry thought along its extended line, were the "knowledge" wanting by which the battery is brought in contact and the communications formed.

It is the "knowledge" possessed of these several *elements of power* that gives the possessor the means to use them for his own good as well as for the advance of science. The builder of the ocean steamer does not remain ignorant of the strength needed to sustain the powerful machinery, nor the engineer enter upon his duties without the requisite "knowledge" to move that machinery, and thus convey the mighty mass in safety to her destination.

Donald McKay, the builder of the most beautiful "clippers" ever known, would not have reached the proud eminence he has attained without that "knowledge" which has given him the "power" to place upon the ocean the fleetest and most perfect modeled ships that ever floated.

That beneficial and powerful influence which has been diffused throughout the world by those lightning messengers, would have been lost had Morse been wanting in the "knowledge" of the "power" he could control.

If in these pursuits it requires *study* to fit a man for a "knowledge" of the weapons he is wielding, that he may enjoy and use the "power" they give, ought not the cultivator of the soil also to acquire a "knowledge" of those *elements of power* within his charge?

Is not the *cultivator* embarked with a valuable cargo on an important voyage, and shall *he* not know whether his *ship* is safe, his *pilot* skilful and his freight destined to a prosperous market?

The "Homestead," is the Farmer's ship, and he should know every rope in it—he should know the nature of the soil he cultivates, and its capacities for each and every product; he should study to attain a "knowledge" of its wants and necessities appropriate to every season and climate. As the pilot by *his* "knowledge" understands every sail and uses them to carry him successfully and safely across the ocean, so the farmer should control every element of the soil and bend them to his purposes, that they may waft him to a profitable harvest.

"Knowledge is power," and in every department of science it is felt to be so. We fear, however, among agriculturalists, they do not feel its full force. Among all other classes of men, they feel it to be of the highest moment to be thoroughly acquainted with the details of their own occupation; but the agriculturists do not fully appreciate the magnitude of the enterprise in which they are engaged; they are too apt to believe that the least labor and cost will suffice. As for improvement, what was done last year may as well be done this year; they rarely dream of applying Scientific knowledge to agriculture. Books are seldom read—lectures are of little value—newspapers are a bore—and if they have leisure they wish to rest and enjoy it. This will not apply to all, but it is too true in its application to the mass.

We trust there is a spirit abroad that will correct these fatal errors, and that the old excuse, "there is no scientific knowledge needed," is exploded.

We find a most excellent article upon the subject of improvement by means of "a Newspaper in a Family," so appropos that we append it to this article, and we trust the farmers of California will read, approve, and never again say—

"I CAN'T AFFORD IT."

At this season of the year, when people are called upon to subscribe to papers, the excuse "I can't afford it," is very frequently made, which, being interpreted, means "I regard other things of more consequence to myself and family than a newspaper." Rightly considered, there are very few influences which tell more immediately and effectually upon the improvement of the family circle than a well conducted and high-toned paper. Judge Thomas, of Worcester, Mass., in a recent lecture before the Young Men's Association in this city, said, "The Newspaper Press is destined to be the chief instrument of popular culture. It is, intellectually, the daily bread of the people. The power of the press, great as it is, is continually increasing, and will draw to itself, and demand for its service more and more of the learning and talents of the country. The eloquence of the bar, of the assembly and of the stump, create a stronger immediate impression, but there sphere is too limited to compete with the wide spread influence of the eloquence of the pen. As an instrument for swaying the popular mind, they all yield to it. The pen is the true lever of Archimedes, and in the newspaper press has been found the place for a fulcrum."

The man of business "can't afford" to do without his paper. He must know the condition of the markets, the financial prospects, and the passing events of the day. It teaches him when to buy and when to sell, and he often finds a single paragraph worth its thousands of dollars to him. The mechanic "can't afford" to dispense with his paper. There are suggestions in it which his brother mechanics have made, by which he can profit; or it contains some new labor-saving invention which enables him to make the same article in less time. The farmer "can't afford" to carry on his farm without his paper. There is that in it which, if properly studied and practiced, increases the income of his farm, twenty thirty, or even one hundred per cent. He learns from it what are the best varieties of grain, what fruits are the best suited to her soil and climate, what crops have been made the most profitable, what implements are the best, and last, not least, he may learn the value of careful observation and accurate knowledge. No one can afford to be without all the means of information which are within his reach. No one can afford to live in darkness when the world is full of light, to plod on in ignorance when it is the mission of truth to instruct and elevate the mind.

Least of all can any man afford to deprive his family of the advantages which a journal of the right stamp affords. What are a few dollars and cents in comparison with right views sound principles and generous feelings! A word in season, fitly spoken, may change the whole tone of life, and like the seed sown in good ground bring forth an-hundred fold in noble living and energetic acting. It is a short-sighted policy that consults only immediate effects, while it overlooks the far-reaching results which the most trivial causes often develope in character. If persons would only take a second thought, we are sure they would never say "I can't afford" to subscribe for a paper which contains practical suggestions with regard to the best methods of making this life, with all its varied interests, what it should be. But in papers as everything else, it should be an invariable rule to provide the best. It is better to be ignorant than to be led astray—better to read nothing than what is pernicious in its tendency.

One thing is certain, we "can't afford" to live without the effort to become wiser and better as we grow older—we 'can't afford" to act as though there were no future, no life beyond this life, no eternity beyond time; for our attainments in knowledge and excellence in this world will be the measure of our happiness in the next.

California Grain--Threshers and Separators.

California is destined to attract the attention of the world in all that appertains to the planting of *Wheat and other Grains*, and she is now attracting attention at home and abroad by the immense product of Grain she has harvested the past year and the extensive fields that have been planted the present year.

The present condition of the *Flour market* is but the result of the immense crops of California and Oregon wheat that have been brought upon the market, and the half has not been told.

Not only in all the Eastern and Western States of our own country but even in Europe, merchants interested in the grain crop of the United States will turn their inquiries to California, that they may base their calculation upon the amount raised the present year.

We rejoice at this, and say emphatically, California will provide for herself. California is able to raise wheat enough for her own consumption, and she will no it. Therefore we say again to shippers of Wheat and Flour, you have been duly notified, and if there is a profit to be made in raising Wheat and manufacturing Flour, our own citizens deserve it, and they should receive the reward they deserve.

There is another feature to which we call attention: Manufacturers of the most valuable implements and all improvements in everything that relates to grain sowing and harvesting, turn their attention to California, as the great field for them to operate. We are reminded of this by the recent introduction of the new grain drills to which we allude this day, and to the valuable and much improved implements advertised by Messrs. Coit & Beals, and we trust our cultivators will ever bear in mind that the best tools and seeds are always cheapest.

Ornamental and Shade Trees.—Nothing adds more to the beauty and value of a residence than a few shade and ornamental trees. The present is a good time for the planting, and owners of real estate can make no better investment than in planting them around their buildings and even around their vacant lots. A house will bring a better rent and let more readily, and lots will sell better thus improved.

Sheep Breeding.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the annexed communication from a gentleman who has done a great service to our State, by introducing valuable stock and also many new trees and shrubs from China. Such uses of wealth not only give satisfaction and benefit to the individual, but the results are widely beneficial.

We believe that California possesses the advantages of raising sheep, equal, if not superior to many of the sheep-raising States of the North and East. We have abundance of food for them, at little or no cost; we can shelter them at less expense than any other State; the climate suits them; the flocks increase far beyond those of other States, and disease and death are not so prevalent. We believe that we can become a wool growing State, and that the time is not far distant when we can use the wool in our own manufacturing establishments. We are tending to this, and shall we not rejoice to know it? We feel therefore that those who take an interest in "home productions," by importing stock or introducing any article into our State, deserve well o the State, and we are glad to record the instance alluded to in the communication appended to this.

This is but the beginning—the same gentleman is doing much to improve valuable lands and to beautify as well as benefit the community by means of his wealth.

It is to be hoped that attention to this subject will attract others to "go and do likewise," and thus hasten the day when California shall in every sense be an independent State.

"In July, 1851, I imported from Shanghai, in China, seven broad tailed sheep; on the 1st February, inst., they had increased naturally to fifty-three, besides some ten or twelve lost from casualties.

"These sheep are very prolific, more so than any I know of. Two of my ewes have had *five* lambs each, and several four at a birth. I think they have two or more, oftener than a less number. Many of the ewes, I notice, have four teats. Some of the young ewes lambed here have had twin lambs before nine months old, and the average births of all are twice in eleven months.

"For mutton, these sheep are extra superfine, and weigh 150 pounds. For wool they are of little value; their fleeces weigh not over two to three pounds each, and coarse.

"I am not familiar with the natural history of the broad-tailed Asiatic sheep, and just now, am not prepared to write any thing interesting in regard to them, but I may do so after a time."

We take the following article from the Farmers's Companion:

Breeders of sheep—no matter of what variety—should be very cautious in selecting their bucks, and look not only at the good qualities of the individual, but also at his adaptation to the ewes; choosing an animal that will amend any imperfections in wool or carcase which may be observable in the females. The requirements of their flock of ewes should be particularly noticed, and a careful separation of them made, so as to ascertain more accurately their precise defects, and to point out with greater certainty the peculiar kind of buck necessary to rectify these defects. This should be done before procuring the buck—not to buy first, and then try and suit the ewes to him afterwards. *Never purchase a buck from an unknown flock.* An inferior buck from a flock of well-known repute will produce better stock than an accidental good one from an inferior flock. By all means keep to a "good strain;" adhere to flocks of well-known and deserved celebrity; you are far more certain as to the result. It is always better for a breeder to hire a buck than to buy one. Bucks "now-a days" are so highly kept, so pampered, that vast numbers of them are defective stock-getters. A yearling buck is generally supposed to be fully equal to serve 75 to 80 ewes; but a two year old buck should not have more than 70 to 75; In making choice of a buck to suit the ewe flock, regard should be had to every requirement. Neither *wool nor mutton* ought to take precedence, both must be of equal value. If any quality is to be discontinued, or of necessity given up for the time, let it be beauty, or symmetry, or some minor point. These are truly good in their place, but for these never give up the main qualifications—a good fleece, a fat back, and a full symmetrical proportion of great substance. As far as possible, put a short-legged buck to a long-legged ewe; a full chested buck to a narrow-chested ewe; a heavy-wooled buck to a light-wooled ewe; and so on, as judgment dictates, endeavoring to obtain from the male what is wanting in the female. In breeding what are termed "half breeds" or "grades," great care should be taken to obtain bucks from good flocks, or the end will be defeated. The very best of bucks should be used, possessing every good qualification of wool, mutton and symmetry. It is quite a mistake to suppose that any bucks will do for half breeds. No such thing. If [illegible] are to return over with the greatest, they must be bred with every care [illegible] In all cases use the best buck, or the best kind of a buck you can obtain, *and be not too nice about the price.* I have known many flocks to make from seventy-five cents to a dollar and a half per head more than others of the like size, solely from better and more correct breeding; and the difference is far greater as they grow up and are fattened.

Trees on Farms.

Another point of some importance, as connected with farming, is that of scattering trees in the hedges and open fields. On lands devoted exclusively to pasturing, such as are needed for their shade; and, scattered generally over a country, they add much to its beauty and picturesqueness. Especially is this the case in this country, where, owing to a damp atmosphere, the falling leaves soon decay and mingle with the soil, instead of becoming dry and littering the land and highways, as with us. Englishmen are justly proud of their old, spreading trees. Landlords often enter it in their leases that no tree shall be cut down. Still, in those parts of the empire, where the farming is best, the trees are going. You now see but few trees in the wheat-fields of the lowlands of Scotland, for instance; and very few in the fields of such farmers as Mr. Pusey and Mr. Meehi. These men do not sacrifice their love for the beautiful in nature. They cultivate trees in their proper places. They are the last men, I suppose, who would leave a country naked and bald; but trees have no longer a place among their wheat and barley.

In our land of scorching summers, let there be trees. It would be barbarous to root them out from our cultivated fields, where they are injurious, without, at the same time, securing their growth in other places, where they are not only harmless but pleasing to the eye, conducive to health, and often more profitable than anything else the soil will grow. Let them stud our pasture lands, as gems of beauty and of comfort. Our cattle need the means of coolness in summer, and warmth in winter. Only by attending to this in matter shall we ever approach that excellence this department, which our British brethern have attained. More depends upon cherishing the breeds we have, than upon new. Let trees line our highways. Their roots and tops will be a little injurious to the bordering lands, but not much; the weary traveller and his beast may rest under their shade; our children shall delight the palate from their produce; and our grand-children build their houses with the timber they grow. If our road-sides were adorned by a tree once in five rods, the rows alternating with each other, as far as convenient, the roads, with the exception of here and there a wet place, which might be intermitted if thought desirable, would not be a whit the worse, and in many soils be far better. If one-fourth of these are rock maples, they might furnish sugar for the population, whenever it should be cheaper to manufacture than to buy; and no one can tell what future times may be. Rural dwellings should be adorned by shade trees. An *American* farm-house, under a sun shining intensely at least two hundred and fifty days in a year, is a very different thing from an English country residence, where the sun scarcely shines as many hours, and that mainly morning and evening. Yet the Englishman takes care to provide his residence with trees; the breezes that enter his windows come purified by a previous passage through dense foliage; but too often the American neglects to surround himself with these *conservators* of health and comfort; so that he and his family breathe air, not only scorching hot, but often surcharged with carbon and ammonia. An American farm-house, without trees at a little distance, (not so near as to produce injurious dampness,) is out of all taste, is unfavorable to health and comfort, and in utter disregard of the great law of adaptation to circumstances of situation and climate.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Roofing for Buildings.

I notice some remarks in your paper of the 28th inst. in reference to cheap roofs, and the cost of some, as reported in the Prairie Farmer, as being from five to six dollars per 100 feet. Now, speaking from experience, I think I can tell of a covering for roofs cheaper than any of that kind, and at the same time not liable to any of the objections allowed to exist in those of which you speak, while it is of a material certainly less destructible from exposures incident to all roofs, than that spoken of there.

The roofing planks or boards should be of hemlock, laid close together, and at least three nails driven in the width of the planks or boards wherever laid, to prevent warping from the heat of the sun. Over these may be applied a coat of coal tar for the purpose of furnishing throughout the whole a fastening to the covering to be spoken of, as the sun as it heats on the roof while the tar is not yet thoroughly dried in, renders it sufficiently liquid to cause an adhesion to be effected between it and the covering.

The best material to cover with is twilled cotton cloth, costing here generally not to exceed eight cents per yard, and possessed of sufficient body to retain, without allowing to pass through it, coal tar mixed with cement (Rosendale) or fine brick dust, laid on with a white-wash brush. Over the white while yet new, sand can be sifted; this serves to keep the covering in its place and to prevent the wind from creviss[illegible] roof, from raising the roof covering, and more especially, cracking the coating on it.

This kind of roof[illegible] [illegible] this [illegible] and [illegible] whose [illegible] roofs and [illegible] of these. The cloth may be laid crosswise to the length of the boards or not as the maker wishes—should be laid on the surface of the roof boards, without any raise, and lapped at least one and a half or two inches, using tacks of the size of those used commonly in fastening down carpets, driven pretty close together; the hemlock being possessed of great retentive power, no fear of their drawing out need be entertained, and as for rusting, the tar renders it impossible. I covered a roof of upwards of 400 square feet in this way at a cost of about $7 50, which has now been in use three years and upwards, showing slight defects occasionally, but which are wholly attributable to my want of experience in laying it down—I never having heard of any thing before like it, and being, as I believe, the first of the kind in this region of country.

Hoping that the information communicated may be of use to many on whom, like myself, Mammon has not smiled benignly, I will farther say, that in answer to any inquiries through your paper, I will communicate, if agreeable to you, any information which my experience, since acquired, will allow.—*Corres. Country Gentleman.*

Jenny Lind and her Baby.

The following article, from the Albany State Register, is one of those delicious little bits of newspaper writing, which, for genuine eloquence and feeling, are not surpassed by the happiest efforts of our best orators:—

Jenny Lind, the peerless—the Nightingale of the North—has a baby.—*Exchange paper.*

Well, what of it? Hasn't Jenny Lind, the peerless—the Nightingale of the North—a right to have a hahy, we should like to know? Would you always have her singing to the cold world, warm as it may be in admiration of her songs, charming it by her sweet notes? Must she always he warbling to gaping crowds who gaze upon her only as a public performer? Look into the nursery where Jenny's baby sleeps in its little cradle, and hear the low lullaby of her sweet voice. See how fondly she gazes upon the helpless thing; and when it opens its little eyes, and looks trustingly up to the face of its mother, hear how she warbles the bird song to charm it back to sleep. Listen to the angel sounds! There is no effort, no art in that seraphic music It comes gushing forth from a heart full of a mother's affection, overflowing with a mother's yearning. How soft and low it is, and yet how full of the intensest love. Be still! Applaud not. It is nature, all nature, supremely sweet though it be. Disturb not the enchanting harmony by the voice of praise. See! those litle eyes have closed again. Jenny's baby sleeps, and the song has died away—vanished slowly like a dream, or a receding shadow, into silence.

"Rock the cradle," Jenny.

But why, we ask again, should not Jenny, the world renowned Jenny, have a baby to love, to hold in her arms, to kiss and hug, to toss into the air, and trot upon her knee, and chirrup too, and tumble about with all a mother's doating playfulness? She has conquered fame—shall she linger in a solitary age, and die alone at last? Shall the hearts affections be wasted in the pursuit of ambition; and shall no loving and trusting faces cheer her through life, and stand around her death bed like bright visions looking towards the sky? Shall she walk the world's high places companionless, and without a staff for her age to lean upon? No! Ten thousand times dearer to her mother's heart is the crowing, even the cries of that little one, than the loudest applause that ever went up from the crowded audience, on the day of her proudest triumph. Ten thousand times sweeter is the smile, than the fragrance of the flowers that were showered upon her, as a tribute of admiration to her transcendant sweetness of song. Yes yes, ambit on is nothing—triumphs are nothing—admiration of the world, fame and wealth are nothing. The mother looks upon her little child, and her heart clings to its feebleness, and all other world-visions vanish away.

"Rock the cradle," Jenny.

Go out to sing before the great world never again—pass forever from the gaze, to sit calmly by the domestic hearth, gathering your little ones around you, teaching them the value of "the divinity that stirs within them," the duties of life and hope of eternity. Tell them the littleness of fame, and folly of ambition, the beauty of holiness, and the home with the just at last. And when the angels shall gather around the Great White Throne, among the voices that shall mingle in the song of the Redeemer, yours and theirs shall be heard in the full volume of their sweetness, chanting the praise of Him that liveth for ever.

Buffaloes.—A member of Gov. Stevens' northern route exploring party, in a long communication to the St. Louis Republican, written from the head of Yellow Stone river, relates the following among many other "hair breadth escapes" of the party:

On Sunday, after a [illegible] the buffaloes were [illegible] and on both sides of the road. [illegible] it seemed as [illegible] [illegible] immediately [illegible] considered a very [illegible] trust at [illegible] almost [illegible] number [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Messrs Adams & Co. at all their offices throughout the United States or Europe.
Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.
Messrs. Langton & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minesota.*
Messrs. Leland & McCoombe—*Crescent City, Port Orford, Uniontown, Eureka, and Buckspor't.*
San Francisco—Messrs. Murray & Co., booksellers, Montgomery street; Sullivan's newspaper stand, near the Post Office; Kimball's, Noisy Carriers Hall, Long wharf; J. H. Still, bookseller, Montgomery street.
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N. B.—We want Agents in all the principal localities, and persons disposed to act can have the opportunity, if satisfactory to all parties.

The Firemen's Annual Parade.

This magnificent demonstration came off on Monday, according to announcement, though the day was the most unpropitious that could possibly have been selected. It opened dull and dismal, and never, since the Deluge, did the rain come down faster or more persceringly. At daylight, the ringing of the bells called the Firemen to prepare for the festivities of the day, and at 10 o'clock the companies were mustered at their respective Engine houses. The streets were decorated at many points with flags, and at the Volunteer and Pennsylvania Engine houses a string of flags and signals extended across the street.

Shortly before 12 o'clock, strains of martial music gave notice that the Companies were approaching the place of rendezvous on Stockton street, and in a few minutes the line was formed. We are unable to devote much space to the details of the procession, and will content ourselves with stating that it consisted of twelve splendid-looking Engine Companies, with their Engines, three Hook and Ladder Companies, with their trucks, and the National Lancers, together with the city officers and a large number of invited guests. The Department numbered nearly 1000 men.

The procession, after forming in admirable order, marched through the streets which had been designated, to the Metropolitan Theatre, where the oration was to be delivered. The department filled the boxes, parquette, and lower gallery, while the stage was occupied by the guests and the officers of the day. Mr. Van Bokkelen having called the meeting to order, the Rev. Bishop Kipp delivered an appropriate prayer. Mr. H. Haight, the Treasurer of the Firemen's Charitable Fund, read the Annual Report, which showed that the balance now on hand amounted to $20,-641, which is securely invested at 2 to 3 per cent per month. The Report was received with loud applause. James W. Stillman, Esq., then delivered a fine ode, written for the occasion by Mr. J. D. Brower, of Columbian Engine, No. 11. The orator of the day, Hon. Edward Stanley, then took the stand, and delivered a masterly oration, which we regret our inability to publish, owing to its great length. This was succeeded by characteristic speeches by Gen. Wool, Ex-Gov. Foote, Mayor Garrison, Dr. Gray, Geo. H. Hossefross, C. P. Duane, and Mrs. Sinclair, who acknowledged in her own graceful way, the hearty welcome with which she was received.

On leaving the theatre, the Companies took up their line of march through the appointed streets, to the City Hall, and were dismissed.

We will just add that there is not a city in the world that has so great reason to be proud of its Fire Department as San Francisco. We will match them against the world.

The Chronicle says, in its own peculiar way: "If our Firemen had waited five years, they could not have found a more propitious day for their celebration—could not have found one which would so have tried their mettle. If any doubts of their pluck existed before, none can live after the battle of yesterday. Ten legions of water spouts could not make them "back der machine," though they all "took water." The clerk of the weather got his back up, and seemed determined to strike a balance sheet, if it took all the rain to make the books straight. So mother Nature's watering pot was capsized, and the earth became a lake of water. Rivers of liquid mud poured through our streets.

"Each hair became a water-spout, the brim of each hat a miniature Niagara. Oh, how some of the boys longed for a fire to break out. But there was no chance for that. Conflagration was fairly ashamed of itself, and hid its red face in the furnaces of foundries and close stoves. All the salamanders died, and aspiring sturgeons anticipated holding a revel in the halls of San Francisco. Everything was wet—everything was muddy. Drum-heads stretched, and became flabby and soundless. But not a Fireman flagged. They were out for duty as well as amusement, and they had both. Just about the time that the last man of the last company got under cover, the Clerk got over his pet, the rain ceased and the weather cleared off.

"Washington made a mistake;" he should have been born in the dry season, or the anniversary of his birth should be adjourned some three or six months. And we move that the subject be referred to the Committee on Fire and Water in the Council."

Australian News.

By the arrival of the American bark "Gay Head" at this port, on the 26th inst., from Sydney, we are in possession of files of Sydney papers to the 8th of December. The dates from Launceston are to the 20th November, and from Hobart Town to the 26th of the same month.

The Northern diggings, in the vicinity of Tamworth, were about being abandoned, on account of the smallness of the yield.

The gold received at Sydney, from the Western diggings, for the week ending Dec. 1, exhibits an increase of 350 ounces over the previous week The greatest contentment prevails amoug the miners in that region, and a still further improvement is anticipated, as operations progress, and the auriferous localities become better known.

The following are the prices of provisions at Burradong:—Flour, £2 10s. per cwt.; Tea, 2s. 6d. per lb.; Sugar, 6d.; Beef, 3d.; sheep, 11s. each.

The Southern mines, from the latest receipts, indicate a steady improvement in the yield. At the Braidwood mines, miners are said to be realizing from two to three ounces per day.

At Melbourne, the receipts of dust were on the increase. The whole quantity received during the week ending Nov. 24, was 41,744 ounces. The want of water is proving a serious drawback at the Goulburn miners. The Ovens were paying well. The price of gold continues at £3 16s 9d., with a good demand and fair supply.

The American clipper "Sovereign of the Seas," arrived at Port Phillip on the 25th November, having made the passage from England in 70 days, according to one account, while another states the time at 78 days. This must be considered a first-rate passage, if we allow for the fact that she drew 22 feet 6 inches of water. The passengers speak in the highest terms of the treatment they received from Capt. Warner.

The Sydney Empire, of December 2d, furnishes a report of the current wages in the colonies, as follows: Painters, 15s. to 20s. per day; Carpenters and Joiners, 13 to 15s.; Plasterers, 22 to 55s.; Bricklayers, 22 to 25s.; Masons, 20 to 30s.; Laborers, 8 to 10s.; Quarrymen, 20 to 21s.; Blacksmiths, 10 to 15s.; Carters, 7 to 10s.; Shipwrights, 16 to 20s.; Boatbuilders, 12 to 15s.; able seamen, 15 to 18s.; Female House Servants, 8 to 12s.; Male House Servants, 12 to 20s.

Mining Items.

From the Sacramento Union we take the following:

Special Election.—The election on Saturday resulted in favor of issuing the $35,000 bonds for the Fire Department, and the $80,000 for paying contractors and warrants, by a large majority. The result is as anticipated, and we are glad on account of the contractors and warrant holders, that the result has proved so favorable. It will relieve them, provided the bonds can be sold in a reasonable time. We fear, however, they will go off slow at any price over sixty cents on the dollar.

At Diamond Springs it was raining for the most part of last week, and still continues. Business good. Miners are doing well; as evidence of the fact, the banking and express offices are purchasing more dust than was ever known before.

In Placerville, on Sunday, it rained heavily all day, and still continues There are a great many people in town, and business generally is assuming a more active appearance. Miners are doing well, merchants busy, and all classes prosperous. It is estimated that one thousand ounces of gold were exchanged for coin by miners to-day.

We copy from the Grass Valley Telegraph the following interesting mining intelligence:—

As the result of a short ramble among the miners in our immediate vicinity, we give the following reports: On McClintock's ranch, the old Virginia company are averaging 13 ounces per day. A portion of this company are engaged in washing over tailings, and from these they save from 8 to 10 dollars per day to the hand.

On the upper portion of Pike Flat, Bryden & Co. are working to good advantage; their savings amount to ten dollars per day to the hand.

The Buenta Vista Co.'a diggings have been and are still very extensive. The average yield is certain at $16 per day to the share.

MARRIED.

In Sonora, Feb. 19th, Mr. Hiram A. Knight, of Hero, Grand Isle county, Vt., and Miss Henrietta Sweetser, of Libertyville, Illinois.

At Indian Flat, El Dorado county, Feb. 12th, Mr. Robert Blocksom and Miss Emelie M. White.

In Sonoma, Feb. 23d, Mr. John Dixon and Miss Mary E McCracken, all of Sonoma.

In this city, Feb. 19th, Thomas Spencer and Miss Rachel Whittle, both of this city.

At the Mission of San Diego, Jan. 29th, William French and Miss Virginia Ann Cosgin.

In this city, on the 25th inst., at Trinity (Episcopal) Church, by the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, Henry Quintock and Lydia Milton.

DIED.

On Monday morning, 27th inst., Ella Denison, infant daughter of James W. and Charlotte Scott, aged 14 days.

In Sacramento, on Feb. 25th, Isabella, infant daughter of Capt. M. and Mary E. Littleton, aged 5 months and 16 days.

In this city, Feb. 21st, the wife of Mr. John W. Wesscnger.

In Benicia, Feb. 20th, of croup, Thomas Arnold, son of Rev. C. M. Blake, aged 5½ years.

In Stockton, on Monday, Feb. 20th, Mrs. Ellen Biven, late consort of John Biven, deceased, aged 64 years.

[In her death, the editors of this paper have lost a mother. A mother! What a volume is condensed in that word!—*Stockton Post.*]

At the U. S. Hospital, Honolulu, Jan. 18th, Mr. H. Turdell, belonging to Brooklyn, N. Y. He left the United States on board the "Mary Frazier." He was a cooper by trade.

At the Prairie House, 22 miles from Sacramento city, on the 16th inst., Franklin C. Hatch, aged 45 years. Mr. Hatch was from Buffalo, N. Y., and was respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and children to mourn his loss.

In San Diego, Feb. 11, Mr. Jacob Manase.

DEATH OF MR. W. E. P. HARTNELL, STATE TRANSLATOR.

We are grieved to announce the death of this old Californian at Monterey on the morning of the 24 ult., after a lingering disease, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Hartnell was a native of Backbarrow, Lancashire, England, and came to this country in 1822, to establish the first foreign commercial house in California, in connection with Messrs. John Begg & Co., of Lima, under the style of Hartnell, McCulloh & Co. The only one now in California, who was in connection with this firm, is David Spence, Esq., who arrived in 1824, and has never since been out of the country. This house was the first which opened the trade in hides and tallow in our State.

Mr. Hartnell married Donna Theresa Noriega de la Guerra, daughter of Don Jose Noriega, of Santa Barbara, by whom he had twenty-one children, twelve of whom are now living.

Under the administration of Gov. Alvarado, he was Administrator of the custom house at Monterey, and was afterwards appointed Inspector General of the Missions of California, on the secularization of those establishments by the Mexican governments, at a salary of $3,000 a year.

About 1834, on the arrival of the exiled Padre Patrick Short, from the Sandwich Islands, in connection with that old priest, he established at the Alizal in Monterey County, the college of Patrocino, for the education of the young men of California, but which was discontinued after a short struggle. On the taking of Monterey by Commodore Jones, in 1842, he acted as mediator between the Americans and Mexicans. He was appointed by Gen. Kearny, Translator and keeper of the Spanish Archives, in 1847, under Capt. H. W. Halleck, which office he continued to hold until the Government papers were removed to Benicia, and placed under the care of the military authorities.

Mr. Hartnell, since his arrival in California, has always resided in Monterey.

He was probably the first among the most accomplished linguists on the Pacific Coast of the American Continent; being a thorough proficient in the English, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese languages. He was a good reader in Greek and Latin, and could converse in several of the dialects of the Pacific Islands and the Indian tongues in California. A few years ago he informed the writer of this, that he acquired for conversation the dialects of some twelve different Indian tribes from the neophytes of the old Mission of Carmelo, and had undertaken the study of Chinese. He had a most extraordinary faculty for acquiring languages, and was blessed with a highly retentive memory.

Mr. Hartnell was a firm believer in the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and was received into that ancient religious community shortly after his arrival in this country. He assumed in all religious disputes with his friends the position of an ardent proselyter, and has stood compadre and padrino to more people than any one else in California.

It is no flattery to say that he had a heart as open as the day, and on all occasions evinced a most generous, forbearing, and charitable disposition. He was indeed without falsehood or hypocracy, the friend of the poor, the needy and the shiftless. His hospitality knew no other bounds than lack of funds, and he was a man of the strictest veracity and integrity, whom no silver or gold could buy. Had he been greedy or careful of money, his wealth could now be told by millions, for his opportunities of acquisition were constant and uncompetited.

He was appointed by the second California Legislature, State Spanish Translator, which office he held till the day of his death. His second son, we are happy to say, is gifted with his father's talent.

During the progress of Mr. Hartnell's illness, the greatest interest was manifested in his welfare by his fellow townsmen and the people of the country. He was attended by his brother-in-law, Don Pablo de la Guerra, and the rare consolation was accorded to him in his last moments to have his eyes closed by his wife and children, and receive from a priest of his church the consolations of a religious faith which had his warmest affections.

And when we call to mind, in view of this old man's death, the mixed, shifting, unsettled population of California, and that every one of us of 350,000 souls are but wanderers from the homes of our fathers, and lately but strangers in this Pacific Palestine, which in the memory of children has risen from silent solitude, (like some tall palm, the noiseless fabric sprung,) and that the bones of thousands lie unblessed in solitary deserts, or packed under the hard clay of snow-covered sierras—no father, mother, sister, brother to close their eyes—how forcible is the recollection of the solemn and softening lines of Gray, conned in schoolboy memory wherever the English language is spoken:

"On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires:
Ev'n from the tomb the voice of Nature cries,
Ev'n in our ashes live their wonted fires.
For who to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind."

The day before his death, Mr. Hartnell called his family around his bedside, and to each one separately gave his counsel of advice for the guidance of their lives; after which he solemnly bestowed his blessing on them, one by one, and bade them his farewell of this world. He continued perfectly calm and sensible till within one or two hours of his death, and died at three in the morning. "For we must all die, and are like water spilt on the ground, which cannot be gathered up again."

His funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends, and the flag was at half-mast from the Fort and Custom House, in respect to his memory. His body was laid next to that of his niece, Mrs. Sully, in the rural cemetery of the town of Monterey, under the old oak trees which have never been disturbed since they sprouted from the earth. And may the rude axe of no civilized barbarian, ever be permitted to destroy these venerable relicts of nature's youth, which the forefathers of California spared to cover the last remains of this mortality.

A. S. T. or N.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, March 1, 1854.

We are cheered by hope of better things ahead—the rains have given encouragement to the Cultivators, and thus induced a little stir in trade—and were it not for the continued influx of merchandise by new arrivals, we should assert a certainty of permanent improvement.

All kinds of Grain are dull. Potatoes hang heavy, owing to the immense quantities stored and coming in by contract. We however have faith to believe the farmers will receive a remunerating price yet. Onions have advanced.

We repeat our remarks of last week relative to prices. They are merely at nominal rates. Sales are made to meet an emergency and without regard to market rates or value of the goods.

Perseverance, energy, and will to conquer and overcome all difficulties that depress trade, will soon put things better.

This has been our report for weeks.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—			
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$12 00	@	— —
do do short handled	8 00	@	— —
do Fields', long handled	10 12	@	14 00
do do short handled, no sale.			
do Rowband's, long handled	8 00	@	— —
do do short handled	8 00	@	10 00
do King's, long handled	8 00	@	— —
Spades, bright c. s. best make	12 00	@	13 00
do iron	8 00	@	10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@	15 00
do do iron	— —	@	12 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	14 00	@	— —
do Hunts', do	14 00	@	— —
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@	14 —
do other brands	8 00	@	10 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	3 00	@	4 00
do do do axe	3 00	@	4 00
Plows, best make	14 00	@	30 00
do steel	30 00	@	75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power, Hall & Pitts', no sale, nominal, $600 to $800: other makes $400 to $600; Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill, $300 to $350.			
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	20 00	@	65 00
Rakes, horse and revolving, no sale.			
do hand, wood do			
do do steel	12 00	@	20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz, no sale.			
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@	8 00
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	10	@	12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.			

There probably has never been a time when all the above enumerated articles were less in demand—in fact, no sale.

FLOUR—
—We note large stocks on hand; and sales heavy; holder anxious to realize.

For Gallego and Haxall, we quote the jobbing rates	8 00	@	10 00
Chile	9 00	@	9 50
Repacked	10 00	@	10 26
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	10 50	@	11 00
Benicia Mills, do	10 00	@	10 50
Meal, in bbls	4 50	@	— 00
do ½ bbls	2 50	@	3 25
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@	— 1¾

GRAIN—

Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	—	1¾ @	— 2
do California	—	2½ @	— —
Barley, Chili	—	1¾ @	— —
do Cal. seeding	—	2	@ — —
Buckwheat, for seed	—	8	@ — —
Oats, California	—	3	@ — —
do Seed	—	4	@ — 4½
do Oregon, none in mk't.			
do Eastern	—	2	@ — —
Wheat, Chili	—	3½	@ — —
do California, for seed	—	4½	@ — 5
do do for milling	—	3½	@ — 3
Australia, seed	—	4	@ — 5

—We must note a heaviness in all sales; a continued depression.

LUMBER—
—Very heavy stocks on hand, and Domestic coming in freely with a little demand, and downward tendency.

Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	30 00	@	35 00
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@	40 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@	80 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@	100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	70 00	@	80 00
do do 2d quality	60 00	@	70 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	60 00	@	65 00
do Oregon pine, rough	34 00	@	40 00
do redwood	35 00	@	40 00
Floor Joist	35 00	@	40 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	8 00	@	10 00
Clapboards, No. 1	60 00	@	70 00
Laths, Eastern	— 7	@	9 00
do California	— —	@	8 00
Doors, Eastern	3 75	@	5 50
Sashes, window	3 75	@	5 00

PROVISIONS—
—All kinds of Provisions, exceedingly dull; prices nominal

Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	15 00	@	17 00
do ½ bbl extra family	9 00	@	10 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	12½	@	14
do Mess, nominal, no sale.			
Cheese	14	@	20
Eggs, fresh Cal	75	@	—
Butter, choice	13	@	28
do good ordinary	17	@	20
do California	1 00	@	1 50
Hams, ordinary	8	@	— 12½
do extra	12	@	14
Lard, in kegs	— —	@	12½
do tins 10-lb	12½	@	14
do 15—20 do	12½	@	— —
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	17 00	@	19 —
do do ½ bbl	13 50	@	— 00
do mess, ₱ bbl	14 00	@	16 —
do do ½ do	8 00	@	12 —

RICE—

Carolina, in bbls	3	@	4
China, No. 1, in mats	4½	@	5
do No. 2, do		@	5¾
Manila	3¾	@	4

VEGETABLES—
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.

Beans, California	3	@	4
do do Red	2½	@	— 3½
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@	— —
Carrots,	— —	@	— —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 8	@	10
Turnips	— —	@	2
Potatoes	—	⅞ @	1¼
Peas, (none in market.)			
Squashes, ₱ lb	—	2 @	3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

It will be perceived there is a continued advance in the value of marketing each week.

Cabbages, ₱ head	37	@	50
do Savoy, ₱ doz	3	00	
Beets, ₱ doz	1	50	
Turnips	1	50	
Carrots	1	50	
Marrowfat squashes		5	
Celery, ₱ doz	$6	@	10
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	6	@	8
Radishes, ₱ doz	1	50	
old Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb		12	
Potatoes	3	@	4
Onions, prime	8	@	10
Garlic			50
Horseradish		1	00
Tomatoes, very scarce			50
Green Peas			50
Lettuce, ₱ doz	1	50	
Parsley	1	50	
Parsnips	1	50	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 22—Brig Amaranth, Twigg, 110 days from Rio Janeiro, via Callao 44 days, with coffee.
Bark Arethusa, Holway, 52 days from Valparaiso, with mdse.
Bark Martha Helen, Burlett, 30 days from Talcahuano; flour.
FEB. 23—Dutch ship Louise, Herderscher, 156 days from Amsterdam, via Valparaiso 48 days, with mdse.
Ship Samuel Lawrence, Patten, 121 days from Boston; mdse.
Brig Juliet, Gashil, 165 days from Baltimore, with mdse.
Brig Franklin Adams, Collins, 19 days from Puget Sound, with timber.
Brig Merchantman, Bowling, 9 days fm Puget Sound; lumber.
Brig M A Jones, Folger, 5 days from Humboldt Bay lumber.
Schr Restless, Penhallow, 15 days from Honolulu, with mdse.
FEB. 24—Clipper ship Cyclone, Ingersoll, 113 days from Boston.
Brig Welbngsby, Knipe, 14 days from Puget Sound; lumber.
Schr Mary & Susan, Borden, 226 days from New York, via Rio Janeiro 85 days, with U. S. Gov't stores.
Schr Harriet, Bowden, 4 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.
FEB. 25—Ship Hindostan, Hubbard, 147 days fm Boston; mdse.
Chil bark Dos Amigos, Cinuo, 58 days from Valparaiso; mdse.
Bark Madonna, Russell, 7 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.
FEB. 26—Steamer America, Mitchell, 84 days from New York, via Rio Janeiro, Talcahuano, Valparaiso, Panama, and San Diego, with 16 passengers and $82,000 in specie.
FEB. 28—Clipper ship Westward Ho, Hussey, 105 days from New York, with mdse.
Bark Gay Head, Davis, 66 days from Sydney, via Tahiti 30 days, and Honolulu 11 days.
Brig F Copeland & Co, Trussell, 19 days from Hilo, S. I., with pigs, potatoes, etc.
FEB. 28—Bark Success, Wilbur, 15 days from Puget Sound.
Schr Sea Serpent, Ellis, 24 hours from Bodega, with produce.

CLEARANCES.

FEB. 23—Steamship Peytona, Sampson, Portland; ship Matchless, Potter, Calcutta.
FEB. 24—Ships Golden City, Canfield, Shanghai; Bald Eagle, Caldwell, New York; John Spencer (Br), Harrison, Callao; Chil bark Rebelio, Ray, Arctic Sea.
FEB. 25—Steamer Goliah, Haley, San Diego; Br bark Warratah, Mazatlan.
FEB. 28.—Chil ships Margaret, Evans, Valparaiso; Godeffroy, Cleicano, do; schr Laura Bevan, Martin, San Pedro.

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS; 3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;
The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish. Samples now on exhibition at our office.
TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.
TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.
☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,
No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Contre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.
Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.
☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.
Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.
We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.
COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in neste;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse;
do "Emery's," two horse power:
Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes;
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels;
Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Excelsior Soap;
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather;
Hickory Whip Stocks;
Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size—grind stone frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves;
Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete;
Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones;
Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans;
Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions—for seed;
Marrow Fat Peas;
Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat—for seed;
Osage Orange Seed;
White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed;
Hemp Seed—for Birds;
GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors:
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety;
Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article;
Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins;
Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton;
Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany;
Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire, Butter;
Mexican Spurs. Invoice of Mexican Bits, &c., of the highest finish, &c.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-1m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITTS EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, but respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to this coast, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. Extra Garden Fleece. In addition to the parts necessary with, there are six sickles—two for the separator, two for the power, &c.
Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, for Two Horse Power.
We have also on hand Garden Fleece, two HALL'S Rock Island Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Power, complete.
Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all warranted.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
1-6t 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
1,000 Beautiful Shade Trees

WARREN & SON'S
1 Exposition Hall

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis. | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City.

PAGE, BACON & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London.
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York.
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 8 4t

Miners' Exchange and Savings Bank,
AND SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE,
ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO.
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

DR. A. S. WRIGHT, AGENT.

ALL MONEYS left at this Banking House will bear an interest of one and a half per cent. per month, redeemable at pleasure.
GOLD DUST left to be assayed at this office, will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.
GOLD DUST received on Special Deposit Free of Charge, and Rich Quartz Specimens purchased, or valued gratis, and every attention paid to the Assaying or testing of all kinds of Ores.
GOLD DUST received for Coinage, or Remittance Bills of Exchange drawn on the East, at Sight or on Time. 8 4t

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,
Bankers,
DRAW AT SIGHT IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va.; and Charleston, South Carolina.
6 1m

PALMER, COOK & CO.,
Bankers,
Drafts on the American Exchange Bank, New York,
And upon all the cities of the United States. 2 4t

ADAMS & CO.,
Bankers.
MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimare, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.
Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Utica City Bank	Utica.
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

Will sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.
GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-6

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a
Daily Express to and from
San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,
Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for MT. OPHIR, and MARIPOSA.
☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street.

NOT THE ONLY ONE!
ANOTHER MAN IS IN THE FIELD
Prepared to cut Quartz Rock into any form desired.

I will say to my friends and the public generally that I am prepared to work into any form they may desire, Quartz Rock, WITH A POLISH EQUAL TO THAT OF A MIRROR.
N. B.—Quartz Rock purchased at the highest prices.
J. W. TUCKER,
125 Montgomery street.

There are Three Things I Do Not Do!

1st. I do not get a gentleman to leave his Watch, and when he calls for it, charge him TWENTY-NIVE DOLLARS for cleaning it, and have it stop two hours after.
2d. I do not ask FIFTY DOLLARS for a chain, and sell it for THIRTY SIX DOLLARS, and warrant it FINE GOLD, when it is filled with brass solder, and have to take it back and pay FIFTY DOLLARS in money, and give another chain.
3. I do not tell a Captain he can leave his Chronometer gratis, and when he calls for it at the end of eight months, refuse to deliver him up his property, without he pays me SIXTY FIVE DOLLARS, and TEN DOLLARS more for fixing it.
There are many other things I do not do, which I may name at some other time. 1 4t J W TUCKER.

LELAND & McCOMBE'S EXPRESS
FOR CRESCENT CITY,
PORT ORFORD, TRINIDAD,
GOLD BLUFF, HUMBOLDT BAY,
BUTTERVILLE, SALMON DIGGINGS,
ALSO TO
BUCKPORT, EUREKA, ARCATA AND UNION, BAY
HUMBOLDT BAY,

We have made the necessary arrangements for a REGULAR AND RELIABLE EXPRESS to the above named ports, and will run it with regularity.
We have taken charge of the Express and Passenger business of the Crescent City Line of Steamers, and will run it in connection with our Express.
LELAND & McCOMBE, Post Office Building.

Wholesale Saddlery Warehouse.
J. C. JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery, Harness, Leather, &c., No. 130 Sansome street, near Washington, San Francisco.
Having established a new and extensive establishment for the sale of the above-named goods, would call the attention of the trade to their fine stock, to which additions are constantly being made by fresh arrivals.
As we receive our goods direct from our own manufactory at the East, we are confident of being able to offer great inducements to purchasers.
Now on hand a fine assortment, consisting in part of:

Concord Stage Harness;	Saddles;
Team Harness;	Bridles and Martingles;
Cart Harness;	Sulky and wagon Whips;
Buggy and wagon do:	Mexican and Cal. Spurs;
Collars;	Mexican and Cal. Bitts;
Hames;	Saddlery Hardware;

Skirting, Bridles and Harness Leather; Pateut and enamelled Leather, Calf Skins, &c. 8 4t

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!
TO THE GREAT SALE OF
JEWELRY AT JOHN W. TUCKER'S.

I shall now commence selling off my entire stock, consisting of DIAMOND WORK, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, etc., etc.
Amounting to more than $300,000!
I have got to sell all the above goods before the first of June, as I have to rebuild my store according to the new grade. Any person who wants a good article can procure one from me
Cheaper than in any other City in the World!
But I don't wish it to be understood that I pretend to compete with those who sell trash;—persons who would not hesitate to guarantee a brass ring or a watch for pure gold;—these persons can sell lower than I can. If I sell an article of any kind, and it does not turn out as I represent it, I will return the money. No person shall leave my establishment dissatisfied. Call and see me before you purchase elsewhere.
JOHN W. TUCKER,
1 1m 125 Montgomery street, near Sacramento.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.
WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.
In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.
We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.
D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
1 Near the Oriental.

Catalogue of Fruit and Fruit Trees.

WE call the attention of Nurserymen and Orchardists to a new catalogue just issued by us, prepared with great labor and cost, giving the lists of the best fruits cultivated in Europe or America, with their synonyms. This catalogue embraces also lists of best Vegetables, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Seeds, &c.—being a perfect illustration of the best varieties of everything belonging to AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, and FLORICULTURE, with brief directions for the cultivators in each department, and as *adapted to California.*
This work will be found a very great help to all engaged in cultivation.
Price $1 per copy. WARREN & SON,
5 Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists, Musical Hall Building.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Hazall and Gallego.
Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.
Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.
Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-3t

GEMS FOR THE PARLOR AND GEMS FOR THE GARDEN.

THE choicest Hyacinths, Tulips, Jonquils, etc., for the parlo and garden.
Also—New and rare Flower Seeds and Plants;
Small ornamental Plants for borders,
Osage Orange Plants, for GARDEN HEDGES, one of the safest and most ornamental hedges known.
Just received at WARREN & SON'S Exhibition Hall

WANTED—At the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.
Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.
Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.
Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.
Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.
T. H. PERKINS,
P S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. Apply in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
2 4t 87 Long wharf.

Wanted.

A PERSON who speaks the English, German and French Languages, is desirous of employment in any situation in which these qualifications may be available. He is prepared to make himself generally useful, and is willing to go into the country. Address W., at this office.

10,000 FRUIT TREES.
Grape Vines, Fig Trees, Raspberry and Currant.

WE most all who intend purchasing Trees and Vines to call on us before they make their purchases, as we can offer them many advantages that cannot be found elsewhere. Our collections, we know, are the most extensive, and the quality the best that can be had. We therefore invite all to call and see what we can show them in our Exhibition Rooms the specimens of the actual fruit they produce. WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen,
Musical Hall Building, San Francisco,
and 15 J street, Sacramento.

A CARD

FREE EXHIBITION HALL.—We desire to call the attention of the public and we do so most respectfully, that in addition to our Exhibition, our Hall contains the most extensive collection of the Art Treasures of Europe and America, ever exhibited on this coast, and is a place where all can spend a few hours in viewing the curiosities from the various parts of the world. Admittance free. Visitors are welcome to examine these Fine Arts.
We have also on exhibition Artesian Well Machinery, and these Fine Arts, we further state, are the property of the Crystal Palace Works of Art Company, and are for sale.
At the same time we would call the attention of the public to the fact that we have on hand a large assortment of Seeds, Trees, Vines, Plants, Bulbs, &c., which we offer for sale at the lowest rates, and warrant them to be true to name. Those wishing to purchase Seeds, Trees, Vines, Plants, Bulbs, &c., will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing from others.
WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists,
Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

12,000 Fresh Grape Vines,

JUST received per Goliah, from the best vineyards of Los Angeles. These vines are selected from three to five feet long, and are warranted to be superior to any in the market. For sale, at the lowest market rates, by
W. B. PEAKE,
6-1m. No. 7 Washington street.

TIME.

PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
1 City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4 t

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c., &c.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY, importers and wholesale dealers in the above articles, keep on hand the most extensive stock to be found in the city.
3 1m Corner Battery and Halleck streets.

PRIZE ONIONS—ONION SETTS, &c.

WE have just received a superior lot of Onion Seed, of very extra quality, to which we call the particular attention of cultivators. Also, 500 lbs Onion Setts, in fine order. 200 lbs French Sugar Beet, for stock. WARREN & SON'S
Seed Warehouse, Musical Hall, San Francisco,
2 tf And J street, Sacramento.

New Drug Establishment.

A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States
Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.
Country orders promptly attended to.
A. T. McCLURE,
6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place.

Osage Orange, Raspberries and Currants.

20,000 Plants of strong growth, just received. 500 extra size Raspberries, the far famed that produce in such incredible quantities.
For sale by WARREN & SON.

Fencing Wire.

FENCING WIRE—Galvanized and Bright—
80 tons galvanized, Nos. 6, 4, 5, 6, and 7,
10 tons bright, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
For sale by
2 4t SOUTHWORTH & CO.

GRASS SEED

10,000 LBS. NEW GRASS SEEDS—Timothy or Herds' Grass, Red Clover, White Clover. Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass.
Persons wanting the very best seed are requested to give attention to the above. WARREN & SON'S
Seed Warehouse,
Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.
And J street, Sacramento.

Great Sale of Fruit Trees.

APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY AND PLUM TREES—RASPBERRY, CURRANT, FIG, GRAPE, &c.

WE shall offer every day, at 11 o'clock, in lots to suit purchasers, at our rooms, Musical Hall, the above varieties of Fruit Trees. They are in fine condition and worthy particular notice. WARREN & SON,
8-tf Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

AT TUCKER'S!
SILVER! SILVER! SILVER!
100 Dozen Table Spoons,
95 Dozen Table Forks,
125 Dozen Teaspoons!
SILVER TEA SETS, with or without Salvers.
SILVER PITCHERS AND OUPS.
100 handsome FANS, worth $2 to $100 each.
70 OPERA GLASSES, worth $8 to $85 each.
A few of the finest JEWEL CASKETS ever seen, being direct from Tiffeny's, Reads, and Paris.
☞ Call and examine these goods, at
125 *Montgomery street, near Sacramento.*
J. W. TUCKER.
N. B.—Will be sold VERY LOW, but NOT SACRIFICED. 1 4t

QUARTZ SPECIMENS POLISHED.
Seals, Rings, Cane Heads, Snuff Box Covers,
CUT AND SET BY
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
MONTGOMERY STREET, ONE DOOR FROM COMMERCIAL.
The only Lapidary Machinery in California, and the best workmen on the Pacific coast, are now employed in our establishment. 1 4t

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 4 2

FRANK BAKER,
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 1 1m

BURNETT & POMEROY,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Sawing and Planing done to Order. 3 1m

WM. F PATCH. CHARLES CLAYTON
PATCH & CLAYTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 92 Front street, (in Gordon's Iron Block)
☞ Faithful attention given to sales of Country Produce, and orders for Merchandise promptly filled at lowest market rates. 1 4

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and Battery street, near corner of Pine
2 1m

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN OTIS F. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c.
3 1m

BRYANT & CO'S
Agricultural Ware House
RIVER FRONT AND EMBARCADERO, EAST OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AND GARDEN SEEDS.
Manufactory

H. W. BRADLEY'S
National Daguerrean Gallery

[For the California Farmer.

THE EXILE.

Go, talk of spring to the trampled flow'r,
Of light to the fallen star,
Of glory to those who in danger's hour
Lie cold on the field of war;
But ye mock the exile's heart when ye tell
Of aught but the home where it pines to dwell.

Go, tell of love to the broken hearted,
Of friends to the misanthrope,
Of tears where tears have never started,
Of vows where vows are broke;
But ye mock the exile's heart when ye speak
Of any of these, so fruitless, so weak.

Go, talk of heaven to the deep in sin,
Of paradise in hell,
Of pardon for the wretch to win
When the fatal drop has fell;
But ye only mock the exile's breast,
And weary the heart that seeks for rest.

Go, tell of the tomb—that silent cell
Where all our sorrows cease!
Go, bid the exile therein dwell,
In everlasting peace!
And ye mock not his heart, for ye surely tell
Of the only blest home where it pines to dwell.

C.

THE BLASTED TREE.

BY L. VIRGINIA SMITH.

'Twas the Autumn sere, and at evening's fall
I passed by a lonely and desolate hall,
Where haunting shadows of by-gone hours,
Look coldly out from the faded bowers.
Pale silence sits in her chambers lone,
And dust lies deep on the threshold stone:
Over the portal and casement twines
The long, bare sprays of neglected vines;
And the last, faint day-beam seems to brood,
Like a pallid ghost o'er the Solitude.
By broken portal, and crumbling stone
A giant sentinel stands alone,
Blackened and weather-stained, gaunt and bare,
His huge arms battle with shapes of air,
Hoarse and sullen the night-winds sigh
Through the knotted branches mournfully,
Till a voice creeps up like an augury,
And this is the song of the Blasted Tree:

Ha! Ha!—this is life—with the tempest at war—
And the storm-god has left me with many a scar.
He marshalled his squadrons, they come in their power,
On the wings of the whirlwind to blast and devour,—
Yet I stand like a king on his blood-girdled throne,
I have braved their wild fury unaided,—alone.

I laugh at the whirlwind as cloud after cloud,
It dashes to mist o'er the battlements proud,
When the hills' rocky ramparts have rattled and rang,
To the hurricane's raging and thundering clang;
Unquailing, unflinching, my desolate head,
I lift up to Heaven 'mid darkness and dread.

Swift wind of the wilderness, mighty and free,
What terrors hast thou for the blast-smitten tree?
Thou piercest my bosom with arrowy stings,
Thou strikest my branches with strong, beating wings;
Bring arrow, and pinion, in anger combined,
They shall not avail thee, oh! pitiless wind.

Thou Frost-king, with kisses so mystic and vague,
Like the still, falling curse of the merciless plague,
Come, lay thy chill fingers all night on my brow,
Their touch cannot injure the hare, blackened bough,—
Come, drop thy cold pestilence deep in my heart,
No torturing pang can its poison impart.

And thou, the Sun despot,—a fierce lammer-geyer
Swift-winged with lightning, red-crested with fire,—
With eye-balls far-blazing he springs from his lair,
With the speed of an arrow he plunges in air;
The green forest droops in his withering path,
But the old tree undaunted has breasted his wrath.

Yet one is mine enemy, fearful and strong,
He has followed me far,—he has haunted me long,
He looked on Creation, his perilous eye
Shall see all mortality blossom and die,—
He soon shall o'ertake me,—I bear the deep chime
That heralds the march of my conqueror—TIME!

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE NEW YEAR.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

The more we live, more brief appear
Our life's succeeding stages;
A day to childhood seems a year,
And years like passing ages.

The gladsome current of our youth,
Ere passion yet disorders,
Steals, lingering, like a river smooth,
Along its grassy borders.

But as the core-worn cheek grows won,
And sorrow's shafts fly thicker,
Ye stars that measure life to man!
Why seem your courses quicker?

When joys have lost their bloom and breath,
And life itself is vapid;
Why, as we reach the Falls of Death,
Feel we its tide more rapid?

It may be strange—yet who would change
Time's course to slower speeding?
When one by one our friends are gone,
And left our bosoms bleeding.

Heaven gives our years of fading strength
Indemnifying fleetness;
And those of youth, a *seeming length*,
Proportioned to their sweetness.

The meanest thing to which we bid adieu,
Loses its meanness in the parting hour.
When long neglected worth seems born anew;
The heart that scorns earth's pageantry and power,
May melt in tears, or break, to quit a flower

A Fishing Adventure.

A SEA captain "down East" a regular old salt, relates the subjoined as one of his fishing experiences:

Once with a friend he went out to catch halibut. His comrade prided himself on his skill in the business, and a rivalry arose between the two friends as to which should capture the first fish. Having dropped anchor and lines, they waited with fishermen's patience for a bite; but for a long time none came. At length the countenance of the captain's companion began to lighten up; and presently he called out—

"I've got one!" He commenced hauling in with great vigor. "It must be a large one," said he, "a hundred pound fellow, at least. He pulls stoutly, I tell you!"

It was indeed evident that a big fellow was at the other end of the line, and it was soon discovered that it was to be no easy matter to capture him.

"I must let him run," said he, "and tire him out!"

Accordingly, he gave him line, which was carried off rapidly. Soon the excited fisherman began to haul in again, making sure of his victim this time.

"Stand by, Captain!" said he, "with the boat hook, and hook him in the gills when he comes up. Get well braced, for he's a rouser!"

The captain accordingly braced himself for a tug, boat hook in hand, and waited impatiently for the moment of capture. His excited comrade was yet pulling carefully and slowly at the line, lest it should be broken, and eagerly watching for the first appearance of the prize, when, suddenly, a "sea change" came over his features, and dropping the line, he exclaimed:

"*Je-rew-salem! Captain, it is the anchor!*"

The captain went down in a shower of laughter, and it was a long day before the fisherman heard the last of catching an anchor, "paying it out" and "letting it run till it got tired."

THERE is not a more common offence against the laws of common courtesy (we might say, oftentimes, of common decency) than is practiced by a certain class of lawyers nowadays in the examination of witnesses upon the stand. Now and then, however, an impertinent lawyer "gets it back" in such a way that he is fain to "call the *next* witness." Of such was the following, not as yet "put down in the *books*," but well worthy of being transferred from "the *papers*:"

"At a late term in the Court of Sessions a man was brought up by a farmer, accused of stealing some ducks.

"'How do you know they are your ducks?' asked the defendant's counsel.

"'Oh, I should know them *any* where,' replied the farmer; and he went on to describe their different peculiarities.

"'Why,' said the prisoner's counsel, 'those ducks can't be such a rare breed; I have some very like them in my own yard.'

"'That's not unlikely, sir,' replied the farmer; 'they are not the *only* ducks I have had stolen lately!'

"'Call the *next* witness!'"

WASHINGTON'S WIFE.—A guest at Mount Vernon happened to sleep in a room next to that occupied by the President and his lady. Late in the evening, when the people had retired to their various chambers he heard the lady delivering a very animated lecture to her lord and master upon something which he had done, that she thought ought to have been done differently. To all this he listened in the profoundest silence; and when she too was silent, he opened his lips and spoke, "Now, good sleep to you, my dear." Portraits, and descriptions of her, show her to have been a pretty, agreeable, kind, little woman, from whom it really could not have been so disagreeable to have a curtain lecture.—*Eclectic Review.*

A LECTURER, who was contending, at a tiresome length and great tautological perplexity, that "*Art* could not improve *Nature*," was startled "half out of his boots" by the question, in a deep, sonorous voice, by one of his audience:

"How do you think you would look *without your wig?*"

The question was a "poser"—the argument a "*non sequitur*!"

AN UNPROMISING OLD LADY.—The Sunderland Herald states, that the whole of the ladies of the village, who were voters, with one exception, voted against Mr. Elliot in the Houghton contest. One of them entering the polling place with Mr. Hopper, was about to record her vote, when Rev. Alfred Lee exclaimed, "That old lady, Mrs. Shield, promised me to vote for the amendment." Bridling up, she responded, with a look of scorn, "I never gave a promise to any man in all my life."—(Roars of laughter.)

THE saying that "there is more pleasure in giving than receiving," is snpposed chiefly to relate to medicine, kicks, and advice.

PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE.

WOODWORTH & CO., importers of Piano Fortes, 130 Clay street, are now receiving a further supply of Piano Fortes, from the celebrated "Stodard" manufactory, expressly for hire. Also, now landing from the clippers, a large assortment of instruments suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, consisting of 6, 6¾ and 7 octaves, plain and carved, with pearl and ivory keys, likewise

Prince's Melodeons, 4 to 5 octaves;
India Rubber Piano Covers;
French Piano Covers;
Rosewood Music Stools, &c., &c. 1 4t

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
1,000 Beautiful Shade Trees.

NOW is the time to plant Trees. Persons in want are invited to call and see our Cotton Woods, Locust and other Trees, now open and for sale at WARREN & SON,
1 Exhibition Hall.

JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT. ALBERT G. RANDALL
JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT, Auctioneer.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
Office and Salesroom, 100 Merchant Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

Messrs. WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO. respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they have made this business connection, and re-established themselves, for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business in all its branches, for the successful management of which they deem themselves well qualified, having had upwards of four years experience in this city.

They will give especial attention to making public sales of all kinds of property for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

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A practical Surveyor and Draughtsman will be in constant attendance at the office.

A large amount of property at private sale.

Conveyancing, under the supervision of A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public, under the law of 1853—and Commissioner for the State of New Hampshire. 5 4t

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

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Real estate of all descriptions sold at public and private sale. Particular attention given to sales for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

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THE largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of B. P. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will admit of. Having on hand the most splendid and substantial assortment of all kinds of Furniture ever offered in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices to suit, that none can go away empty that may favor us with a call.

Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Sets—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.

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Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
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STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges, Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Find ings for sale.

2 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

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HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR.
UNION CITY MILLS.

WE INVITE the particular attention of Families and the Trade, to the quality of the Flour manufactured by us.

Our great aim has been, in the establishment of our Mills to procure the most perfect machinery, to employ the ablest millers, and to select the purest and finest wheat in the country.

That we have been able to accomplish all this, the Product of our Mills now before the community is the best evidence.

The FLOUR we manufacture has been submitted to the ables judges of our State, and after the most rigid and thorough test, they have awarded to us the "PREMIUM PRIZE," and we shall have offer the same as "Horner's Premium Flour;" it shall be our constant effort to maintain for it the reputation of being the

The Best Flour in the Land.

Orders left with HORNER & CO. at our Storeship, Broadway wharf, will receive prompt attention.

5 4t HORNER.

FLOWERS! BRIGHT FLOWERS!
A GIFT FOR HOME.
"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."

WE convert the pill box into a Floral vase, and instead of the "nauseate drug," we offer the perfume of Flowers.

Our beautiful collection of *California Flower Seeds* we now offer.

These are put up in handsome morocco cases, or homœopathic cases of glass bottles, with printed lists and directions, and with pressed flowers of the different varieties of each. These are of the most beautiful style that can be prepared, and are most appropriate gifts for home at this season.

We invite attention to them at our rooms, at Musical Hall Buildings. WARREN & SON,
5 Seedsmen and Florists.

3,000 lbs. New Garden Seeds.

RECEIVED by Brother Jonathan and John L. Stephens—20 cases Fresh Garden Seeds, of the very best varieties, which we sell all offer at wholesale or retail at low prices.

Purchasers who buy of us may always depend upon the Seed being true and fresh. We never offer seed from auction houses and re use bbls. WARREN & SON,
8-tf Musical Hall.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street, Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Flour, Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water, Shaker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Seidlitz Powders, Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts, Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds), Osgood's Cholagogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaues' Expectorant, Alterative Pills, Moffat's Bitters and Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,
Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.

Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,
CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.
☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 5-1m

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,
No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Stationery Mantels.

All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk,
6 1m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY.
Woman's Rights
VINDICATED AND MAINTAINED.

WHEREAS, from the creation of the world, it was designed by the "Great First Cause" that

Womans's Rights and Privilegcs

should be co-equal to Man's; and whereas, she has been treated by many men in all ages, up to the present time, as an interior being to themselves: Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. L. WINN, of

Winn's Fountain Head and Branch

having expended large sums of money at the FOUNTAIN HEAD for the gratificatin of the appetites of Gentlemen, do recommend that Woman be hereafter allowed and provided with the facilities to enjoy all the privileges for which she was by Providence designed; and for this purpose I do hereby proclaim, that my

BRANCH,

Corner Montgomery and Washington streets,

shall be conducted with a view exclusively to the **Enjoyment and Comfort of Ladies,** and such Gentlemen as know and appreciate their worth.

At the earnest solicitation of many Ladies and Gentlemen and agreeable to my promise some months since to enlarge the BRANCH, so as to accommodate the fast increasing patronage I shall, in a few days, add Two Spacious Stores on Montgomery street, to the Original Branch, making the

MOST EXTENSIVE ICE CREAM
And Refreshment Establishments in California.

The day of opening will be duly announced through the medium of the Daily Press, so that all may witness what has been accomplished for the accommodation and comfort of "God's last best gift to man." In the meantime, lots of Fun and Jollification may be enjoyed in reading the mottoes and feasting upon the luxuries to be enjoyed at

WINN'S FOUNTAIN HEAD,
78 and 80 Long Wharf, and Branch, corner Washington and Montgomery streets;

where Every Thing for the Holidays may be found, from a Sugar Whistle to a Bride's Cake of half a ton.

1 M. L. WINN, Proprietor.

PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.

THE FORMER CELEBRITY OF THE PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS, and the unequalled success of their introduction in this State, would seem to preclude the necessity of any further effort on our part to draw attention thereto: but in view of the transitory nature of business in general in California, and the probability that some may have looked upon our establishment of an extensive and permanent manufactory of Plows here, in the face of such enormous importations and extravagant prices of material, as an impossibility—we believe it expedient to adopt this method of bringing it within the special notice of all concerned, that we are now manufacturing, and will have ready for this season's demand, three thousand of the most superior Plows ever made or used within this State.

We feel warranted in making this assertion, from the fact that all who used our Plows last season testify that they were superior: and we have studied so closely the immediate wants of our patrons from every section of the State, that we can now furnish Plows suitable to any particular kind of soil known in the State.

Our material has all been selected in the East by one of our firm, and imported by us directly from the manufacturers, which places it in our power to say confidently that nothing is lacking in quality, while we are enabled to make the plows at a cost greatly below that of last season, and are determined to sell at prices within the reach of every farmer who may wish to use the Peoria Premium Steel Plow.

It should be remembered that these plows will do double the work with half the team required in using the ordinary cast Plow; and that the work, when done, will be well done.

For particulars of prices, and descriptions of plows, we refer you to the subjoined card. The prices therein detailed are those established at our factory, and the only alterations from them that we authorize our agents to make, is the addition of the cost of transportation to their places of business—thus placing the plows at every accessible point of the State for the exact price charged at the Factory, with the necessary expenses only added.

Farmers ordering our plows through mercantile houses here, would do well to write to us at the same time, if they would make sure of getting the right plow, for some are interested in representing that we are not making plows at all, while other will not sell our plows when they can get off a cast plow. We therefore recommend that orders should be sent to us directly, accompanied by an order upon your merchant for the amount, which you can always know by reference to the card accompanying this circular.

On the 24th of June the interest of T. ADAMS in our business ceased, by the sale of his entire interest therein to L. E. MORGAN. Aside from this, there has not, nor will there be, any alteration, as we have the same efficient and thoroughly practised hands in every department of our business.

E. L. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
T. ADAMS & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Battery streets.

☞ The following are the established prices for the **Peoria Premium Steel Plows,** at our Factory, and the only addition our Agents are authorized to make thereto, is the cost of transportation to their points of business:

SIZE.	DESCRIPTION.	FURROW.	PRICE.
No. 5	plain	10 in	$ 30
5½	"	12 in	$ 35
6	"	14 in	$ 40
7	"	16 in	$ 50
6	clipper or prairie	14 in	$ 60
16	" "	16 in	$ 70
18	" "	18 in	$ 85
20	" "	20 in	$100
22	" "	22 in	$110
24	" "	24 in	$125
26	" "	26 in	$150
30	" "	30 in	$175
40	" "	40 in	$225
Subsoil Plows			$10
Cultivators			$25

[For the addition of wheel and axle to any of the above clipper Plows, an additional charge of $30.]

L. E. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
1 T. ADAMS & CO

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

Ibuy Journal of Useful Sciences.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; four dollars for six months; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less, per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

The Godson.

ONE evening, in the year 1849. M. Roullard, a jeweller in Paris, and one of the heads of the trade, was seated at the back of his shop reading, with seemingly great attention, a paper magnificently embossed and ornamented. At a short distance from him sat Jane, his niece, a pretty dark-haired girl of eighteen, whose eyes continually wandered from the knitting in her fingers to the glass-doors of the shop. At last Mr. Roullard carefully folded his paper, and a beaming smile of satisfaction illuminated his visage.

"It is perfect," said he to his niece in an undertone. "My lord cardinal must grant my request."

"How anxious you seem, uncle, to be called court jeweller," replied Jane, her thoughts evidently elsewhere; her eyes, at all events, were directed to the street.

"Anxious to be called court-jeweller?" cried Roullard; "of course I am. Why, if I can only manage it, my fortune is made!"

"I always thought you very rich, uncle."

"Well, if I am, one can never be rich enough," said Roullard in a solemn voice. Besides, you don't cousider the honor of belonging to the court."

"That is the great objection," murmured the young girl hesitatingly. "I fear you may find the title embarrassing."

"But why?"

"Because you have hitherto had all the custom of the prince's party."

"Well?"

"And you have been in the habit of listening to so much against the cardinal; and, indeed, have not hesitated yourself"——

"Hush!" interrupted the jeweller, imposing silence with both his hands. "You must never speak of that again. I certainly have been guilty of a few jokes about his eminence: I was very wrong; but, as I confess my sins, I hope to be forgiven."

"That's true, to be sure; but, then, your workmen and assistants have acquired the same habit."

"Well, then, they must change," replied he, with great decision. "I don't in the least intend to be compromised by my workmen. When I spoke ill of the cardinal, I really did not understand him; besides, Monsieur Vantar was living then, and there was no chance of getting his place; but now all that is changed. I heard of his death only yesterday, as I was returning from taking Julien to the St. Germain diligence. By the way, has he returned yet?"

"No, uncle," said Jane, who again looked towards the quay. "I can't think what keeps him. I feel quite uncomfortable."

Roullard fixed his eyes steadily on his niece, then speaking in a discontented voice: "You easily feel uncomfortable about anything concerning Julien Noiraud. I suppose you are still thinking of marrying him?"

"It was my mother's last wish," replied Jane in tones of trembling emotion."

"Ah, that's all very well; but I have quite different views on the subject. As I can give you a good fortune, you must be the wife of a rich man; and your Monsieur Noiraud is not worth a hundred crowns."

"He may, perhaps, be able to make his way, and become wealthy."

"Yes; but only by some especial miracle," continued her uncle, ironically. "No doubt, he expects that Italian adventurer to turn up and do wonders for him, because he lodged with his mother and stood god-father to him at his baptism. Was not Tuliano his name?"

"Now, really, uncle, you know Julien only talks of that as a joke."

"Precisely; and, therefore, as his hopes of advancement are in no way brilliant, I positively refuse my consent to his becoming my nephew; and I beg that for the future you will be less attentive to him. I don't wish to tell him at once but you must help me to make him understand his position by degrees; besides, if I am made court-jeweller, such a marriage, you must yourself see, would be out of the question. In point of fact, you must then marry some great lord"——

M. Roullard was interrupted by the arrival of [illegible] There were other than the usual customers from Duke, M. Colbert, and Mr. [illegible] to three persons of rank, and [illegible] to visit M. Roullard. They had, however, heard of some curious workmanship in gold at his shop, and had called to look at it. The fat jeweller overwhelmed them with attention, upset his shop from one end to the other to find things worthy of their notice, and carefully mixed up in his conversation protestations of reverence and attachment the cardinal and his friends. M. Roullard had no fixed opinions; his conscience was of the weathercock species, and always changed with the wind of public opinion; it was only really steady when occupied with anything likely to prove of advantage to himself. This having been the case all his life, and possessing some talent in his profession, he had at last attained a certain standing in it. He had just put on one side several articles of jewelry for Mr. Colbert, at considerably reduced prices, in consideration of that gentleman's devotion to the cardinal, and had just commenced a fresh panegyric on the virtues of his eminence, when the door opened, and a young man about five-and-twenty, marked with small-pox, but still good-tempered and bright-looking, entered the shop. The new-comer jerked a parcel on to the counter with anything but gentleness. "Good-morning, governor," said he, after having bowed to the three gentlemen; "I hope my absence did not perplex you. I could not return last night: Monsieur de Nogent kept me to repair something for him"——

"Oh, oh, you come from the count," interrupted Colbert. "How did you leave him?"

"Marvellously well, sir."

"Then," said the former, "he must have been engrossed in composing some wickedness against the cardinal."

"Of course he has," cried Julien, laughing; "he sang me twenty verses of a lampoon he had just written"——

"How durst he?" interrupted Roullard, looking horribly scandalised.

"Why not?" answered Julien: "he was even good enough to teach me some of them. Let me think—what was the air? wait a little."

M. Roullard coughed, rolled his eyes, made all sorts of signs to Julien, but they were totally incomprehensible to the young man. He had been in the habit of hearing all sorts of fun and wickedness talked of the cardinal, and could not in the least conceive so sudden a change; so, after thinking a moment, he began to sing.

"Julien," shouted Roullard, trembling with fear.

"Let him go on," interrupted the commander, who, though a partisan of the cardinal's, thoroughly enjoyed the joke. "I delight in doggerel verses, and have a whole collection of Mazarenades at home."

"Why, that's like the governor," said Noirand. "Monsieur de Longueville's valet sends him all he can get hold of."

The jeweller stammered a reply, but shouts of laughter completely drowned what he said. When it somewhat moderated, he impatiently asked Julien what he did standing there, and if he expected his day's work was over.

The foreman, perfectly ignorant of the change that had taken place, replied without hesitation: "I only wished to give you pleasure."

"Why, then, did you not leave that parcel, as I directed, with the Marquis d'Arveau?"

"I did," said Julien.

"Then what does that parcel contain?" continued the jeweller, pointing to the one on the counter.

Julien could not help smiling. "That, governor, contains a collection of lampoons that were given me by Monsieur de Nogent."

"Lampoons against the cardinal, I'll lay a wager," said the commander.

"Exactly, all just arrived from Holland."

"And were they to add to Monsieur Roullard's collection?"

"Why, you see, I thought the governor would feel pleased."

"Once more the three gentlemen made the shop ring with laughter; and this time the anger of Roullard knew no bounds. "It is a falsehood!" shouted he.

"A falsehood!" repeated Julien, trembling with indignation. "Only ask the workmen."

"Will you hold your tongue?" vociferated Roullard.

"I don't want to talk; but I won't be called a liar."

"But you are a liar; and to prove it, I order you to quit my house this instant."

"Me?"

"Leave the shop at once, I insist. No one shall work here who speaks disrespectfully of the cardinal. I am his most faithful subject. I would lay down my fortune—my life for him. Long live Cardinal Mazarin!" Roullard had completely lost all mastery over himself; he [illegible] door, and [illegible] The poor young man was [illegible] but in vain. At last he, too, lost patience. "I'm off, then, for I see you are quite mad."

"Here is what I owe you," said Roullard, taking money from a drawer.

"I'll make you a present of it," said Julien, as he put on his hat.

"Take it, I tell you, and never return."

"Return!" cried the young man, "after having been called a liar, and ordered off the premises? No no; one must have but a poor heart to do that. You shall never complain of seeing me again."

"That's just what I wish."

"And your wish will be gratified. I am not one day devoted to the prince, and the next to the cardinal."

"Have you finished?"

"Yes, quite; but as you don't wish to continue your collection, I'll take possession of my lampoons." Roullard shook his fist in the young man's face; but Julien disdainfully shrugged his shoulders, took up his parcel, and strode into the street.

At first he walked on in rage, scarcely knowing where—thinking of nothing but the injustice and folly of his master; but, insensibly, rage gave way to sadness. He did not care for losing his place—there were plenty of other jewellers in Paris, who would gladly employ him; but, then, Roullard was Jane's uncle, and there was now no hope of his consenting to their marriage. What was to be done? His heart died within him, for the trial was indeed a sore one. Occupied with these thoughts, he had walked through the Tuileries, and gained the then solitary banks of the Seine. Here he sat down; and his eyes falling on the parcel, he was inclined to throw it from him in disgust. "Cursed cardinal," thought he, "you are the cause of all. Had it not been for you, I should not have left Monsieur Roullard; I should have established myself in his confidence, become his head-man, and no doubt shortly have gained his consent to marry Mademoiselle Jane." During these thoughts, he mechanically opened the packet, and was looking over the contents, one pamphlet, called *Satirical Biography of Cardinal Mazarin*, met his eye, and on the first page he found the following paragraph: "Before taking holy orders, his lordship the cardinal wore a sword. He commanded a company in 1825, and was intrusted by the Pope's generals, Conti and Bagni, with a private mission to the Marquis de Coeuvres. His eminence found him at Grenoble, and remained there two months, under the name of Captain Juliano." Julien read this passage once over again, his heart beating more madly each time. The names, the date, the place, made mistake impossible. The captain thus spoken of must be the same who had held him at his baptism, and to his astonishment, he discovered he was godson to his eminence. His first feeling was surprise; his second, intense joy. He bounded from his seat, repeating: "God-son to the cardinal—godson to the cardinal!" Leaving all the papers strewn on the ground, for any one who liked to take possession, he first ran towards Roullard's in order to tell him and his niece the good news; but suddenly he changed his mind: perhaps the jeweller might refuse to believe him, and think it only an excuse to be again taken into favor. Under these circumstances, he might again order him away, and that was an insult impossible to be borne by a cardinal's godson. So, changing his course, he directed his steps to his own little room by the Palais de Justice; and having possessed himself his baptismal register, which confirmed his claims, he made the best of his way to the cardinal's residence.

Arrived there, he asked for an old friend of his called Pierre Chottart, who occupied the important office of head-cook, in the establishment. They had seen little of each other for several years, on account of their different opinions on politics, so that Chottart scarcely recollected him. When they had conversed for a few minutes, Julien informed his friend he had come to see the cardinal. The cook thought him mad, when Julien insisted upon seeing him at any risk, but without explaining why.

"I suppose you think you have only to send in your name to be received at once?" said Chottart in an [illegible]

"Not exactly," said Julien; "but I trust you will put me in the way of seeing his eminence."

"Oh, the way is perfectly simple; [illegible] audience."

"Now, really, Pierre [illegible] and I ask your help as a friend and you only make [illegible]"

"[illegible] dine [illegible] table d'hôte."

"No; but is it really impossible to speak to the cardinal?"

"Quite impossible. How am I, an [illegible] positively belonging to his [illegible] and [illegible]

"Is this true?"

"Perfectly true; and even now I am occupied in preparing his chocolate."

"Oh, that chocolate, then, is for the prime minister?" said Julien, looking into the silver pot which stood on the stove.

"By and by I shall pour it into this cup; a servant will come for it, and take it into the vestibule up that staircase; he will then call the cardinal's valet, who will take the waiter from him and present it to the cardinal."

"So that the valet is the only person who approaches his eminence?"

"Precisely. But there is the signal."

Just then a bell rang, and the cup was immediately filled and placed on the silver waiter by Pierre Chottart; he then went into the next apartment to fetch an embroidered napkin, worked in gold, with the cardinal's arms. Julien's mind was made up in an instant: he rushed to the door through which the cook had disappeared, and locked it, caught up the waiter, and flew up the staircase pointed out to him, ran along seven passages, and, on his arrival in the grand vestibule, opened the first door that presented itself, and, it happening to be the right one, found himself face to face with the cardinal.

The latter was busily engaged in writing, but the unaccustomed noise caused him to look up, and great astonishment was depicted on his face as his eyes rested on the wild-looking unliveried being before him.

"Who are you? Where did you come from? What do you want?" asked the cardinal in a hurried voice, and with that strong Italian accent he had never been able to lose.

"Is it *really* his eminence," said Julien, as he almost dropped the waiter on the table: "then I am saved! Good-evening godfather!"

The cardinal rose with a frightened air and walked towards the bell.

"Oh, you don't remember me," said Julien, laughing. "I don't know how you should: you have never seen me since 1625."

"How, since 1625?" repeated Mazarin, who began to think he had a madman to deal with.

"What do you mean?"

"Well, I wonder you can't guess," said the young man, clapping his hands with delight. I am the son of old Mother Noiraud." The cardinal seemed to reflect. "Oh, don't you remember Mother Noiraud of Grenoble? You lodged with her when you were a captain, and gave your name to her son."

"I think I begin to recollect. But this son"—

"That's I," interrupted Julien with a gay laugh. "Julien Noiraud, of Grenoble. The moment I found out that you were the Captain Juliano of my baptism, I ran at once to tell you. I hope I have found you well, godfather?"

There was something in the complete ease and gaiety of the young man that amused and pleased the cardinal. He asked him his reasons for thinking himself his god-son, and then desired to look at the proofs. Julien presented his register and the pamphlet. The cardinal read the letter from beginning to end without a single change of expression. When he had finished, he looked up at Julien and said: "So you are pleased at having discovered your godfather?"

"Oh, am I not? If you only knew how badly I am in want of help!"

"The deuce you are!" said the cardinal. "Then you are not well off?"

"Couldn't be worse," said Julien.

"And I suppose you have sought me in the hope that I shall assist you?"

"I was sure that you who have so often saved France would find no difficulty in helping a poor fellow like me."

The cardinal smiled at the flattery contained in this speech, and the [illegible] Julien continue to proceed; he told all about his [illegible] Roullard, and his wish to marry Mademoiselle Jane, the [illegible] only consent [illegible] of his [illegible]

"Well, well," said the cardinal, placing his hand on the [illegible] shoulder, "don't fear, [illegible]; I'll [illegible] you."

"Ah, godfather," murmured Julien [illegible] joy.

"Fool that you [illegible]

"No, I won't [illegible]

I shall expect you to [illegible]

"I'll take [illegible]

"[illegible]

"No, [illegible]

"You [illegible]

"I will [illegible]

"You [illegible]

"[illegible]

"And [illegible]

[illegible]

Julien looked at the cardinal with the utmost surprise; but Mazarin repeated the permission, adding, he trusted to find him worthy of the favor. He then told him to retire, after having ordered him to appear in his new costume at his levee next day.

One may easily imagine the excessive disappointment of our hero. What had he gained? thought he. Lodging, dress, and food, were to be found out of his own small savings, and yet all his time was to be at the disposal of the cardinal, and in return he had only obtained the empty honor of calling him godfather. He heartily wished he had never discovered the identity of Captain Juliano and his eminence: it would have been far better to have regained the favor of M. Roullard, or have sought employment elsewhere, thought he. But now that is forbidden: and I have heard that people are often sent to the Bastile, and left to die and rot there, for no less things than disobeying the orders of the prime miuister; so I must resign myself to my fate. Heavily oppressed by these feelings, he regained his garret, and with a sad heart awaited the morrow.

Julien procured a court-suit next morning from a gentleman who had come from the country for an audience, and was obliged to sell part of his wardrobe to defray the expense of returniug to his province. This made a great hole in our hero's small purse, and he thought himself hnt ill repaid by the false air of a gentleman, which he felt sat badly on him. As he entered the audience chamber, all eyes were turned on him, and every one seemed to inquire of his neighbor who he could be. Commander de Souvre and M. Dubois were talking in the embrasure of one of the wiudows; on his approach they ceased their conversatiou, and each appeared to reflect where he had seen him before. All at once he heaed a voice exclaim in a tone of surprise: "I declare it is Noiraud!" Julien jumped round, and found himself face to face with Roullard.

"How in the name of fortune, dare you come here, and in court-dress too?" cried the stupified jeweller.

"I am like you, waiting for his eminence," said Julien in an off-hand toue.

"Ah, I remember now," said the Commander de Soure drawing near; "this is the young mau you dismissed yesterday."

"A jeweller's assistant here!" exclaimed Dubois. "It is positively scandalous! What on earth cau he want with tho cardinal?"

"We shall soon learn," said De Souvre, "for here he eomes."

At that moment the door was thrown open, and Mazarin entered. He advanced up the room bowing, and stopping now and then to listen to petitions, &c. He soon arrived opposite Julien, and smiled very graciously on seeing him. "Oh, you are here," said he, touching him playfully on the cheek with his glove. "How are you to-day, poverino?"

"Very well, thank you, godfather."

The word was magic. Julien had scarcely pronounced it, when a visible movement was perceptible among the courtiers. All eyes were fixed on him, and every mouth seemed to repeat: "Godson to the cardinal—godson to the cardinal!" Envy and jealousy were at once painted on each face; and Mazarin, who from the corners of his sharp eyes saw the effect produced, immediately leaned ou the young man's shoulder, and continued his progress round the room, talking to him in the most fauiliar tone, and constantly asking him what reply he should give to the different petitions presented to him. Julien, not kuowing whether he was in jest or in earuest, contented himself with replying: "Yes, godfather;" "No, godfather; As you like, godfather"—as the question required. And the courtiers all admired his reserve, which they attributed to knowledge and caution. As Mazarin retired, he told Julien to join him in his study as soon as he received a summons to that effect.

He had scarcely disappeared, when the jeweller's assistaut was overwhelmed with congratulations. Noiraud scarcely knew how to stammer out sufficient complimeuts. The commander allowed the crowd to disperse; and takiug Julien aside: "I am delighted, dear sir—yes, perfectly delighted at your good fortune." Julien thanked him. "His eminence appears to have a great affection for you, and I am sure he would refuse you nothing."

"Do you really think so?" said Noiraud, aud immediately began to make up his mind to solicit the cardinal's permission to return to business.

"I am quite sure of it," returned the commander; "and to prove it, I beg of you to speak a good word for me. My nephew is waiting for the command of a regiment; will you get it for hiu?"

"Me?"

"You can obtain it for him if you choose."

"I should really only he too happy."

"Then you promise?"

"I wish I could; but"——

"Oh, don't say another word. If you only fulfil our wishes, you will not, believe me, find us ungrateful." As he said this, the commander pressed our hero's hand, and walked away.

A miuute later he met M. Dubois, who seized him by the arm. "A word with you," said he. "I have just asked for a monopoly of the commerce in Les Iles du Vent: if you procure it for me, you shall at once receive six thousand francs."

"Six thousand francs!" repeated Julien, perfectly astounded.

"Oh, I perceive, I have not offered a sufficient sum. Say ten—twelve thousand then?"

"I assure you," cried Julien, "you are altogether mistaken. I have no influence whatever with his eminence; and your request heing either granted or refused, does not in the least depend upon me."

Dubois looked at him for a momeut, and let go his arm. "Ah, I see how it is," muttered he—"my opponents have already spoken to you?"

"I don't know what you mean."

"No douht they have offered you a larger sum."

"I swear to you"——

"Never mind—never mind. I'll apply to some one else. You must not thiuk that because you are godson to his eminence you are to have your own way in everything. At all events, we'll fight for it, sir, we'll fight for it." And Jean Dubois disappeared in a pet, without waiting for a reply.

Julien had not recovered from his surprise when he was sent for by the cardinal, who at once saw something unpleasant had occurred, and inquired as to what it was. Julien gladly repeated every word.

"Bravo! bravo!" laughed his eminence. "As they beg for your protection and good-will, *caro*, you must really give it them."

"What you mean, godfather! Do you wish me to ask favors for them?"

"No, no. Ask nothing. Tell me all, and let them imagine that you influence me. Ah, poverino, influence is well paid!"

"And so, godfather, you wish me to receive"—

"Receive all, Juliano: never refuse a good aud willing offer; and if you can't always procure for the givers anything they wish, you can at least be grateful, you know."

When Noiraud left the cardinal he was more than ever surprised; but nothing can describe his astonishment when, two days afterwards, he received three thousand francs, accompanied by a most grateful note, from M. de Souvre, thanking him for the colonelship he had so kindly procured for his nephew. As he finished reading, in rushed M. Dubois: "You have gained the day, Monsieur Noiraud," said he in a good-humored tone, but with great respect. "My opponents have conquered. I was very wrong to fight with you, and I've been punished. However, here are the ten thousand francs we spoke of; aud you must put in a good word for me the next time I have a favor to ask." He placed a pocket-book, containing the money in notes, on the table. Julien wished to refuse, saying he had had nothing whatever to do with the decision; but Dubois would not listen to a word.

"It's all right," said he, as he left the room. "You are very eautious; but of course it would not do for you to compromise his eminence. I will believe everything you choose to tell me, and won't ask any questions: only, for mercy's sake, never place your influence agaiust my interests again."

"I have no difficulty in swearing that," replied Julien; "but"——

"I am quite satisfied then," said Dubois, "for you look like a man of your word; and, in return, if ever you want a few thousand francs, come to me. I shall only be too glad to assist the cardinal's godson." He left the room with a profound bow.

Julien repeated all to the cardinal, who, rubbing his hands with glee, told him to take good care of his money. Our hero became richer every day. It was of no use his protesting he was without influence, no one believed him; in fact, it was all put down to proper and praiseworthy reserve; it rather increased than diminished his reputation; and he was day after day forced to accept money for snpposed services. In a few months he was a rich man.

During all this time M. Roullard had been sliding in a contrary direction—as Julien had grown great in the world, he had grown small. His petition to become court-jeweller had been met with a decided refusal, and the prince's friends deserted hiu in consequence of the application, so that the proverb of "between two stools one falls to the ground," was completely verified. As he attributed his ill success entirely to Julien's influence, he was for some time madly angry; but being one of those easy-going natures who always find it most convenient to look with a favorable eye on the powers that be, he one day sought his former pupil, and assured him he could no longer hear to live on bad terms with any one he had felt such an interest in, and had therefore come to ask pardon for the past and friendship for the future.

Julien was only too happy to be reconciled; his affection for Jane had rather increased than dimiuished, and his first request was that Roullard would consent to their marriage. The latter jumped at the proposal, and all being settled, they were married shortly after, Roullard having resigned his business entirely to his new nephew.

When Julien, radiant with happiness, presented his young wife to his godfather, the cardinal laughingly pinched his ear, saying: "You little thought what would follow when I permitted you to address me as godfather."

"That is indeed true," replied the godson; "I could never have imagined I should owe so very much to the title."

"That is because you knew nothing of human nature, and had not studied men, *picciolo*," said the cardinal. "At court it is not what one *is*, but what one *seems* to be, that insures success."

Agriculture.—The appearance of the fields gives intimation that extensive agricultural operations have been engaged in of late. In Ione Valley there are over 2,500 acres under cultivation this year. In the barley crop, a serious failure is anticipated, in consequence of mustard seed being largely mixed with the grain. We have heard several gentlemen say they intended to plough up and substitute other crops. Wheat is coming into favor, and in future will be largely planted. It is spoken of as a much more profitable crop than barley.—*Calaveras Chronicle.*

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1854.

Special Premiums for Subscriptions.

In addition to the standing ioducement for the getting of subscribers for the "Farmer," we will make a present of HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE to the person who procures THE MOST SUBSCRIBERS in the first six months of our publication. This we regard as one of the most beautiful books ever issued. Who will have the prize?

A Premium---Farmers' Clubs.

With the hope of inducing such of our friends, and those who have a little leisure, to ride among their neigbbors and introduce an AGRICULTURAL PAPER, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us FIVE subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you SIX PAPERS, or for TEN subscribers, TWELVE PAPERS. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the Farmer, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

Subscribers will please be particular to name the Post Office to which papers are to be sent; or, if forwarded by express, which line they prefer.

To Our Patrons.

To Advertisers.—We would call the attention of those who desire to have their advertisements produce quick returns, to the pages of the California Farmer.

The Farmer will reach sources of trade entirely new and unattainable by any other means, and thus secure a large and immediate profit to those who desire to make known their business. By a glance at our advertising columns, it will be perceived that we present the best known and most extensive houses, and as we have space for but one or two of each branch, these will be the most prominent houses, and thus give more influence to them.

Agents Wanted.

We want good active agents to visit every county in the State for the Farmer. Young men can find a steady and profitable employment. Apply at this office.

☞ We desire Agents to report as early as possible, that we may be prepared in our issues for a sufficient number to supply the demand. Be sure and report promptly.

Senatorial Election.

Sacramento has had quite a busy and a merry time of it for the past week. The removal of the capital and fixtures, and the great Senatorial question, caused a large increase to the inhabitants of the "levee city," and since Saturday the city has been literally "crammed."

Saturday and Sunday were busy times for politicians and on Monday, the great question was brought before the House,

It will be seen that the bill before the Assembly—to come to an election this season—passed by a majority of 5—the Senate bill by a vote of 17 to 17, and by the casting vote of the President was made the question of the 17th. This great quostion is now the all-absorbing theme, in all circles. Everything must yield to it; it engages all interests and all parties, and draws all to it. Business relations are laid aside or made secondary to it.

We are no politicians, nor can we ever be drawn into polities, but we learn there are other interests at stake besides political advancement and party pap.

The great interest to be regarded is the landed property of California, and the uninitiated in polities are not aware that the titles to real estate in California now depend upon this Senatorial question. If these facts can be made known and established, it will be seen that the farmers of California are more interested than any other party in the State. We are casually informed that the most important land titles—their prompt and permanent decisiou—is in a very important degree connected with this election. That these two candidates, Messrs. Gwinn and Broderick, are the antipodes upon these questions. We believe no subject of equal importance has ever been brought before this State, as the settlement of the land titles. Thousands of industrious and hardy laborers are now waiting with great anxiety the decision of land titles, and the man who will stand up in the U. S. Senate aud labor for the speedy settlement of the land titles, will be the man of their choice, irrespective of party. It is life or death with them—all now depends upon an immediate action. We MUST have the land titles settled. The good of the people demands it—the best interests of the State demands it—and we shall do all in our power to throw all the light can, relative to this interest, before our readers; and the man who will be the friend of Agriculture, the friend of a speedy, just and equitable settlement of these important questions, will be the choice of the farmers of California.

We repeat, the prompt settlement of these titles will do more to people California with permanent citizens, of the right character, than all the gold of the mines.

There has been already too much delay; oven the settlement before the Land Commissioners is not final. An appeal can be taken. This ought not so to be. What! an appeal from the United States to the United States. If the Commissioners are the special authority of the United States, why appeal from their decision? Why should it not be final? We wish some action that shall be speedy, definite, certain, final.

Sacramento Steamens.—The consolidation of the interests of the several lines of steamers upon the Sacramento river, has produced a change in the management of some of the boats that cannot fail to be noticed by old travellers on these lines.

When we take a trip up or down river—as we step upon either boat—we immediately associate the names of captain and clerk with the boat in which we are passengers. With each of these officers, passengers are more or less familiar and are ever receiving attentions and courtesies from them; and absence from their command a single trip could not fail to be noticed.

We were reminded of this in our trip from Sacramento this week, on the Antelope. The absence of Capt. Bushnell from the command he has so long and so very favorably sustained, could not but awaken regret in the hearts of his friends; to know that his cheerful greeting will no more meet them on board the Antelope, will always cause a sad thought—for no commander could have enjoyed more deserved confidence and esteem than has Capt. Bushnell while in command of this fleet and beautiful steamer.

We most cheerfully accord to the present commander and officers, all that is required of ability to command and urbanity to please; yet we can not lose an old friend without sincere regret.

Capt. Bushnell will ever be kindly remembered hy his friends, so long as the "Antelope" shall play upon the waters or along the banks of the Sacramento.

We cannot but pay a just tribute of respect to another gentleman whom this change has removed from us—Capt. Waters, so long known to Sacramentans and all others as the agent of the "old line" of steamers, the Senator and New World. For many years has Capt. Waters been prompt at his post, and most favorably known as the oldest steamboat agent on the Sacramento, and justly regarded as the pioneer and umpire in all steamboat matters up river. His many friends will regret that any necessity compels his removal from the position which he has so long occupied

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Raspberry.—This delicious fruit promises to become one of the most prolific fruits known. We have known many instances of their producing the first year of their planting here. The "Humboldt," a very superior large purple fruit, has been grown here very successfully. The Oregon raspberry is near akin to it. The Franconia, the Red and White Antwerp, and the Falstaff, have all been grown—and they each and all increase in size of the berry and in their productiveness, in California. No person should be without them, if they have a small spot of ground, for they are easily cultivated. The ground should be dug deep (16 to 18 inches) and fine, and made rich with old, well-rotted manure. The plants should be grown in clusters of three in a hill; a strong stake placed firmly in the ground and four to five feet high, the plants in a triangle around the stake; the hills 3 1-2 feet apart, and the rows 3 1-2 feet apart. The plants should be kept tied up to the stakes, as grapes—for when in good health and bearing, the weight of the fruit will *break down the branches*. The fruit always is produced from the growth of the present year. The plants should be cut down every year after the crop is off and the canes dried.

Agricultural Meetings in Napa County. We cheerfully correct an error which occurred in our last week's issue. We gave credit to "Sonoma county" for the public meeting and the action for a County Agricultural Society.

It should have been "Napa county;" to them belongs the credit. And we give notice to the friends of Agriculture, in the surrounding districts, that there will be a meeting of the friends of Agriculture and those interested in that Society, in Napa City, on Saturday, March 18, in the early part of the day—and all who feel interested are invited to be present.

We hope there will be a full attendance, and we trust to receive a cheering account of the interest felt.

Post Masters.—We shall be very much gratified if the postmaster of each town and city in the State will feel an interest in the California Farner, and give it their influence, and favor and aid us by a kind word in the ear of some one who will become a subscriber. The terms we believe liberal; and we shall be glad to see the clubs increasing in numbers and size.

Later from the Eastern States and Europe.

By the arrival of the Nicaragua Co.'s steamer Cortes at this port, on Saturday last, we are placed in possession of New York papers of Feb. 4, and New Orleans to the 7th. The Cortes brought nearly 1100 passengers.

The papers are filled with accounts of and speculations upon the doings of the General Government, to the exclusion of almost every other topic.

John Mitchel is carrying on a bitter newspaper war against Henry Ward Beecher, in which Mitchel seems to have decidedly the best of it.

Mr. Donald McKay, the builder and owner of the ship Great Republic, has received the nice little "pile" of $235,000—that being the amount of insurance on the ship and cargo. The underwriters and other friends gave him a public dinner in New York, at which the most generous and kindly feelings were expressed, and every encouragement offered him to restore the Great Republic to her original strength and beauty.

The weather in the North on the 28th and 29th Jan., was the coldest on record, and at Concord, Montpelier, and many other places, the mercury in the thermometer had fallen nearly 30° below zero.

We have the usual long list of large fires from the Atlantic cities. On the morning of Feb. 4, a fire occurred in New Orleans, destroying six steamboats, which, with their cargoes, were valued at $600,000. Forty lives were lost. The steamer Georgia was also burnt at the same place on the 28th of January, on which occasion thirty lives were lost—mostly slaves.

We find the following "Young American" paragraph in the N. Y. Tribune: "The steamer William Norris, which is to cross the Atlantic three waves at a time, in six days, is almost ready for launching. She is building at Green Point, and will be ready before the 1st of March.

The Tribune publishes a despatch dated Montreal, February 1, which states that "the Parliament House and adjoining buildings at Quebec were entirely destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning. The flames were not discovered until they had too much headway to be got under, notwithstanding that a sentinel was on duty near the spot. The fire originated in the south portion of the building, from the furnace. It is believed that part of the valuable library was saved, but the Historical Society's Library and apparatus were almost entirely consumed. The buildings were insured for £30,000. and the Provincial Library for £6,000."

We are indebted to the New Orleans papers of the 6th and 7th February for a week's later news from Europe, by the Cunard steamship Arabia, which arrived at Halifax on the 4th February. It was passed over the wire to New Orleans.

We have further accounts of the battle of Citale, confirming the Turkish successes. It appears that the Russians were concentrating at Citale, in order to attack Kalefat on the 13th; but on the 6th, fifteen thousand Turks marched out of Kalefat, attacked and stormed Citale—had a murderous conflict with the the Russians in the field on the 7th, and renewed the battle on the 8th—ending in the evening with the total discomfiture of the Russians, who confess to 4000 killed, and their Generals Aurep and Tuinnut wounded.

On the 9th, the Turks having remained overnight on the field beyond Citale—attacked the reserve of the Russians, and drove them back upon Krajova, with the loss of cannon and immense slaughter on both sides. On the 10th, the Turks, having razed the Russian fortifications, returned to Kalefat. The Turks were commanded in this action by Zednsky, Selim Pacha, and Mehemed Pacha—one of whom, probably Mehemed, is reported killed.

The above victories were officially announced to the French and English embassies.

The news from Asia is unimportant.

Letters from Trebizonde of the 6th December, say that M. Schaumyl had organized a Polish regiment of twelve hundred strong. He has plenty of provisions and ammunition, and is organizing at Dagheston. The Abyssinians are in alliance with him.

The Hungarians and Poles who had been waiting at Constantinople for employment, were shipped on the 2d of January for the army in Asia. Klapka declined an Asian command, but offers to serve in Europe.

On the 5th of January, the whole of the allied fleets were in the Black Sea.

Two ships had been sent with the following to the Russian Government at Sebastopol, conformably with the orders of the Russian and French Governments:

"The British Squadron, in consort with that of France, is on the point of appearing in the Black Sea. The object of this movement is to protect the Ottoman Territory from aggression or hostile acts. We apprize you thereof, with a view to prevent all collision, tending to disturb the amicable relations existing between our governments, which we are desirous of preserving, and which we have no doubt you are equally anxious to maintain. To this end we should feel happy to learn that you, animated by these intentions, had deemed it expedient to give the requisite instructions to the Admiral commanding the Russian forces in the Black Sea, so as to obviate any occurrence calculated to endanger peace.

(Signed) REDCLIFFE,
BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS.

It was at first intended to send a portion of the fleet only into the Black Sea, but a rumor was current that the whole of the Russian fleet had sailed from Sebastopol, and consequently the whole of the allied fleets entered. It was further rumored that Russian ships of war were off Erzeroum, probably expecting to intercept the Turkish convoy, (which was under the protection of the Allies,) carrying 15,000 men for Asia. Merchantmen at Constantinople on the 9th, report not having seen the fleets, and they are consequently supposed to have sailed towards Baytown, where it is surmised the Russians have also gone.

Around Sebastopol and the coast of the Crimea, the Russians are erecting batteries, and have extinguished all the light houses.

ENGLAND.—Prince Albert's unpopularity is increasing. He is accused of interfering in the government, of letting out state secrets to his relatives German princes, of intriguing against France and in favor of Russia, and of not attending to his own business generally.

There is a growing movement to sever the church from the state, many of the parishes refusing to levy church taxes.

SPAIN.—The newborn Princess of Spain died on the 8th of January, at Madrid, after one day's illness. The circumstance, taken in connection with the antecedent scandals, excites comment, as the child was spoken of as being of a particularly healthy constitution. The child was born on the 5th.

ITALY.—A great scarcity of food prevails throughout the Roman States.

PERSIA.—Important intelligence has arrived from Persia by private letters via Trebizonde. It appears that a [illegible] arose in Teheran in consequence of the dismissal of two [illegible] by order of the Czar. The [illegible] in command of the [illegible] declared [illegible] be held no answer for the public [illegible], the [illegible] being so much exasperated at being [illegible] Russians. It was [illegible] of the state of things that the Shah was moved to prepare [illegible] with the British [illegible] and is [illegible] not without a suspicion [illegible] his ministers.

News from China.

THE Hamburg bark, Alster, Piening, arrived at this port on the 31st inst., in 68 days from Hong Kong, with dates to the 18th December. The dates are no later than those brought by the George E. Webster; but we gather much fuller details.

We have been disappointed in the non-receipt of full particulars of the loss, about the 25th October, of Lieut. John Mathews and thirteen men of the U. S. S. Plymouth during the late visit of that vessel to the Baum Islands. Mr. Mathews, we are told, had gone off on a shooting excursion to an island about five miles distant from the anchorage, but observing the Kohi-i-noor coming in, he made for her. As the weather had a very threatening appearance, he was advised to return to the Plymouth, but declined doing so; and a heavy gale, or rather hurricane, having raged towards evening, it is believed the boat capsized and all hands were drowned. A thorough but unsuccessful search was made by their shipmates of every spot on which there was the slightest probability of their taking refuge.—*China Mail.*

CAPTURE OF PIRATICAL JUNKS.—Mr. F. Williams, of H. M. steamer Hermes, arrived in the harbor this forenoon, in a pirate junk which he had taken, having been blown out to sea fourteen days ago; and during the interim he and his boat's crew of fourteen men have had little else to eat but calavances. He reports the capture or destruction of forty pirate junks, believed to be the "patriot" fleet lately escaped from Amoy; and we are told that in pursuing the pirates, two of the Hermes' boats capsized in the surf, and as the crews landed, they were stripped of everything and carried into the interior, whence they were only liberated on payment of a heavy ransom. Lorcha No. 70 was in the hands of the pirates, but was rescued by the Hermes, and had arrived at Amoy. The master had received some ill treatment, but none of the crew were hurt. Another large pirate fleet had escaped to sea.—*China Mail.*

We have been favored with the following extract of a report of Lieutenant Commander Junius Boyle, commanding the U. S. storeship Southampton, to Commodore Perry:—

"On the 29th October, near the Island of Formosa, I discovered a volcano, distant from the land about 10 miles, in a violent state of eruption, throwing vast columns of vapor to a great height, resembling in appearance a similar phenomenon which I witnessed some years ago on the coast of Sicily. This, however, I believe to be of greater magnitude and force, although no lava was visible through the dense bank of vapor or steam which hung about it; and the depth of water is here much greater than on the Sicilian coast; hence the above conclusion. When last seen, at 3 P. M., it was in a lively state of activity, and bore N.N.W., distant about 10 miles, in latitude about 24 N., longitude 121.50 E. There was no sail in sight, and I named it after John P. Kennedy, Esq., late Secretary of the Navy.

Quiet prevails at both Cantou and Amoy, and the restoration of the constituted authorities at the latter place has been a matter of gratulation to the residents.

THE REBELLION.—There has been no very reliable intelligence about the progress of the Rebels, since last dispatch of the mail. A report, however, was brought from Shanghae by the Lady Mary Wood, that, after being defeated by the Imperialists, at "Sinchow in Peebeelee;" the insurgent army continued to advance, and had at the end of October reached "Jinkew, about 60 miles from Peking."

Peking is presumed to be well garrisoned, and we learn from the son of a Chinese gentleman, recently arrived from the capital, that its stores of rice are sufficient for three years' consumption, the present price being high, but not exorbitant. We have already drawn attention to similar information as shewing that the prognostications of newspaper writers about the insurgents having cut off supplies, were mere assumptions, like a good deal more that is written about the Rebellion.

Of other provinces, we learn that Kiangsi and Nganhwui are now quiet, matters proceeding in their usual course as if they had never been infested by rebels, who (that is, bands claiming to belong to the Nanking body) are now committing ravages in Hunan, their object, according to accounts we have received, being mainly plunder. They came near without entering the capital of the province, but set fire to a city to the west of it.

The interest in this is concentrated on the army advancing towards Pekin, and of this nothing is known with certainty, except that it is somewhere in Chihli, the province in which Pekin is situated. All else, at present, is mere conjecture.—*Hong Kong Register.*

Since writing the above, the Chinese ship Hamilton arrived, bringing dates to the 20th, but no additional news of any importance. We take the following description of the pirate junks captured by H. M. S. Hermes, from the Friend of China of the 17th:

These vessels were admirably fitted. One had twenty-four pieces, quite new—one long 18-pounder, and 12-pounders, all new English guns and carriages, with the new improvements: elevating screws, compressors, and disparts, English flannel cartridges, case, grape and round shot, &c.

Between the 25th of November and the 4th of December the Hermes took forty junks manned by 1170 men, carrying an armament of four twenty-four pounders, seven eighteen pounders, forty-eight twelve pounders, sixty-six six pounders, and thirty gingalls—in all 155 guns. It is believed that ninety men were killed, forty-one were taken prisoners, also ten women and four children.

Home Industry.

WE copy with pleasure the evidence of the increasing attention that is being given to supply the wants of California with home manufactures. This is right and what California needs: it is what is demanded to make the State permanent and prosperous. This will keep our gold at home for the upbuilding of the interests of California. We say success to the enterprising proprietors of the establishment; and say to our citizens to patronize "Home Industry."

"Not long ago we saw in one of the San Francisco papers an account of a Tannery in Los Angeles county, which was established under very favorable auspices. We are always glad to hear of such improvements in any part of the State, for they add greatly to the well-being of the people, as well as to the substantial wealth of the State. In our neighboring town of Santa Clara, our industrious citizens, Andrew Jacobson and Louis Wampah, have had in operation a Tanning and Saddlery Establishment for four years, which is doing a very large and daily increasing business. So large an amount of work is done is these factories, and so enterprising are the proprietors, that they would be able to supply the demand of the whole country with leather and skins, saddles and harness manufactured in the best style from the products of our own State, and superior in quality to the same articles imported from the Atlantic States. The proprietors feel a laudable desire not only to emulate but to excel, the imported articles, and spare no pains or expense in doing so. They have in their employ the best workmen, of nearly all nations.

Messrs. Jacobson & Wampach take pleasure in showing their establishment and manufactures to all who call on them, as specimens of California industry and skill. And to those requiring articles in their line, we say call and examine their stock, and we doubt not, that both in the quality and price of the articles you will be suited, and have the satisfaction of adding in the building up of home manufactories."—*San Jose Telegraph.*

READ the interesting story commenced on the first page of to-day's paper.

From Oregon Territory.

By the arrival of the steamer Peytona, four days from Portland, O. T., we have Oregon journals to the 1st March, from which we glean the following items:

LYNCHING.—Thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, a shaved head, and a coat of tar and feathers were administered a few days since, at Lynn City to Valentine Neal, for which misdeed does not appear.

WEATHER.—The weather is reported to be severely cold at Oregon City—old settlers say the coldest that has ever been known there. Wednesday night the mercury sank two degrees below zero, and on Thursday stood at zero. As little preparation is ever made here for foddering stock, it must have suffered much throughout the valley.

The Columbia river is frozen over for thirty miles below the mouth of the Willamette.

STEAMER FIRE-FLY SUNK.—The steam-tug Fire-Fly, owned and commanded by Capt. Thos. Hawks, was sunk on Wednesday night, Feb. 26, below Astoria, by which melancholy accident Capt. Hawks, Van Dyke Wiesenthal, the Purser, Z. H. Swasey, engineer, and an Indian boy, were drowned. Capt. Hawks was well known as an old and skilful pilot on the river, and was respected by all as a peaceable, industrious, and honest man. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss. Mr. Wiesenthal was formerly from Boston; the son of Dr. T. V. Wiesentbal of the U. S. Navy, and a brother of A. Wiesenthal of this city; and was engaged on the steamer for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the river and bar. Mr. Swasey was a young man, much respected by all who knew him—a practical engineer, whose future prospects were second to none other. He was from Bath, Maine, where we learn his friends now reside.

STATE ORGANIZATION.—By a law passed at the late session of the Legislative Assembly, the people, at the next June election, will be called upon to express their wishes as to the formation of a State Government. If a majority decide in favor of calling a Convention to form a State Constitution, then, under the law, an election is to be held in September, to send delegates to the Constitutional Convention, to frame a State Constitution, which is to be submitted to the people at the June election in 1855. If approved by the people at that time, it is to be submitted to Congress, and admission asked as a State.

The Oregonian learns that Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, has disbanded his entire corps, who were engaged in the exploration of a northern route for the Pacific Railroad. Considerable dissatisfaction has for some time existed between the Governor and the officers under his command.

ERUPTION OF ST. HELENS.—The crater of Mt. St. Helens has been unusually active for several days past. Those who have been in a position to obtain a view of the mountain, represent clouds of smoke and ashes as continually rising from it. The smoke appears to come up in puffs, which was the case at the time we visited it in August last. There is now more smoke issuing from it than there was then, which indicates that the volcanic fires are rapidly increasing within the bowels of this majestic mountain.

The Oregonian says—It is reported that new and rich gold mines have just been discovered on this side of the Calapooya mountains, about forty miles south of what used to be called Marysville, now Corvallis. We give the story for what it is worth.

The anniversary of the birth of the greatest of American warriors and statesmen, who alone it is universally acknowledged was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was commemorated at Oregon by a grand soiree on Wednesday evening last. Washington Hall, recently erected by S. M. Moss, was gorgeously fitted up for the assembly, which was large and highly respectable.

CATTLE—*High Prices.*—The Scott County, Ky., Importing Company, lately held a sale at Georgetown. We give a portion of the prices which cattle sell for out West. Improved Yorkshire hogs, one sow, $150; one do., $160; one do., $100; one do., $160; one boar, $60. Durham bulls brought the following prices: one, called Baron Feversham, $1,525; Pathfinder, $860; Capt. Lanson, $400; Cunninghan, $865. Cows and heifers ranged from $405 to $710. Twenty-five Cotswold Sheep sold at the following prices: $200, $475, $275, $170, $250, $160, $103, $90, $155, $123, $125, $170, $105, $100, $150, $151, $80, $157, $165, $160, $172 50, $162 50, $192, $160, $177. Ten South Down Sheep brought the following prices: $80, $75, $80, $85, $81, $75, $85, $21, $80, $80. Three Leicestershire Sheep, sold for $47, $50, $50. We notice among the purchasers the names of some of the best graziers of that State.

A GREAT APPLE TREE.—There is an apple tree in Litchfield, Conn., owned by Solomon Marsh, which measures fourteen feet around the trunk is 130 years old, and produced last season twenty bushels of apples of a delicious quality. Previous to 1845 it had yielded some 100 bushels per annum for years. The tree was brought from Hartford by some of the early settlers of Litchfield.

The whigs carried the day at the late election in Marysville by a fair majority. They elected their Mayor, Marshal and five of the eight Aldermen.

Interior Items.

QUARTZ SPECULATIONS.—A short time since, Messrs Turner & Co. sold the loose quartz on the surface, from their claim at Guadalupe, for $100, and the parties purchasing have taken out of the same $3,090, according to their own statement; but by many it is supposed they have made much more.

The mining news from Agua Frio is of the old sort, since the rain. Messrs. Roland, Lamaston & Co., having but little to do one day last week, started out prospecting in the street, and are now working a claim in Main street, that is paying them $20 to $28 per day to the man. Accounts from Upper Agua Frio are quite encouraging. Miners are making on an average, about $10 per day to the man.

The first shipment of gold dust to England, by the Agua Frio Quartz Company, was made last Saturday.

On Wednesday last, as some miners were at work in a place known as Jackass Gulch, near Mokelumne river, at a considerable depth, one of the party discovered the skull of a human being, and near it a jaw bone. They presented a singular formation. The skull was small and without any forehead, the eyes being placed immediately under the top of the skull. The jaw bone was large and the teeth perfect.

The rains falling copiously have enabled the miners to keep at work in those ravines and gulches not favored by the supply of water from any of the canals. In consequence, a large amount of gold has been dug out, which is ascertained by the great increase of deposits and sales at our express offices.

A miner, working on Hughes' ravine, took out one day last week, a lump of gold weighing 190 ozs.

The following are from the Empire County Argus:

YANKEE SLIDE—SUSPENSION DITCH.—The Yankee Slide, on the Middle Fork of the American river, is known to be one of the richest slides in California. Heretofore it has been impossible to work it to advantage, on account of the difficulty of getting the dirt to the water. This is about being remedied. A company of miners have already constructed a ditch down Missouri Canon, on the opposite side of the river, and are making active preparations to carry the water across the river. The wire is purchased, and will be put up in a short time, to make a suspension ditch across the river. It is to be one hundred and fifty feet above the bed of the stream, and is the only work of the kind in California.

The Mountain Ditch Mining Co., took out, in one day last week, over $1,300, including one lump weighing 2 3-4 pounds.

The Missouri Tunnel, at Mount Gregory, on the Middle Fork of the American, has penetrated 440 feet, at a cost of $8,000. It has reached the auriferous gravel, and large returns are expected. Two other tunnels run into the hill, costing thus far $15,000 each.

A Mr. McKenny has struck a rich lead near the Knickerbocker Ranch. The first three loads of dirt yielded $50, in pieces of 50 cents to $8.

The miners in Volcano Canon are doing remarkably well. One company on Saturday last took out $1,000; one nugget weighing twenty-two ounces, solid gold. Other companies are taking out fine specimens. A few days ago, a company took out a piece weighing $700, and another company one worth $494.

We learn from the Placer Herald that the Bear River and Auburn Canal Co., intend extending their Ditch to Dotan's Bar, by which a large extent of flats will be made available, and give profitable employment to one or two thousand men.

The Sonora Herald says: "We congratulate our citizens upon the prospect of a revival of quartz mining, upon improved plans, that will benefit the parties, and benefit the city, and benefit all who are doing business in this place."

At Chip's Flat they are doing a remarkably good business in mining. Of those companies who have got their tunnels into the lead, none are making less than $200 per week to the hand above all expenses. This is what we call a good business, particularly when it is a general thing among the miners.

At Forest city, they have quit mining by the dollar or ounce; but count their earnings by the pound. A few days since, one company of six persons took out seven pounds, at one day's work.

At Millerton, Mariposa County, on the 22d ult. a man named Andrew McFarlane went to an Indian camp near the town and endeavored to force a squaw to become his companion for the night. One of the Indians interfering to protect her the fellow not only stabbed him, but another who stood by. The one first stabbed has died and the other is not expected to live. The Indians all represent as being a quiet [illegible] people, and McFarlane as a [illegible] from whom [illegible] fled.

Peter Nicholas, an Indian [illegible] death at Sonora [illegible] by the [illegible] John Parrott at [illegible]. The [illegible] to take [illegible] the 7th of April. [illegible] appeal to the Supreme Court [illegible].

Charles B. Mary, John A. Fenner and Stanley Livesay, [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] Board of Supervisors of the Marysville [illegible] Council [illegible].

[illegible] Supervisors [illegible] to Gov. Foo [illegible].

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1854.

Dignity of Agriculture.

In a new country like California,—for it is yet new in many respects,—it is all important that first principles should be recognized in all grand enterprises; and in the science of agriculture we are confident that these are not understood by those who are engaged in that great enterprize in any degree commensurate with its importance.

This belief will induce us from time to time to lay before our readers some of the most important truths appertaining to Agriculture, and in the plainest and most comprehensible forms, with the hope of leading the great mass of cultivators of California to a desire to become interested in the great truths which science reveals.

It is a want of this knowledge that has foiled so many industrious men in their labors—a want of knowledge of the soil they cultivated, and its capabilities has resulted in the partial or entire, loss of crops, and their consequent abandonment of their efforts. A want of knowledge of the structure of plants, and their necessary food, has tended to the same results.

Such ought not to be the case, where knowledge is so easily attained. In all mechanical employments, those engaged feel the necessity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the implements of trade, and the trade itself, and in all artistical pursuits such is ever the case with those who desire success to follow their vocations. And shall the cultivators of the soil be deficient in the necessary knowledge of their vocation?

The science of Agriculture has been kept in the background too long. Men engaged in it have thought too little of their employment—its nobility has not inspired them sufficiently to induce them to engage in it with that earnestness and zeal it deserves and demands. They have only worked with their hands, and have been willing to be called the "rough-fisted farmer," blushing to own the name, and have felt, when men in other employments have sneeringly called them only "plow-joggers," that indeed they were less than men, and have submitted to insult and degradation? Why was this? Was it because the employment was degrading? No. Was it because there was no pleasure in it? No. Was it because there was no profit in it? Was it because there was no happiness in it? No. Was it because there was no honor in it? No. Was it because there was no public good in it? No. Then, why has there always hung around this noble science that feeling of distrust and that willingness on the part of those engaged in it to permit it to be considered in the light in which it has been viewed?

Why has there been wanting that enthusiasm and interest, on the part of the public, in this science, that its greatness demands? We answer, because those engaged in it have not had their hearts in the work. Viewing things through a wrong medium, they saw the world looked upon the rough garb of the farmer—his dress of homespun, his coarse shoes, rough hands, and sun burnt countenance, with less complacency than upon the genteel dress of the merchant, manufacturer, or banker, whose polished appearance and easy manner gave him a better passport to society, and a "higher place in the synagogue." They yielded to that influence, and permitted the "dress to make the man."

Thank God, that day has past.

Light is breaking! The cultivator of the soil begins to feel the value of his employment, and the benefit it diffuses. He begins to feel that its labors and duties are not degrading, but ennobling. He feels that it is full of pleasure and profit when rightly conducted. He feels that there is honor in it, and that, so far as the public good is concerned, it is the basis of all wealth and prosperity.

More than this, he finds that the farmer can, if he pleases, be as intelligent and polished as the merchant, manufacturer or banker. That they have not been willing or desirous to make themselves so, in times past, all must admit. They did not seem to feel that the farmer required to be a student, or his brain should dream of science. The farmer's son that gave promise of talent was sent to college, and prepared for the ministry, studied medicine, law, or some profession, and the thick-headed boy, that knew nothing, or could learn nothing—*he would do for the farm.* And thus was laid the foundation of that great wrong which has been done to the noble science of agriculture. But, "there's better times coming" Reflection, study, and those truths that nature has made us feel, has awakened an interest and a feeling that will, ere long, manifest itself in new beauty, glory, and usefulness upon all the institutions of our country.

Our present object is to introduce the subject, and to commend the following truths, which we have extracted from Professor Johnson's work, to the attention of our readers.

"In investigating the structure of plants, that of the leaves becomes essential, to know how plants should be fed; that is, to those who are desirous of understanding the principal branches of knowledge, on which all sound agriculture must be based. Among the circumstances connected with the structure of plants, the organization of the leaf is of the greatest importance. The upper side differs generally from the under; when subjected to the magnifying power of the microscope, this difference is very striking. The under part of the leaf is found to be studded with little holes or pores, or mouths, which sustain important functions or relations to the life of plants. They are very numerous. To give some idea of their number, I may mention that on a square inch of a single leaf, twenty thousand of these little pores have been seen and counted. The number of these pores indicates to those who have studied this subject, the circumstances of climate and atmosphere to which this plant is adapted.

By means of these pores, they suck in aerial food from the atmosphere—the mode in which they drink it in, the quantity and circumstances under which they absorb it must favorably; that is, the circumstances of temperature and moisture, are related to the form and number of these pores, as they occur in particular kinds of leaves.

The structure of the stems of plants is also one much connected with their growth. Those who have the curiosity to examine the structure of the stems of plants, have only to turn to Professor Emmons' volume on the Agriculture of New York, where sections of plants and trees are given with great accuracy and beauty. These, as Professor E. well says, exhibit in a strong light, the important relations which science bears to the practical cultivation of these plants.

The structure of the roots of plants, is another important point, requiring a minute study into the manner in which the stem tapers down into the extreme fibres of the root of the spongy form of the extremity of the roots, which enables it to draw to it all of sustenance that it gets from the soil. Thus the habits of these roots are important. Some plants spread their roots over the surface, as the turnip, which spreads its roots to the distance of four or five feet. You may readily trace them to the distance of three or four, and even five feet, showing from how great a distance these plants draw their sustenance. Some plants descend to a great depth. This is another important point, for if the habit of a plant is thus to go down to a great depth, and if the deeper it goes, the more food it extracts from the soil, then it is quite clear that the more shallow the soil is kept, the less the farmer has studied the soil.

Now, among the plants of this habit, wheat is one that will send its roots three or four feet into the soil, in search of food; and the more mellow the soil, the more easy it is to get the food, which enables it to grow to a great height, and to reach its maturity. Hence a knowledge of this fact, in regard to wheat and flax, suggests the necessity that the soil should be deeply cultivated—that the farmer should plow deep, in order to avail himself of this store house of natural food, which is essential to supply the wants of the plant, and enable it, through the medium of its roots to bring this food to the surface, and make it useful. Thus, some plants have roots so formed that they will grow only in light soils—others in stiff soils only. Wheat requires a strong and stiff soil—the barley and the turnip a light soil, and this fact indicates that where a farmer has only a strong soil, he must lighten it in order to grow barley or the turnip; and that some soils must be drained in order to cultivate these two things.

Certain plants indicate certain soils, as the thistle indicates a rich and productive soil. Brambles indicate a loamy soil; the wild radish a poor soil; the rush, a good soil, but one that is useless for want of drainage; the common rag wort, (rag weed,) which occurs in arable lands indicates that the land is badly cultivated.

Trees indicate different varieties of soil. The beech, a light soil; maple, also a light soil of a very superior quality. The habits of plants, particularly of those which infest the soil, is important, as teaching us how to exterminate them; that is, it is important to know whether they are annual, biennial, or perennial. Those that are perennial, like the Canada thistle, indicate from that fact how they are to be exterminated; if annual, they must be kept down every year; if biennial, they must, to be attended to once in two years. Perennial plants require to be more effectually exterminated, according to the character of their seeds—as, for instance, whether they are strong, and will remain long in the ground without rotting. The seed of the pigeon weed, for instance, is of this character, and may be carried to great distances without being destroyed. This vitality of seeds, therefore, is of great consequence to the practical man.

I need not go further into details, to convince you how far an ignorance of botany stands in the way of progress in agricultural pursuits. But there are many different kinds, of plants, which botanists study, which are of particular interest to the practical farmer, or which, at least, possess as high an interest to them, as any other.

I may mention mildew, smuts, and rust. This is a subject of the highest interest. By examining them closely through the microscope, botanists have discovered how they grow—what they are—how they propagate—how they get into the plant and seed—and how they may be exterminated. It is obvious that to exterminate smut, you must either destroy the seeds, (sporules) when they have come to maturity, or destroy the plants before they have attained that state. But of all the smuts, or fungi, as they are called, that injuriously affect plants, the potato disease is one of the most remarkable; and when we consider how important a root the potato is, and what great distress has followed the effects of this disease, you cannot fail to see that this branch of knowledge, the province of which is to investigate the causes of a disease like this, is deserving of all possible encouragement. And though no study arrives at maturity at once, still, because we cannot discover everything in a moment, or by so short a process as we could wish, we are not, on that account, to discourage these investigations."

Belgium Pomological Convention.

This important movement in Belgium will be of immense value to fruit growers in this country; by their decisions many varieties will be discarded to make room for the new varieties that will be introduced and for those of recent origin that have been before the convention. We have no doubt but the action of the Pomological Conventions of our National Society gave the stimulus as alluded to in the article that we publish below, and we trust it will awaken a due interest in the minds of those who are planting orchards in this country.

It is of the highest moment that California Fruit Growers should take an interest in Pomology—that they should be familiar with the BEST VARIETIES of all kinds of fruits, and familiar with the *synonyms of Fruits*, otherwise they will make a vast amount of difficulty for themselves, and disappointment to all who grow fruit. There is an urgent demand that this subject should receive the attention that it merits—there are large orchards being established—but we fear there is too little attention given to the varieties planted; there has been more inclination to plant a great number of trees at a small cost, than to plant the best kind—more attention to quantity than quality, this will bring a sad disappointment. A large amount of seedling trees of the most common kind have been planted, and people seem willing to take their chance as to quality—forgetting that it costs no more to plant and cultivate a good tree than a poor one—and they will find that the quality of the fruit grown will be something like the Indian's preaching: his preaching *cost but little*, and the people got "*mighty poor preach.*" So with the ordeal of trees, that cost but little; producing but poor fruit, they will soon be neglected, and finally abandoned. Now is the time to remedy these errors in California.

We trust our distinguished Cultivators in the several valleys will take measures to call a Convention of Fruit Growers during the present session of our legislature, at the capital. We believe our law-makers will be pleased to aid in so laudable a work.

We trust also that the legislature will awaken to its true interest on the subject, and give generous bounties to the Cultivators of the Soil in all the important products of the country. We look with deep interest to their action, believing they will see the importance of such measures.

"From the London Gardener's Chronicle and other European papers we have intelligence of a movement in Belgium of the utmost importance to American pomologists. The Belgian Government has issued a Royal Commission for the purpose of collecting and publishing all existing information concerning the qualities of fruits and their cultivation. The old kinds still deserving preservation are to be described, as well as the numerous varieties of modern origin; the names by which they are known to be reconciled and reduced to a common standard; and the best sorts are to be illustrated by figures. This measure, which the Agricultural Congress of Belgium has for four years recommended, is confided to eight gentlemen of the country, and to certain corresponding members, among whom Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, and Mr. Robert Thompson, of Chiswick, represent Great Britain.

The work will appear in parts, each containing four colored plates, and the necessary letter-press. Ordinary sets are to be charged twenty-four francs, and fine paper copies thirty-six francs a year; the first part is advertised for the beginning of the year.

The Commission announces that no statement whatever will be made, the truth of which is not ascertained, and which shall not have been justified by experience. The errors which ignorance, *charlatanerie*, or private interests have rendered current will be rigidly exposed. Every writer is to sign his own article; but no article is to be admitted which shall not have been specially discussed by the Commission. The points to be elucidated with each variety will be the best mode of culture, whether as standard, pyramid, or against walls; the bearing vigor, good quality and keeping; the soil best suited to each, and the settlement of the synonyms. None but the finest kinds will be figured, that the Commission guarantees.

Our National Pomological Society has no doubt to some extent been the means of calling out this Commission. It is much needed, and if the work is prosecuted in the thorough manner indicated will do much good."

Laying Down to Grass.

We give the following extract from "The Elements of Agricultural Chemistry," by Professor Johnston, and published by Saxton, of New York:

On this subject, two facts seem to be pretty generally acknowledged.

First, That land laid down to artificial grasses for one, two, three, or more years, is in some degree rested or recruited, and is fitted for the better production of crops of corn. Letting it lie a year or two longer in grass, therefore, is one of the received modes of bringing back to a sound condition a soil that has been exhausted by injudicious cropping.

Second, That land thus laid down with artificial grasses diminishes in value again after two, three, or five years—more or less—and only by slow degrees acquires a thick sward of rich, nourishing natural herbage. Hence the opinion that grass land improves in quality the longer it is permitted to lie—the unwillingness to plow up old pasture—and the comparatively high rents which, in some parts of the country, old grass land is known to yield.

Granting that grass land does thus *generally* increase in value, three important facts must be borne in mind before we attempt to assign the cause of this improvement, or the circumstances under which it is likely to take place for the longest time and to the greatest extent.

1. The value of the grass in any given spot may increase for an indefinite period, but it will never improve beyond a certain extent—it will necessarily be limited, as all other crops are, by the quality of the land. Hence the mere laying down to grass will not make *all* and *good*, however long it may lie. The extensive commons, heaths, and wastes, which have been in grass from the most remote times, are evidence of this. They have, in most cases, yielded so poor a natural herbage as to have been considered unworthy of being enclosed as permanent pasture.

2. Some grass-lands will retain the good condition they thus slowly acquire for a very long period, and *without manuring*—in the same way, and upon nearly the same principle, that some rich corn-lands have yielded successive crops for 100 years without manure. The rich grass-lands of England, and especially of Ireland, many of which have been in pasture from time immemorial, without receiving any known return for all they have yielded, are illustrations of this fact.

3. But others, if grazed, cropped with sheep, or cut for hay, will gradually deteriorate, unless some proper supply of manure be given to them—which required supply must vary with the nature of the soil, with the kind of stock fed upon it, and with the kind of treatment to which it has been subjected.

Strawberries.—The following excellent article on the planting of that delicious fruit we commend to our cultivators, premising, however, that the August and September of the East will apply to November and December of California, and prove better; for the roots will become established and grow all winter, and the labor of watering and care be in a manner saved:

The practice of planting strawberries in August is a very good one *well* done, but very hazardous when performed with as little care as one would take in April. Every season we have to listen to hundreds of complaints concerning the loss of summer and autumn plantations of strawberries. The plants, in most cases, are feeble, the dry weather not allowing them to become well rooted. The ground is dry, and although the plants may have been set after a shower, the heat, sun, and dry air, soon leaves the ground as dry as ever, and what can the plants do but die? We must suggest to those who desire to make a strawberry bed in August or September, to see in the first place that the ground is thoroughly wet. If a rain does not happen to come at the right time, and in sufficient quantity, then apply the watering pot or engine, and drench it completely, until the water has gone down even to the subsoil. The plants may then be set. But when they are in the ground, even thus prepared for them, all is not over. If a brilliant sun shines out upon them in its full force the day after they are planted, the chances are ten to one against their living. In such a case, slight shade should be afforded for a few days. Evergreen boughs, or boards set on their edge and meeting at the top, forming a roof over the rows of plants, are easily applied.

If such a course as this is followed, strawberry plants may be set in any month of summer, and in any sort of weather. Nothing can be a greater waste of time than the very common method of planting in a soil as dry as ashes, and then dribbling a little water on every day. People say, "I cannot see why it is my plants die; I water them every day." They do not understand that this every-day sprinkling amounts to nothing more than to hasten the death of the plants. *One* good thorough soaking of the ground *before* the plants are set, will generally sustain them till rerooted, and is worth a thousand sprinklings afterwards.—*Gen. Farmer.*

Rotation of Crops---Its Uses and Effects.

[CONCLUDED.]

ANOTHER illustration of rotation may be observed in the succession of forest trees that shoot up on the same soil, to supply the places of such of their predecessors as have decayed or been cut down. Thus, the pine and other of the coniferæ, are frequently found to usurp the place of the oak, chestnut, and other deciduous trees. This sometimes occurs only partially, but in repeated instances which have come within my notice, forests have been observed to pass entirely from one order of the vegetable creation to its remote opposite, the seeds or germs of which (the product of an ancient rotation), had been lying dormant for centuries, perhaps, waiting a favorable condition of circumstances and soil to spring into life.

Many choice secondary bottom lands, and others munificently supplied by nature with all the materials of fertility, have, by a long succession of crops, been reduced to a condition of comparative sterility. Yet it will have been found in the progress of this exhaustion, that after the soil ceased to give an adequate return of one crop, as of wheat, corn, or tobacco, it would still yield largely of some other genus which was adapted to it. These lands, when thus reduced, and turned out to commons for a few years, will again give crops much larger than those which closed their former bearing career, proving that nature has been silently at work in renovating the land for further use. The whole course of her operations is not yet known; but it is satisfactorily ascertained, that she is incessantly engaged in producing those changes in the soil, which enable it to contribute to vegetable sustenance. Enough of lime, or potash, or silica may have been disengaged to yield all that may be required for one crop, which by that crop is principally taken up, and if another of the same kind follows in quick succession, there will be a deficiency; yet if a different crop succeed, there may be found enough of all the materials for nutrition, in forms and proportions unlike either which has preceded it, and by the time a recurrence to the first is necessary, the soil may he in a condition again to yield a remunerating return. These remarks apply equally to such soils as have, and such as have not received manures; unless, as is seldom the case, an accurate science should add them in quantity and character (*specific manures*), fully to supply the exhaustion. The additiou or withholdiug of manures, only accelerates or retards this effect.

Another prominent advantage of rotation, is in its onabling such crops to have the benefit of manure, as cannot receive it without hazard or injury if applied directly upon them. Thus wheat and the other white grains, are liable to overgrowth of straw, rust, and mildow, if manured with recent dung; yet is this applied at no risk to corn, roots and most of the hoed crops; and when tempered hy one season's exhaustion, and the various changes and combinations which are effected in the soil, it safely ministrs in profusion to all the wants of the smaller cereal grains. An additional benefit of rotation is, by bringing the land into hoed crops at proper intervals, it is cleared of auy troublesome weeds which may infest it. And a still further advantage may be found, in cutting off the appropriate food of insects and worms, which, in the course of time, by having a full supply of their necessary aliment, and especially if undisturbed in their haunts, will oftimes become so numerous as seriously to interfere with the labors of the farmer. A variation of the crop, exposure of the insects to the frosts, and the change of cultivation which a rotation insures, will make serious inroads upon their numbers, if it does uot effectually destroy them.

The noxious excretions of plants, a fanciful theory first broached and ingeniously defended by the powerful name of Decandolle, and which the closest scrutiny of scientific observers since, has pronounced unworthy of credit, does not form another reason for rotation. It is because principles essential to successful vegetation have been abstracted, not that others hurtful to it have been added to the soil by preceding crops, which renders rotation necessary.

From all that has hitherto been learned on the subject of rotation, either from science or practice, two general principles may be assumed as proper to guide every farmer in his course of cropping. First, to cultivate as great a variety of plants as his soil, circumstances and market will justify; and second, to have the same or any similar species follow each other at intervals as remote as may be consistent with his interests. From the foregoing observations on the subject, it is evident that the proper system of rotation for any farmer to adopt, must depend on all the conditions by which he is surrounded, and that it should vary according to these varying circumstances.

It is a practice with some to alternate wheat and clover, giving only one year to the former and one or two years to the latter. This will answer for a long time on soils adapted to each crop, provided there be added to the clover, such manures as contribute to its own growth, and such also, as are exhausted by wheat. The saline manures, ashes, lime, &c., may be added directly to the wheat without injury; but gypsum should be sown upon the clover, as its benefits are scarcely perceptible on wheat, while upon clover, they are of the greatest utility. But there are objections to this limited variety, as it does not allow an economical or advantageous use of barn-yard manures, which, from their combining all the elements of fertility, are the most certain in their general effect. In different countries of Europe, fields which have been used for an old-fashioned clover crop have become clover-sick, as it is familiarly termed. The plant will not grow luxuriantly, sometimes refusing to vegetate, or if it starts upon its vegetable existence, it does so apparently with the greatest reluctance and suffering, and ekes out a puny, thriftless career, unattended with a single advantage to its owner. This is simply the result of the exhaustion of one or more of the indispensable elements of the plant. If it be desirable to pursue this two-course system for any length of time, *nothing short of the application of all such inorganic matters as are taken up by the crops, will sustain the land in a fertile condition.* I subjoin, simply for the purpose of illustration, and the guidance of such persons as may have little experience in rotation, some systems which have been pursued with advantage in this country.

On a grass sod broken up, with a heavy dressing of barn-yard manure, or muck, ashes, and lime if necessary. First year, corn with gypsum scattered over the plants after the first hoeing, which should be done immediately upon its making its appearance; second year, roots with manure; third year, wheat if adapted to the soil, with guano; if not then barley, rye or oats, with grass or clover seed or both; fourth year, meadow, which may be continued at pleasure, or till the grass or clover gives way. The meadows may be followed by pasturing if desired. Clover should not remain over two years as meadow, but for pasture it may be continued longer.

First year, corn or roots on a grass or clover ley with manure; second, oats and clover, with a top dressing of 10 to 12 bushels of crushed bones per acre; third, clover pastured to last of June, then grown until fully matured in August, when it is turned over, and a light dressing of compost and 40 to 80 bushels of leached ashes spread over it, and wheat and Timothy seed sown about 15th September. If desired, clover is sown the following spring. This gives for the fourth year, wheat; fifth and sixth, and if the grass continues good, the seventh year also, meadow.

First, corn on a grass sod heavily manured, and a half gill of ashes and gypsum mixed at the rate of two of the former to one of the latter, and put in the hill, and a less quantity of pure gypsum added after the corn is first hoed; second, oats or barley, with lime at the rate of 20 or 30 bushels per acre, sown broadcast after the oats and harrowed in; third, peas or beans, removed early, and afterwards sown with wheat; fourth, wheat with a light top-dressing of compost, guano and saline manures in the spring, and clover, or grass and clover seed; fifth, two or three years in meadow and pasture.

First, wheat on a grass sod; second, clover; third, Indian corn, heavily manured; fourth, barley or oats, with grass or clover seed; fifth, and following, grass or clover, with guano.

A good rotation for light, sandy lands, is first, corn well manured and cut off early and removed from the ground, which is immediately sown with rye, or the rye hood in between the hills; second, rye with clover sown in the spring, and gypsum added when fairly up; third, clover out for hay, or pastured, the latter being much more advantageous for the land.—*American Farm Book.*

TO BOIL HAM.—Wash the ham in cold water two or three times, and put in a kettle of hot (not boiling) water to cover it; let it boil gently, according to its weight, (fifteen minutes to each pound); it must be kept slowly boiling all the time; keep the pot covered except to take off the scum as it rises; if it is like to boil over, take the lid partly off.

Putting meat down to boil in cold water draws out its juices. Hard or fast boiling makes it tough or hard.

When it is done, take off the skin, trim off the under side neatly, and put spots of pepper and stick cloves at regular intervals over the whole upper surface. Or dredge it well with wheat flour or rolled crackers, and brown it in a hot oven or before a hot fire. Serve hot with the gravy from it, and boiled vegetables; or it may be served cold. Trim the bone with parsley or the delicate leaves of celery, and put sprigs of the same around it on the dish; lemon sliced and dipped in flour, or batter and fried, may be laid over the ham and on the dish. Mashed potatoes, stewed apple or cranberry, dressed celery or boiled spinach, or caulilower and mashed turnips, are served hot with ham.

With cold ham, serve pickles or dressed celery, or both, and bread and butter sandwich.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

GRIST MILL NEAR SONORA.—Mr. Wm. G. Heslep, says the Herald, is fitting up a grist mill on Wood's creek, about two miles below Sonora. He will be ready to grind barley for feed in a short time. The stones and bolting apparatus for making flour have not yet arrived from the Atlantic States. Mr. Heslep has determined to have his apparatus as good as the best. Let our farmers, therefore go to work and sow wheat, buckwheat and barley, and let them plant corn. Fresh corn-meal, and fresh buck-wheat—who does not look forward with pleasure to the chance of a supply?

INDIAN MEAL DOUGH NUTS.—A tea cup and a half of boiling milk, poured on two tea cups of sifted Indian meal. When it is cold add two tea cups of wheat flour, one tea cup of butter, one and a half of sugar, one of yeast, and two eggs, with a table-spoonful of cinnamon or a grated nutmeg. If not sufficiently stiff add equal portions of wheat and Indian meal. Let it rise till very light. Roll it about half an inch thick, and cut into oval diamond shaped cakes, and boil them in lard.

Cheviot Sheep.

WHILE attention is being directed to various breeds of mutton sheep, the Cheviot ought not to be overlooked. It has existed from time immemorial on the Cheviot range of hills, on the border of England and Scotland. It is more hardy than any of the lowland breeds, and is better adapted to rough and exposed situations. The Cheviots are not much known in the United States. We know of only two importations of them—one by the late Hon. Daniel Webster, and the other by Col. Carmichael, of Wisconsin. Mr. Webster's were only a few. They were kept at his farm in Marshfield, but we do not know what success attended his attempt to propagate them. In reply to an enquiry, Mr. Webster gave the writer the following description in 1850.

"They are very handsome, coming fully up to the cuts of them which you find in English publications. I do not think mine are very large, as my pastures are not rich, and I have taken no particular pains with them. I have had no great experience of them as to their mutton, as yet; but some wethers have proved very good. I think the breed fattens readily."

Martin's description of the breed is as follows: "They are full behind the shoulder, and the fore-quarters are justly proportioned to the hind; they are straight in the back, round in the rib, clean and small houed in the limbs; the wool, which is of a quality superior for many combing purposes, comes forward behind the ears, but leaves the face uncovered. The Cheviot sheep is capablo of enduring much cold aud privation; it possesses considerable fattening properties, the wethers being ripe for the butcher at two years of age; and averaging from 15 to 18 lbs. the quarter. The mutton is excellent. This description applies to the Cheviots with a cross of the Leicester. In all that regards size, form and contour, they are superior to the old breed; but the wool has become coarser and longer."

Count de Gourcy, a French gentleman who made a tour through England and Scotland in 1850, thus speaks of the Cheviot sheep which he saw on the mountains of Sutherland:

"I was surprised in going over those horrible mountains and miserable pastures, to see them stocked with such fine animals, yielding, on an average, five pounds of long and beautiful wool, washed upon the back; wethers three and a half years old, without having eaten any other thing than what is to be found in these wilds, weighing, alive, 200 English pounds, together with ewes that at five years old, and with the same feed, are fat, and weigh from 60 to 70, and even 90 pounds. What I have seen in this journey makes me more convinced than ever, that the Cheviot breed is one of the highest merit, since they live and prosper on such land, under such a severe climate, and that, too, without other food than what these wilds furnish."—*Cultivator.*

Manures.

ALL substances, both liquid and solid, of vegetable or animal origin, that by their decomposition fertilize the earth by serving as food for plants, are called manures. Thus, a crop of clover turned in by the plough, as it decomposes, furnishes a supply of manure of vegetable origin. The remains of dead animals, on the other hand, furnish manure of animal origin.

Manures may be divided into several classes: 1. Ordinary manure, a mixture of animal and vegetable substances. 2. Animal manure, strictly of animal origin. 3. Vegetable manures, as green crops turned under, straw, etc.

The value of manures depends upon their nature. Those of animal origin are usually exceedingly active, and of little duration. Among vegetable substances, those most valuable as food are also most valuable as manure.

The continual application of vegetable manures will not bring land up to the highest degree of fertility. They must be aided by animal manures which, by means of the salts which they contain, exercise upon the soil a peculiar influence.

Though in general the development of plants is greatly favored by the application of manures, yet there are cases in which they will do more harm than good, if great attention is not paid to their condition and mode of application. Thus, the liquid manure from the stable may burn the plants to which it is applied, if it has not been fermented and mixed with a due proportion of water.

Other manures again, though beneficial to the growth of plants, are often injurious by introducing and encouraging the growth of weeds that are afterwards found difficult to extirpate. This is more commonly the case with unfermented manures.

The vast importance of manure to the farmers is too generally acknowledged to make it necessary here to argue the question. The profits of the farmer depend upon the quantity of manure that he applies to his crops. It is very evident that the amount of labor required to produce a crop is the same for poor as for rich land, and yet what a difference in the yield.

DEPTH OF ROOTS—In a [illegible]—Henry Coon of Michigan [illegible] Mining Newspaper, as the result of all his experience that he has invariably found the roots of grass, vegetables, fruit and flower trees, wherever they may be, no matter what soil or depth. He says he never plants where the roots penetrate a hard clay more than eight feet, and has practically proved that by the thickness of a board three times over, just beneath the surface. He says he never digs deeper than one foot to plant and cultivate the soil, and finds the better

The Capital.

THE first of March will be an epoch in the history of the "city of fire and floods." That moving energy, that heroic perseverance, that undismayed will to conquer and to triumph over a combination of calamities, such as the citizens of no other city in the world has ever experienced has been proudly rewarded.

We do not look upon this event as a political movement at all. We see in it proof that cities, like men—who are true to themselves—will always rise. Circumstances may for a time overwhelm them with difficulties; but if the right spirit is there they will surely conquer. Their day of triumph will surely come! Thus has it been with Sacramento, and it is no mere compliment to praise her; she merits more than can be said of her. The difficulties the mass of her citizens have surmounted have been such that, could they be written, they would put to shame the ordinary tales of romance or heroic adventures. Sacramento has never received any portion of the credit and sympathy she has deserved. A little more generosity, a little more magnanimity on the part of some whose iron hand has been felt, would have been wiser, better and more humane, and the result of such actions would have better for all.

We believe the storm has passed; the dark clouds are hanging away into the distant horizon; brighter rays are gleaming over the "queen city of the prairies;" the heavy heart has found relief in hope and better prospects; the gloom is passing from the brow, cheerfulness and smiles betoken confidence again.

Hark! there is joy in that city, the bells are ringing merrily, and the booming cannon tells of victory. Not a victory bought with blood and conquest; not a victory achieved by partisan strife; but a perfect triumph of those great principles that always give honor with the victory. A triumph of human energy, overcoming luckless misfortune and despair.

Sacramento, the city of ashes — Sacramento, buried in the floods—citizens of Sacramento left houseless, homeless, we may say penniless, inspired by that energy that knows no defect, have now the proud satisfaction of knowing that all was not lost—

> All was not lost! those mighty words—I will!
> Woke in the heart with an electric thrill:
> Those slumbering energies, only dormant then,
> Which sprung to life and banish'd dark despair—
> Then with a shout, the noble work began:
> That work is finished by a victory won.

Sacramento city may now be considered the permanent seat of government of California, and we may consider it settled by the will of the people, spoken through their representatives.

When we consider the location of Sacramento, her facilities for communication with the interior and with San Francisco; when we consider the conveniences and comforts that can be afforded to the Legislators; when we consider the numerous little comforts which always facilitate legislation; These all present conclusive evidence that the legislation will be shortened, the expense to the State lessened, the acts passed, and all legislation accomplished will be more complete and satisfactory to government and people. Such being our views, we most heartily rejoice at the present results.

Let Sacramento now but look well to her own acts, to the conduct of her officials; see that wise men, good men, and true, only are elected, and this beautiful city will go on prospering and to prosper, until her name and fame shall be as bright as the golden sands which are gathered from the mountains that environ us.

Again we rejoice at the prospect that is dawning upon our favorite city, "Sacramento, Capital of California."

DISEASE IN CHICKENS.—We have frequent inquiries relative to the prevailing mortality among [illegible] fowls, and as the disease is in various parts of the country. The following, from an exchange paper, and we extract it by a letter from a friend, who thinks [illegible] all the information they can get for their trouble [illegible]

"My chickens have a disease that has proved fatal to [illegible] and I have lost about three hundred. They appeared to be sick and stagger, and soon are unable to follow the hens about the yard. They are subject to [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

New Port on the Pacific.

The greatest objection urged against the Tehuantepec route has been the want of a harbor sufficient for the shipping that will in coming years be engaged in the commerce of the Pacific and centering at that point.

The Company that were organized under the Hargus grant believe the lagoon of Bocco Baro could be made a good port by turning certain rivers. A generous reward having been offered for a suitable port, P. E. Trastow, Esq., an engineer of known talents, whose valuable services on the Tehuantepec road had made him distinguished, commenced a series of explorations.

A series of perilous adventures in the wilderness on the Isthmus coast was completely successful, as will be found by the announcement of the discovery of the "Bay of Ventosa" as recorded. A harbor of magnitude, and one eminently adapted to the prospective wants that it may well be called a great discovery.

The perseverance and skill displayed by Mr. Trastour, amid the dangers and trials with which he was surrounded, the immense benefit this discovery will be to science, and to our mercantile and commercial interest and to those of the world, enlitle him to the honor and gratitude of the nation. We publish from the journals of the day the followiug extracts of his adventures, which will be read with much interest.

We found in the basin of Ventosa Bay, by sounding: At 150 feet from the shore, 16 to 19 feet deep; at 400 feet from the shore, 17 to 22 feet deep; at 500 feet from the shore, 18 to 24 feet deep; at 1000 feet from the shore, 29 to 36 feet deep.

The harbor was discovered. We continued our soundings during eighteen consecutive days, being at sea, with a strong wind, from seven to eight hours a day. We ran over Ventosa Bay in every direction, and even ventured to sail out, with our small boat, more than ten miles into the open sea.

The immense basin of La Ventosa presents a safe and commodious harbor to vessels of all sizes. Closed at the west by the heights of the Morro, it is open at the south and east. This configura- of the Bay allows vessels to have ingress and egress, irrespective of the quarter from which the wind blows. Throughout its great extent, and on entering it from the sea, no shoals are to be met with; everywhere a good anchorage is to be found. The bottom is of compact sand, and a great proportion of it is mixed with clay. La Ventosa is decidedly the best port of the Isthmus, on the Pacific coast, and its depth is regularly graduated.

Speaking of the trials which he underwent in the execution of his project, Mr. T. says:

I had dispersed my people on three boats, so as to have an eye upon the Indians. The order was given to follow in quick succession, and to make calls every half hour. At night we moved our boats near each other, making them fast to the strongest tree above water. But, heavens, what nights! what sufferings! how long they appeared to us! We could hardly stretch our limbs in a canoe loaded with barrels, boxes, trunks, tools and mathematical instruments; our wearing apparel, and even our spare clothes and linen in our trunks were soaked and drenched with water. An incessant shower kept us constantly wet, and we had to remain so a number of days; add to this, that innumerable multitudes of musquitoes were always and at all times upon us. Whenever the current brought along an old stump of a tree to strike against our canoes, the three boats were forthwith filled with thousands of ferocious large ants, against which we had to struggle in the darkness of a rainy night. Some of these insects were more than half an inch long, English measure, and their bite was dreadful.

During daytime, musquetoes continued to plague us, but as our limbs were kept in motion, we felt them less. In proportion as we advanced, we had to cut our way with the axe or hatchet, through large branches of trees, and to destroy the climbing plants that opposed solid fences to our passage. At every stroke, clouds of musquetoes, ants and wasps fell upon us; we were also assailed by dangerous snakes coming from the trees. We had to kill them at once, and it was not an easy matter amidst the confusion of our baggage. And yet we had still other perils to encounter; for, whilst some of us were cutting down trees and bushes, others were holding fast to the boat for fear of being carried away by the waves lashing against our canoes. We encouraged each other in struggling against the waves; but what a storming confusion of currents and counter-currents, now bounding over submerged trees, now bouncing and foaming against natural obstacles, everywhere urging their way with a kind of desperate fury. What emotions did we not feel, when one of our canoes, suddenly heaved up and carried away by the billows, precipitated, headlong in the waves, the Indian, who to keep back the boat, would hang on branches of trees. Oh, what trouble we had to save the drowning man; and yet, at this distance of time, how pleasant to my mind is the recollection that no one of my fellow-laborers perished.

We were sometimes compelled to navigate at the foot of the hills, making a salient angle, the basis whereof was corroded by the strength of currents; from their summits, large blocks, composed of stones and agglutinated sand, fell off at irregular intervals. One day, the direction of our way made us pass below one of these promontories. A single mass of earth, nearly one hundred feet long by twenty or thirty feet thick, detached itself all at once from the mountain, at the height of sixty feet above our heads, and uprooting a large number of trees, fell straightforward into the water below. The last canoe had just passed over, the instant before. Clouds of dust and sand prevented us from seeing it. Astounded, we stood silent as death. The shock was so violent that it left no room for grief, and we stood looking on the scene with painful anxiety, when, the mist disappearing, our friends were seen coming towards us, safe from their terrible danger.

In such a long journey, we could hardly protect our provisions against the rain. Some of our victuals were destroyed, and the balance was damaged. For more than a month, we had no other food, half-cooked with floated wood, minus salt, and anything but healthy. Our strength failed us; our bodies were covered with festering sores; we were deprived of sleep; and the Indians becoming sullen, could no longer be managed. In fact, ready for revolt, the Indians assumed long faces and air of discontent. I condoled and sympathized with them, and tried to inspire them with some courage. My condescension emboldened their audacity, but they did not venture yet to begin the quarrel.

Steamboat Combination.

The great association of steamboat owners—of their capital and steamers, will prove a favorable event for the public. We know we shall differ from the majority, but this will be the result.

A moderate and fair rate of passage and freight will be established—an effort to improve in speed and regularity—a wise and strict economy of time and expense, and an increase of attention and comfort, will as surely be the result as that the combination has been formed.

Those who are at the head of this gigantic enterprise are known as gentlemen of wealth and influence; the capital employed is very large, and consequently there must be wisdom in their management or the concern will not pay. Travellers generally will choose the best boats, and as the present depression of trade has caused several boats to be laid up, it cannot be expected to be a profitable thing now. Again, all the smaller boats on upper routes are drawing a pro rata interest, even without earning anything or paying expenses; and they draw from the resources of the large boats—they being the only ones that can be supported until business improves.

There is too much capital employed, to remain idle, and if the price is above the value, by means of the monopoly, the people will not travel. Necessity will compel even this mammoth enterprise to yield to the wants of the people, to keep their capital paying. This will be the result. We do not fear any evil, but rather good from it.

The present lines are well known—they possess the means requisite for every comfort and pleasure for their passengers, and are so well known that praise is not needed.

The community have a guarantee, in the character of those who compose this company, that the same or better accommodations will be offered, and we have no doubt that if the thing is possible the fare and freight will be reduced to the satisfaction of the public.

We have never seen any good resulting from petty opposition—no good ever came of it—nothing but confusion, discomfort and dissatisfaction. We like comfort and safety and feel that the risk of the amount of capital engaged—the attention it demands to manage and control machinery so vast—demand and should receive a liberal return.

We believe merchants, freighters, passengers, owners and all will be better satisfied, and all will have more money in their tills at the end of the year, by a fair liberal price than by all the opposition, reduction of prices below the real value, &c.

Let us have regularity, such as we can depend on, and with the present line of steamers—their able and courteous commanders and officers, and the splendid accommodations all must enjoy, we shall be satisfied. It will be better for all concerned, up or down river.

The Pioneer.—We find upon our table the second number of this California monthly magazine. The contents are highly interesting and valuable. The "Editor's Table" is amusing, particularly the "chit chat" of the celebrated Pipes. The Pioneer should receive a generous support.

Thanks.—We are under many obligations to Messrs. Adams & Co.'s express, for the prompt delivery of packages, letters, etc.

Our thanks are also due to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express messengers, for attentions to this office.

Lake Erie Grapes.

Charles Carpenter, of Kelley's Island in Lake Erie, off Sandusky Bay, gives an account of some very successful experiments in grape culture on that island. He says:

The soil of Kelley's Island consists of a few inches of vegetable mould, resting on a subsoil of hard clay, in which is mixed some pebbles and sand, mostly of lime stone, and occasionally crystals of sulphuret of iron are found.

When the whole are mixed by plowing, they make a pretty stiff soil, well supplied with lime, sulphur and iron, and yield heavy crops of wheat or corn. Most of the Island is nearly level, or having a gentle slope, just sufficient to carry off the surface water.

Where grape vines are planted, the ground is subsoiled eighteen inches deep, and underdrained. The first planting of grapes was in 1842 or '43, when a few Isabellas were planted in gardens. The Catawba was introduced two or three years later. The unusual growth of the vine, and superior quality of fruit, attracted the attention of persons acquainted with their culture, and generally elicited expressions of surprise; and induced several persons to engage in the culture for the sale of fruit and wine-making.

In the spring of 1851, the writer set part of a field where corn or wheat had been raised for five successive years. The ground subsoiled and underdrained. Layers and cuttings each one year old were used. In February, 1852, the growth was cut down to two and four inches from the ground.

From one to four shoots were allowed to grow, according to the strength of the plant. The side shoots were picked off twice in the early part of the season, in all from three to five feet from the root, after which all were permitted to grow. In November some of the Isabellas had two shoots each eighteen feet long, others four shoots each fourteen feet long.

Some of the Catawba have two, others four shoots ten feet long each, of wood well ripened nearly to the ends. No manure of any kind has ever been put on this field, except some leached ashes on one corner, and that does not appear to have increased the growth at all.

The yield of fruit has been uniformly heavy until the vines were injured by the severe winter of 1851—'52, and again by long continued and heavy rains while in blossom.

Mildew is sometimes seen on the Isabella, but never on the Catawba. The rot I have never seen but once.

The training here is entirely on trellis, some made of wood and some of wire. That of wire is made thus: Set posts twenty-five feet apart, bore half inch holes at suitable distances; if for three wires, say twenty, forty, and sixty inches from the ground; or if for four wires, at eighteen, thirty-two, forty-six and sixty do. Then draw in annealed wire, number nine, the entire length of the row of posts, letting the end come through the last post about four inches, drive in a half-inch pin of hard wood from the outside, and give the end of the wire one turn around the pin close to the post. Then from the other end draw the wire tight and fasten as before. The end posts should be set firm, with a brace from the inside.

Number nine annealed wire is four and a half cents per pound, and weighs just one pound per lineal rod. Wire trellis is put up very rapidly, and costs less than half that of wood.

It is better, also, for the clusters can hang singly, and have full benefit of the air.

A little wine has been made for the last three years—has been pronounced by good judges to be of the first quality.

Grapes will keep until May or June without decaying. I once put a bushel in a basket, covered with a sheet of paper, and set the basket in the cellar, on a barrel of apples. In March they were sound and fresh, and in better condition than the russet apples.

The influence of the lake has a marked effect on our vegetation, retarding it in the spring and preventing late frosts. In sixty years that peaches have been grown here, they have never been injured by a spring frost.

In the fall the water retains the warmth acquired during the summer, sufficient to extend our season considerably beyond that of the main land at a distance from the lake. We never have a frost before the 20th of October, and often not until much later. The first this season to do injury, was November 13th, when the thermometer fell to twenty-eight degrees, until which time peppers, tomatoes, and the like, were untouched. A trifle of white frost had been observed before in some localities, but not sufficient to do injury.

The severe droughts of summer are considerably mitigated by the moisture arising from the lake, while at the same time, fogs, so destructive to the grape leaves, are of rare occurrence in summer or autumn.

The clipper bark Rebekah, Townsend, arrived at this port on Tuesday, after a short passage of 42 days from Hong Kong. She brings later dates than those received by the Hamilton, but no news of general interest. The news per Hamilton and Alster will be found in another column.

Robbery.—During the trip of the Camanche from Marysville yesterday morning, the Clerk's room was entered, and Adams & Co.'s Express bag robbed of four hundred ounces of gold dust. After a search among the passengers, one of them was arrested and taken to the Police Office, and the whole amount found in his trunk.

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Messrs Adams & Co. at all their offices throughout the United States or Europe.
Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.
Messrs. Langton & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minesota.*
Messrs. Leland & McCoombe—*Crescent City, Port Orford, Uniontown, Eureka, and Buckeport.*
San Francisco—Messrs. Murray & Co., booksellers, Montgomery street; Sullivan's newspaper stand, near the Post Office; Kimball's, Noisy Carriers Hall, Long wharf; J. H. Still, bookseller, Montgomery street.
Oakland—Mr. Isaac Wilbur.
Benicia, Martinez, &c.—Messrs. Stiles & Dodds.
Union City and Mission San Jose—Messrs. Howard & Chamberlain.
San Luis Obispo—Dr. Thomas L. Harvey, P. M.
Sacramento—Mr. Oscar D. Avaline; Messrs. Curle Brothers.
Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.
Mount Farm, O. T.—Gen. M. M. McCarver.
Marysville—Geo. S. Becker.
Stockton—Rosenbaum & Jonckimsen.
New York City, N. Y.—J. M. Thorburn & Co.
Bidwell's, Butte Co.—P. Freer.
Weaverville, Trinity Co.—H. B. Davidson & Co.
Yreka—Crane, Rogers & Co.

N. B.—We want Agents in all the principal localities, and persons disposed to act can have the opportunity, if satisfactory to all parties.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, March 8, 1854.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—			
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$12 00	@	— —
do do short handled	8 00	@	— —
do Fields', long handled	10 12	@	14 00
do do short handled, no sale.			
do Rowland's, long handled	8 00	@	— —
do do short handled	8 00	@	10 00
do King's, long handled	8 00	@	— —
Spades, bright c. s. best make	12 00	@	13 00
do iron	8 00	@	10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@	15 00
do do iron	— —	@	12 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	14 00	@	— —
do Hunts', do	14 00	@	— —
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@	14 —
do other brands	8 00	@	10 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	3 00	@	4 00
do do do axe	3 00	@	4 00
Plows, best make	14 00	@	30 00
do steel	30 00	@	75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power, Hall & Pitts', no sale, nominal, $600 to $800: other makes $400 to $600; Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill, $300 to $350.			
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	20 00	@	65 00
Rakes, horse and revolving, no sale.			
do hand, wood do			
do do steel	12 00	@	20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz, no sale.			
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	5 00	@	8 00
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per ℔	— 10	@	12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.			

There probably has never been a time when all the above enumerated articles were less in demand—in fact, no sale.

FLOUR—

We note large stocks on hand; and sales heavy; holder anxious to realize.

Gallego and Haxall	8 00	@	9 00
Chile	9 00	@	9 50
Repacked	— —	@	— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	10 50	@	11 00
Benicia Mills, do	10 00	@	10 50
Meal, in bbls	4 50	@	5 00
do ½ bbls	2 50	@	3 25
Bran, ₱ ℔	— —	@	— 1¾

GRAIN—

Corn, Eastern, ₱ ℔	— 1¾	@	— 2
do California	— 2½	@	— —
Barley, Chili	— 1¾	@	— —
do Cal. seeding	— 2	@	— -
Buckwheat, for seed	— 8	@	— -
Oats, California	— 3	@	— —
do Seed	— 4	@	— 4½
do Oregon, none in mk't.			
do Eastern	— 2	@	— —
Wheat, Chili	— 3½	@	— —
do California, for seed	— 4½	@	— 5
do do for milling	— 3	@	— —
Australia, seed	— 4	@	— 5

—We must note a heaviness in all sales; a continued depression.

LUMBER—

Very heavy stocks on hand, and Domestic coming in freely with a little demand, and downward tendency.

Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	30 00	@	40 00
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@	40 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@	80 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@	100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	70 00	@	80 00
do do 2d quality	60 00	@	70 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	60 00	@	65 00
do Oregon pine, rough	34 00	@	40 00
do redwood	35 00	@	40 00
Floor Joist	35 00	@	— —
Shingles, Eastern, best	8 00	@	10 00
Clapboards, No. 1	60 00	@	70 00
Laths, Eastern	— 7	@	9 00
do California	— —	@	8 00
Doors, Eastern	3 75	@	5 50
Sashes, window	3 75	@	5 00

PROVISIONS—

All kinds of Provisions, exceedingly dull; prices nominal.

Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	12 00	@	13 00
do ½ bbl extra family	9 00	@	10 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ ℔	11½	@	12
do Mess, nominal, no sale.			
Cheese	14	@	20
Eggs, fresh Cal	75	@	—
Butter, choice	13	@	28
do good ordinary	17	@	20
do California	1 00	@	1 50
Hams, ordinary	8	@	— 12½
do extra	12	@	14
Lard, in kegs	10	@	12½
do tins 10-lb	12	@	—
do 15—20 do	10	@	11
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	17 00	@	19 —
do do ½ bbl	12 00	@	13 00
do mess, ₱ bbl	14 00	@	16 00
do do ½ do	8 00	@	10 00

RICE—

Carolina, in bbls	3	@	4
China, No. 1, in mats	4½	@	5
do No. 2, do		@	5¼
Manila	3½	@	4

VEGETABLES—

Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.			
Beans, California	3	@	4
do do Red	2½	@	— 3½
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@	— —
Carrots	— —	@	— —
Onions, prime, ₱ ℔	— 8	@	10
Turnips	— —	@	2
Potatoes	—7½	@	1½
Peas, (none in market.)			
Squashes, ₱ ℔	—2	@	3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

It will be perceived there is a continued advance in the value of marketing each week.

Cabbages, ₱ head	25@50	Potatoes	3@ 4
do Savoy, ₱ doz	3 00	Onions, prime	8@10
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Garlic	50
Turnips	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Carrots	1 50	Tomatoes, very scarce	50
Marrowfat squashes	6	Green Peas	50
Celery, ₱ doz	50@10	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 50
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	6@8	Parsley	1 50
Radishes, ₱ doz	1 50	Parsnips	1 50
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ ℔	12		

MARRIED.

On the 27th inst. by the most Rev. Archbishop Alemanne, Robert R. Nuttall, M. D. R. L. C. S. T., to Magdalena, daughter of John Parrott, Esq.

At the 15 mile house, Sacramento county, Feb. 23d, Mr. Frederick Wurtele and Miss Pauline Shaffer.

In Jackson, Calaveras county, Feb. 27th, Mr. James M. Kondrick and Mrs. Elvincigh Logue.

On the 1st inst., at Diamond Springs, by W. K. Shearer, Esq., C. N. Noteware and Miss Sarah Lyons.

In this city (re-married) Sept. 29th, 1853, by the Rev. Mr. Gallagher, at the Roman Catholic Church, Samuel D. Deuprey and Mary Ann Morran.

In Boston, Jan. 25th, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, Mr. Donald C. McRuer, of San Francisco, and Miss Elizabeth C. Bates, of Boston.

In Boston, Jan. 25th, by Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr. John H. Keyes, of Barton's, Cal., and Mrs. Nancy Bryant.

DIED.

In this city, on the 7th inst., Mr. A. L. Burlingame, of Gloucester, R. I., aged thirty years.

In the city of New York, on Sunday, the 22d of January last, of consumption, Ada Williams, in the 20th year of her age, eldest daughter of A. Williams, Esq., Attorney at Law, of this city.

In this city, on the evening of the 6th of March, Emily, wife of Captain Joseph A. Wilson.

At Stockton, March 5th, George Kerr, aged 27 years, late State Priater.

On the 18th ult., at the residence of Mr. Delashmutt, on the Merced River, Mr. Isom Petty, a native of Barnum county, Texas, aged 24 years, a nephew of Nathan Petty, Esq., of this county.

On the 29th ult., at White's Flat, on Sherlock Creek, Mr. James O'Brien, aged 45, a native of Ireland.

On the 26th ult., at Mount Ophir, Mrs. C. Snook, wife of Peter Snook, late of Defiance county, Ohio, aged 20 years.

In this city, March 2d, at her residence, on Montgomery st., between Vallejo and Green, Mrs. Julia D. Tichenor, consort of Capt. S. W. Tichenor, of Texas. New Orleans papers please copy.

At the residence of Abel Stewart, Esq., Petaluma Township, Sonoma county, Charles B. Sterling, aged 28 years. Deceased was a native of Ouachita parish, La.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 1—Brig Susan Abagail, Corno, 6 days from Oregon.
MARCH 3—Steamer Major Tompkins, Hunt, 14 hours from Santa Cruz, with produce.
Ship Independence, Haskell, 48 days from Valparaiso.
Ship Amity, Hayes, 72 days from Hong Kong, with mdse.
Hamb bark Alster, Penning, 68 days from Hong Kong; mdse.
Bark America, Wiggins, 10 days from Oregon, with 172 M ft lumber.
Brig Aurelia, Nickerson, 147 days from Boston, with mdse.
Brig Leoncsa, Howard, 11 days from Puget Sound; piles, etc.
Schr Commerce, Austen, 6 hours from Bolinas Bay; produce.
Sloop M Burdett, Clark, 6 hours from Bolinas Bay; lumber.
MARCH 4—Nic steamship Cortes, Cropper, 15 days from San Juan del Sud, with mdse and 850 passengers.
Schr Teresa, Gamble, 2 days from Bodega, with produce.
MARCH 5—Brig Dudley, Staples, 12 days from Oregon; lumber.
Brig John C Cabot, Dryden, 12 days from Oregon, with piles.
Schr Pilgrim, Houston, 12 hours from Bolinas Bay; lumber.
Schr Quadratus, Henley, 12 ds from Columbia River lumber.
Sloop C W Clark, Riley, 6 hours from Bolinas Bay; lumber.
MARCH 6—Chinese ship Hamilton, Cunningham, 53 days from Hong Kong, with mdse and 244 passengers.
Ship Tuskina, Cushman, 10 days from Puget Sound; piles, etc
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, 2 days from Pajaro, with 800 sacks potatoes.
Schr Rambler, Woodbury, 12 hours from Tomales, with 700 sacks potatoes.
Schr Iowa, Gragg, 3 days from Pajaro, with produce.
MARCH 7—Steamship Peytona, Sampson, 31½ days from Astoria, via Port Orford 36 hours, with mdse and 153 pass.
Clipper bark Rebekah, Townsend, 42 days from Hong Kong, with mdse.
Br bark Matilda, Lampell, 12 days from Vancouver's Island, with 391 tons coal.
Br bark Ellen Simpson, Scott, 69 days from Valparaiso; mdse.
Schr General Pierce, Powless, 13 days from Oregon, with lumber.
Sloop Clara, 6 hours from Bolinas Bay, with lumber.

CLEARANCES.

MARCH 1—Steamships John L. Stephens, Pearson, for Panama; Sierra Nevada, Blethen, San Juan del Sud; Br steamer Flor de los Andes, Cantry, Punto Arenas; ships Lucas, Dagert, Bellingham Bay; Neptune's Car, Forbes, Calcutta.
MARCH 2—Brigs Kingsbury, Cook, for Portland; Fawn, Barrett, Umpqua River; schr Restless, Penhallow, Honolulu.
MARCH 3—Br bark Bengalore, Whitfield, for Callao; Mex brig Cornelia, Nye, Mazatlan.
MARCH 5—Bark Eleanor, Crowell, for Callao; brig Daniel, La Due, Tahiti.
MARCH 7—Ships Anna Maria, Cheever, for Callao; Parthenon, Baker, Calcutta; Morning Light, Knight, Callao; Bow ditch, Paine, do.

M. ABBATE,

SON of one of the largest vine cultivators of Italy, and lately from the Atlantic States, where several vineyards have been planted under his direction, to the full satisfaction of the owners, offers his services to the Farmers of this State, who wish to add to their plantations that of the VINE.

Address P. B. ABBATE, at this office. Refer to Messrs. Warren & Son. 10 1m*

PROSPECTUS.

THE SACRAMENTO DEMOCRAT will be published every morning, (Sundays excepted) on and after Saturday, 11th inst., by the undersigned, in the city of Sacramento.

Arrangements have been entered into, by which we will be able to furnish the latest and most interesting News from all parts of the State, with as much promptness and facility as any other paper in the State; and we assure all who may favor us with their patronage, that no labor or expense will be spared to make our paper interesting, not only as a political paper, but as a family paper, and highly valuable to the Commercial community.

The DEMOCRAT, in its politics, will be Democratic, and will observe the old Land Marks of Jeffersonian Democracy. Its policy will be to support and maintain the present Administration of the Federal Government; and, while nothing sectional shall enter into the columns of our paper, we shall stand by the usages of the Party, and combat every innovation upon the principles which so long have governed and held together the NATIONAL UNION DEMOCRACY.

The DEMOCRAT will be furnished to Subscribers at the usual rates.

10 VINCENT E GEIGER.

T. P. ROBB. H. H. DOTY. W. R. GOULD.

ROBB & CO'S

Ice Cream, Breakfast and Tea Saloon,

182 COURT BLOCK, CLAY STREET,

Between Montgomery and Kearny, next Building to the Post Office, San Francisco.

PARTIES and FAMILIES furnished with ICE CREAMS, ORNAMENTAL CAKES, etc., at short notice. 10-6t

WM. F. PATCH. CHARLES CLAYTON

PATCH & CLAYTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS
No. 92 Front street, (in front of Long Block.)

☞ Prompt attention given to sales of Country Produce, and orders for Merchandise promptly filled at lowest current rates. 1 6t

H. W. BRADLEY'S

National Daguerrean Gallery,

CORNER OF CLAY AND KEARNY STREETS,
San Francisco, Cal.

Importer and Dealer in the best [illegible]

Every Article required in the Business.

[illegible] received STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of [illegible], a new and beautiful [illegible] in the art. 1m

CONTRA COSTA FERRY.

From corner East and Jackson streets.

THREE TRIPS DAILY.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

SPLENDID new steamer CLINTON, making the crossing in *Thirty Minutes!*—On and after Dec. 20th, the splendid new low pressure steamer CLINTON, Capt. L. B. Edwards, built expressly for this route, and having ample accommodation for the travelling public, will make daily trips, (Sundays excepted) and leave as follows:

San Antonio.	Oakland.	San Francisco.
7½ A. M.,	8 A. M.,	9 A. M.
10½ do.	11 do.	12½ M.
3 P. M.	3½ P. M.	5 P. M.

Sunday trips as advertised.

Horses and carriages can be driven on and off with perfect ease and safety.

On the 1st March, 1854, the passage will be reduced to FIFTY CENTS.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Contra Costa Ferry, corner East and Jackson streets, or to

10-tf CHAS. MINTURN, Cunningham's wharf.

10,000 FRUIT TREES,

Grape Vines, Fig Trees, Raspberry and Current.

WE invite all who intend planting Trees and Vines to call on us before they make their purchases, as we can offer them many advantages that cannot be found elsewhere. Our collections, we know, are the most extensive, and the quality the best that can be had. We therefore invite all to call on us: we can show them, in our Exhibition Rooms, the samples of the actual fruit they produce. WARREN & SON,

Nurserymen and Seedsmen,
Musical Hall Buildings, San Francisco,
and 15 J street, Sacramento.

Great Sale of Fruit Trees.

APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY AND PLUM TREES—RASPBERRY, CURRANT, FIG, GRAPE, &c.

WE shall offer every day, at 11 o'clock, in lots to suit purchasers, at our rooms, Musical Hall, the above varieties of Fruit Trees. They are in fine condition and worthy particular notice. WARREN & SON,

8-tf Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

12,000 Fresh Grape Vines,

JUST received per Goliah, from the west vineyards of Los Angeles. These vines are selected from three to six feet long, and are warranted to be superior to any in the market. For sale, at the lowest market rates, by

W. B. PEAKE,
6-1m. No. 7 Washington street.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c., &c.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY, importers and wholesale dealers in the above articles, keep on hand the most extensive stock to be found in the city.

3 1m Corner Battery and Halleck streets.

PRIZE ONIONS—ONION SETTS, &c.

WE have just received a superior lot of Onion Seed, of very extra quality, to which we call the particular attention of cultivators. Also, 500 lbs Onion Setts, in fine order. 200 lbs French Sugar Beet, for stock. WARREN & SON'S

Seed Warehouse, Musical Hall, San Francisco,
2 tf And J street, Sacramento.

New Drug Establishment.

A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States

Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.

Country orders promptly attended to.

A. T. McCLURE,
6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place.

Osage Orange, Raspberries and Currants.

20,000 Plants of strong growth, just received. 500 extra size Raspberries, the fair famed that produce in such incredible quantities.

For sale by WARREN & SON.

Fencing Wire.

FENCING WIRE—Galvanized and Bright—
80 tons galvanized, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7,
10 tons bright, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
For sale by
2 4t SOUTHWORTH & CO.

GRASS SEED

10,000 LBS. NEW GRASS SEEDS—Timothy or Herds' Grass, Red Clover, White Clover, Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass.

Persons wanting the very best seed are requested to give attention to the above. WARREN & SON'S

Seed Warehouse,
Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.
And J street, Sacramento.

LELAND & McCOMBE'S EXPRESS

FOR CRESCENT CITY,

PORT ORFORD, TRINIDAD,
GOLD BLUFF, BARDSCRABBLE,
BUTERVILLE, SAILOR'S DIGGINGS,

ALSO TO

BUCKSPORT, EUREKA, AND UNIONTOWN, ON

HUMBOLDT BAY,

We have made the necessary arrangements to run a REGULAR and RELIABLE EXPRESS to the above points, and will make collections.

We can safely promise our friends and patrons, accuracy, promptness and dispatch in all matter entrusted to our care.

LELAND & McCOMBE, Post Office Building.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 4-2

FRANK BAKER,

Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 1 1m

BURNETT & POMEROY,

CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

Sawing and Planing done to Order. 3 1m

BRYANT & CO'S

Agricultural Ware House.

CORNER FRONT AND SACRAMENTO STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand, a select assortment of AGICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MINING TOOLS AND GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a full and complete stock of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

MILL MACHINERY of all kinds. 2 6t

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN OTIS F. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND LEATHER,

Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
[illegible] st., Washington, San Francisco.

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;
The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish. Samples now on exhibition at our office.
TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.
TOMBSTONES, in great variety: made and carved to order.
☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse;
do "Emery's," two horse power;
Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three how rakes;
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels;
Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Excelsior Soap;
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks;
Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size—grind stone frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves;
Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete;
Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones;
Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans;
Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions—for seed;
Marrow Fat Peas;
Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat—for seed;
Osage Orange Seed;
White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed;
Hemp Seed—for Birds;
GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety;
Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article;
Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins;
Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton;
Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany;
Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter;
Mexican Spurs; Invoice of Mexican Bitts, &c., of the highest finish, &c.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-1m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITTS EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester.) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 ft 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR, also, HAY and Grain.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-3t

GEMS FOR THE PARLOR AND GEMS FOR THE GARDEN.

THE choicest Hyacinths, Tulips, Jonquils, etc., for the parlor and garden.

Also—New and rare Flower Seeds and Plants
Small ornamental Plants for borders.
Osage Orange Plants, for GARDEN HEDGES, one of the safest and most ornamental hedges known.

Just received at WARREN & SON'S Extensive Seed Warehouse.

WANTED—At the general Agency and Insurance office, No. 57 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, [illegible] starts.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.
Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.
Merchants clerks, mariners and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.
Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate
T. H. PERKINS.

P. S. Particular attention paid to procuring Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And as nothing to me they will please specify the exact kind of help required and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.

2 6t

Wanted.

A PERSON who [illegible] German and French Languages, to [illegible] these languages into English, and to make himself generally useful. Address W. [illegible] BOX 17 Alta Office.

TIME

PARTICULAL [illegible] as usual, in fine running order and regulation of

BARRETT & HERWOOD

Observatory Montgomery st. 4 t

Daniel D. Page, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Pa[illegible] Sacramento C[illegible]

PAGE, BACON & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London.
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York.
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 8 4t

ADAMS & CO.,

Bankers,

MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Utica City Bank	Utica.
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

Bankers,

DRAW AT SIGHT IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Drexel & Co	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J R. Macmurdo & Co	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va.; and Charleston, South Carolina. 6 1m

PALMER, COOK & CO.,

Bankers,

Drafts on the American Exchange Bank, New York,

And upon all the cities of the United States. 2 4t

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.

Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets, SACRAMENTO CITY.

Will sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

Miners' Exchange and Savings Bank,

AND SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE,

ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO.

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

DR. A. S. WRIGHT, AGENT.

ALL MONEYS left at this Banking House will bear an interest of one and a half per cent. per month, redeemable at pleasure.

GOLD DUST left to be assayed at this office, will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.

GOLD DUST received on Special Deposit Free of Charge, and Rich Quartz Specimens purchased, or valued gratis, and every attention paid to the Assaying or testing of all kinds of Ores.

GOLD DUST received for Coinage, or Remittance Bills of Exchange drawn on the East, at Sight or on Time. 8 4t

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for MT OPHIR, and MARIPOSA.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street

PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE.

WOODWORTH & CO., importers of Piano Fortes, [illegible] Clay street, are now receiving a further supply of Piano Fortes, from the celebrated "Stodard" manufactory, expressly for hire. Also, new instruments from the [illegible] factory, a large assortment of instruments suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, consisting of 6, 6¾ and 7 octaves, plain and carved, with [illegible] ivory keys, likewise

Prince's Melodeons, 4 to 5 octaves;
India Rubber Piano Covers;
French Piano Covers;
Rosewood Music Stools, &c., &c. 1 4

Catalogue of Fruit and Fruit Trees.

WE call the attention of [illegible] to our new catalogue [illegible] year and cost, [illegible] Europe no American [illegible] varieties of [illegible] Plants, Seeds, &c.—[illegible] varieties of [illegible] POMOLOGY, FLORICULTURE, and FLORICULTURE. [illegible] and [illegible] in each [illegible] and [illegible] The work [illegible] be found a very great help to all

Price [illegible] per [illegible]

WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen and Florists,
5 Musical Hall Building

A CARD

FREE EXHIBITION HALL—[illegible]

Exhibition [illegible] of the Agricultural [illegible] and [illegible]

We [illegible]

[For the California Farmer.

THE DREAM.

DEDICATED TO MISS EMMA I. PENSAM.

You ask me why I sit so sad and still—
Why o'er my face glad smiles refuse to play;
Can Love be conquered meekly by the will,
Or reason, the unquiet torment lay,
That haunts the mind of one, by joy forsak'n?
Unmoved, can we forever bid hope fly,
And in our hearts feel no despair awak'n—
Betray no pain, or hush th' unconscious sigh?

Bid me not smile—I cannot, dare not try—
My soul *will* thro' its living windows speak;
Its language would my mockery belie,
And dark contortions prove deception weak.
I had a dream;—Methought that I did love,
And bright Hope whispered that 'twas not in vain;
My soul's ark gladly welcomed back the dove,
That spoke of life, truth, happiness, again.

Methought I wandered on a foreign shore,
Where summer's glad'ning verdure ever stayed;
Where flowers bloomed, and balmy zephyrs bore
Sweet fragrance to me. Not alone I strayed,
For by my side was one, whose beaming face
Bespoke a heart alive to love's true flame;
Her form was perfect—all her movements, grace,
And 'wildering charms did in her presence reign.

Methought she whispered me sweet words of hope—
Her arms in love's embrace around me twine;
Bright visions, stores of happiness do ope
To my fond fancy, painting bliss as mine.
Her tones from hidden lute did seem to come—
Heav'n's untold bliss from out her eyes did gleam:
My life-sought goal, methought at length I'd won—
Alas! I woke, to find it was a dream.

O'er hopes that brightened young Life's opening morn,
Sad feeling ponders; so the mind doth cling
To dreams like this; and though the heart be torn,
Sweet recollection, soothing balm doth bring.
Then chide me not, for oh! I cannot smile—
Nor deem me weak because so sad I seem;
I'll yet be gay, but for a little while
Let mem'ry linger on that happy dream.

FRED. G——

COME AWAY.

BY MRS. SHIRLEY.

Leave, leave the land of gold!
Though mines of wealth untold,
Deep buried in the dark ravines,
'Neath beds of rock or whispering pines;
Gold is there in the Ocean's shore,
And rivers wash the sparkling ore.
Flowers bloom in the lonely vale,
Their fragrance breathes on ev'ry gale;
The cactus and the pale May rose,
Their petals to the sun unclose;
The tiger lilly's drooping cup,
Hearts-ease and violet springing up—
Or cluster blossoms star-lit eyes,
Drink dewy fragrance from the skies.

More brilliant dyes that these, I ween,
May deck the vale and dark ravine—
Or clearer waters silvery gleam
Where wild clover fringe the woodland stream;
The bright rills gush, the torrents roar
Along the mossy rock-bound shore;
Huge mountains, height on height arise,
Their summits pierce the cloud-wreathed skies—
The teeming earth, the boundless sea,
Are there in wild sublimity.

Leave, leave the land of gold!
The heart will sure grow cold
Absorbed in every selfish care,
A sordid god is worshipped there.
This fev'rish thirst for earthly gain
Will sap the life-blood, turn the brain,
Fell disappointment too, may come,
Then, longings for the distant home;
Perchance the wine-cup's fatal draught
By erring ones too oft is quaffed;
Fair talents thus so madly sown,
Hurls reason from her trembling throne;
Or pale disease with hollow stare,
Her victims hurries to despair!

How many, homeless, wander now
O'er the wild plains with care-worn brow;
And eagerly the promised boon
Is sought—in vain—alas! too soon—
A mound of earth—the coyote's prey!
Death ends it all—oh! come away!

Sometimes I tremble with a fear
Lest thou should'st never come. Oh! ne'er
God spare me from that bitter hour,
May desolation's fearful power
Sweep every high and glorious thought,
Which Love, impassioned Love, has brought!
This world would be so dark and lone,
Without thy smile, thy cheering tone.
Now every happy face I see,
Brings back a dream of memory—
Of joys divine, too pure to last—
I wake again, they're gone—they're past!

Seek not the dazzling wealth of earth,
Its fleeting joys, or careless mirth;
But win for thee that priceless gem,
Immortal life—a diadem
That fadeth not, and pure will be,
And last through all eternity.

"JULIAS, 'spose dere are six chickons in the coop and de man sell tree, how many is dere lefl?"

"What time of de day was it?"

"What time ob day was it? What the debil has dat to do wid it?"

"A good deal, honey; if it was arter dark dere wouldn't be none lefl, dat is, if you happened to come along dat way."

"Look here, nigger, just stop dem personalities. If you don't, I'll 'splode your head wid a pump-handle—I will, sartin's Moses."

IT is better to be the credit of a mean post than the disgrace of a high one.

One of the Justices.

THE following case, which will make some of our metropolitan lawyers 'rise in their boots,' was actually adjudicated in the year 1802, in the town of ——, in the State of Rhode Island.

Shark vs. Ogles. Corram Ball, Justice.—Count, Trespass done by Michael, the hired man of Ogle, for fishing in the river illegally. Damages laid at fifty dollars.

Upjohn for defendant and plaintiff, *per se.*

Justice.—You for Ogle?

Upjohn.—Yes.

Justice.—The deuce you are! The case is disposed of, and I am now making up the judgment. I will admit no testimony, but if you have anything to say. I will hear you.

Upjohn.—I will proceed as soon as your honor is at liberty.

Justice.—I was only making up the judgment, sir. I will hear you; go on.

Upjohn.—I object to the decision of the case before the time assigned in the writ, and before I am heard.

Justice.—Go on, sir, I'll hear you. I can hear just as well while I'm writing. It will make no difference.

Upjohn.—This is brought by plaintiff versus defendant for damages done by Michael. It should have been brought vs. Michael the trespasser.

Justice.—Sue a beggar and ——. I'll hear all you have to say.

Upjohn.—The defendant cannot be connected with the transaction, nor is he sought to be. Besides, the statute, (page 105) requires a notice of six days to defendant in all actions, and here is only one day's notice.

Justice.—Notice seems to have been sufficient to bring you here! But go on, I'll hear you. You don't disturb me.

Upjohn.—The statute also requires, (page 175) the writ to be under seal. This writ has no seal.

Justice.—Mr. Shark, just run your eye over the bill, and see if the costs are high enough. Go on, I hear every word you say.

Upjohn.—This writ is directed to a sheriff, and is served by a town sergeant. Your honor cannot proceed.

Justice.—Then this is not a court! Ha! ha! Go on. We *do* proceed, you see.

Upjohn.—It is no trespass to fish in the river.

Justice.—Ah, ha! No trespass to trample down clover, eh?

Upjohn.—But the action is not for trespassing in the clover.

Justice.—That bill of costs right, Mr. Shark?

Upjohn.—The damage is laid in the writ at fifty dollars. Now your honor has exceeded your jurisdiction. A Justice cannot give judgment for over twenty dollars, nor have jurisdiction where more is claimed.

Justice.—Why, Squire, you 'talk as one of the foolish women talk,' as Solomon said on a similar occasion. *Cannot* give judgment for more than twenty dollars—umph! I have given judgment for more than double that amount, and costs to match. Don't trouble the court with such futile objections. The court is adjourned, and no appeal allowed;

Rothschild "Short."

THERE is a good story told recently of Baron Rothschild, of Paris, the richest man of his class in the world, which shows that it is not only "money which makes the mare go," but "*ready* money," "unlimited credit" to the contrary notwithstanding.

On a very wet and disagreeable day, the Baron took a Parisian omnibus, on his way to Bourse, or Exchange; near which the Nabob of Finance alighted, and was going away without paying. The driver stopped him, and demanded his fare. Rothschild felt in his pocket, but he had not a cent of change. The driver was very wroth.

"Well, what did you get in for, if you could not pay? You must have known that you had no money."

"I am Baron Rothschild!" exclaimed the great capitalist, "and there is my card."

The driver threw the card into the gutter.

"Never heard of you before," said the driver, "and don't want to hear of you again. But I want my fare, and I must have it!"

The great banker was in haste.

"I have only an order for a million," he said. "Give me change."

And he proffered a coupon for fifty thousand francs.

The conductor stared, and the passengers set up a horse-laugh. Just then an "Agent de Change" came by, and Baron Rothschild borrowed of him the six sous.

The driver was now seized with a kind of remorseful respect, and, turning to the Money King he said,

"If you want ten francs, sir, I don't mind lending them to you on my own account."

VAT you call zem tings vit long hills zat fly and make a noise, h-z-z? said a Frenchman the other day.

"Woodcock," was the reply.

"Eh, bien? I kill zis morning before I eat breakfast twenty-five woodcock."

"The deuce you did! Where did you come across them?"

"In mine chamber-bed."

"Twenty-five woodcock in your chamber! You mean musquitos."

"Eh bien, zen. I kill twenty-five musquitos."

INTEGRITY and uprightness will preserve us, and will clear themselves.

FAMILY FLOUR.

HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR.

UNION CITY MILLS.

WE INVITE the particular attention of Families and the Trade, to the quality of the Flour manufactured by us. Our great aim has been, in the establishment of our Mills to procure the most perfect machinery, to employ the ablest millers, and to select the purest and finest wheat in the country. That we have been able to accomplish all this, the Product of our Mills now before the community is the best evidence. The FLOUR we manufacture has been submitted to the ablest judges of our State, and after the most rigid and thorough test, they have awarded to us the "PREMIUM PRIZE," and we shall have offer the same as "Horner's Premium Flour;" it shall be our constant effort to maintain for it the reputation of being the

The Best Flour in the Land.

Orders left with HORNER & CO. at our Storeship, Broadway wharf, will receive prompt attention.

5 4t HORNER.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street, Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Hops, Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water, Shaker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Seidlitz Powders, Suppurters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts, Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds), Osgood's Cholagogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jones' Expectorant, Alterative Pills, Moffat's Bitters and Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Halloway's Ointment and Pills, Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Liniment,

Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,

Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.

Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,

CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.

☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 5-1m

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY.

Woman's Rights

VINDICATED AND MAINTAINED.

WHEREAS, from the creation of the world, it was designed by the "Great First Cause" that

Woman's Rights and Privileges

should be co-equal to Man's; and whereas, she has been treated by many men in all ages, up to the present time, as an inferior being to themselves: Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. L. WINN, of

Winn's Fountain Head and Branch

having expended large sums of money at the FOUNTAIN HEAD for the gratification of the appetites of Gentlemen, do recommend that Woman be hereafter allowed and provided with the facilities to enjoy all the privileges for which she was by Providence designed; and for this purpose I do hereby proclaim, that my

BRANCH,

Corner Montgomery and Washington streets,

shall be conducted with a view exclusively to the Enjoyment and Comfort of Ladies, and such Gentlemen as know and appreciate their worth.

At the earnest solicitation of many Ladies and Gentlemen and agreeable to my promise some months since to enlarge the BRANCH, so as to accommodate the fast increasing patronage I shall, in a few days, add Two Spacious Stores on Montgomery street, to the Original Branch, making the

MOST EXTENSIVE ICE CREAM

And Refreshment Establishments in California.

The day of opening will be duly announced through the medium of the Daily Press, so that all may witness what has been accomplished for the accommodation and comfort of "God's best gift to man." In the meantime, lots of Fun and Jollification may be enjoyed in reading the notices and feasting upon the luxuries to be enjoyed at

WINN'S FOUNTAIN HEAD,

78 and 80 Long Wharf, and Branch, corner Washington and Montgomery streets;

where Every Thing for the Holidays may be found, from a Sugar Whistle to a Bride's Cake of half a ton.

1 M. L. WINN, Proprietor.

PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.

THE FORMER CELEBRITY OF THE PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS, and the unequalled success of their introduction in this State, would seem to preclude the necessity of any further effort on our part to draw attention thereto; but in view of the transitory nature of business in general in California, and the probability that some may have looked upon our establishment of an extensive and permanent manufacture of Plows here, in the face of such enormous importations and extravagant prices of material, as an impossibility—we believe it expedient to adopt this method of bringing it within the special notice of all concerned, that we are now manufacturing, and will have ready for this season's demand, three thousand of the most superior Plows ever made or used within this State.

We feel warranted in making this assertion, from the fact that all who used our Plows last season testify that they were superior: and we have studied so closely the immediate wants of our patrons from every section of the State, that we can now furnish Plows suitable to any particular kind of soil known in the State.

Our material has all been selected in the East by one of our firm, and imported by us directly from the manufacturers, which places it in our power to say confidently that nothing is lacking in quality, while we are enabled to make the plows at a cost greatly below that of last season, and are determined to sell at prices within the reach of every farmer who may wish to use the Peoria Premium Steel Plow.

It should be remembered that these plows will do double the work with half the team required in using the ordinary cast Plow; and that the work, when done, will be well done.

For particulars of prices, and descriptions of plows, we refer you to the subjoined card. The prices therein detailed are those established at our factory, and the only alterations from them that we authorize our agents to make, is the addition of the cost of transportation to their places of business—thus placing the plows at every accessible point of the State for the exact price charged at the Factory, with the necessary expenses only added.

Farmers ordering our plows through mercantile houses here, would do well to write to us at the same time, if they would make sure of getting the right plow, for some are interested in representing that we are not making plows at all, while other will not sell our plows when they can get off a cast plow. We therefore recommend that orders should be sent to us directly accompanied by an order upon your merchant for the amount, which you can always know by a reference to the card accompanying this circular.

On the 24th of June the interest of T. ADAMS in our business ceased, by the sale of his entire interest therein to L. E. MORGAN. Aside from this, there has not, nor will there be, any alteration, as we have the same efficient and thoroughly practised hands in every department of our business.

E. L. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
T. ADAMS & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Battery streets.

☞ The following are the established prices for the Peoria Premium Steel Plows, at our Factory, and the only addition our Agents are authorized to make thereto, is the cost of transportation to their points of business:

SIZE.	DESCRIPTION.	FURROW.	PRICE.
No. 5	plain	10 in	$ 30
5½	"	12 in	$ 35
6	"	14 in	$ 40
7	"	16 in	$ 50
6	clipper or prairie	14 in	$ 60
16	" "	16 in	$ 70
18	" "	18 in	$ 85
20	" "	20 in	$100
22	" "	22 in	$110
24	" "	24 in	$125
26	" "	26 in	$150
30	" "	30 in	$175
40	" "	40 in	$225
Subsoil Plows			$10
Cultivators			$25

[For the addition of wheel and axle to any of the above clipper Plows, an additional charge of $30.]

L. E. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
1 T. ADAMS & CO

JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT. ALBERT G. RANDALL
JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT, Auctioneer.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

Office and Salesroom, 100 Merchant Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

Messrs. WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO. respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they have made this business connection, and re-established themselves, for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business in all its branches, for the successful management of which they deem themselves well qualified, having had upwards of four years experience in this city.

They will give especial attention to making public sales of all kinds of property for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Particular attention paid to preparing "Rancho" property for sale, and every facility will be afforded to the holders of such property for the transaction of their business. Mr. Randall, being conversant with the Spanish language (having resided several years in South America,) will give his personal attention to the translation of title papers, when required.

A practical Surveyor and Draughtsman will be in constant attendance at the office.

A large amount of property at private sale.

Conveyancing, under the supervision of A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public, under the law of 1853—and Commissioner for the State of New Hampshire. 5 4t

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale, lways open at their office 5

SELIM & EDWARD FRANKLIN,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

Office and Salesroom, 102 Merchant st., between Montgomery street and the Plaza.

Real estate of all descriptions sold at public and private sale. Particular attention given to sales for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Monies invested and rents collected for parties at a distance Loans effected on Bonds and Mortgages. Titles examined and surveys made by competent parties in the office, and the Notarial business exected by WILLIAM A. CORNWELL, Notary Public.

A register open to public inspection of property for sale.

The Spanish and French languages spoken.

Improved and unimproved Ranches and lands for sale in various parts of the State—Spanish titles. 5 4t

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.

THE largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of B. P. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will admit of. Having on hand the most splendid and substantial assortment of all kinds of Furniture ever offered in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices to suit, that none can go away empty that may favor us with a call.

Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Seats—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.

Also, Mattresses, of Curled Hair, Patent Felt, Moss, Wool, Straw, and Straw with Cotton Tops. Also, Feather Pillows, and Feathers for Beds, with a large stock of Quilts, Comforts, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of Chairs, Wood, and Cane Seats of all descriptions: also, of Hair, Cloth, Spring, Plush, Velvet and Carpet Bottoms, with Rockers of all kinds; all of which will be sold at reduced rates.

5 4t Also at 130 Jackson street, San Francisco.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,

[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,

Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges, Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

2 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

Wholesale Saddlery Warehouse.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery, Harness, Leather, &c., No. 130 Sansome street, near Washington, San Francisco.

Having established a new and extensive establishment for the sale of the above-named goods, would call the attention of the trade to their fine stock, to which additions are constantly being made by fresh arrivals.

As we receive our goods direct from our own manufactory at the East, we are confident of being able to offer great inducements to purchasers.

Now on hand a fine assortment, consisting in part of:

Concord Stage Harness;	Saddles;
Team Harness;	Bridles and Martingles;
Cart Harness;	Sulky and wagon Whips;
Buggy and wagon do:	Mexican and Cal. Spurs;
Collars;	Mexican and Cal. Bits;
Hames:	Saddlery Hardware;

Skirting, Bridles and Harness Leather; Patent and enamelled Leather, Calf Skins, &c. 8 4t

FLOWERS! BRIGHT FLOWERS!

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"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."

WE convert the pill box into a Floral vase, and instead of the "nauseate drug," we offer the perfume of Flowers. Our beautiful collection of *California Flower Seeds* we now offer.

These are put up in handsome morocco cases, or homœopathic cases of glass bottles, with printed lists and directions, and with pressed flowers of the different varieties of each. These are of the most beautiful style that can be prepared, and are most appropriate gifts for home at this season.

We invite attention to them at our rooms, at Musical Hall Buildings. WARREN & SON,

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

The Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1854. NO. 11.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

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Industry and Idleness.

"COME, William, a single day, out of the three hundred in a year, is not too much."

"True, Henry Thorne. Nor is the single drop of water that first finds its way through the dyke much; but yet the first drop but makes room for a small stream to follow, and then comes a flood. No, no, Henry, I cannot go with you to-day; and if you will be governed by a friend's advice, you will not neglect your work for the fancied pleasures of a sporting party."

"All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy. We were not made to be delving for ever with tools in close rooms. The fresh free air is good for us. Come, William, you will feel better for a little recreation. You look pale from confinement. Come; I cannot go without you."

"Henry Thorne," said his friend William Moreland, with an air more serious than that at first assumed, "let me in turn urge you to stay."

"It is in vain, William," his friend said, interrupting him.

"I trust not, Henry. Surely, my early friend and companion is not deaf to reason."

"No, not to right reason."

"Well, listen to me. As I said at first, it is not the loss of a single day, though even that lost, is a serious waste of time, that I now take into consideration. It is the danger of forming a habit of idleness. It is a mistake, that a day of idle pleasure recreates the mind and body, and makes us return to our regular and necessary employments with renewed delight. My own experience is, that a day thus spent, causes us to resume our labors with reluctance, and makes irksome what before was pleasant. Is it not your own?"

"Well, I don't know; I can't altogether say that it is; indeed, I never thought about it."

"Henry, the worst of all kinds of deception is self deception. Don't, let me beg of you, attempt to deceive yourself in a matter so important. I am sure you have experienced this reluctance to resuming work after a day of pleasure. It is an universal experience. And now that we are on this subject, I will add, that I have observed in you an increasing desire to get away from work. You make many excuses, and they seem to you to be good ones. Can you tell me how many days you have been out of the shop in the last three months?"

"No, I cannot" was the reply, made in a tone indicating a slight degree of irritation.

"Well, I can, Henry"

"How many is it, then?"

"Ten days."

"Never."

"It is true, for I kept the count."

"Indeed, then, you are mistaken. I was only out a gunning three times, and a fishing twice."

"And that makes five times. But don't you remember the day you were made sick by fatigue?"

"Yes, true, but that is only six."

"And the day you went up the mountain with the party?"

"Yes."

"And the twice you staid away because it stormed?"

"But, William, that has nothing to do with the matter. If it stormed so violently that I couldn't come to the shop, that surely is not to be set down to the account of pleasure taking."

"And yet, Henry, I was here, and so were all the workmen but yourself. If there has not been in your mind a reluctance to coming to the shop, I am sure the storm would not have kept you. I am plain with you, because I am your friend, and you know it. Now, it is this increasing reluctance on your part, that alarms me. Do not, then, add fuel to a flame that, if thus nourished, will consume you."

"But, William, ——"

"Don't make excuses, Henry. Think of the aggregate of ten lost days. You can earn a dollar and a half a day easily, and do earn it whenever you work steadily. Ten days in three months is fifteen dollars. All last winter you know, Ellen went without a cloak, because you could not afford to buy one for her; now the money that you could have earned in the time wasted in the last three months, would have bought her a very comfortable one—and you know that it is cloudy now, and will soon be again upon us. Sixty dollars a year buys a great many comforts for a family."

Henry Thorne remained silent for some moments. He felt the force of William Moreland's reasoning; but his own inclinations were stronger than his friend's arguments. He wanted to go with two or three companions a gunning, and even the vision of his young wife shrinking in the keen winter wind, was not sufficient to conquer this desire.

"I will go this once, William," he said at length, with a long inspiration; "and then I will quit it. I see and acknowledge the force of what you say; I never viewed the matter so seriously before."

"This once may confirm a habit now too strongly fixed," urged his companion. "Stop now, while your mind is rationally convinced that it is wrong to waste your time, when it is so much needed for the sake of making comfortable and happy one who loves you, and has cast her lot in life with yours. Think of Ellen, and then be a man."

"Come, Harry!" said a loud, cheerful voice at the shop door; "we are waiting for you!"

"Ay, ay," responded Henry Thorne. "Good morning, William, I am pledged for to-day. But after this, I will swear off!" And so saying, he hurried away.

Henry Thorne and William Moreland were workmen in a large manufacturing establishment in one of our thriving inland towns. They had married sisters, and thus friendship that had long existed, was confirmed by closer ties of interest.

They had been married about one year, at the time of their introduction to the reader, and, already, Moreland could perceive that his earnings bought many more comforts for his little family than did Henry's. The difference was not to be accounted for in the days the other spent in pleasure taking, although their aggregate loss was no mean item to be taken from a poor man's purse. It was to be found, mainly, in a disposition to spend, rather than to save; to pay away for trifles that were not really needed, very small sums, whose united amount in a few weeks would rise to many dollars. But, when there was added to this constant check upon his prosperity, the frequent recurrence of a lost day, no wonder that Ellen had less of good and comfortable clothing than her sister Jane, and that her house was far less neatly furnished.

All this had been observed, with pain, by William Moreland and his wife, but, until the conversation recorded in the opening of this story, no word of remonstrance or warning had been ventured upon by the former. The spirit in which his words were received, encouraged him to hope that he might exercise a salutary control over Henry, if he persevered, and he resolved that he would extend thus far towards him the offices of a true friend.

After dinner of the day during which her husband was absent, Ellen called in to see Jane, and sit the afternoon with her. They were only sisters, and had always loved each other much. During their conversation, Jane said, in allusion to the season.

"It begins to feel a little chilly to-day, as if winter were coming. And, by the way, you are going to get a cloak this fall, Ellen, are you not?"

"Indeed, I can hardly tell, Jane," Ellen replied, in a serious tone; "Henry's earnings, somehow or other, don't seem to go far with us; and yet I try to be as prudent as I can. We have but a few dollars laid by, and both of us want warm under-clothing, and Henry must have a coat and pair of pantaloons to look decent this winter. I must try and do without the cloak, I think."

"I am sorry for that. But keep up a good heart about it, sister. Next fall you will surely be able to get a comfortable one; and you shall have mine as often as you want it, this winter. I can't go out much, you know; our dear little Ellen, your namesake, is too young to leave often."

"You are very kind, Jane," Ellen said, and her voice slightly trembled.

A silence of some moments ensued, and then the subject of conversation was changed to one more cheerful.

That evening just about nightfall, Henry Thorne came home, much fatigued, bringing with him half a dozen squirrels, and a single wild pigeon.

"There, Ellen, is something to make a nice pie for us to-morrow," he said, tossing his game bag upon the table.

"You look very tired, Henry," his wife said tenderly; "I wouldn't go out any more this fall if I were you."

"I don't intend going out any more, Ellen," he replied, "I'm sick of it."

"You don't know how glad I am to hear you say so!" his wife said, and she seemed almost ready to cry. "Sometimes, I am afraid you are sorry when you are not shooting or fishing as if you were not doing right."

"You shall not fear any more, Ellen," he replied; "I've been thinking all the afternoon about your cloak. Could we afford it now, and we have a dear one by the autumn? How I am to get the cloak, I do not see, and yet I cannot bear the thought of your going all this winter again, without one."

"O never mind that dear." Ellen said with a cheerful tone, her face brightening up. "We can't afford it this fall and so that's settled. But I can have Jane's whenever I want it, she says; and you know she is so kind and willing to lend me anything that she has. I don't like to wear out her things, but then I shall not want the cloak often."

Henry Thorne sighed, at the thoughts his wife's words stirred in his mind.

"I don't know how it is," he at length said, despondingly; "William can't work any faster than I can, nor earn more a week, and yet he and Jane have everything comfortable, and are saving money into the bargain, while we want many things that they have, and are not a dollar ahead."

One of the reasons for this, to her husband, unaccountable difference, trembled on Ellen's tongue. But she could not make up her mind to reprove him; and she bore in silence, and with some pain, what she felt as a reflection upon her want of frugality in managing household affairs.

Let us advance the characters we have introduced, a year in their life's pilgrimage, and see if there are any fruits of these good resolutions.

"Where is Thorne, this morning?" asked the owner of the shop, of Moreland, one morning, an hour after all the workmen had come in.

"I do not know, really," Moreland replied. "I saw him yesterday, when he was well."

"He's off gunning, I suppose, again. If so, it is the tenth day he has lost in idleness during the last two months. I am afraid I shall have to get a hand in his place, upon whom I can place more dependence. I shall be sorry to do this, for your sake, and for the sake of his wife. But I do not like such an example to the workmen and apprentices, and besides, being away from the shop, often disappoints a job."

"I could not blame you, sir," Moreland said; "and yet, I do hope you will bear with him for the sake of Ellen. I think if you would talk to him, it would do him good."

"But why don't you talk to him, William?"

"I have talked to him frequently, but he has got so that he won't bear it any longer from me."

"Nor would he bear it from me, either, I fear, William."

Just at that moment, the object of the conversation came in.

"You are late this morning, Henry," said the owner of the shop to him, in the presence of the other workmen.

"It's only a few minutes past the hour," he replied, moodily.

"It's more than an hour past."

"Well, it is, I can make it up."

"That is not the right way, Henry. Lost time is never made up."

Thorne did not understand the general truth intended to be expressed, but supposed at once that the master of the shop meant to intimate that he would work him out of the lost hour notwithstanding he had promised to make it up. He therefore turned an angry look upon him, and said—

"Do you mean to say that I would cheat you, sir?"

The employer was a hasty man and tenacious of his dignity as a master. He invariably discharged a journeyman who was in the least disagreeable in his language or manner towards himself before the other workmen. Acting under the impulse that at once prompted him, he said:

"You are discharged;" and instantly turned away.

As quickly did Henry Thorne turn and leave the shop. He took his way homeward but he became comfortable things, and I thought of how I had neglected them, and of how little we had to live for. Just at that thought [illegible] through his sister's mind, and it [illegible] passed, that she had [illegible] by [illegible] escape [illegible] Ellen not [illegible] sought [illegible] her own [illegible] and [illegible] to look at them as her heart [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

tained in Charleston. S. Carolina, sold off a portion of his scanty furniture, and his cow, by which he received money enough to remove there with his wife and child. Thus were the sisters separated; and in that separation, gradually estranged from the tender and lively affection that presence and constant intercourse had kept burning with undiminished brightness. Each became more and more absorbed, every day, in increasing cares and duties; yet to one those cares and duties were painful, and to the other full of delight.

Ten years from the day on which they parted in tears, Ellen sat, near the close of the day, in a meanly furnished room, in one of the southern cities, watching, with a troubled conscience, the restless slumbers of her husband. Her face was very thin and pale, and it had a fixed and strongly marked expression of suffering. Two children, a boy and a girl, the one about six, and the other a little over ten years of age, were seated listlessly on the floor, which was uncarpeted. They seemed to have no heart to play. Even the elasticity of childhood had departed from them. From the appearance of Thorne, it was plain that he was very sick; and from all the indications the room in which he lay afforded, it was plain that want and suffering were its inmates. The habits of idleness he had suffered to creep at a slow but steady pace upon him, and idleness brought intemperance, and intemperance reacting upon idleness completed his ruin, and reduced his family to poverty in its most appalling form. Now he was sick with a southern fever, and his miserable dwelling afforded him no cordial, nor his wife and children the healthy food that nature required.

"Mother!" said the little boy, getting up from the floor, where he had been sitting for half an hour, as still as if he were sleeping, and coming to Ellen's side, he looked up earnestly and imploringly in her face.

"What, my child?" the mother said, stooping down and kissing his forehead, while she parted with her fingers the golden hair that fell in tangled masses over it.

"Can't I have a piece of bread, mother?"

Ellen did not reply, but rose slowly and went to the closet, from which she took part of a loaf, and cutting a slice from it, handed it to her hungry boy. It was her last loaf, and all their money was gone. The little fellow took it, and breaking a piece off for his sister, gave it to her; the two children then sat down side by side, and eat in silence the morsal so sweet to them.

With an instinctive feeling, that from nowhere but above could she look for aid and comfort, did Ellen lift her heart, and pray that she might not be forsaken in her extremity. And then she thought of her sister Jane, from whom she had not heard for a long, long time, and her heart turned towards her with an eager and yearning desire to see her face once more,

And now let us look in upon Jane and her family. Her husband, by saving where Thorne spent in fooling trifles, and working when Thorne was idle, gradually laid by enough to purchase a little farm, upon which he had removed, and there, industry and frugality brought its sure rewards. They had three children: little Ellen had grown to a lively, rosy-cheeked, merry-faced girl of eleven years; and George, who had followed Ellen, was in his eleventh year, and after him came the baby, now just completing his twelfth month of its innocent happy life. It was in the season that the farmer's toil is rewarded, and William Moreland was among those whose labor had met an ample return.

How different was the scene, in his well established cottage, full to the brim of plenty and comfort, to that which was passing at the same hour of the day, a short time before, in the sad abode of Ellen, herself its saddest inmate.

The table was spread for the evening meal, always eaten before the sun hid his bright face, and George and Ellen, although the supper was not yet brought in, had taken their places; and Moreland, too, had drawn up with the baby on his knee, which he was amusing with an apple from a well filled basket, the product of his own orchard.

A hesitating rap drew the attention of the tidy maiden who assisted Mrs. Moreland in her duties.

"It is the poor old blind man," she said, in a tone of compassion, as she opened the door.

"Here is a shilling for him, Sally," said Moreland, handing her a piece of money. "The Lord has blessed us with plenty, and something to spare for his needy children."

"Ain't I glad that I've got eyes, and plenty to eat," George said, glancing at the blind man, and then looking up into his mother's face, with boyish delight, as she brought in a savoury dish for their supper.

"O, but that looks good!" ejaculated Ellen, peeping into the dish—as her mother paused, to smile upon her boy,—and enjoying the coming feast in imagination.

The liberal meal upon the table, the mother sat down with the rest, and, as she looked around upon each happy face, her heart blessed the hour that she had given her hand to William Moreland. Just as the meal was finished, a neighbor stopped at the door and said:

"Here's a letter for Mrs. Moreland; I saw it in the post-office, and brought it over for her, as I was coming this way."

"Come in, come in," Moreland said, with a hearty welcome in his voice.

"No. I thank you, I can't stop now. Good evening," replied the neighbor.

"Good evening," responded Moreland, turning from the door, and handing the letter to Jane.

"It must be from Ellen," Mrs. Moreland remarked, as she broke the seal. "It is a long time since we heard from them; I wonder how they are doing?"

She soon knew, for on opening the letter she read this:—

"*Savanah, September*, 18—

"*My Dear Sister Jane*:—James has just died, and I am left here without a dollar, and know not where to get bread for myself and two children. I dare not tell you all I have suffered since I parted from you. I ——

"My heart is too full, I cannot write. Heaven only knows what I shall do! Forgive me, sister, for troubling you; I have not done so before, because I did not wish to give you pain, and I only do so now, for an impulse that I cannot resist.

"Ellen."

Jane handed the letter to her husband, and sat down in a chair, her senses bewildered, and her heart sick.

"We have enough for Ellen, and her children, too, Jane," Moreland said, folding the letter after he had read it. "We must send for them at once. Poor Ellen! I fear she has suffered much."

"You are good and kind, and noble-hearted, William!" Jane said, bursting into tears.

"I don't know that I am any better than any body else, Jane. But I can't bear to see others suffering, and never will, if I can afford relief. And surely, if industry brought no other reward, the power it gives us to benefit and relieve others, is enough to make us ever active"

* * * * *

In one month from the time Ellen's letter was received, she with her children, were inmates of Moreland's cottage. Gradually, the light returned to her eye, and something of the former glow of health and contentment to her cheek. Her children in a few weeks were as gay and happy as any. The delight that glowed in the heart of William Moreland, as he saw this pleasing change, was a double reward for the little he had sacrificed in making them happy. Nor did Ellen feel, with her children, an entire burden upon her sister and her husband;—her activity and willingness found enough to do that needed doing, and Jane often used to say to her husband,

"I don't know which is the gainer over the other, me or Ellen; for I am sure, I can't see how we could do without her."—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1854

Special Premiums for Subscriptions.

In addition to the standing inducement for the getting of subscribers for the "Farmer," we will make a present of HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE to the person who procures THE MOST SUBSCRIBERS in the first six months of our publication. This we regard as one of the most beautiful books ever issued. Who will have the prize?

A Premium---Farmers' Clubs.

With the hope of inducing such of our friends, and those who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and introduce an AGRICULTURAL PAPER, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us FIVE subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you SIX PAPERS, or for TEN subscribers, TWELVE PAPERS. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the FARMER, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

Subscribers will please be particular to name the Post Office to which papers are to be sent; or, if forwarded by express, which line they prefer.

To Our Patrons.

To ADVERTISERS.—We would call the attention of those who desire to have their advertisements produce quick returns, to the pages of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

The FARMER will reach sources of trade entirely new and unattainable by any other means, and thus secure a large and immediate profit to those who desire to make known their business. By a glance at our advertising columns, it will be perceived that we present the best known and most extensive houses, and as we have space for but one or two of each branch, these will be the most prominent houses, and thus give more influence to them.

Agents Wanted.

We want good active agents to visit every county in the State for the FARMER. Young men can find a steady and profitable employment. Apply at this office.

☞ We desire Agents to report as early as possible, that we may be prepared in our issues for a sufficient number to supply the demand. Be sure and report promptly.

Description of the Samaoan, or Navigator Islands:

THEIR ADVANTAGES AS A STOPPING PLACE FOR VESSELS.

This group of Islands will undoubtedly be brought more into notice and become quite a business port for vessels sailing in their vicinity and being in want of provisions, fruits, water, &c., and a place where exchanges of merchandise can be very profitably effected.

We have received from the Commercial Agent of the United States, A. Van Camp, Esq., many curious specimens of the manufactures of the Islands, curious shells, insects, &c., which we shall be happy to show to all who are interested in natural history, and we are promised additional specimens.

We feel assured from our acquaintance with the gentleman, that he will do much to call attention to these Islands, and bring them into notice, so that our citizens may be fully apprised of any advantages that may result to them, either in our mercantile, commercial, or agricultural interests.

We copy from the communication of Mr. Van Camp in the Herald of this city, the following:

The large Islands, six in number, extend about three hundred miles from east to west, and contain a great many good harbors that have been well surveyed by the U. S. Exploring Expedition. Vessels going for cargoes of hogs, etc., should always call at "Tau," sometimes called "Manua," the most easterly of the group. There is good anchorage on the N. W. side, lat. 14 14, lon. 160 27, where a supply of hogs, fowls, cocoa nuts, etc. can be obtained in exchange for blue and white cotton cloth, blue and orange calico fancy prints, axes, hatchets, umbrellas, etc., much better than for money. Some twenty miles farther west are two Islands, "Ofu" and "Oloosina;" they are very fertile and beautiful, producing hogs, etc., the natives friendly and anxious to trade. Continuing west some eighty miles you arrive at "Tutuilla," the third largest Island of the group. This is also very fertile and populous, containing several good harbors, "Pago Pago" on the south side, lat. 14 19, lon. 170 38, and "Fagasa" on the north side, lat. 14 18, lon. 170 42, where supplies can always be had in exchange for goods. On these Islands the natives are very much under the influence of the missionaries, consequently have had no war for a number of years. They are exceedingly hospitable and friendly to foreigners.

Sixty miles farther west you make the Island of "Upolu," the largest, most populous and fertile of the group. There are also several good harbors on the north side of this island. The principal one is "Apia," latitude 13 50, longitude 171 41. The scenery as you sail along this island from east to west, is most picturesque and beautiful. There are numerous high mountains and delightful valleys with streams of water, and high waterfalls—one back of the town of "Apia," seven hundred and eighty feet perpendicular. Apia harbor is the residence of the Agents of the American and British Governments, and here whalers come to refit and get their supplies. It is safe at all times for the largest vessels, and is the best place to wood and water in the South Pacific. The expenses are small; there is no duty on any articles; no harbor dues except five dollars to the Chief and ten for pilotage! wood is two dollars per cord delivered on board; fowls, fruits and vegetables are in abundance; hogs can always be had of the speculators for six cents per pound, and they will take goods in exchange, allowing from one to two hundred per cent. profit on cost. At this place, they want in addition to cloth, etc., powder, shot, lead and guns. Groceries of all kinds are also in demand. We have white population of about three hundred to consume them.

"Savaii" is situated some sixty miles farther west, and is the last large island of the group. It has one good harbor on the north side, "Matoute," lat. 13 28, lon. 172 18. The natives of a part of this island, with one or two districts of "Upolu," are at war at this time. Their usual weapons are clubs and spears, not very formidable or destructive. Their wars are not general, merely one town or district with another. They never molest or interfere with foreigners. Vessels are perfectly safe in going into any of the harbors.

I visited the entire group in 1851, and obtained a cargo of hogs, fowls and fruits, and brought them to California. I returned to Upola in July, 1852, and resided there with my family until April, 1853. I consider it a most delightful and healthy climate, the thermometer ranging from sixty-nine to eighty-one, with fine sea breezes all the time, and showers of rain every few days. We can have all the tropical fruits every day in the year—bananas, oranges, pine apples, bread fruit, etc. Sugar cane, cotton, indigo, and nutmegs, grow spontaneously on all the islands. I have given the proper names of separate islands; the native name for the group is "Samoa," usually called Navigator's. I can safely guarantee that all vessels coming to Apia shall get all the supplies they require. Yours, etc. A. VAN CAMP,
U. S. Commercial Agent for the Samaoan and Friendly Islands.

THE INDIAN RESERVE.—Capt. P. E. Conner, Deputy Collector of Customs, stationed at the Tejon Pass, writes that there are about 2,500 on the Indian Reserve in that vicinity, all of whom are industriously engaged plowing, sowing, and performing other labor required about a large farm. He says there are no less than 2,500 acres of excellent land sowed with wheat, well ditched, with a stream of water running through the ditch for the distance of six miles, and from which the whole field can be irrigated. Connected with the farm is one of the most excellent gardens in California, in which is planted a large quantity of grape vines, together with the trees of the various tropical fruits adapted to this climate, such as the orange, peach, apricot, pear, pomegranate, &c. There are also about 2,000 head of cattle on the Reserve, together with a large number of sheep and goats.

The Indians appear to be very happy and contented. Whilst the men perform the labor of the farm, the old people do the household work, and the girls and young women are employed in making garments for themselves and the men.

It is the opinion of Capt. Conner that after the first year or two the Indians on this Reserve will be able to raise everything for their own maintenance, and thereby save the government a large amount yearly, which otherwise would have to be paid for Indian wars, Indian depredations, &c.

The success that has so far attended the Reserve is certainly remarkable, and leads us to anticipate important results.

Later from the East.

THE mail steamers Columbia and Republic arrived at this port on Monday evening last, bringing the Great Eastern Mail of the 5th ult. They bring no later papers from New York, but we have New Orleans papers to the 14th, *via* Vera Cruz and Acapulco, from which we make up the following summary.

The Administration of the Crystal Palace have published the premiums bestowed for superior excellence to the different countries. Americans take the first prizes; the French obtained eleven silver premiums and one hundred and fifty-three of bronze, for various articles; after these England, Belgium, Italy, Austria and Prussia follow in regular succession. Spain obtained but one bronze medal for a specimen of raw silk. Cuba received a medal for cigars, and honorable mention for some medicinal products. Of the South American countries, only one obtained a medal, which was given to Columbia for some elegantly embroidered handkerchiefs from the town of Maracaibo. Hayti obtained a bronze medal for some mahogany furniture and other products.

M. Carballo, the Chilian minister at Washington, has returned to Chili to assume the part of Minister of the Interior in his own country.

Father Gavazzi has left for England.

From France we have continued accounts of active preparations for war. Gen. Bosquet has been commissioned to select the best troops from the corps of Tonaves and Spahis, in Algiers, to recruit the Turkish army. It is rumored that the Emperor will despatch 50,000 men to Candia, which are to act in concert with 20,000 British troops, and are to take part in the contest. The Artillery corps has been largely increased, and three distinct encampments have been ordered—one at the Var, one on the Rhine, and the third in the north of the Empire. The second half of the conscripiton of 1852 has been called into active service.

It is said that on the reception of the news of the battle of Sinope, Louis Napoleon sent a letter to the Sultan in his own handwriting, assuring him of the efficient aid of France.

The King of Belgium is desirous of uniting his daughter to the heir-apparent of Portugal.

The Governments of Sweden and Denmark have declared a determined neutrality in regard to the Eastern question. Austria and Holland are about making the same declaration.

DETENTION OF THE STEAMER.—The Columbia was detained at Panama until the 24th inst., in waiting for the passengers by the steamer Georgia, which vessel sailed from New York for Aspinwall on the 6th of February. The Georgia encountered a very heavy gale, which caused her to put into Norfolk in distress. Her mails were carried to Aspinwall by the Empire City. The Georgia did not sustain any loss. The Columbia and the Republic brought the whole of the Great Eastern Mail of the 6th ult.

The Railroad is in fine running order as far as Obispo, leaving but 16 miles travel.

The health of the Isthmus was excellent—not a case of sickness having occurred among the Columbia's passengers.

The Columbia brings 330 bags, being the largest amount of mail matter ever brought to this port.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION AT NAPA CITY.—The friends of Agriculture will convene at Napa City, next Saturday morning, March 18th, for the purpose of forming a County Society, perfecting its organization, and taking suitable measures for a County Agricultural Show, this coming autumn. This is the right spirit, and we earnestly urge all who can possibly attend to do so. Every cultivator in the county should be there to give his influence and show his interest. There is no way in which he can promote his own interest better than by such an effort. The meeting of agriculturalists, the exchange of practical information, and the sympathy felt and expressed in common, will awaken a feeling that will do much for the county. We anticipate great good from this meeting, and hope to hear of a very full attendance.

THE new and beautiful evergreen plant which we have alluded to, as being found by General Brooks, of Olympia, Washington Territory, we believe to be the *Cionanthus Fragrans*. This is one of the finest and sweetest shrubs known; a lively, beautiful evergreen, susceptible of being cultivated into a variety of forms, and adding much to our collection of evergreens. By referring to the advertisement in our columns, a description will be found, with the place of sale.

The Vineyards of Northern California.

Mr. Editor—The agricultural resources of this State, although little known, and comparatively undeveloped, are of the very first class. Its valleys are very extensive and fertile, possessing a capacity for production unequalled by any portion of the Union. I have lately visited portions of the northern part of the State with reference to its capacity as a fruit growing country. As to the Peach, Pear, Apple, Grape, &c., I think it has no equal. There are several vineyards now in full bearing in different parts of Northern California, fully sustaining this character of its soil and climate. In the valley of Santa Rosa there is a vineyard of two thousand vines. One hundred of these are fifteen years old. These latter vines are trained to the height of six feet, and then allowed to spread at random upon a frame work, having a free circulation of air. They are trimmed every winter to a mere head, leaving only from three to five buds for wood and fruit. The remainder of the vines in this vineyard are two years old. They are trimmed low to a standard within six inches of the ground, and it is intended to grow the fruit thus near the earth. The theory is, that the fruit being thus near the ground, will be shaded and protected from the extreme heat of the sun. How the experiment will succeed, I am unable to determine. The soil is a clayey loam on a level surface.

Sonoma valley contains the finest vineyards in Northern California. It contains about five thousand vines, planted about six feet apart. The soil is a grayish loam, breaking into lumps the size of a large potato in working, and easy of cultivation. The vineyard is situated on a gentle declivity of the foot hills of the Contra Costa Range of mountains. There are several unfailing springs of water running from the hill-sides above, which furnish an abundance of water for irrigation. These springs are highly impregnated. A portion of this vineyard is fifteen years old, and is bearing abundantly. The vines are trimmed to a standard of about two feet, and every winter all the wood of the previous year is trimmed off, and only from three to five buds are left for wood and fruit the ensuing year. This trimming is done from November till March. The older vines are supported by braces where necessary. The growing wood of the old vines is interwoven in the form of a large hoop, and the vine is then made to sustain the whole weight of the branches and fruit of the year. The grapes hang in large beautiful clusters near the head of the standard vine, and are mostly protected from the rays of the sun in this manner. The whole vineyard is occasionally irrigated. The income of this vineyard is estimated at $20,000. The climate of this valley is dry and of a moderate temperature. There are also two vineyards at the old Mission of San Jose. One of these contains about 4000 vines, in a tolerable condition. They are trimmed to a standard about two feet high, and from three to five buds are saved for wood and fruit. The vines are allowed to spread at random over the ground during the summer. This vineyard is irrigated. The other vineyard is small, and the vines. Some of them are said to be sixty years old. The mode of trimming is the same as the last vineyard. A portion of the ground is in grass, and only a small space around each vine is cultivated. This vineyard is not irrigated. These are planted about six feet apart. They are situated high on the declivity of the foot hills of the Contra Costa Range of mountains, and are watered from a mountain stream. The soil is a dark loam, breaking into small lumps, and easy of cultivation, with a dry limestone subsoil. This soil is well adapted to the vine.

There are two vineyards in Napa valley—one of them, belonging to a Mr. Yount, I have not seen. A part of it has been planted fifteen years, and produces abundantly. The other is owned by Mr. Kellogg, formerly of Illinois. It was planted in 1849. It is situated on a level piece of ground, under the brow of a high hill, with an eastern exposure. The surface is level, and the soil a gravel full of large and small stones, and very different from any other I have examined. There are about fifteen hundred vines, and each one is trained to a standard of two feet. They are trained after the manner of the other vineyards I have described. In the spring, before the vines commence growing, this vineyard presents the appearance of so many small stumps of trees. This vineyard is irrigated three times every season—once when the fruit is setting, again when it is half-grown, and lastly when the fruit is ripening. The vines spread at random over the ground. This vineyard is productive, and pays well. There is also a small vineyard at Livermore's Ranch, on the Cuntra Costa range, about twenty miles east of the Mission of San Jose. It has been planted about fifteen years, and is trimmed to a standard of about six feet, and allowed to spread at random upon frame work. It is trimmed after the manner of the other vineyards I have mentioned. This vineyard is an alluvial soil, on the banks of a mountain stream. The soil is a black clay, mixed with very rich black vegetable mould, very soft and adhesive, and even miry in the winter. In summer, it becomes very dry and hard, and cracks to the depth of several inches, and is full of large crevices. The fruit is said to be very sweet.

The climate of all the vallies of Northern California is dry in summer, and well adapted to the culture of the grape. There is no such thing as the rot, to any knowledge. A large portion of the country is covered with limestone rock, and has a soil well adapted to the vine.

There are a number of old vineyards in Lower California, which are very productive. The grapes are shipped to San Francisco, and sold at high prices. Of these vineyards, however, I know nothing personally. Only one kind of grape has been cultivated on this coast. It is believed to be the Malaga grape of old Spain, introduced here about one hundred and fifty years since by the Roman Catholic Missionaries who visited this country. It is a grape of a fine quality, and well acclimated.

Yours,
E. Townsend.

The following communication we publish, knowing the writer to be a scientific and practical Florist, and from whom we hope to receive occasional descriptions of the "beautiful" among the mountains. We copy it from the Calaveras Chronicle.

South Calaveras, Feb. 20, 1854

Mr. Editor:—In a recent communication we spoke of a valuable discovery of gold having been made in close proximity to Forman's Ranch, which at that time appeared to have no connection with what is generally understood by a regular "lead," and although nothing has transpired since the first discovery of this curious deposit really proving that it is part of the country, yet other observations aid us in forming the opinion that such is the case.

It is certainly correct that a streak or vein of quartz runs almost immediately from Carson's hill, through Albany Flat, Angel's, and Cherokee Flat, where one of the richest claims ever discovered in California is at present being worked with astonishing success, and continues through the whole distance, passing the Hawk-Eye Ranch, Pilkington's, Forman's, &c.; continuing on some distance west of San Andreas. It is quite perceptible to any one travelling the road, enough of the quartz appearing to warrant the supposition that it is one continual vein for a distance of 16 miles.

Upon this general line of quartz has been found diggings of richness, in every one of the above named camps, and in our opinion, if it is pronounced unworthy of a fair and complete test in this vicinity, it must be for easy reasons. On the range spoken of, near the Hawk Eye, quite a number are doing well, realizing more, on an average, than Congress pay, and so long as water lasts, there is no doubt but labor will be amply remunerated in that part, and not that part alone but in many others equally available for mining purposes; in fact, take the whole range from Carson's to San Andreas, and it is very questionable indeed if it can be outdone by any equal extent of territory in the southern mines.

The weather, though lowering and rainy-like, is neither unfavorable nor unpleasant, the humidity of the atmosphere giving fresh lustre to vegetable life. When spring begins its fine career in the mountains of this country it probably cannot be matched in point of beauty by any portion of the globe.

If it were not for a disposition on our part not to encroach too much upon your space, we might extend more at length upon objects of interest in the vegetable kingdom as they appear to us. We may say with freedom that the floral beauty of California is not to be excelled—which season has already begun. That little emblem of purity, the California primrose (*Dodecatheon Media*) has already shown itself in sunny localities, and others of equal beauty are preparing for bloom.

Although in this country we do not hear the whistle of the "merrie ploughboy," nor the songs of the larks of our native sky, yet innumerable objects of beauty and interest are here to eclipse even these.

J. G.

Apparatus for Condensing Smoke.—Mr. J. Bloom, a German, now resident in New York city, has taken a patent for a new invention for preventing the nuisance of the great volumes of smoke which arises from all chimneys of great manufacturing establishments, especially in cities.

The plan adopted by the inventor is to carry the chimney flue in a circle from a moderate height above the fire, to the bottom or near the bottom of a cistern of water. Of course there can be no natural draft, and an artificial one is created by exhausting the air from the space over the water in the cistern by a double acting air pump. The smoke is thus completely decomposed leaving a residium of lamp black in the bottom of the cistern, while the gasseous portion rises to to the surface of the water, and escapes into the air free from dust or color. The coarse part of the cinders are arrested in the upper part of the flue by a sieve, and fall back into the fire, and another portion fall in the horizontal part and the residue being deposited in the water, it follows that a small pipe would answer all the purposes of a large chimney stack.

In the experiment a very rough model was used in a small room, and the fire made in the furnace with pitch-pine wood, and by turning a small crank operating the air pump, every particle of smoke was decomposed, while the fire burned freely as with a good draft-chimney.

The inventor calculates that one-eighth of the power of a steam-engine would be required to work the air pumps, so as to get rid of all the nuisance usually arising from the consumption of a large quantity of coal.

Big Strikes.—The Columbia Argus reports a number of big strikes: one of Mr J D Searle's vat, of pure gold, weighing sixty-seven ounces. At Volcano Canon one company on Saturday last took out $1,000; one pound weighing twenty-two ounces solid gold. A few days ago a company took out a piece weighing 8½ and another company one worth $1,184. Another piece taken out in one day was over $1,000.

The Lumber Product of Grass Valley.

The lumber product of Grass Valley, is estimated by the Telegraph at 150,000 feet per week. The capacity of the mills now running, and being erected, is equal to 1,500,000 per month, full time: to which those of Nevada township are able to add a like quantity. With the access to the San Francisco market, which the Sacramento Railroad, and Marysville Plank Road will give us, our mountain mills can compete with those upon the coast, upon their own ground, with the up-country demand for lee-way, without foreign competitors.

The Winchester mill, situated on Wolf Creek a little south of the village, is the most extensive and complete of the various establishments of Nevada county, engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Its engine is sixty horse power—and gives motion to an upright saw on the mulay principle, and a large circular. In addition is a Woodworth Planing machine, capable of turning out five to eight thousand feet of tongued and grooved flooring, of excellent quality, a Shingle Machine, and a powerful Lathe for every description of iron turning, screw turning, &c., &c. The works of the company will be completed the present season, by this addition of the quartz machinery, and will be among the most noticeable attractions for citizens and strangers.

Another Woodworth machine, the first in this country, is attached to the Mount George mill, a mile and a half, north-easterly from Grass Valley; and still another is being erected, at the new Saw Mill of Col. Dibble, on Mud Flat, midway between Grass Valley and Nevada; Messrs. Tibbals and Wheeler, successors in the management of the of the new Collins mill, (Manhattan Company) are putting up a fine Saw Mill, which will be ready to start in a few weeks.

The prices of lumber at this place, says the Grass Valley Telegraph, rule at $30 per M at the mills for common descriptions, and $60 per M for No. 1, flooring. At Nevada, we understand the rates have gone up to $35 and $40, under a large local demand for building and mining purposes. The Marysville Plank Road project, now regarded as sure, will undoubtedly carry up the price to $40 at the mills. Extensive preparations are making for brick and other buildings in this place, to keep pace with the ready upward progress of Grass Valley; and as we said, the lumber trade is becoming more and more an important element in the business operations of this county, second only to the mines, which are here as extensive and as productive as in any other portion of the State, while the cost of living and the *home comforts*, are quite satisfactory too, and within the control of all classes.

Diamond Springs.—We find in a late number of the Miner's Advocate, the following graphic description of the rise and progress of Diamond Springs, showing how a California village springs into existence and becomes a town, as if by magic art:

In the spring of '50 the first house—i. e. a canvas tent—was raised near the upper end of the present site of Diamond Springs, since which time the town has attained its present prosperous and flourishing condition. The town is situated on the direct road from Carson Valley to Sacramento City, and about fifty miles from the latter. The location is fine, and from the hills which surround the town, where there are many beautiful sites for the rural cottage, you command a view of an immense expanse of country, which, for beauty and grandeur of mountain scenery, is unsurpassed on the continent. Far away to the East, the snow-capped Sierra Nevada, with their forests of tall and majestic pines, towering towards the sky, forming a seemingly impassable barrier to the further progress of man; while to the west the mountains gradually fall, one below the other to the valley of the Sacramento. As far as the eye can reach, the ravine the gulch, and the stream, all are worked by the hardy pioneer of the pick and shovel.

During the last summer the town has increased materially, both in population and size. It now contains nine hotels, nine dry good's stores, eleven groceries, one drug and one book store; one gambling and three billiard saloons, four bakeries, two livery stables and four blacksmith shops—besides which there are over two hundred and fifty private dwellings. Late last fall a large brick building was erected on Main street; also, Union Hall, erected on Court Square, by the united efforts of the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, and Sons of Temperance, all of which Orders are well represented in the place. Messrs. Hunter & Co. and Adams & Co. have each a banking house in town, where the principal part of the oro is purchased. There are, however, some twenty other houses where gold dust is taken in the way of trade. The total average amount purchased per week, as near as can be ascertained, is two thousand six hundred ounces, which, at $17 40 per oz., brings the immense sum of $45,240.

Within the township of Diamond Springs there are seven saw mills which turn out at the low average of 3000 feet each per day, 126,000 per week, worth, at the mill from $35 to $40 per M. Placing the average at $37, we have the sum of $4,662 as the value of the lumber manufactured every week within six miles of Diamond Springs and all within the township.

Grass Valley.—There were [illegible] in Grass Valley on the first of January, 1854. Number of Brick Stores 4. Number of Brick Dwellings [illegible] Number of Frame houses [illegible] and two churches, built during the past two years.

Interior Items.

Revival of Business.—The Stockton Journal says:—We learn from a reliable source that Thursday last was the biggest business day we have had for a long time. Our informant, in coming to town from his rancho (20 miles out on the Mokelumne Hill road,) met over thirty loaded teams, all bound for the mines. There is equally as brisk trade on the Sonora and Mariposa roads. Boats for French Camp are plying regularly; freight, $5 per ton.

Funeral of Dr. Dickson.—The Sacramento Union of March 11th says that the remains of Dr. J. P. Dickson, who fell in the recent duel near that place, were buried on the preceding afternoon between three and four o'clock, from Jones' Hotel. The funeral was conducted under the direction of the Masonic Fraternity, a large delegation of whom attended the corpse to its final resting place, as did also nearly all the members of the Legislature, and many of our citizens. The Masonic delegation proceeded to the ground on foot; the others filled a long train of carriages and other vehicles.

Woman Shot in Sacramento.—A man named Ayres, says the Journal, who keeps a coffee stand on the corner of K and Sixth streets, got into a quarrel Friday afternoon, with a negro woman that kept house for him, and shot her in the knee. The wound is not dangerous. Ayres was arrested and examined before Recorder Curtis, who bound him over in the sum of $2000.

A Large Lump.—A lump of gold was found a few days since, near Middletown, that weighed upwards of 100 ounces. It was mixed with quartz rock, but was supposed to be worth at least $1000.

Columbia.—The miners at Columbia and Ballard's Ranch, are doing well since the late rains. Water is abundant. They are averaging $6 and $8 per day to the hand.—*Empire Co. Argus.*

From San Diego and Lower California.—The U. S. steamer Columbia, Lieut. Ball commander, arrived at this port on Tuesday, from San Diego, which port she left on the 11th, bringing late and important news from Lower California. From the San Diego Herald we learn that Walker has taken up his quarters at St. Vincente, and a communication from one of the Filibusters says that the inhabitants of the country have voluntarily given in their allegiance to the "New Republic"; other accounts say that only a few inhabitants took the oath, being forced to do so, or be robbed and murdered. Two of Walker's men had been tried by a court martial and shot. The Hon. Frederick Emory, Secretary of State of the New Republic, and Senor Cordova, were arrested at San Diego, and brought to this city on the Columbus. Mexican forces are on the way to meet Walker and drive him from the country.

The Herald says there is trouble among the Dieguinos Indians in that county, in consequence of the reappointment by Lieut. Beale, of old Tomas, as Captain General over that tribe; they threaten rebellion.

Rain.—For two days the rain has been falling—falling, we might say pouring, for we have had some of the '49 rains. We rejoice at this profusion of rain; the earth needs it; the hills and the mountains need it to clothe them again with verdure and beauty. We know muddy streets are not comfortable, and the streets of San Francisco, portions of them, are utterly impassable; and in the condition of our *unfinished* city, rain is anything but acceptable—the good it will produce elsewhere is forgotten in the inconvenience we suffer here. Let us look on the bright side of things. The rains are the blessings to the miner and the agriculturalist, and they are both feeling the good effects of it; the miner is reaping the golden harvest, and the agriculturalist witnesses the crops coming forth with bright promise. Let us therefore bear any personal inconveniences, remembering that to everything there is a season, and the promise is, "There shall be the early and the latter rain." Let us bless God for it, "He doeth all things well."

Congressional Favors.—We acknowledge the reception of valuable documents and packages of seeds from Hon. J. A. McDougal. Among the documents: "The Survey Climate of [illegible]" in its relation to agricultural productions; [illegible] a report of the Secretary of the [illegible] Institute—containing valuable [illegible] for which we return many thanks.

Every flower [illegible] is an emblem of a promise and [illegible] a token of a blessing. When the [illegible] of beauty and [illegible] smile in luxury upon the [illegible] (the [illegible] and small fruits are [illegible] of ripening) and small fruits are [illegible] of ripening upon the [illegible] of the [illegible] When [illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1854.

Dignity of Agriculture.

In our last issue we spoke of the science of Agriculture as demanding from its followers a higher appreciation of its value than it has ever yet received. We reiterate the language we have before used, that "Agriculture has been kept in the background too long;" its votaries, the masses that have been, as it were, engaged in it for life, have not sufficiently esteemed their calling. They have felt and have acted as if they did not claim to be equal to other men.

In public life, the farmers have stood back, feeling disqualified to cope with the professional man or the educated merchant or manufacturer—never thinking he should be as well or better educated than either, and fit to instruct in all those matters that appertain to the general good—fit to explain and teach in all that is connected with the great science of Agriculture.

The cultivator should be familiar with Geology, Chemistry and Botany, and this knowledge must awaken in his mind a thirst for still higher attainments.

We would not by any means be understood as implying that there are no educated men among the cultivators of the soil; far from it. We only speak of the masses, that live on, unable or unwilling to spring into a new life—a life where science is constantly revealing new truths and adorning with new beauties. Agriculture can boast, among the names enrolled on her brightest pages, the first, best, greatest, that ever adorned any science. The names of Washington, Adams, Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Jackson, Cass, and a host of other men, that stand before the world, monuments of exalted greatness, were among those whose noblest efforts have been given to this science, and it is their glorious example, that we desire to present to those who come after them, as examples worthy of imitation. When we reflect upon the characters of such men, and upon their memories, we feel that a portion of their greatness was derived from the pursuits they followed, and their engagement in agriculture left an impress upon their characters not to be mistaken.

The pursuits of Agriculture call into action the noblest faculties of the mind, and the more engaged the mind becomes in these pursuits the more enlarged the faculties become.

There is something enticing in the pursuit of Agriculture, but its allurements are not to wrong; there is a thirst created, as the mind becomes engaged, that is never satisfied, for the more interest that is felt and the more beauties discovered and enjoyed, the more are discerned in the perspective, and thus the mind is led to new discoveries.

We need men of mind to become engaged in this science, that it may receive a new impulse. We need more of wealth, that greater practical experiments may be perfected. We need men of refined taste, that new adornments may be given. Thus by study, practical experiment and taste, the science shall be advanced to a degree commensurate with its importance and with the progress of the age.

We are most happy to see the indices of a brighter day for Agriculture. Intelligent minds are combining for its advancement in connexion with kindred sciences. The public mind is turned to the immense wealth it creates and bestows, and to the permanency it gives to the character of the commonwealth; for none can deny at this day, that Agriculture is the basis of the wealth of California and of the world. The contrast of the present time and the past, in the attention paid to Agriculture, is incredible, and we look with hope to see at no distant day institutions liberally endowed by the General and State Governments, where the youth of our country can be educated and prepared to take the place assigned them by the Creator.

"God made man in his own image," and placed him in the most beautiful spot of earth, "The Garden of Eden;" made him "Lord of the Creation," and commanded him to "till the earth," to "subdue it"—make it bring forth fruit plenteously. Thus created, thus empowered, shall man fail in his high vocation?

We trust the future will give evidence that among all the various sciences, none will make greater advances, or none command more attention and dignity, than Agriculture.

The Gas Company of New Orleans purchase their coal at thirty-eight cents a barrel, and, after making gas which they sell at four dollars a hundred feet, resell the residue, in the shape of coke, for seventy-five cents a barrel.

On Style and Expression in certain Trees and Shrubs--Their Adaptabilities, &c.

[Communicated to the Journal of the London Horticultural Society, by Robert Errington, C. M. H. S.]

Landscape gardening in its strict sense has scarcely kept pace with what has been termed the Gardenesque of late years; and why? Simply, I suppose, from the fact that where there is one person who can appreciate the beauties of lines and forms, independent of color, there is a score who can not; but who nevertheless are, it may be adepts at what is termed "clumping" flowers, and all the paraphernalia of the flower garden.

While, however, England sustains her position in the van of civilization, so long must true landscape gardening be fostered; and it must be confessed that we owe its preservation and encouragement mainly to our aristocracy, who are ever in a better position to appreciate its value than any other class of society.

My purpose is to draw attention to the beauties of form in certain trees and shrubs, old-fashioned kinds or not, and to point to their eligibilities, whether in the park, the ordinary pleasure grounds, or the flower garden. As country seats differ—and indeed should do so—as to their general tone or expression, sometimes through position and adventitious circumstances, and sometimes as a matter of design, it follows that a judicious adaptation of trees and shrubs becomes necessary, whether as accompaniments or as constituting a portion of the chief features of the grounds. In most of the pleasure grounds connected with the seats of our nobility and gentry, certain by-scenes, retreats, nooks, or decorative adjuncts occur, which either possess a kind of individuality, or require it to be created by the skill of the artist. Hence the necessity for a nice perception of the character and ultimate expression of trees and shrubs. The grave and the gay would be terms far too sweeping in their signification to embrace all the objects required in extensive gardens. From the mausoleum to the parterre may exist several intermediate characters, each requiring a separate impress, yet merging into each other. For instance, there may be the rosary, the American ground, the decorated promenade, the terrace, rock-work, etc.; and as matters further from home, walks and adjuncts connected with the margins of the park, the lake, the woodlands, the grove. It need scarcely be urged that each of these requires peculiarity of style in the trees and shrubs which are used as accompaniments. There exists, moreover, in addition, a demand for trees and shrubs adapted to the various styles of architecture; and to the vestibule, the corridor, balustrades, arcades, the conservatory, &c.

Thus far I have pointed to a few of the chief objects, in order to show the demand for a variety and choice of materials, and to mark the existence of such, and to claim in some degree for the landscape gardener an immunity from the ordinary bondage imposed by the great goddess Fashion; the genuine landscape gardener caring more for lines and forms than gaudy colors.

Mere novelty and color, then, being set aside for a moment, I would beg to advert to what we may term style and expression in trees and shrubs, and with much deference submit the following, which is capable of amplification:

Forms—Round or Flat-headed, generally massive; Pointed or Spiay; Columnar; Fastigiate; Horizontal; Weeping.

To these common terms, as descriptive of general forms, may be added certain other characters or habits; such as the tinted, or those which impart a solemn grandeur or richness, at the season of fading, in our early autumn or winter months; feathery and light branched trees or shrubs, adapted in a special way to the vista or glade; rock-shrubs and trees, those adapted to the banks of water; climbers, creepers, twiners, berry bearers, and variegations; with the coarser and more rustic-looking things, as leading to or connected with the woodlands, the fields, or the moor.

I will now point to a few trees and shrubs in each of the classes, begging it to be understood that they may be either old or new, their suitability alone being the assumed ground of merit.

Round or Flat-headed Section.—Foremost, "the gnarled and unwedgeable Oak"—everybody's favorite. Here we have one of the finest contributaries to a bold sky outline—in age exhibiting broad and heavy masses of foliage, disposed in well-defined, abrupt, and even angular breaks; added to which a tortuous and rugged bark—a bold relief among trees and shrubs of a tamer character. The Beech, too, a tree for the park, the grove, the glade, or the vista. The Sycamore, which, although when young is of no significance, attains a character in age frequently of much consequence to the scenery where it is situate; the foliage in this case running into heavy masses, with deeply indented breaks in the outline. The Scotch Fir in age frequently attains a most picturesque appearance. In this section we have such trees as the Elm, the Lime, and various others.

Pointed or Spiry.—Such as the Lombardy Poplar, the Taxodium sempervirens, Douglas Pine, Larch, Silver Fir, and several other conifers, with the beautiful Cryptomeria, and many ornamental shrubs. Trees and shrubs of this habit are finely adapted for relieving the monotony of a heavy sky outline. What a charming effect is produced by even a group or two of the Hollyhock, peeping forth from among a heavy mass of flat-headed shrubs! The Lombardy Poplar, too: who has not seen and admired this tree, rising in the distance in conjunction with the steeple of some time-hallowed church? This is indeed a most important section. If I remember right, Mr. Repton affirms that spiry trees are well adapted to the Grecian style of architecture.

Columnar.—Here are many admirable things, particularly suited as accompaniments to buildings. For the margin of promenades, terraces, or indeed any long, straight, and formal walks or lines—the corridor, balustrade, &c.—they are considered well adapted. I need only point to the Irish Yew, Arbor Vitæ, Red Redar, with some of the members of the Juniperus and Cupressus families, as peculiarly of this class.

Fastigiate.—There are some singular-looking things in this section; as for instance the upright or Cornish Elm—indeed, some of the conifers may be placed here. There has been some difference of opinion as to the use of the Lombardy Poplar, which is perhaps more of the columnar character; but I think any one going from London to Richmond by water, must be struck with the extraordinary effect produced at some villas on the banks, in grounds of which the Lombardy Poplar, the Cedar of Lebanon, and the Weeping Willow, may be seen in close combination with buildings of modern style; the whole producing a most striking picture—such forms powerfully contrasting with the beautiful river to complete the scene.

Horizontal.—The ancient Cedar of Lebanon may here be placed foremost: too well known to require description. The Cedrus Africanus will probably stand in this class; and that ponderous and dignified-looking tree, the Araucaria imbricata; the Silver Fir, and indeed several conifers belong here, which altogether is a most important class, especially with reference to architectural lines and forms.

Weeping Kinds.—First, the old Salix Babylonica, or Weeping Willow, which may stand as the type of this class of trees; albeit we have such graceful things as the Cupressus funebris, the Deodar, the Hemlock Spruce, &c.; even the Birch, in some of its best humors, swells the list, which, if space would permit, might be enlarged with many a goodly candidate.

Who would refuse the Deodar and the Weeping Willow a place contiguous to water scenery? The latter is so much at home in such a situation, that an ornamental piece of water in a pleasure ground is scarcely considered complete without it. Here previous associations and individual aptitude combine to press this time-honored tree on the notice of all lovers of the graceful.

Having thus given a hasty sketch of character in trees—a subject which, if done justice to, would fill a book—I may now be permitted to point out a few trees or shrubs, which, although possessing much character, may not fall in strictly with any of the classes here assumed.

Conifers in general: it is almost superfluous to remark that they possess capabilities of giving quite a new tone to British scenery; not that they will by any means cause us to part with our majestic Oaks, our Beeches, &c. On the contrary, they will add power to existing groups of deciduous timber trees, by depth of contrast; and combine, as it were, the freshness of spring with the gloom of winter.

Among these the Deodar seems, by general consent, to occupy the very first place, based upon a double consideration: its exceeding great beauty as a tree, and the well-known durable character of its timber. Another capital feature belongs to it: the power of its leader to resist frost or cutting winds. No person, on first observing its graceful and delicate-looking leader, growing so late in the autumn, could suppose that it could remain unscathed through a severe winter. It is, moreover, the most manageable Fir I have seen, as to habit; it would be easy to keep it in a dwarf state for many years. It is thus adapted to rock-work, or other rustic affairs, where pendent forms are employed. Next, the regal-looking Araucaria—a tree for palaces. Cryptomeria, too, and the Douglas Pine; and then the genera Cephalotaxus, Libocedrus, Juniperus, Taxodium, Cupressus, &c. What a rich group! Any painter who, by anticipation could produce a landscape on canvas, such as will be obtained in Britain in some twenty or thirty years hence by these fine things, would perhaps give a greater impulse to planting than all the advertising of the tradesmen.

The selection of trees and shrubs possessing autumnal tints is by no means an unimportant part of the planter's business. When the gloom of winter threatens—when the aspect of our gardens becomes totally changed by the general decadence of the floral tribes—then the bounteous hand of Providence, by a gracious compensation, "lights up" the woodland, the grove, and the shrubbery, by those delightfully various and ever-changing tints which all who can appreciate the beauties of the landscape so much admire.

This is a numerous section, and any one who would watch and carefully classify them would do planters a real service. I may just observe, that the most glorious tints I am acquainted with are those of the Liquidamber, the old yellow Azalea, and I am tempted to add, although somewhat out of place, the true West's St. Peter's vine. The Oak family are not poor in these things; the old Merry tree is sometimes beautifully tinted; so is the Corylus atropurpureus, the Hippocastanum, and a host of others, including pure yellows, as the Tulip tree, &c. To these may be added, for their rich tints, our colored stemmed shrubs, as some of the Dogwoods. The berried race may also be glanced at. Foremost, the old Holly, associated in the mind with the Christmas festivities of centuries, and outdoors second to none in the richness of its embellishments, or as shelter, whether in the shrubbery, the field, the park, or the forest. Next, the sombre Yew, with its funeral associations, combining massiveness, durability, and hardihood; the Arbutus, Juniper, Leycesteria, Snowberry, Ivy, Mahouia, the Garrya, Euonymus, &c.

The variegated section is by no means meagre or inapt for decorative purposes. Materials also for rock-work, or for imparting a wilderness character, undergrowths and climbers; and lastly, as a consideration worthy the close attention of every one engaged in ornamental gardening, our very early spring flowering shrubs or trees, and our very late ones.

Among the former, I would point to the old snowy Mespilus, the Almond, Ribes, the Corchorus, Chimonanthus, Cydonia japonica, Mezereon, Cornelian Cherry, Weigelia, Forsythia, &c. Among the latter, the old Althæa frutex, Erica herbacea, Cletbra, Arbutus, Escallonias, Laurustine; and lastly, the old Glastonbury Thorn, of legendary fame—and difficult it is to know whether to class this with the old year or the new.

Sketchy as the present remarks necessarily are, as applied to a subject having such wide bearings, it may be seen by those unacquainted with our trees and shrubs, how rich England is in materials for decoration, at whatever period of the year, or whatever the style; and I may be allowed to express a hope, that all intent on beautifying their gardens, parks, &c., will take into consideration the propriety of paying a due regard to the habitudes and adaptibilities of trees and shrubs.

Roses for Winter Blooming.

A selection for this purpose should be made from the Tea and Bourbon families, on their own roots or budded very low. Presuming the plants brought from the nursery are in the small pots they are generally grown in for sale, they should at once be placed into those a size larger, carefully and freely watered, during this and the next month, cutting off all the flower-buds they may show before September. About the middle of the latter month, shorten the strongest shoots, and thin out the slender ones, depriving them of some of the soil, and repot in those a good size larger, using a compost of turfy loam, sand and manure in about equal proportions; they also like a little leaf mould; put several pieces of broken crock in the bottom of the pot, then a portion of the soil; place the plant so that its surface roots shall just be covered, and then fill in with the soil; place them in a situation partially shaded—water sparingly, till they begin to grow—then expose them fully to the sun, and water freely every day. There they may remain till the middle or end of October, when they should be removed to a pit to prepare them for flowering. Previous to their removal, the pots should be washed, and the plants neatly tied up. Where charcoal can be had, it will be found of great utility in the pot-culture of Roses, broken to the size of nuts, and about one-fifth mixed with the soil; the roots delight to ramble through it, and the foliage becomes of a richer and darker green; the surface of the soil must have frequent stirrings. The plants must be carefully examined, and whenever infested by the green-fly, the latter should be destroyed by tobacco smoke. Roses in pots are wonderfully benefitted by a watering of manure-water now and then. This water is very easily prepared. Let droppings from the stable or cow house be put into a large tub or barrel, with water kept over them for a week or two, occasionally stirring it up; the water may then be poured or drawn off for use. Guano water also makes a good manure. A quarter of a pound of guano in three gallons of water, frequently stirred before using, will be found very nourishing: indeed, one pound to sixteen gallons will be strong enough to use by the inexperienced, for if used much stronger than I have stated it would injure plants in pots. In the open ground any of these manures may be used stronger, and rather more frequently.—*London Gardeners' Chronicle, July 16.*

Standard Rose Trees.—I offer to the lovers of standard Roses a little plan of my own; it has succeeded admirably. An artificial prop to standard Roses is unsightly, and is both exposed to decay in the run of time, and to disasters from the raging in the wintry blast. In order to do without this prop, plant three standard Roses, (the longer the stem, the better,) in an equilateral triangle. If on a slope, one leg must be longer than the other two. They may be from eight to fourteen inches apart. Bring the stems together at the top, and bore a hole through each of them, a little below where they have been budded; then through these holes thread a copper wire, such as is used for soda-water bottles, and bring the heads of the three plants quite close together, making the ends of the wire fast. This is all. You have here a group so firm and strong, that it can never break down, or ever require an artificial support. I made four groups last autumn. They are now in fine blow, and are much admired.—*Charles Waterton, in London Gardeners' Chron*

Blanching Rhubarb.—The advantages of blanching the stalks of Rhubarb, for culinary purposes, are two-fold, namely, the desirable qualities of improved appearance and flavor, and a saving in the quantity of sugar necessary to render it agreeable to the palate, since the leaf-stalks, when blanched, are infinitely less harsh than those grown under the full influence of light, in an open situation. It may either be blanched by earthing up the roots early in spring, or earthen pots may be used, as in blanching sea-kale.

Taking the Stalks.—Remove a little earth, and, bending down the leaf you would remove, slip it off from the crown without breaking, or using the knife. The stalks are fit to use when the leaf is half expanded; but a larger produce is obtained by letting them remain till in full expansion, as is practised by the market-gardeners. The stalks are tied in bundles of a dozen and upwards, and thus exposed for sale.

Raising Fruits from Seed.

We know of no subject on which we can more profitably offer a few observations at this time of the year than that of raising fruit from seed. We are every year ransacking foreign countries for new varieties; we are not satisfied with what we have, and we never shall be. It is in the nature of man to seek for novelties; and it is well, on the whole, that it is so. We shall not say a word against this, but desire to commend to people's attention the abundant means nature has placed in our reach to produce new varieties here, at home, on our own soil.

Shall these be neglected? We hope not. There seems, fortunately, at the present time, a disposition in the public mind favorable to the improvement of home resources in a gardening sense, and the raising of seedling fruit is certainly one of the most important. Just enough has been done to show the facility, and afford us encouragement to proceed. Dr. Kirtland's cherries, Dr. Brinckle's raspberries, and many varieties of strawberries, all of much merit, are recent additions to our lists of fruits, raised from seed in the simplest manner, without any regard to the niceties of hybridization; so we can count up fifteen or twenty first rate American seedling apples, some of which and indeed many, have a national reputation, all raised from chance seedlings.

Now, in fruit-raising, it is of the highest importance that every man cultivate such varieties as are best adapted to his soil and climate. One of the great problems which pomologists are at present endeavoring to solve, relates to this very point. As botanists have divided the surface of the earth into zones of vegetation, each of which is characterized by a peculiar flora, by the prevalence of certain trees, and shrubs, and plants that flourish there, and there only; so in fruit-culture it is believed necessary to map off this great country of ours, embracing such a variety of climate, into pomological zones, in each of which certain fruits succeed better than in others. On this pomological chart, that our American Pomological Society, if it live and thrive, intend one day to appoint a commission to make out, shall be clearly defined the exact limits of successful cultivation of our *Bartletts*, *Seckels*, and *Virgalieus*; our *Newtown Pippins*, *Baldwins*, and *Spys*; and this will certainly be a most interesting and valuable map. But it may bo a long time yet before it is completed, or before we shall have collected the great mass of facts and statistics which the execution of the project will demand.

Meantime, it must be urged upon fruit-growers, both professional and amateur, every man or woman, boy or girl, who can obtain seeds of fine fruits, to plant them and rear them into bearing trees. It scarcely admits of a doubt but that this is the true, and almost the *only* way to obtain varieties completely adapted to all local circumstances; this can be read plainly in the history of nearly all our native fruits. As a general thing, their culture is most successful in the region of their origin. Some, liko certaiu genera of plants, are confined to narrow limits, beyond which they do not appear to prosper; others admit of a greater diffusion, and adapt themselves to a greater variety of circumstances.

The most forcible illustration of this is found in the case of northern and southern fruits. The *Fameuse*, *Pomme*, *Grise*, and some other apples of the north, are best in the coldest latitudes, and fail as they go south, until they become utterly valueless before they reach the Mississippi. So in the case of southern fruits, like the *Rawles' Janet*, *Tewkesbury Winter Blush*, &c., that succeed only where the seasons are very long, and are entirely valueless in the north, as spring opens about the first of May, and autumnal frosts come as early as the first of October. The *Porter* and *Baldwin* are in no place so good as in Massachusetts; the *Newtown Pippin* is best on Long Island and the Hudson, the *Spitzenburgh* in New York, &c.

Aside from the unquestionable facts of the case, it is clearly natural that this should be so. A variety springing up from seed in any given locality, is, in the course of its production, endowed with a constitution and habits adapted to that locality in a particular manner—just as men are more at home in the climate and mode of life of their native country than in any other, and are, in a measure, proof against local diseases, that strangers would immediately fall victims to. This is all in strict conformity to the harmonious laws, that regulate and govern all nature, animate and inanimate.

Now, we are an impatient people—a "fast" people, to use a current term—and we are quite loth to embark in anything that does not promise immediate results. Our young men greatly prefer hazarding their lives for the chance of securing a lump of California gold to working a fortune patiently but surely out of their paternal acres. To such people, raising new and fine fruits from seed, where perhaps not more than one in ten thousand may be a prize, is a slow business, and anything probably cannot convince them that it is more rapid than they imagine. But we shall try, nevertheless.

Suppose, for instance, we wish to produce some seedling strawberries; we take the finest berries of the best kinds to be had; they must be perfectly ripe; either wash the seeds out of the pulp or crush the berries, and spread out pulp, seeds, and all to dry. We then sow either the clean seeds, or dried pulp and seeds, in light earth, and by autumn we have nice plants. These must protect from the winter by a covering of straw, and the next spring they are put out into rows. The fruit they bear and the [illegible] we have gained a prize or not. Raspberries, Currants, and Gooseberries, are managed exactly in the same manner, and bring forth fruit in the same time. This is not a tedious process. Three years, or four, enable us to arrive at some result with these small fruits, and very important fruits they are. It would take as long as this to raise a colt fit for market, and a first rate Strawberry, Currant, or Raspberry is as valuable as two or three good colts, at least, or it he might be half a dozen.

Peaches are easily raised from seed, and come quickly into bearing. Every one knows the method of raising Peaches from seed. The fresh pits may be transferred at once from the pulp to the ground, and in three or four years it will yield fruit. Pears and Apples are more tedious; but there is a way to manage these to obtain an early result. Suppose, now, in 1853, we collect seeds of the finest Apples and Pears; as they are taken from the fruits they are placed in sand or earth till all are collected; they are then planted in fine prepared earth. Next spring they will start, and in the autumn of 1854 they will be yearling plants. While yet in leaf select the most promising subjects—such as show in their features the greatest degree of refinement; then, instead of waiting ten years for these to bear, we bud or graft them into bearing trees,—dwarfs, if possible—and in two years they will be fruited. Plums and Cherries are managed in the same manner.

We think that no reasonable person who has patience enough to wait for the ordinary seed time and harvest, could call this a very tedious process. Aside from the advantages which it offers, the raising of seedling fruits is full of instruction and interesting, as every one can testify who has given it a trial.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Stir the Soil.

Some entertain an idea that it is injurious to stir the soil when it is dry and the plants are suffering for want of rain. The error of this supposition is well exposed in an article written by the Hon. J. Lowell, headed "Stirring the Earth a Relief against Drought," published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository. The following is an extract:

In this extraordinary (very dry) season, I had a small patch of early potatoes, planted in a warm and sandy soil, purposely to procure an early crop; the soil was at least three-quarters pure sand, but mixed with some food for plants among the sand. The severe drought threatened a total loss of the crop. The potato stalks were feeble, drawn up, scarcely larger than goose quills, and I expected every day to see them wither; all hopes of a crop were abandoned. I thought they were fair subjects of a desperate experiment. On one of the hottest and driest days I gave them a thorough ploughing, passing the plow four times through each row; first plowing two furrows from the hills, as near the roots as possible without throwing out the seed potatoes, and then returning the loam or earth instantly back by two other furrows. No rain intervened for ten days. In three days after, the potatoes changed their color, they started afresh as if they had received the benefit of ample showers, while not a drop of rain had fallen.

The dews, which were abundant, settled upon the new-turned earth, while before the plowing no moisture had been apparent.

The last fact, though it cannot have escaped the notice of the most careless cultivator, has not been as yet explained. We can easily see, that a soil rendered porous would more readily and easily convey its moisture to the roots. It becomes like a sponge, and is readily permeable, or rather permits the moisture to pass between the particles. But it is not yet understood why it attracts the moisture. Perhaps, however, it may be owing to its presenting a much greater surface to the moist air of the night. The fact, however, which is what most concerns us, is settled. Perhaps some of the experiments of our distinguished countryman Dr. Wells, a physician of London, who rendered himself distinguished by his remarks on dew, may tend to explain this fact, though it is not my purpose to examine the theory.

Every man who feels an interest in the question can satisfy himself by stirring a small piece of earth in a time of severe drought, and if he does not find it in the morning more full of moisture than the undisturbed ground in its vicinity, let him continue an unbeliever.

But there is another mode, and it is one which I have never heard suggested, by which I apprehend the stirring of the surface, and making it light and porous, is beneficial in great droughts. It is this: light porous bodies are bad conductors of heat; perhaps they have more air between their interstices. The facts are familiar to us.—Metallic bodies acquire an intense heat under the rays of the sun; so do stones in proportion to their density. The earth, when very compact, will become exceedingly hot, but garden loam, which is very porous, remains cool at noonday two inches below the surface. I believe, therefore, that moving the surface, and keeping it in a light and porous state, enables it to resist the heat of the sun's rays; that the air between the particles of earth communicates the heat more slowly than the particles themselves do when in close contact.

Such is my theory, but I am an enemy to theories. I always distrust them; I look only to facts; and having observed that a slight covering of half an inch of seaweed would preserve my strawberries from drought, which can only arise from its lying loose on the surface, I have been led to infer that the undisturbed loose soil in a state of powder [illegible] stated results brought on owing to the same cause, to wit, the shadowing off but of the solar rays is communicated to the roots. But, be the theory sound or unsound, I am persuaded that every farmer will find that the free use of his plough and hoe, in times of severe drought, will be of more value to him than as much manure as that labor would purchase. I have always been convinced, from my experience as a horticulturist, that the great secret in cultivation consists in making the soil porous. In raising exotic plants, we know it to be true, and our flower-pots are always supplied with soil the most porous which we can obtain. The farmer may borrow light from an occupation which he looks upon with disdain, but which serves to elucidate and explain the secrets of vegetation.

Green Fodder.

Corn is sometimes profitably planted or sown for fodder. In an Address to the Essex Agricultural Society, by the late Col. Pickering, we find the following remarks:

Every farmer knows how eagerly cattle devour the entire plant of the Indian corn in its green state; and land in good condition will produce heavy crops of it. Some years ago, just when the ears were in the milk, I cut close to the ground the plants growing on a measured space, equal as I judged to the average product of the whole piece; and found that, at the same rate, an acre would yield twelve tons of green fodder; probably a richer and more nourishing food than any other known to the husbandman. And this quantity was the growth of less than 4 months.

It has appeared to me that the sort called sweet corn yields stalks of richer juice than the common yellow corn. It is also more disposed to multiply suckers—an additional recommendation to it when planted to be cut in a green state for horses and cattle, and especially for milk cows; and the time of planting may be so regulated as to furnish supplies of food just when the pastures usually fail. I am inclined to doubt whether any other green food will afford butter of equal quality.

A correspondent of the Mariposa Chronicle, writing under date of Merced River, March 1, has the following:

From Phillips' Ferry, on the Merced River, to its mouth, is about thirty-five miles. Along this river, between these points, there is probably more than 15,000 acres of good arable land. Of this there are probably more than 1600 acres under some sort of system of cultivation. Of this, about 500 acres are or will be sown in barley, and about 500 acres or more in wheat; and the remaining 800 acres, in potatoes, &c., will be under the process of cultivation the ensuing season. A very fair estimate of the products of these 1600 acres will be, for the barley, 30 bushels to the acre, making 24,000 bushels, or 1,500,000 pounds, which at 3 cents per pound, will amount to $36,000; of wheat, at 30 bushels to the acre, there will be produced 15,000 bushels, or 600,000 lbs., which at 6 cents per pound, will amount to $56,000; averaging the remaining 300 acres at $100 each, they will amount to $30,000—making a sum total of $122,000. The above estimate will fall below the mark in every material point. If we had any good manufacturing mills, with proper fixtures for cleaning grain of smut and dirt, we would ask no favors of New York and Chili. We have as good water power and as plenty of it as could be desired, and all that is wanting is the enterprise and capital to improve it.

California Wine.—We have received, by the polite attentions of George Yount, Esq., of Napa City, two bottles wine made from his vineyard, from the Los Angeles Grape. The wine has a good flavor, like the "Bordeaux claret;" has a fine body and free from the objectionable taste usually found in domestic wines. Mr. Yount manufactures about one thousand gallons.

Currant Wine.—A bottle of currant wine was sent us from Gen. M. M. McCarver, of Oregon, made from currants grown in his grounds. The rapid growth of the currant, and the abundant crop it yields, gives promise that this pleasant beverage will become common with us.

Beautiful New Evergreen Plant.—We announce with pleasure that we have received a few of the rare and beautiful Fragrant Evergreen Shrub, recently discovered in Washington Territory. This is one of the finest and will prove one of the best ornamental shrubs known.

Milk and Butter.—The Editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman says he has Devon cows and heifers that "will yield one pound of good butter, from four quarts of milk." He states that this result has been obtained "after repeated trials by himself and others, and that there can be no mistake or accidental luck in the matter."

Great Yield.—A correspondent at Roxbury Litchfield county, informs us that Dr. New Haven Palladium, that Dr. A. W. Fenn of that town, has raised this season from one kernel of corn, sixteen ears, the product of which was 4,200 kernels.

Singular Ani[illegible]—The Troy [illegible] at Claremont, N. H., [illegible] a curious style of performance. The [illegible] of an animal with [illegible] without the [illegible]

The Eloquence of the Human Hand.

We take the following from the Albany Country Gentleman:

Mr. B. F. Taylor, of New York, delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Association, taking for his subject the "Eloquence of the Human Hand." It was written in a sprightly, dashing style, and was rich in pretty fancies and illustrations of poetic beauty. We have only space to say a word about it. The leading thought was that it is not by tongue and pen alone that eloquence is uttered and written—that there are thoughts too vast for either, which find their expression in the works of the hand. He who gives actual practical life to thought is as much superior to him who merely records it, as he who wins a battle is superior to him who sings it. There are some who talk with the pen, and some who talk with the hammer. Is he who writes down thought on paper, or he who expresses it in wood, stone and iron, the greater author? The telegraph wire—that living nerve unwound from the human heart and throbbing with its beatings—speaking by a flash of fire of home and all it contains, is a noble line of a noble epic, uttered by the eloquence of the human hand. The eloquence of the human hand has created the Lightning Rod. Was it not a grander thought than is written in poems, when Franklin fixed bayonets against the clouds of Heaven, and held them there at bay?

Man resolves to wed the waters of Lake Erie to the Atlantic. There was no page broad enough to write that poetic thought upon, save the broad bosom of the Empire State; and he writes it there with a spade. Two iron chains are flung across it, binding them forever together, by the eloquence of the human hand.

Were the globe to be depopulated to-night, and were some angel to visit it in search of traces of man, he would look for them, and would find them in the conquered powers of nature—in the river obedient to the wheel and grinding at the mill—in the meadow standing patiently with her rich load of fruits—in the lightning darting from city to city, and prairie to prairie, carrying messages and news—in the marble quarry yielding up its hidden forms of beauty, needing but the breath of omnipotence to live and speak—life, only without its motion, and death without its decay.

What dignity is there not in the mechanic arts, viewed in this light? The tendency of such a view is to reduce all factitious distinctions. The man that carries out his thought is equal and superior to the man who only tells of his. The artisan who has emblazoned his deeds in the solid iron of ever multiplying engines, leaves behind him a coat of arms that is proof against forgetfulness. Yet young men neglect the opportunity it offers. They waste years in seeking fame in the battle, in the study, and in the forum, when it lies just before them, on waiting for them to make it their own, by the eloquence of their hands.

Mechanics neglect it when they content themselves with daily imitating the thoughts of other men, instead of boldly working out their own.

The lecturer spoke in glowing metaphors of the eloquence of the human hand, expressed in the picture of the artist which conquers time and places the object of our love beyond the touch of change—in the daguerreotype which intercepts a ray of sunlight and bids it fix forever the look of a countenance—in the lighthouse, that star below the clouds which keeps the mariner safe—in the telescope, that eye which is tearless and sleepless and looks through where the door of God's workchamber stands ajar and sees the process of making new worlds out of vapory nebulæ and clustering stars—in the steam engine, that thought which has done more than all books in the world, save one, to place man upon his proper intellectual pedestal—in the caloric engine, which is still more human as it breathes the air of human lungs—in the crystal palace, which is but the retina of a huge eye which surveys at a glance the industry of the world—in philosophy, which now works with trowel and apron—in geology, which is busy writing the autobiography of the earth.

Learning like this was not handed down from ancient temples. Eloquence like this was not uttered in Greece and Rome. Such eloquence is the birthright of a sturdier race! The Saxon is the race that speaks with the hand. It was a Saxon heart that stood on the shore where the pillars had been inscribed with *Ne plus ultra*, and that raised its hand and struck off the *Ne*. There was more beyond, and Saxon hearts set forth to try what it was made of. It was a Saxon that first leaped over the flinty threshold of Plymouth Rock. It was Saxon strokes that brought down the forest and chained the streams and furrowed the hillsides. On and on, restless went the Saxon till he made the wilderness vocal with Saxon [illegible] and Saxon [illegible]

The present naval force of [illegible] consists of 645 ships of war [illegible] Denmark, [illegible] comprising [illegible] 120 guns each. Also [illegible] Austria and Sardinia [illegible] of the smaller [illegible] Of this number 150 [illegible] Government [illegible] Government [illegible]

The Rose.

We would call particular attention to the article annexed, which we copy from "Parson's Work on the Rose." It is worthy a careful perusal, as the Rose will be found to thrive in California so luxuriantly that the blooms will seem almost too beautiful to be real:

ROSES THAT BLOOM DURING THE WHOLE SEASON.
REMONTANT ROSES.

The term remontant—signifying, literally, *to grow again*—we have chosen to designate this class of roses, there being no word in our own language equally expressive. They were formerly called Damask and Hybrid Perpetuals, but are distinguished from the true Perpetual or Everblooming Roses by their peculiarity of distinct and separate periods of bloom. They bloom with the other roses in early summer, then cease for a while, then make a fresh season of bloom, and thus through the summer and autumn, differing entirely from the Bourbon and Bengal Roses, which grow and bloom continually through the summer. In order, therefore, to avoid confusion, we have deemed it best to adopt the French term, Remontant.

These roses have generally been obtained by hybridization between the Hybrid China and Damask and the Bourbon and China Roses, uniting the luxuriant growth and hardy character of the two former with the everblooming qualities of the latter. They are generally large, double, very fragant, and bloom, many of them, freely throughout the season. They are also perfectly hardy, and grow well in any climate without protection. These qualities render them very desirable, and they are fast driving out of cultivation the Garden Roses, which bloom but once, and during the rest of the season cumber the ground. There are, it is true, among the latter some varieties like Madame Plantier, Chenedole, Persian Yellow, and others, that are not equaled by any varieties existing among the Remontants. Such, however, is the skill now exerted by rose growers, that this will not long be the case, and we may hope soon to have among the Remontants, roses of every shade of color, with the snow-like whiteness of Mad. Plantier, the golden richness of Persian Yellow, or the peculiar brilliancy of Chenedole.

These roses are difficult of propagation in any other way than budding, and two or three varieties only will readily take from the cuttings. When budded on strong stocks, however, they will nearly all make luxuriant shoots and show an abundant bloom. The following varieties are among the most esteemed for various excellent qualities.

Baronne Prevost is one of the very best of this class, blooming freely in autumn, and producing very fragant flowers, of a bright rose color. It is also of luxuriant growth, and large, rich foliage.

Comte de Paris is one of the best, growing and blooming freely throughout the summer. It is double and globular, and possesses a very agreeable tea scent. Its color is light crimson, with a shade of lilac.

La Reine is the largest Remontant rose known. It is beautifully cupped, almost globular, very double, and very fragant. Its color is a brilliant rose, slightly tinged with lilac, and as bloomed in our grounds, is not at all inferior to the frontispiece. Its foliage and habit are very good, and it may fairly rank as one of the most magnificent roses. It owes its origin to Laffay, and made its appearance in 1843.

Madame Laffay is unsurpassed in beauty of form and brilliancy of color. Its beautifully cupped form is almost perfect, although of medium size. Its fine, large foliage, and its very fragrant flowers of a glowing, rosy crimson, place it at the very head of this class. It blooms freely throughout the summer and autumn, and its form and color render it, like Chenedole, striking among a thousand flowers.

William Jessie is one of the very largest roses in this class, scarcely second in size to La Reine. Its flowers open freely, but require good culture to be produced abundantly in the autumn. Its form is cupped, and its color crimson, with a tinge of lilac.

The directions for the culture of Remontant roses are very much the same as for roses in general. In order to insure a perfect autumnal bloom, it is well to shorten a large number of the flower-bearing shoots, as soon as the flower buds appear early in summer; for there is then a great abundance of summer roses, and these are not needed. The plant will then furnish a fine bloom the latter part of summer, and through the autumn. The faded blooms should also be removed from the plant, as, if left to form seed-vessels, much of the sap is diverted from the support of the young shoots. For forcing, the Remontant Roses are very beauiful. From their luxuriant growth they form very fine tree roses.

The remontant is a valuable class of roses, and will doubtless soon furnish so great a variation in form and color as to drive out of cultivation the old summer varieties.

New Paper—Sacramento Democrat.—This paper came to us last evening. It is a very neat paper, and its selections are interesting and various. The character of the paper is political, of course.

Express Favors.—We are under continued favors from Messrs. Adams & Co., and Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., for delivery of packages, letters, &c.; and for valuable files of up river papers. Such favors we trust we shall always appreciate.

The Horse.

We have heretofore introduced this subject, and we feel it of importance that our extensive horse owners, who are largely interested in stock of all kinds, should give particular attention to the breed of horses they are now introducing. We fear there is not that attention given that its importance demands. We know there are immense numbers of this noble animal upon our broad prairies, running wild, possessing valuable points. These should be noted and improved upon by crossing with improved breeds.

Our stock raisers should aim to advance in all classes of animals, and none more deserving of their highest consideration than the noble animal to which we call attention.

California now possesses some of the finest specimens we have ever seen both for beauty, size, strength, and fleetness, and we hope attention will soon be awakened sufficiently to this subject to call together those interested in the raising of stock, so that we may announce for the coming year an exhibition of the stock of California that shall command the attention of the whole State.

The horse was not known on any part of the American Continent until introduced by Europeans.

The principal breeds and varieties which now prevail in the United States are the common horse, descended from the horses originally introduced by the English colonists, and mixed, more or less, with varieties of later introduction: the thorough-bred or Race-horse; the Arabian; the Canadian; the Norman; the Morgan; the Cleveland Bay; the Dray; and the American Trotting horse.

Speaking of the race-horse, Mr. Youatt says: There is much dispute with regard to the origin of the thorough-bred horse. By some he is traced through sire and dam to Eastern parentage; others believe him to be the native horse, improved and perfected by judicious crossing with the Barb, the Turk, or the Arabian. The Stud Book, which is an authority acknowledged by every English breeder, traces all the old racers to some Eastern origin; or it traces them until the pedigree is lost in the uncertainty of an early period of breeding. If the pedigree of a racer of the present day be required, it is traced back to a certain extent, and ends with a well known racer; or, if an earlier derivation be required, that ends with an Eastern horse, or in obscurity.

It must, on the whole, be allowed, that the present English thorough-bred horse is of foreign extraction, improved and perfected by the influence of the climate, and by diligent cultivation. Of course, there are some exceptions, as in the case of Sampson and Bay-Malton, in each of whom, although the best horses of their day, there was a cross of vulgar blood; but they are only exceptions to the general rule. In our best racing stables, and particularly in the studs of the Earls of Grosvenor and Egremont, this is an acknowledged principle; and it is not, when properly considered a principle at all derogatory to the credit of the country. The British skill, made the thorough-bred horse what he is.

The beautiful tales of Eastern countries, and somewhat remoter days, may lead us to imagine that the Arabian horse possesses marvellous powers; but it cannot admit of a doubt, that the English trained horse is more beautiful, and far swifter and stouter than the justly-famed coursers of the desert. In the burning plains of the East, and the frozen climate of Russia, he has invariably beaten every antagonist on his native ground. A few years ago Recruit, an English horse of moderate reputation, easily beat Pyramus, the best Arabian, on the Bengal side of India.

It must not be objected, that the number of Eastern horses imported is far too small to produce so numerous a progeny. It will be recollected that the thousands of wild horses on the plains of South America descended from only two stallions and four mares which the early Spanish adventurers left there.

Whatever may be the truth as to the origin of the race-horse, the strictest attention has for the last three years been paid to pedigree. In the descent of almost every modern racer, not the slightest flaw can be discovered; or when, with the splendid exceptions of Sampson and Bay-Malton, one drop of common blood has mingled with the pure stream, it has been immediately detected in the inferiority of form, and deficiency of bottom, and it has required two or three generations to wipe away the stain, and get rid of its consequences.

The racer is generally distinguished by his beautiful Arabian head, his fine and finely-set-on neck, his oblique, lengthened shoulders, well-bent hinder legs; his ample, muscular quarters; his flat legs, rather short from the knee downward, although although not always so deep as they should be; and his long and elastic pastern. Those are separately considered where the structure of the horse is treated of.

The racer, however, with the most beautiful form, is occasionally a sorry animal. There is sometimes a want of energy in an apparently faultless shape, for which there is no accounting. But there are two points among those just enumerated, which will rarely or never deceive—a well-placed shoulder and a well-bent hinder leg.

Sub Soil.

The elements of the subsoil are sometimes of the same nature as those that compose the surface; but they have not the same properties, for they are deprived of contact with the air, and are rarely found mixed with mould. In other cases, the mineralogical elements of the subsoil are of a nature entirely different from those on the surface.

We may in general distinguish three species of subsoil: the clayey, the sandy or gravelly, and the calcareous. Depending upon the nature of the soil, each of these subsoils, as we shall see, endows it with properties more or less favorable.

A clayey subsoil, beneath a clay soil, is injurious, as it retains too much moisture in wet weather, and becomes too hard in seasons of drought. This evil is somewhat corrected by deep plowing, which loosens the soil, rendering it more permeable, and capable of retaining a greater quantity of water, without being injurious to vegetation.

If a sandy soil covers a clay subsoil, it is much less exposed to the evil effects of drought, on account of the moisture retained beneath it; and by deep plowing the clay may be mixed with and thus improve it.

These mixtures of the subsoil and soil are not the only means that the farmer possesses of preserving in the land the moisture necessary to the vegetation of plants. Frequent stirring gives also to land the property of retaining moisture, and this is the case in stiff, and in sandy soil. The cause of this has not yet been well explained, but it is so: and it is in contradiction to an opinion entertained by many, that frequent working in times of drought is injurious to the crop.

As a clay subsoil is suitable to sandy land, just so is a sandy subsoil favorable to a surface containing much clay. It permits the infiltratiyn of the superabundant moisture, and may ameliorate the soil if mixed with it.

But a sandy soil, based upon a subsoil of the same nature, being entirely too permeable to moisture, must suffer much from drought, and yield but indifferent crops. There is, too, great waste of manures, as their liquid parts sink too deep.

When the soil is devoid of carbonate of lime, and the subsoil is calcareous, a mixture of the two by deep plowing is evidently beneficial. Stiff soils particularly profit by this mixture; for at the same time they will lose a portion of their tenacity, become more favorable to vegetation, and rendered easier to work. But the carbonate of lime in the subsoil must be in an earthy state, and not in the form of stones, a few only of which, the schistous, can, as we have seen, become friable on the surface.

From what precedes, we perceive that there are many cases in which deep plowing can improve the soil, and increase its products. It is true that, in certain cases, these workings appear in the first years to injure rather than benefit the soil. This is the case when the subsoil contains principles, such as the oxyde of iron, that may be fatal to vegetation. But generally in a few years these injurious properties disappear, after the elements brought to the surface have been acted upon by atmospheric influences and mixed with humus.

The farmer sometimes contents himself (and perhaps it is the best plan) with merely stirring the subsoil, without bringing it to the surface. It is then acted upon by the atmosphere, and gradually mixed with fertilizing influences. This operation is performed by a plow made for the purpose, called a subsoil plow, which follows the furrow immediately behind the ordinary plow.

Fragrant flowers are like open Bibles, scattering thousands of texts along our pathway.

Commercial and Financial.

What shall we say of business, what can we say? The stagnation of trade has been severely felt, and has caused severe disappointment and heavy losses, and yet business men bear it with good grace and true courage; and acting as they now do with caution, decreasing instead of increasing their liabilities, and using the strictest economy, we may hope to pass the dark trial ere long and emerge into a brighter state of things—for a better time will surely come.

Let business men, while using caution and care in their business operations, use also that generous forbearance that is so much needed in times that try every man.

The trade up river is very moderate indeed, not full freight for one boat on the Sacramento river.

If business men would forbear croaking and resolve that good times were coming, good times *would* come. The papers all *guess* at the cause of the present embarassments in trade, but very rarely has the true cause been pointed at or thought of. If we may venture *our* humble opinion, we would gently say, there are *too few producers*—the wealth of the country is swept away by too heavy imports, vastly beyond the wants of the population yet in California.

The mercantile interest preponderate, and the largest portion of any profit made in this branch, is speedily consumed in the "enormous rents" and other expenses that are enough to crush business men.

Business men, servants of all kinds, are working for their landlords and their labor goes to them instead of their own families. The enormous incomes received by real estate owners, swell their coffers and tempt them to build still more, and thus the capital which should be given to other operations, to manufactures, to agriculture, and to the means of producing what is good for the country, is absorbed in cities, and the wealth that should be distributed becomes concentrated—the rich become richer, the poor become poorer, and the mass suffer—business becomes deranged—men become discouraged, and the country retrogades.

This will ever be the case when a country pays out its wealth for that which she should and could produce, as well as California could and should have done.

Let the citizens of California look well to these facts and remedy the evil before it is too late.

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Messrs Adams & Co. at all their offices throughout the United States or Europe.
Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.
Messrs. Langton & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minesota.*
Messrs. Leland & McCoombe—*Crescent City, Port Orford, Uniontown, Eureka, and Buckeport.*
San Francisco—Messrs. Murray & Co., booksellers, Montgomery street; Sullivan's newspaper stand, near the Post Office; Kimball's, Noisy Carriers Hall, Long wharf; J. H. Still, bookseller, Montgomery street.
Oakland—Mr. Isaac Willard.
Benicia, Martinez, &c.—Messrs. Stiles & Dodds.
Union City and Mission San Jose—Messrs. Howard & Chamberlain.
San Luis Obispo—Dr. Thomas L. Harvey, P. M.
Sacramento—Mr. Oscar D. Avaline; Messrs. Curle Brother.
Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.
Mount Farm, O. T.—Gen. M. M. McCarver.
Marysville—Geo. S. Beeker.
Stockton—Rosenbaum & Joackimsen.
New York City, N. Y.—J. M. Thorburn & Co.
Bidwell's, Butte Co—P. Freer.
Weaverville, Trinity Co—H. B. Davidson & Co.
Yreka—Crane, Rogers & Co.

N. B.—We want Agents in all the principal localities, and persons disposed to act can have the opportunity, if satisfactory to all parties.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, March 15, 1854.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—

Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$12 00	@	— —
do do short handled	8 00	@	— —
do Fields', long handled	10 12	@	14 00
do do short handled, no sale.			
do Rowland's, long handled	8 00	@	— —
do do short handled	8 00	@	00 00
do King's, long handled	8 00	@	— —
Spades, bright c. s. best make	12 00	@	13 00
do iron	8 00	@	10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@	15 00
do do iron	— —	@	12 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	14 00	@	— —
do Hunts', do	14 00	@	— —
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	9 00	@	— —
do other brands	5 00	@	7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	1 50	@	3 00
do l n do axe	2 00	@	3 50
Plows, best make	14 00	@	30 00
do steel	30 00	@	75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power, Hall & Pitts', no sale, nominal, $600 to $800: other makes $400 to $600; Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill, $300 to $350.			
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	20 00	@	65 00
Rakes, horse and revolving, no sale.			
do hand, wood do			
do do steel	12 00	@	20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz, no sale.			
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	4 00	@	
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@	12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.			

There probably has never been a time when all the above enumerated articles were less in demand—in fact, no sale.

FLOUR—

We note large stocks on hand; and sales heavy; holder anxious to realize.

Gallego and Haxall	8 00	@	11 00
Chile	9 00	@	9 50
Repacked	— —	@	— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	10 50	@	11 00
Benicia Mills, do	10 00	@	10 50
Meal, in bbls	4 50	@	5 00
do ½ bbls	2 50	@	3 25
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@	— 1¾

GRAIN—

Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 1¾	@	— 2
do California	— 2½	@	— —
Barley, Chili	— 1¾	@	— —
do Cal. seeding	— 2	@	— -
Buckwheat, for seed	— 8	@	— -
Oats, California	— 3	@	— —
do Seed	— 4	@	— 4½
do Oregon, none in mk't.			
do Eastern	— 2	@	3 —
Wheat, Chili	— 3½	@	— —
do California, for seed	— 4½	@	— 5
do do for milling	— 3	@	— —
Australia, seed	— 4	@	— 5

—We must note a heaviness in all sales; a continued depression.

LUMBER—

Very heavy stocks on hand, and Domestic coming in freely with a little demand, and downward tendency.

Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	— 00	@	40 00
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@	40 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@	70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@	100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	70 00	@	80 00
do do 2d quality	50 00	@	60 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	60 00	@	65 00
do Oregon pine, rough	34 00	@	40 00
do redwood	35 00	@	40 00
Floor Joist	35 00	@	— —
Shingles, Eastern, best	8 00	@	10 00
Clapboards, No. 1	55 00	@	70 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@	9 00
do California	— —	@	8 00
Doors, Eastern	3 75	@	5 50
Sashes, window	3 75	@	5 00

PROVISIONS—

All kinds of Provisions, exceedingly dull; prices nominal.

Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	12 00	@	15 00
do ½ bbl extra family	9 00	@	10 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	11½	@	12
do Mess, nominal, no sale.			
Cheese	14	@	20
Eggs, fresh Cal	75	@	—
Butter, choice	13	@	28
do good ordinary	17	@	20
do California	1 00	@	1 50
Hams, ordinary	8	@	— 12½
do extra	12	@	14
Lard, in kegs	10	@	12½
do tins 10-lb	12	@	—
do 15—20 do	10	@	11
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	17 00	@	22 —
do do ½ bbl	12 00	@	13 00
do mess, ₱ bbl	17 50	@	— 00
do do ½ do	8 00	@	10 00

RICE—

Carolina, in bbls	4	@	4½
China, No. 1, in mats	4½	@	5
do No. 2, do		@	3
Manila	3½	@	4

VEGETABLES—

Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.			
Beans, California	3	@	4
do do Red	2½	@	— 3½
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@	— —
Carrots	— —	@	—
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 4	@	6
Turnips	— —	@	2
Potatoes	—	@	1½
Peas, (none in market.)			
Squashes, ₱ lb	— 2	@	3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

It will be perceived there is a continued advance in the value of marketing each week.

Cabbages, ₱ head	25	@	50
do Savoy, ₱ doz	3 00		
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50		
Turnips	1 50		
Carrots	1 50		
Marrowfat squashes	8		
Celery, ₱ doz	$3	@	6
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	6	@	8
Radishes, ₱ doz	1 50		
Isld Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	12		
Potatoes	3	@	4
Onions, prime	8	@	12
Garlic	37		
Horseradish	1 00		
Tomatoes, very scarce	50		
Green Peas	50		
Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 50		
Parsley	1 50		
Parsnips	1 50		

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, Jan. 26, Mr. Frederick McCreflish, late Associate Editor of the San Francisco Ledger, and Mary P. Hammet, of Philadelphia.

In this city, March 11, by Henry Richardson, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Michel Dernier and Justice Boisseur, all of this city.

In this city, March 8th, at the residence of Charles Hare, Esq. by Alfred Rix, J. P., H. D. Ellenhorst and Eliza Jane Betty, of Charleston, S. C.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. Bishop Kipp, Mr. Adam Menges and Mrs. Louisa H. Pochenbemer.

In Sutter county, on the 9th inst., Mr. Geo. T. Stockley and Miss M. Alvira Ann Lee.

On the Stanislaus, 9th inst., Mr. J. M. Billings and Miss Cynthe E. Alexander.

On the 12th December, in Great Salt Lake City, by Bishop McCue, George Farnworth and Susannah Coates, both of that city.

On the 5th Jan. in Great Salt Lake City, by the Editor of the Deseret News, Mr. Joseph Shipley, of Mormon Battalion memory, and Miss Elizabeth Anderton, late of England.

In Stockton, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Mr. Phillips, Mr. W. K. Black, of San Francisco, and Miss Sarah A. Taylor, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio.

On the 12th inst, at the residence of Messrs. Blum & Brothers, Mr. Gustave Mahler and Miss Fanny Rothschild.

In Sacramento, March 2d, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. John Lenhill and Miss Sarah Dawson, all of that city.

In Nevada, March 2d, by Rev. J. R. Tansey, Mr. Wm. C. James and Miss Mary Ann Broadus, formerly of Mo.

DIED.

In this city, March 12th, of cousumption, Mrs. Catherine Horan, aged 26 years.

In this city, March 12th, Serena Livingston, infant daughter of Rev. C. B. and Mary A. Wyatt.

In this city, March 11, Ericsson May, son of Hugh and Marie C. May.

In this city on the 13th inst, of brain fever, Lewis W. Holmes, of Cleveland Ohio.

On board ship Hero, from San Francisco for Callao, Jan. 3d, George Fletcher.

Chas. E. Bross, lately a resident of San Francisco, died on board the British ship Caroline Hart, on the passage from Tahiti to this port, in September last.

Also, John G. Coffin, formerly of Boston, Mass, died on board a British steamer on the passage from Callao to Valparaiso, in the month of November last.

On the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock, William M. Eddy, late Surveyor General of the State of California, aged 35 years,

In this city, March 11th, Mr. Samuel Bumm, aged 18 years, formerly of Philadelphia, Penn.

On board the barque Powhaten, on the 10th, Capt. Rowland C. Bunker, late of the Gen Veazie, formerly of Nantucket, Mass, aged 38 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 8—Bark Mary Melville, Darby, 3½ days from Puget Sound, with 13 M ft piles.
Bark Brontes, Rand, 8 days from Puget Sound, with piles.
Schr Astoria, Willoughby, 24 hours from Point New Years, with 900 sacks potatoes.
Sloop Mary, Williams, 6 hours from Bolinas Bay, with 7 M ft lumber.
Sloop Maria, Berry, Tomales, 6 hours, with produce.

MARCH 9—Steamer Goliah, Haley, 3 days from San Diego, with mdse and 100 passengers.
Schr L M Yale, Smith, 24 hours from Carrier Pigeon Point, with 750 sacks potatoes.

MARCH 10—Fr ship Hambourg, Barbe, 120 days from Bordeaux, with mdse.
Schr Sovereign, Fitch, 24 hours from Bodega, with 2500 sacks potatoes.
Schr J R Whiting, Adams, 2½ days from Humboldt Bay, with 226 M ft lumber.
Schr Alfred Adams, Gould, 3 days from Pajaro, with 1500 sacks potatoes.
Schr Loo Choo, Charles, 2 days from Pajaro, with 1200 sacks potatoes.
Schr Gazelle, Prescott, 2 days from Humboldt Bay, with 82 M ft lumber.
Schr Excel, Slocum, 6 days hence for Salt Point, in ballast.

MARCH 11—Steamship Crescent City, Smith, 52 hours from Crescent City, with passengers.
Ship Arthur, Talbot, 167 days from New York, with mdse.
Bark Delegate, Gilman, 18 hours from Mendocino; lumber.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, 24 hrs from Bodega; produce.

MARCH 12—Steamer Major Tompkins, Hunt, 16 hours from Santa Cruz, with produce and passengers.
Dutch ship Immagonda Sara Clasina, Snook, Amsterdam, via Valparaiso 32 days, with mdse and 12 passengers.
Schr Mount Vernon, Low, 8 days from Anacapa Island, (wreck of the Winfield Scott,) with coal, &c.

MARCH 13—Steamship Columbia, Dall, 17 days from Panama, with mails and passengers.
Steamship Republic, McLane, 17 days from Panama, with mails and passengers.

MARCH 14—U S steamship Columbus, Lieut Ball, 60 hours from San Diego.
Chil brig Gen Veil, Hasty, 33 days from Colorado River.
Schr Francisco, Miller, 2 days from Pajaro, with produce.

CLEARANCES.

MARCH 8—Br steamer Otter, Miller, for Vancouver Island: bark Ariana, Ankers, Puget Sound.

MARCH 9—Shlpa Siam, Crocker, for Manila; Stephen Baldwin, Smith, Hong Kong; schr Harrison, Anderson, Sacramento.

MARCH 11—Steamship America, Mitchell, Columbia River; bark Geo E Webster, Fulger, Hong Kong.

MARCH 13—Bark America, Wiggin, Portland; schrs Mathew Vassar, Dodge, Portland; Adeline, Hutton, Sacramento.

MARCH 14—Steamship Columbia, Dall, Benicia; Dan brig Sidon, Smith, Callao; schr Emeline, Osborn, whaling voyage.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. | O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento. 11 tf

DRS. HARRIS & BIRDSALL, Physicians and Surgeons—Office, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, offer their professional services to the citizens of San Francisco.

S. R. HARRIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon—Residence, Oriental Hotel, cor. First and Bush streets.
L. H. BIRDSALL, M. D., Late Surgeon U. S. A.—Residence corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
☞ Office hours from 12 to 3 o'clock. 11 tf

M. ABBATE,

SON of one of the largest vine cultivators of Italy, and lately from the Atlantic States, where several vineyards have been planted under his direction, to the full satisfaction of the owners, offers his services to the Farmers of this State, who wish to add to their plantations that of the VINE.

Address P. B. ABBATE, at this office. Refer to Messrs. Warren & Son. 10 3m

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Ice Cream, Breakfast and Tea Saloon,
No. 2 COURT BLOCK, CLAY STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, next Building to the Post Office, San Francisco.

PARTIES and FAMILIES furnished with ICE CREAMS, ORNAMENTAL CAKES, etc., at short notice. 1 1y

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;
The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish Samples now on exhibition at our office.
TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.
TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.
☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,
No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse;
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes;
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels;
Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56. 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Excelsior Soap;
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks;
Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size—grind stone frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves;
Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete;
Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones;
Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans;
Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions—for seed;
Marrow Fat Peas;
Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat—for seed;
Osage Orange Seed;
White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed;
Hemp Seed—for Birds;
GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety;
Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article;
Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins;
Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton;
Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany;
Newells, of Black Walnut;
Feeding Wire; Butter;
Mexican Spurs; Invoice of Mexican Bitts, &c., of the highest finish, &c.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-1m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 ft 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any admixture.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-3t

WANTED—At the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS,
P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
2 4t 87 Long wharf.

PROSPECTUS.

THE SACRAMENTO DEMOCRAT will be published every morning (Sundays excepted) on and after Saturday, 11th inst., by the undersigned, in the city of Sacramento.

Arrangements have been entered into, by which we will be able to furnish the latest and most interesting News from all parts of the State, with as much promptness and facility as any other paper in the State, and we assure to those who may favor us with their patronage, that no exertion will be spared to make our paper interesting, not only as a political paper but as a family paper, and equally valuable to the Commercial community.

The DEMOCRAT, in its politics, will be Democratic and conservative, on the old Land Marks of [illegible]. Its policy will be to support and maintain the Federal Constitution and the Union of the States, the rights of the people, as reserved by the Constitution, the Democratic Party, and [illegible].

TERMS OF THE DEMOCRAT.

The DEMOCRAT will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates.

VINCENT E GOSSER.

OONTRA OOSTA FERRY.
From corner East and Jackson streets.
THREE TRIPS DAILY.
REDUCTION OF FARE.

SPLENDID new steamer CLINTON, making the crossing in *Thirty Minutes!*—On and after Dec. 26th, the splendid new low pressure steamer CLINTON, Capt. L. B. Edwards, built expressly for this route, and having ample accommodation for the travelling public, will make daily trips, (Sundays excepted) and leave as follows:

San Antonio.	Oakland.	San Francisco.
7½ A. M.,	8 A. M.,	9 A. M.
10½ do.	11 do.	12½ M.
3 P. M.	3½ P. M.	5 P. M.

Sunday trips as advertised.

Horses and carriages can be driven on and off with perfect ease and safety.

On the 1st March, 1854, the passage will be reduced to FIFTY CENTS.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Contra Costa Ferry, corner East and Jackson streets, or to
10-tf CHAS. MINTURN, Cunningham's wharf.

Great Sale of Fruit Trees.

APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY AND PLUM TREES—RASPBERRY, CURRANT, FIG, GRAPE, &c.

WE shall offer every day, at 11 o'clock, in lots to suit purchasers, at our rooms, Musical Hall, the above varieties of Fruit Trees. They are in fine condition and worthy particular notice. WARREN & SON,
8-tf Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c., &c.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY, importers and wholesale dealers in the above articles, keep on hand the most extensive stock to be found in the city.
3 1m Corner Battery and Halleck streets.

PRIZE ONIONS—ONION SETTS, &c.

WE have just received a superior lot of Onion Seed, of very extra quality, to which we call the particular attention of cultivators. Also, 500 lbs Onion Setts, in fine order. 200 lbs French Sugar Beet, for stock. WARREN & SON'S
Seed Warehouse, Musical Hall, San Francisco,
2 tf And J street, Sacramento.

New Drug Establishment.

A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States

Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.

Country orders promptly attended to.

A. T. McCLURE,
6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place.

Osage Orange, Raspberries and Currants.

20,000 Plants of strong growth, just received. 500 extra size Raspberries, the far famed that produce in such incredible quantities.
For sale by WARREN & SON.

Fencing Wire.

FENCING WIRE—Galvanized and Bright—
80 tons galvanized, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7,
10 tons bright, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
For sale by
2 4t SOUTHWORTH & CO.

GRASS SEED

10,000 LBS. NEW GRASS SEEDS—Timothy or Herds' Grass, Red Clover, White Clover, Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass.

Persons wanting the very best seed are requested to give attention to the above. WARREN & SON'S
Seed Warehouse,
Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.
And J street, Sacramento.

LELAND & McCOMBE'S EXPRESS
FOR CRESCENT CITY,
PORT ORFORD, TRINIDAD,
GOLD BLUFF, HARDSCRABBLE,
BUTERVILLE, SAILOR'S DIGGINGS,
ALSO TO
BUCKSPORT, EUREKA, AND UNIONTOWN, ON
HUMBOLDT BAY,

We have made the necessary arrangements to run a REGULAR and RELIABLE EXPRESS to the above points, and will make collections.

We can safely promise our friends and patrons, accuracy, promptness and dispatch in all matter entrusted to our care.

LELAND & McCOMBE, Post Office Building.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 4 2

FRANK BAKER,
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 1 1m

BURNETT & POMEROY,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
Sawing and Planing done to Order. 3 1m

BRYANT & CO'S
Agricultural Ware House.
CORNER FRONT AND SACRAMENTO STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand, a select assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MINING TOOLS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Also, a full and complete stock of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
MILL MACHINERY of all kinds. 2 4t

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines,
Nos 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
3 1m San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN OTIS F. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
3 1m 127 [illegible] near W[illegible] San Francisco.

WM. F PATCH. CHARLES CLAYTON

PATCH & CLAYTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS
No. 92 Front street (up Gordon's Iron Block)
☞ Freights [illegible] from Panama and orders [illegible] at lowest rates. 1 6t

Wanted.

A PERSON with [illegible] Address W. at this office.

TIME

PATENT [illegible]
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
[illegible] Observatory, Montgomery st. 4 1

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.....London.
F. Huth & Co.....London.
American Exchange Bank.....New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....New York.
Atlantic Bank.....Boston.
Philadelphia Bank.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank.....New Orleans.
Page & Bacon.....St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.....Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.....Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.....Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 8 4t

ADAMS & CO.,
Bankers.
MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimare, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
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Bank of Syracuse.....Syracuse.
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Bank of Attica.....Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank.....Rochester.
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Michigan State Bank.....Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
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☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,
Bankers,
DRAW AT SIGHT IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON

Ocean Bank.....New York.
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PALMER, COOK & CO.,
Bankers,
Drafts on the American Exchange Bank, New York,
And upon all the cities of the United States. 2 4t

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

Will sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

Miners' Exchange and Savings Bank,
AND SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE,
ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO.
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

DR. A. S. WRIGHT, AGENT.

ALL MONEYS left at this Banking House will bear an Interest of one and a half per cent. per month, redeemable at pleasure.

GOLD DUST left to be assayed at this office, will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.

GOLD DUST received on Special Deposit Free of Charge, and Rich Quartz Specimens purchased, or valued gratis, and every attention paid to the Assaying or testing of all kinds of Ores.

GOLD DUST received for Coinage, or Remittance Bills of Exchange drawn on the East, at Sight or on Time. 8 4t

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for MT. OPHIR, and MARIPOSA.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street

Catalogue of Fruit and Fruit Trees.

WE call the attention of Nurserymen and Orchardists to a new catalogue just issued by us, prepared with great labor and cost, giving the lists of the best fruits cultivated in Europe or America, with their synonyms. This catalogue embraces also lists of best Vegetables, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Seeds, &c.—being a perfect illustration of the best varieties of everything belonging to AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, and FLORICULTURE, with brief directions for the cultivators in each department, and as *adapted to California.*

This work will be found a very great help to all engaged in cultivation.

Price $1 per copy. WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists,
5 Musical Hall Buildings

10,000 FRUIT TREES,
Grape Vines, Fig Trees, Raspberry and Currant.

WE invite all who intend planting Fruit Trees to call on us before they make [illegible], as we can offer them many advantages that cannot be [illegible]. Our customers, we know, are [illegible] and the money we [illegible]. We [illegible] we can in our Establishment [illegible] actual trust they possess. WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen,
Musical Hall Buildings,
J street

A CARD

FREE EXHIBITION HALL.—We [illegible] Art, [illegible] Fruits [illegible] We [illegible] Fruits [illegible] Art, [illegible] Fruits [illegible] Fruits [illegible] Fruits

THE VINE AND THE OAK.

Around an oak, a brave old tree,
A graceful vine had twined;
Its foliage sang sweet melody,
And rustled in the wind;
The oak had loved the tender vine—
Had watched it as it grew—
Had raised it in the bright sunshine
His sturdy branches through.

And now, when angry thunders broke
In madness o'er the wood,
And rudely struck the brave old oak,
It showed its gratitude:
His shattered boughs it kindly bound—
Upheld them tenderly:
Around its riven trunk it wound,
Preserving the old tree.

Thus woman, when the angry wind
Of rude misfortune blows,
Is ever gentle, good and kind—
A soother of our woes—
Dispels our sorrows, soothes our pain,
And bids our griefs depart—
Calls back light, life, and joy again
Into the broken heart.

THE DEPARTED.

There is a time—a dreary time—
When life's illusions fade away,
Like music's faint receding chime,
Or like the sun's last parting ray.

Ah, then how shrinks the lonely heart!
When all its cherished flowers have died;
And Hope, the latest to depart,
Has e'en her farewell requiem sighed.

What now remains our path to cheer,
That path which leads but to the tomb?
'Tis the blest thought it brings us near
The loved, the blest—to share their doom.

A LEAF.

As through a little glass we see a wide expanse of air,
And earth and sky, and field and tree, spread out in beauty there,
So, in the smallest thing of earth, a leaf, a bud, a flower,
We may perceive the wondrous truth of an Almighty Power.

A wondrous field is shown us there, whose end we cannot see
So far above all thoughts of men is its infinity;
A field where nothing rank can grow—a field forever green;
We scarce can catch a glimpse below—above 'twill all be seen.

In Nature there are no degrees of beauty—all are one;
Each leaf is formed as wondrously as any star or sun;
Then scorn not e'en a little leaf, on this sepulchral sod—
Read, mark, and learn, and court belief—'twill lead thy thoughts to God.

"I Can't."

Apollo! what a face! Doleful as a hearse; folded hands; hollow chest; whining voice; the very picture of cowardly irresolution. Spring to your feet, hold up your head, draw that fine form of yours up to the height that God made it; draw a long breath, and look about you. What do you see? Why, all creation taking care of number one; pushing ahead like the car of Juggernaut, over live victims. There it is, and you can't help it. Are you going to lie down and be crushed?

By all that is manly, no!—dash ahead! You have as good a right to mount the triumphal car as your neighbor. Snap your fingers at croakers. If you can't get round a stump, leap over it, high and dry. Have nerves of steel, a will of iron. Never mind sideaches, or heartaches, or headaches—dig away without stopping to breathe, or notice envy or malice. Set your target in the clouds, and aim at it. If your arrow falls short of the mark, what of that? Pick it up and go at it again. If you should never reach it, you will shoot higher than if you only aimed at a bush. Don't whine, if your friends fall off. At the first stroke of good luck, by Mammon, they will come round you like a hive of bees, till you are disgusted with human nature.

"I can't!" Oh, pshaw! I throw my glove in your face, if I am a woman! You are a disgrace to cord uroys. What! a man lack courage? A man want independence? A man be discouraged at obstacles? A man afraid to face anything on earth, save his Maker? Why, I have the most unmitigated contempt for you, you little pusillanimous pussy-cat. There is nothing manly about you, except your whiskers.—*Fanny Fern.*

The Emperor Alexander.

In the recent historical and political work of Monsieur Leowzon le Due, late Charge de Mission to Russia, he relates the following anecdote:

"During the reign of tha Emperor Alexander, the daughter of a noble family in a remote province fell in love with one of her father's male domesties, and had the misfortune to become a mother. Fearing that her shame might be disclosed, she consented that the partner of her guilt should destroy the child; and both her parents dying a few months afterwards, she was left an orphan. Then her former paramour began to persecute her unceasingly, and extorted large sums of money from her by threatening to reveal her crime. The girl yielded to his menaces for a considerable period, but, becoming weary of bis pertinacity, she contrived to set fire to some premises where the man was sleeping, and, all means of egress having been previously removed, he perished miserably in the flames. But, notwithstanding her freedom from any damning evidence her bosom was now so torn by agonizing remorse for the double crime she had committed, that one day, unable to bear her mental torments any longer, she hastened to the village church and confessed her sins to the priest, who of course communicated the astounding tale to bis wife, under the promise of inviolable secrecy. Not long afterwards, the young lady was present at a ball given by a personage of the very highest distinction, where she eclipsed all her rivals by her beauty and the splendor of her attire, when, whilst she was the cynosure of all others' eyes, the observed of all observers, the priest's wife approached her unsuspecting victim, and openly recounted the horrifying story the yonug lady had repeated to the priest. The ball-room was in an uproar, the young lady was arrested immediately, and ultimately tried and condemned; but, being of noble birth, the judges thought it necessary to refer the sentence to the Emperor for his approbation previous to its being carried into execution. The result of the appeal was totally unlooked for; the Emperor was so indignant at the priest's treachery, that he degraded him from his ministerial office, and sent him to the army to serve as a common soldier for life; and he was so touched with the girl's sincere repentance, .hat he merely sentenced her to do penance in a convent for two months."

An Interesting Husband.

If you could see my husband, Solomon Stillweather! It is my firm conviction he will be the death of me! I am naturally a happy, bright, energetic, warm-hearted, chain-lightning, impulsive woman—born after stages were exploded, and in the days of railroads and steam engines. I have the most capacious heart that ever thumped against a silken boddice: can hate like Lucifer, and love in proportion, and be eternally grateful to one who is kind to me. Now, S-o-l-o-m-o-n is a perpetual calm. Nothing ruffles him; nothing disturbs bim. Mount Vesuvius couldn't make him hurry. He does everything—mercantile and matrimonial—by rule, square and compass. As the proper time arrives, it 'comes off,' and not a fraction of a second sooner. Were the house on fire, he would stop to take the lint off his coat, and brush his teeth, before starting. If I ask him a question at breakfast, I never get an answer before tea. He walks around the house with a noiseless, velvety tread, like a superannuated pussy-cat. Should the children in their play knock over the tea-table and its contents, he looks quietly up from his book and drawls out,—'A-i-n-'t y-o-u r-a-t-h-e-r r-u-d-e, c-h-i-l-d-r-e-n?'

One summer evening, in the country, as he sat on the grass smoking a cigar, it occurred to me whether anything short of an earthquake would start him up; so I placed a string of crackers directly behind him, and touched 'em off, and, as sure as I'm a living woman, he never so much as winked.

You should see him getting ready for church on Sunday, as he pares and polishes his finger-nails—lays every hair on his head over its appropriate bump, sprinkles a drop of cologne on the northwest corner of his pocket-handkerchief, and ties the bow of that cravat for the fortieth time. I never saw Solomon excited. I never heard him laugh, and he don't know the luxury of tears. Now, if I could only get up a domestic squabble—thunder-clouds clear the atmosphere, you know—but it's no use. I've tried to stir him up on politics; but he's on the fence—had as lief jump one way as another, too. I've put on the sulks, and been distant and dignified; I tell you he likes it—besides, you couldn't freeze him colder than he is. I've been loving, and petted him—it's a waste of ammunition—he can't be thawed out!

It's my solemn belief he was originally intended for an old maid, but, by some horrid mistake—he's my husband. I can double Cape Horn while he is saying, 'My dear.' O—O! when the coroner's jury sits on me, won't the verdict be, 'Died of excess of Stillweather?'

Evil Company.—Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his grown up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.

"Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to him one day, when he forbade her, in company with her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda, "dear father, you must think us very childish if you imagine we should be exposed to danger by it."

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter. "It will not burn you, my child, take it."

Eulalia did so, and behold, her delicate white hand was soiled and blackened, and, as it chanced, her white dress also.

"We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Eulalia in vexation.

"Yes, truly," said her father; you see, my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, will blacken. So it is with the company of the vicious."

Woman hen Master.—A large number of husbands are proverbially improvident—they waste enormous sums on their personal indulgences and unnecessary expenditures; they also neglect to supervise the economy of their establishment, and thus get involved in embarrassments which invariably lead them to the Insolvent Court. Some husbands drink to excess, others are idle and indifferent, and some unmitigated vagabonds. All of them embitter the existence of their families and ruin the tempers of their wives; but when the latter practice the same or equivalent vices, the havoc is hideous. An extravagant wife is worse than a pestilence. She eats a man right up with as little remorse as she would devour an omelet. She is one of the domestic plagues sent to punish the whole fraternity of husbands. But as she also punishes herself and ruins her family, she must be treated just as the medical profession say tho cholera must be met; strong sanatory measures must be brought into requisition to neutralize her recklessness; her lavishness must be refused by the strong arm of conjugal authority.

JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT. ALBERT G. RANDALL
JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT, Auctioneer.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
Office and Salesroom, 100 Merchant Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

Messrs. Wainwright, Randall & Co. respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they have made this business connection, and re-e-tablished themselves, for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business in all its branches, for the successful management of which they deem themselves well qualified, having had upwards of four years experience in this city.

They will give especial attention to making public sales of all kinds of property for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Particular attention paid to preparing "Rancho" property for sale, and every facility will be afforded to the holders of such property for the transaction of their business. Mr. Randal, being conversant with the Spanish language (having resided several years in South America,) will give his personal attention to the translation of title papers, when required.

A practical Surveyor and Draughtsman will be in constant attendance at the office.

A large amount of property at private sale.

Conveyancing, under the supervision of A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public, under, the law of 1853—and Commissioner for the State of New Hampshire. 5 4t

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.
THEODORE PAYNE .....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have e-tabli-hed themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the
Real Estate business, in all its branches,
For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale, always open at their office 5?6t

SELIM & EDWARD FRANKLIN,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
Office and Salesroom, 102 Merchant st., between Montgomery street and the Plaza.

Real estate of all descriptions sold at public and private sale. Particular attention given to sales for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Monies invested and rents collected for parties at a distance. Loans effected on Bonds and Mortgages. Titles examined and surveys made by competent parties in the office, and the Notarial business exected by WILLIAM A. CORNWELL, Notary Public.

A register open to public inspection of property for sale.

The Spanish and French languages spoken.

Improved and unimproved Ranches and lands for sale in various parts of the State—Spanish titles. 5 4t

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.

The largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of B. F. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will admit of. Having on hand the most splendid and substantial assortment of all kinds of Furniture ever offered in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices to suit, that none can go away empty that may favor us with a call.

Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Sets—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.

Also, Mattresses, of Curled Hair, Patent Felt, Moss, Wool, Straw, and Straw with Cotton Tops. Also, Feather Pillows, and Feather Beds, with a large stock of Quilts, Comforts, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of Chairs, Wood, and Cane Seats of all descriptions: also, of Hair, Cloth, Spring, Plush, Velvet and Carpet Bottoms, with Rockers of all kinds; all of which will be sold at reduced rates.

5 4t Also at 130 Jackson street, San Francisco.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,
[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Bardon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges, Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

2 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

Wholesale Saddlery Warehouse.
J. C. JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery, Harness, Leather, &c., No. 130 Sansome street, near Washington, San Francisco.

Having established a new and extensive establishment for the sale of the above-named goods, would call the attention of the trade to their fine stock, to which additions are constantly being made by fresh arrivals.

As we receive our goods direct from our own manufactory at the East, we are confident of being able to offer great inducements to purchasers.

Now on hand a fine assortment, consisting in part of:

Concord Stage Harness;	Saddles;
Team Harness;	Bridles and Martingles;
Cart Harness;	Sulky and wagon Whips;
Buggy and wagon do:	Mexican and Cal. Spurs;
Collars;	Mexican and Cal. Bitts;
Hames:	Saddlery Hardware;

Skirting, Bridles and Harness Leather; Patent and enamelled Leather, Calf Skins, &c. 8 4t

FLOWERS! BRIGHT FLOWERS!
A GIFT FOR HOME.
"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."

WE convert the pill box into a Floral vase, and instead of the "nauseate drug," we offer the perfume of Flowers. Our beautiful collection of *California Flower Seeds* we now offer.

These are put up in handsome morocco cases, or homœopathic cases of glass bottles, with printed lists and directions, and with pressed flowers of the different varieties of each. These are of the most beautiful style that can be prepared, and are an ist appropriate gifts for home at this season.

We invite attention to them at our rooms, at Musical Hall Buildings. WARREN & SON,
5 Seedsmen and Florists.

3,000 lbs. New Garden Seeds.

RECEIVED by Brother Jonathun and John L. Stephens—20 cases Fresh Garden Seeds, of the very best varieties, which we shall offer at wholesale or retail, at low prices.

Purchasers who buy of us may always depend upon the Seed being true and fresh. We never offer seed from auction houses and refuse lots. WARREN & SON,
8-tf Musical Hall.

12,000 Fresh Grape Vines,

JUST received per Goliah, from the best vineyards of Los Angeles. These vines are selected from three to six feet long, and are warranted to be superior to any in the market. For sale, at the lowest market rates, by
W. B. PEAKE,
6-1m. No. 7 Washington street.

PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE.

WOODWORTH & CO., importers of Piano Fortes, 130 Clay street, are now receiving a further supply of Piano Fortes, from the celebrated "Stodard" manufactory, expressly for hire. Also, now landing from the clippers, a large assortment of instruments suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, consisting of 6, 6¾ and 7 octaves, plain and carved, with pearl and ivory keys, likewise
Prince's Melodeons, 4 to 5 octaves;
India Rubber Piano Covers;
French Piano Covers;
Rosewood Music Stools, &c., &c. 1 4

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street, Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Hops, Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water, Shaker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Schiltz Powders, Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts, Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds), Osgood's Cholagogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Janes' Expectorant, Alterative Pills, Moffat's Bitters and Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Halloway's Ointment and Pills, Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Linament, **Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,** Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.
Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,
CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.
☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 5-1m

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY.

Woman's Rights
VINDICATED AND MAINTAINED.

WHEREAS, from the creation of the world, it was designed by the "Great First Cause" that
Woman's Rights and Privileges
should be co-equal to Man's; and whereas, she has been treated by many men in all ages, up to the present time, as an inferior being to themselves: Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. L. WINN, of
Winn's Fountain Head and Branch
having expended large sums of money at the FOUNTAIN HEAD for the gratification of the appetites of Gentlemen, do recommend that Woman be hereafter allowed and provided with the facilities to enjoy all the privileges for which she was by Providence designed; and for this purpose I do hereby proclaim, that my
BRANCH,
Corner Montgomery and Washington streets,
shall be conducted with a view exclusively to the Enjoyment and Comfort of Ladies, and such Gentlemen as know and appreciate their worth.

At the earnest solicitation of many Ladies and Gentlemen and agreeable to my promise some months since to enlarge the BRANCH, so as to accommodate the fast increasing patronage I shall, in a few days, add Two Spacious Stores on Montgomery street, to the Original Branch, making the
MOST EXTENSIVE ICE CREAM
And Refreshment Establishments in California.

The day of opening will be duly announced through the medium of the Daily Press, so that all may witness what has been accomplished for the accommodation and comfort of "God's last best gift to man." In the meantime, lots of Fun and Publication may be enjoyed in reading the mottoes and feasting upon the luxuries to be enjoyed at
WINN'S FOUNTAIN HEAD,
78 and 80 Long Wharf, and Branch, corner Washington and Montgomery streets;
where Every Thing for the Holidays may be found, from a Sugar Whistle to a Bride's Cake of full size.
1 M. L. WINN, Proprietor

PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.

THE FORMER CELEBRITY OF THE PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS, and the unequalled success of their introduction in this State, would seem to preclude the necessity of any further effort on our part to draw attention thereto; but in view of the transitory nature of business in general in California, and the probability that some may have looked upon our establishment of an extensive and permanent manufacture of Plows here, in the face of such enormous importations and extravagant prices of material, as an impossibility—we believe it expedient to adopt this method of bringing it within the special notice of all concerned, that we are now manufacturing, and will have ready for this season's demand, three thousand of the most superior Plows ever made or used within this State.

We feel warranted in making this assertion, from the fact that all who used our Plows last season readily cast they were superior; and we have studied to change the form of the wants of our patrons from every section of the State, that we can now furnish Plows suitable to any particular soil of soil known in the State.

Our material has all been selected in the East by one of our firm, and imported by us directly from the manufacturers, which place it in our power to say confidently that nothing is lacking in quality, while we are enabled to make the plows at a cost greatly below that of last season, and are determined to sell at prices within the reach of every farmer who may wish to use the Peoria Premium Steel Plow.

It should be remembered that these plows will do double the work with half the team required in using the ordinary cast Plow; and that the work, when done, will be well done.

For particulars of prices, and descriptions of plows, we refer you to the subjoined card. The prices therein detailed are those established at our factory, and the only alterations from them that we authorize our agents to make, is the addition of the cost of transportation to their places of business—thus placing the plows at every accessible point of the State for the exact price charged at the Factory, with the necessary expenses only added.

Farmers ordering our plows through mercantile houses here, would do well to write to us at the same time, if they would make sure of getting the right plow, for some are interested in representing that we are not making plows at all, while others will not sell our plows when they can get off a cast plow. We therefore recommend that orders should be sent to us directly, accompanied by an order upon your merchant for the amount, which you can always know by a reference to the card accompanying this circular.

On the 24th of June the interest of T. Adams in our business ceased, by the sale of his entire interest therein to L. E. Morgan. Aside from this, there has not, nor will there be, any alteration, as we have the same efficient and thoroughly practised hands in every department of our business.

E. L. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
T. ADAMS & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Battery streets.

☞ The following are the established prices for the **Peoria Premium Steel Plows**, at our Factory, and the only addition our Agents are authorized to make thereto, is the cost of transportation to their points of business:

SIZE.	DESCRIPTION.	FURROW.	PRICE.
No. 5	plain	10 in.	$ 30
5½	"	12 in.	$ 35
6	"	14 in.	$ 40
7	"	16 in.	$ 50
6	clipper or prairie	14 in.	$ 60
16	" "	16 in.	$ 70
18	" "	18 in.	$ 85
20	" "	20 in.	$100
22	" "	22 in.	$110
24	" "	24 in.	$125
26	" "	26 in.	$150
30	" "	30 in.	$175
40	" "	40 in.	$225
Subsoil Plows			$10
Cultivators			$25

[For the addition of wheel and axle to any of the above clipper Plows, an additional charge of $30.]
L. E. MORGAN & CO., Successors to
1 T. ADAMS & CO

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1854. NO. 12.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum, in advance; four dollars [illegible] delivered by carrier at one dollar per month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $5. For business notices of five lines or less per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

Eugene and Leonce.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

Madame de Palmene, left a widow while still young devoted herself to the education of her only daughter, the object of all her tenderness and all her care. At her husband's death his estate was found to be burdened with heavy debts; and in order to liquidate them, Madame de Palmene determined to give up her residence in Paris and to retire to her chateau in Touraine, a few miles from the town of Loches. The castle was old, and of great extent. The drawbridge, the moat, and the towers recalled the memorable days of chivalry—days whose departure we would doubtless regret, if the valor and loyalty of the gallant chevaliers could only have supplied the place of laws and the police. The interior of the building corresponded with the outside. On every side were traces of the noble simplicity of earlier times; there was neither gilding nor marble, nor the ridiculous profusion of porcelain vases and little toys which crowd our modern houses; but the walls were covered with beautiful tapestry, representing interesting passages in history. There were long galleries ornamented with fine paintings, and from the windows of the grand saloon, on one side, could be seen a superb forest, and on the other, the smiling banks of the Livre, a branch of the Loire.

It was in this lovely spot that Eugenie, the daughter of Madam de Palmene, passed the opening years of her youth.—it was here that she acquired a taste for rural pleasures and a peaceful retired life. During the beautiful spring and summer days, she took long walks with her mother, and when wearied with the heat of the day would seek in the forest a refreshing shade. Eugenie would gather, in every direction, the wild flowers which grew in profusion around them, and her mother, while she rested, would explain to her their names and properties. Often into this pleasant retreat she would bring her lessons, or would listen while her mother read some interesting book; and, as the day declined, they would leave the shade of the forest to wander along the banks of the river. As Eugenie grew older her occupations became more sedentary and necessarily detained her more within doors; but she rose with the day, often breakfasted in the park, and still found an opportunity in the evening to walk one or two miles with her mother. She had for a companion a young girl named Louise, the daughter of her governess. Louise was industrious, warm hearted and intelligent; only a year or two older than Eugenie, she was always present when she received her lessons, and profited so much by them, that her young mistress justly regarded her rather as a friend than as dependant.

By the time that Eugenie reached her seventeenth year her character was as formed as her mind was strong. She united to the grace and gentleness of her race, a cultivated mind, an ardent heart, and an unalterable sweetness of temper. Her tenderness and gratitude to her mother [illegible] Every moment of her life was [illegible] with her mother, and seeking upon every occasion to render her [illegible] there was no employment [illegible] time. Does her heart [illegible] Madame will hear no reproof [illegible] pleasure, and be cured by [illegible] mercy.' Did she study [illegible] What will be Madame's astonishment [illegible] the most perfect [illegible] ! In writing [illegible] ; every [illegible]

Madame de Palmene renewed an acquaintance with many persons whom she had been familiar with in former times. Among these, she distinguished with pleasure an old and valued friend of her husband, a Count d'Amilly, a gentleman deserving of her regard by his virtues and abilities. His wife had died some years before, and he had a son of about nineteen years of age, then absent in Italy.

Count d'Amilly came every evening to sup at the house of Madame de Palmene. Punctually at ten o'clock Eugenie retired to rest, and as soon as she had left the room the Count broke forth into a eulogium upon her attractions. He admired her talents, her beauty, and the air of mingled frankness and grace that imparted an inexpressible charm to every action. At other times he spoke of his son, and praised his mind, his character, and his generous disposition. Madame de Palmene would listen delightedly to the encomiums upon her daughter, and heard with an emotion of interest the frequent mention of Leonce, the Count de Amilly's son, and in these conversations time slipped by unheeded, until they would exclaim in astonishment, "Can it be three o'clock?" The Count continued for several months his assiduities, and one day he said to Madame:

"My son will inherit from me a considerable fortune, but before giving it to him, I wish to ensure his enjoying it properly. When he returns I must endeavor to find for him a wife, whose grace, goodness and beautiful example will induce him to cherish virtue, and whose companionship may make all his duties agreeable."

Madame de Palmene recognised in this description the portrait of her daughter, but after reflecting upon the extreme disproportion between her fortune and that of the Count, she could scarcely persuade herself that he really entertained such intentions in favor of Eugenie.

Two years had elapsed since Madame de Palmene's residence in Paris, and Eugenie had reached her eighteenth year, when one evening the Count entering their house, asked permission to present to them his son, who had just arrived. At the same moment appeared an interesting looking young man, who advanced toward Madame with an air at once eager and timid, adding a grace to his natural attractions. The Count and his son remained to supper. Leonce spoke little, but every thing he said evinced a desire to please, and Madame de Palmene observed that his eye constantly rested on Eugenie. The next day the Count returned with his son.

"My dear friend," said Madame de Palmene, "I must remind you that I have made an irrevocable decree against admitting young men of the age of your son."

"But, Madame," replied the Count it is in the highest degree important that you should find out whether he is agreeable to you."

"Why so?"

"Ah, Madame do you not see that his happiness and mine depend upon your approbation? Only give yourself an opportunity of knowing him and if he has the good fortune to please you all my desires will be fulfilled."

This was indeed speaking intelligibly; Madame de Palmene expressed to the Count her grateful sense of the compliment to her daughter, but she would not make hurry any person. She would let Count Eugene's feelings and make some inquiries about the character of Leonce.

The result of her inquiries was entirely to confirm her in the favor with she already regarded the young man for her daughter, and [illegible] person, [illegible] and [illegible] Already nearly two months had elapsed, since Madame de Palmene's departure, and during this time Eugenie had not once visited Paris. She had nothing to desire but the return of her mother; she was all in all to her husband, and each day he became more dear to her. Often, as they walked together in the woods and fields, Eugenie would question Leonce about his travels, and would receive both pleasure and instruction from his replies. At other times, seated together upon the banks of some woodland stream, Eugenie would sing some simple ballad, accompanying her voice with a guitar. Her sweet melodious voice drew around her shepherds and reapers, from the plains and harvest fields around, who forgot their labors and their fatigue in listening to her singing.

One evening Eugenie remarked, among her auditors an old man of apparently more than seventy years, whom she had never before seen; attracted by his venerable aspect and flowing silvery hair, she inquired his name. He was an old peasant, she was told, named Jerome, remarkable in the village for his devotion to a poor paralytic sister, who was dependent upon him, and to five little orphan grandchildren, whom he maintained by the labor of his own hands.

Eugenie had little command of money. Her father-in-law was wealthy and liberal, but, wishing to give to his children habits of order and economy, he had the wisdom and courage to forbear from yet sharing his fortune with them. "When you have proved to me," said he to his son, "that you know how to make a good use of money, we will have a common purse. In five years, for instance if I am satisfied with your conduct, I will joyfully deprive myself in favor of a son, reasonable and economical; but I can never give a dissipated and extravagant spendthrift a fortune made by my prudence, and of which I have a right to dispose at my pleasure."

"Ah, my father, in giving me Eugenie, have you not already given me everything?"

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

The Mountain Express.

Who is that man descending the hill towards the bar, on that jaded mule? He does not look exactly like a miner, yet his soiled clothes, broad brimmed hat, and a beard of two years' growth, make him look as if he was neither a greenhorn nor a trader. Look at him. His blankets are spread across his saddle and under them are a large pair of saddle-bags, which are puffed out too much to contain bags of gold, while the self-possession with which he urges his weary mule over the broken rocks across the precipitous hill-side proves him to be familiar with the dangers of mountain paths. Why that is the Expressman on his return from San Francisco, Sonora and Marysville with letters and newspapers for the miners. At nearly every house where there is a miner a letter awaits him, sent by some expressman, whom the miners who have to wade their letters from the post office in the valley, encounter them on their several journeys, generally once a month. The expenses of carrying the Express, with many private individuals to get from the miners all letters and papers directed to their addresses and bring them to the miners at their diggings. For this he receives a compensation of from one to two dollars on all letters brought to any post office, and generally a dollar for each newspaper.

There is scarcely a spot in the mines but what is visited by the Express, with letters from home, and the sight of the Express mule, after days of loneliness and despair, has caused the strongest man to burst into tears. Many a poor miner, after months of labor and economy, has had his hopes of a return to his home and friends blasted by the non-arrival of the Express, and has been compelled to remain another year, or perhaps for ever, from a family anxiously awaiting his return. Many a wife, watching, perhaps, with a sick child, has been disappointed, and has had to bear her sorrows alone, because the Express has not arrived.

[illegible]

[illegible] for you," and with a "—— the [illegible] heavy heart, they go sullenly back to work, [illegible] disappointment for social intercourse [illegible] the rest of the day.

Say; just look at that rough looking [illegible] out one side, leaning against a tree, with [illegible] towards us. Let us get around where we can [illegible] his face. Why! he has got a letter, and the tears are streaming down his rough cheek, till they wet his long beard. Are they tears of joy or sorrow? See how his bosom heaves as he presses the back of his hard hand hastily across his eyes. Is it from painful emotions? "Ah, Jem, you've got a letter—have you good news? Are all well?" "Yes, yes, good news—all well, thank God;" and he is too full to say more. Let us respect his feelings, and leave him to read alone, and give his long pent up emotions full scope. Home and friends are before him; all the rest of the world is a blank.

Home and friends! Have you ever been for months isolated from the world in the wild solitudes of the mountains? And have you left behind a wife and children, dearer to you than life itself; a father and mother, brother and sister; or is there a bright-eyed darling, whose affections are all your own, and who offers daily and nightly prayers for your success, your welfare, and your speedy return? Oh, how your heart yearns towards them, how your very soul strives to burst its fetters to embrace them, how the tears start in your eye, as they do in mine at this very moment, as they are thus presented to your mind, with the sad thought that months of toil of doubtful success, of danger, perhaps, and dreary isolation, must pass, even if life is spared before you can clasp them to your bosom. And when you have opened the floodgate of [illegible] and poured out the full tide of love in glowing words upon a letter-sheet, with a heart lit and [illegible] peated "God bless you," depicting your [illegible] fortune, your hopes and prospects, [illegible] look upon the [illegible] nience, but as a benefactor? Ah, you do next to your own [illegible] you [illegible] have been there—I know it well [illegible] the missile of love, and look upon the well-known hand and read and [illegible] again, oh, I have felt—(hold up [illegible] you've got me to crying, and I haven't [illegible] ghost of a pocket-handkerchief.)

But the Express does not always carry grateful tidings. As in the case of [illegible] which proved the truth of that [illegible] Shakspeare, or Milton or [illegible] you put your finger on a [illegible] long since to Californ[illegible] don very [illegible] peated "God bless you," depicting [illegible] and [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1854

Agricultural Meetings.

We find in our eastern exchanges, the reports of the Agricultural meetings held in the State House, Boston, Mass., and the great interest manifested in them by the members of the Legislature during the present session. The third meeting of this seasou was held Jan. 31, Gov. Washburn presiding. We copy a portion of his address of that evening, upon taking the Chair.

"Gov. Washburn urged upon his hearers as a means of elevating the farmer, that they should act together and come together as a class—a scientific class, and as pursuing the most important calling of Society. Let there be an *esprit du corps*, and let it be known as a high and respectable profession, and farmers cannot help taking their true position in society.

Another manner of improvement will be in sustaining the County and State Societies, attending their meetings, and discussing there the matters of general interest to the profession. This will cause the farmer to feel his own powers, and increase his consideration in the community."

Gov. W. alluded to the cause for congratulations which the farmers of Massachusetts have when he compares his condition with that of the farmers of other sections of the country, where perhaps the soil may be richer, but where the blessings of churches, schools, and other beneficent institutions, do not cluster in such rich profusion as in Massachusetts.

It will be remembered that from the first number of the "Farmer" and particularly the series of articles upon the "Dignity of Agriculture," and the importance of agricultural meetings, we have but uttered the same tone that is now borne to us by this last mail, as the action of the farmers of Massachusetts, led on by the able and talented Governor of that good old Commonwealth.

We trust ere long to see our own Eureka State engaged in like manner, and her Senators and Representatives, and Governor, too, taking active part in this great fundamental interest of the Commonwealth.

Strawberries.

This most delicious, most healthy, and luxurious fruit is destined to become abundant in a very short time in California.

We are glad to notice the increased attention that is given to their cultivation and the very great success that has already been the result.

This fruit will be with us almost a perpetual fruit. There are many varieties that will bear a continuous crop if they are properly cared for. Among these the Alpine varieties, red and white, the Boston Pine, Hovey's, Keenes Seedling, and we presume many other varieties not yet fully tested by us.

We have grown some of these varieties, and have eaten the fruit from the same vines from June to November, and have seen abundant crops during several months in the year.

When heavy crops and continuous ones are wanted, the runners should be kept off, and the original plants should be nourished with liquid manure, and shielded in the dry season with fine old decomposed manure upon the entire surface of the ground around the plants. With this protection to the soil, the plants will not burn, but will increase in health and vigor, and the crop be abundant.

Congressional Favors.—We are under many obligations to Hon. Messrs. Gwinn and Latham, the able and watchful representatives of California interests, for valuable documents. Their prompt action in every matter touching the welfare of our State, gives us assurance that our interests are in safe hands.

Messrs. Langton & Co. have placed us under many obligations for up river papers. We have received from them Reports of the Survey of the "Sierra Mountain Water Company," and the Sierra Citizen. The Reports contain a mass of valuable data and very interesting information. The Citizen is a neatly published paper, with a goodly share of news and much that is quite interesting and valuable from the mountains.

Many Thanks—To Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. and Adams & Co., for up river papers constantly and for valuable exchanges from the States; also for parcels, letters, &c., prompt as the sun.

Errata.—In our notice of the work of Dr. A. S. Taylor, of Monterey, the name *Nardrette*, should read Navarette.

The Real Wealth of California.

But a brief period of time has transpired since the announcement of the wonderful discoveries of gold in California struck a chord in the hearts of our people, that vibrated as music's sweetest tones to the soul of those that live in melody. The nation became gold mad. Every age, sex and condition was more or less tainted with this love of gold—the commerce of our country quickly felt its influence and the ocean was soon whitened by the sails of hundreds of vessels, that would otherwise have become fire wood and traffic for the junk dealer. Next, the mercantile interest caught the infection, and the shelves of a thousand merchants were emptied of contents that had become household gods, almost from their long residence in the same place. Brushed and packed they soon were on the broad way to the land of gold. Brief was the time ere a change was seen in every city, village and hamlet in our wide spread nation. The far sighted, thinking, quick witted had already embarked their all and were gone. Next, the unreflecting, unsettled and wavering, catching the infection, were borne on, and hundreds of ships bore the thousands and tens of thousands—a mixed multitude—of all ages, tastes, feeling and means, and they hurried on. Then came those that for years had been battling against the current of adversity, and had been struggling on, "hoping against hope," they sprang to this golden era, as the field where energies and hopes

That had for years been crush'd,
Could spring to life anew.

and they, cutting asunder the tenderest ties of life, became exiles from home for those they loved dearer than their own life; and now, behold the living masses that crowd the decks of steamers and every ship and craft that dared the ocean's wave. 'Twas like the moving days of old when the children of Israel took up their line of march—cities and towns were almost depopulated, and still they come, and as they come the thirst is still for gold

Thus for three or more years the thousands that have rushed to this El Dorado, have believed they came of their own free will and accord; they little dreamed that in all this great and wonderful emigration from the populous cities and towns where ease and luxury were a common boon, that as they came, willing to forego all these sources of happiness, and endure all, and much more than the heart could conceive—that they were but the agents of an all-wise and ever-ruling Providence that was thus bringing them hither for a higher purpose and a more durable good to the nation than the mere acquisition that gold could bestow. God in his providences had touched the only spring in man's nature that could be touched to make him the instrument to prepare the way for peopling the land and cultivating it until it should bring forth "an hundred fold."

Agriculture at Washington.

We publish the notice of the U. S. Agricultural Society (already past,) for the purpose of showing the plans adopted and in progress, to advance its various departments. We like the plan proposed of holding national exhibitions in the different parts of our country, and hope the day is not far distant when California shall have her national exhibitions. We feel confident she will not disappoint delegates from any section of our country in their anticipations of her resources, let it be when it may.

The second annual meeting of the United States' Agricultural Society, will be held at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, February 22d, 1854.

Among the objects of the Association are the following:

The acquisition and dissemination of the best experience in the Science of Agriculture;—

The union of the men who desire to advance to its legitimate rank, this most important of all human pursuits;—and

The increase and extension throughout our country of a more cordial spirit of intercourse between the friends of Agriculture, by whose countenance and co-operation this Society shall be elevated to a position of honor and usefulness worthy of its national character.

Business of importance will come before the meeting. A new election of officers is to be made, and in which every State and Territory is to be represented.

Applications will be laid before the Society for the holding of National Exhibitions in different parts of the Union.

Delegations are respectfully solicited from all the Agricultural Societies in the country, and the attendance of all Agriculturists, who may find it convenient to honor the occasion with their presence. Marshall P. Wilder, Pres't.

The State Board of Agriculture, in session at Indianapolis, have passed a resolution to hold the next State Fair, where the largest bonus is offered.

What a Garden should Be.

Few words awaken a greater variety of pleasing remembrances and ideas than *Garden*; and its utterance strikes a chord, that, swelling and vibrating, carries us back to the birth-place of man, and thence, lingering in the valleys of India, climbing the mountains of Europe, nestling among the glades and parks of England comes to us fraught with mysterious meaning, and manifests even here, in bare, bleak, rocky New England, how endeared are its associations and memories to the refined mind.

Is it wonderful that every mind should feel it a part of its own nature to love the garden, the birthplace of man, and his resort ever, for repose, pleasure and instruction? Would any philosophy be far wrong that, starting with the assumption that God manifestly interferes in the special actions of his children, should assert the first employment of man, and his natural and congenial one, was the gardener? Were it desirable to prove that division of labor constitutes the welfare of communities, that of Adam, which drove him from the Garden of Eden, would seem an intentional interference of God, to prevent all the dwellers on the earth being tillers of the soil. When driven thence, and forced to seek their support, some of his descendants, too lazy to cultivate the earth, would turn to less laborious occupations, and try to substitute the work of the wits for that of the hands.

It is worthy of notice, that amongst the more simple of the civilized nations, all refinement sought its expression in something connected with the garden. If we instance the Greeks, we cannot fail to remember that Plato and Aristotle taught in gardens, and that Pliny and Horace were devotees to its culture and beauty. Our Saviour passed his most trying hours on earth in a garden, and through all later time, men of leisure and refinement devote their first wealth and opportunity to developing some of nature's beauties. This peculiar tendency of man for such a resort and pleasure could not escape the poets; and therefore it is, that we find all the amative and lyric poets, with some of the epic, basing much of their claim to attention on the praises of garden walks and pleasures. There the tales of love are told, parties of pleasure planned and executed, and grave council held; and when the place is not specially referred to, some of its gifts or associations, are the absolute or symbolized medium of courtesy and intercourse.

Were the critic to carefully unthread from the acknowledged language of love, letters, and society all the images and epithets owing their origin to some connection with gardens and flowers, he would deprive it of half its ornament.

The great influence over the mind of an association with the beautiful during youth, is manifested in the lives of all great men; and it would be almost possible to decide on a man's general character from the place where he lived, and the scenery that surrounded him: and yet, however much the distant scenery may have moulded the more matured mind, its effect is not to be compared with that of the immediate surroundings of the cradle and homestead upon the more pliant mind of youth. Can we expect the highest developements from one, who, struggling through a youth in a hovel, is turned on to the world at some advanced period of life to fight for himself? Or to particularize a little more, and to select one of our New England farm houses as an example; what beneficial influence will that homestead exert upon the finer feelings, where the sole motto is, "Money makes the mare go," or "A penny saved is a penny gained;" where not only thrift is taught, but also is seen the daily practice of storing in some stocking end, old desk, or bank vault, those dollars, a few of which could have tightened the cracks in the barn, rehung the door, reset the decaying fence posts, repaired the paling or destroyed the hedge of nettles, burdock and wild lettuce that disputes the entrance. Is not that father to blame, who, by neglecting all out door ornament, has lost all vestiges of beauty and comfort to the homestead, so that the growing boy is ashamed to own that it is his home? Does the son or daughter neglect one bit of house or farm work in order to beautify the front yard, train the vine over the window, or eradicate the weeds from the pathway?

On the contrary, do we not all know that the time devoted to such things, *when once the beginning has been made*, is "between whiles," and never missed? And have we not all seen the speaking eye, and swelling heart of the child at the gate, when passing strangers have stopped to notice the farm-house, as embowered amidst flowers, shrubs and trees, its pretty vine-clad porch has met the view?

Less often would the lads leave the half-finished supper of a summer eve for the country store, should there be a little weeding or tying to do in his sister's garden; how proudly he would cull his Sunday nosegay for the little girl around the corner, and half chokingly whisper the invitation to come and see *our garden*. It is not often that are seen in country villages attempts at real gardens; it is commonly some stray corner that cannot be used for anything else, or some bit of border grudgingly spared, that is devoted to flowers—but wherever it does exist it sets the example to all, and gives a certain degree of character and elevation to the house to which it belongs. In our American homes too much attention has been paid to the "almighty dollar;" and though some few pinks and a stray rose or two, border the front walk, most get no further, and meet the argument of beauty, &c., by the unanswerable rejoinder, "it won't pay! won't pay!" Indeed, if measured, even in *money value*, it will pay. Somehow, a conexion with the cultivation of flowers gives a delicacy and refinement to the most boorish, and the more earnest the love for them, the more sure are other refinements and cultivation to follow. It is really surprising to see how soon after *even our rough* Irishmen are introduced into gardens and green-houses, they begin to soften and humanize, and thus stand ahead of all their brothers. Certainly no one will be found to deny that in America, education is of the highest value; we all know how difficult it is to induce boys and girls to study; they are too fond of play; but teach them to love flowers, and not only to love flowers, and not only to love them for their beauty and fragrance, but for their relation to all other animated life; show them how mysteriously they are formed there in the earth; and coming up into daylight, grow and wax by a hidden power, not one whit less marvellous than that which developes men and animals; show them that it is not only for their particular worth they are to be prized, but because—

"There's never a leaf or a blade too mean
To be some happy creature's palace;"

show them that each flower has not its *single insect* depending upon it for *its* support, and that just as in its weakness and diminutiveness it contributes to the welfare of the animal kingdom, so in *its* strength and might does the oak, and also all other trees.

In this way you may arouse their curiosity; you may lead them along till they find themselves enwrapped in the love and study of natural history, and from that how short a step to all other knowledge; for it is not the *ground covered* so much as the *habit gained*, of application. Were no farther benefit obtained than polish of manners, few would doubt of the money'ed value of the acquisition; for, either the market gardener, the plowman, the shop-keeper, or professional man, the one gains most wealth, who, other things being equal, has most refinement of manners.

In farming communities, however, too much work devolves upon the males, to permit them to devote a great deal of time to gardening, or the arranging and caring for flowers; the most that can be expected of them is the doing of the rough work in spring and fall, and they must leave to the females the remainder. No work can be more consonant with the best idea of woman than the culture of flowers, and to them all but the heavy part can be left. So predominant a thing, however, is fashion, that but too often, many who desire to have gardens of their own are deterred because they think it will *look* strangely to be seen working in them. *Care nothing about looks!* Be assured you get more health, strength, and *looks* into the bargain, by devoting a portion of each day to flowers, than by bending over fancy work, or devouring the latest novel. Whatever is true in the country, where like seems to breed like, and where because the men work in the field, the women feel that they may not be partakers of any out of door employment, it is less so in cities and large towns, where very many take the entire charge of their flower gardens during the year, except the spring digging, and who, bringing to their aid their usual taste and skill, seem even to surpass themselves in all rivals of equal advantages. In close connexion in the world of letters with this kind of occupation, is botany, that seems of all the sciences to be the only one specially adapted to woman. For in it there is none of the labor of the geologist or the dirt of the chemist. But it is an investigation of the rarest beauties of nature, accompanied with an entire freedom from all that makes learning disagreeable,—offering the attractions of sun and fresh air, flowers and fruit, and at the same time giving a width and comprehensiveness of mind unsurpassed by any other study. We pass most naturally and easy from the garden darlings, to to the wild flowers: from the idea of them as plants, to their connexion with the animal world; taking some one great plant as a type, they may name and arrange hundreds of others that before they could know nothing of, beyond the fact of their existence and general appearance.

In the garden, too, tho tired husbandman may stroll, the day's work over, and at the same time he rests his weary limbs, refreshes his entire physical man, and instructs his mind.

Here, too, is the favorite play-ground of childhood, and better here, by far, than amongst the laboring men or by the road-side with the idle loafers of the village. And when the mother needs change and pleasure, after she has laid aside broom and duster, where better may she turn her steps than into paths fringed with roses and lilacs; now stopping to train a broken or struggling flower; or revel in the warm sunshine and summer breeze.

Thus far the garden has been treated, as though there is but one kind. Such is not the case, and it is best to divide it under different heads. First, "Flower and Kitchen Garden," then Flower Garden, into the artificial and natural, in either of which you can have flower borders, beds, in parterres, shrubbery, vines or trellisses, &c., and in close connexion may be hot-houses, conservatories, or mere houses and lawn, or yet simpler still, farm-house and front fence.

—*N. E. Farmer.* R. M. Copeland.

Injury to Wheat Crops.—We have had reported to us a statement of serious injury to the Wheat crops along "Cache Creek," from a species of "worm" that eats off the stalks at the roots and in such a manner as to destroy the crop. We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will furnish us with any facts that bear upon the subject, and if the insect is found we should like to see this enemy of our "breadstuffs."

Summer Pruning of the Grape Vine.

The cultivation of the grape is as common as that of any plant that grows.

There is scarcely any one having a garden who does not consider this vine as one of the indispensables.

If he cannot raise one kind of grape he can another, and there is no one but can raise to advantage the hardy and prolific native grape, the Isabella, for instance.

All native grapes are very luxuriant growers, throwing out shoots in one season, of from twenty to thirty feet in length, and producing a great mass of foliage.

The almost universal practice is cut off all the shoots beyond the outer bunches of grapes, and to thin out a great portion of the foliage in other parts of the vine.

In fact to such a length do some operators carry this practice, that to see the vines soon after this "summer pruning" has taken place, one would almost suppose the poor vine was in the last stage of consumption, or to remind one very forcibly of a singed cat.

This operation is performed in the month of August, when the grapes are about the size of a pea.

The idea entertained and acted upon by these farmers is, that the growing fruit is robbed of its fair proportion of food, by letting too much young wood and foliage remain on the vine, and further, that it is absolutely necessary for the full development and maturity of the fruit, that the rays of the sun should in nowise be obstructed, but that each bunch should be fully exposed to its influence.

Now, for one, the writer thinks that if it is so necessary for the fruit to be exposed, nature would not cover it up so completely as she does with foliage. He does not believe in this assisting nature, as it is called.

It is a practice that, as men advance in knowledge and inquire into the rationality of things, will be exploded. It is already becoming every year more and more unpopular.

Dr. Findley, in a work published in 1843 on the subject, starts the following proposition:

1st. If all the leaves which a tree will naturally form are exposed to favorable influences, and receive the light of a brilliant sun, all the fruit which such a plant may produce will ripen perfectly in a summer that is long enough.

2d. If all the leaves of a tree are exposed to such influences, all the fruit will advance as far towards ripening as the length of the summer will admit of; it may be sour and colorless, but that condition will be perfect of its kind.

3d. But if all the fruit which a healthy tree will show as is allowed to set, and a large part of the leaves are abstracted, such fruit, be it as it may, never ripens.

4th. Therefore if a necessity exists for taking off a part of the leaves of a tree, a part of its fruit should also be destroyed.

5th. But although a tree may be able to ripen all the fruit which it shows, yet such fruit will neither be so large nor so sweet under equal circumstances, as if a part of it is removed; because a tree only forms a certain amount of secretions, and if those secretions are divided among twenty fruits instead of ten, each fruit will in the former case have but half the amount of nutrition that it would have received in the latter case.

6th. The period of ripening in fruit is accelerated by an abundant foliage, and retarded by a scarcity of foliage.

Dr. Lindley further states, that he considers these propositions as the expression of general truths, applicable in all cases, but especially to the vine.

If they are founded, as he believes, in well ascertained laws, then the rigorous summer pruning of the vine is totally wrong. He recommends, on the contrary, that not only should the entire crop of leaves be unpruned, but that the lateral shoots, always hitherto removed, should be permitted to remain; because all those laterals, if allowed to grow, would by the end of the season have contributed somewhat to the matter stored in the stem for the nutrition of the fruit; because the preparation of such matter would have been much more rapid; and because the ripening of the fruit, depending on the presence of such matter, would have been in proportion to the rapidity of its formation.

It is a mistake, continues he, to imagine that the sun must shine on the bunches of grapes in order to ripen them. Nature intended no such thing, when heavy clusters were caused to grow on slender stalks, and to hang below the foliage of branches, attached to trees by their strong and numerous tendrils. On the contrary, it is evident that vines naturally bear their fruit in such a way as to secure it from the sun; and man is most unwise when he harshly interferes with this intention. What is wanted is the full exposure of the LEAVES to the sun; *they* will prepare the nutriment of the grape—*they* will feed it and nurse it, and eventually rear it up into succulence and luscousness.

The same writer goes on to say:—"When, however, the branches have grown for many weeks and in autumn be[gin] to thicken in their power of [illegible], every [illegible] is their right to stop the shoots by pinching at the end. [illegible] that season newly formed [illegible] have [illegible] more than [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at the expense of [illegible] in other parts. Advance [illegible] the vine [illegible] therefore [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1854

Dignity of Agriculture.

There is no nation where Agriculture has so long contended against the difficulties with which caste and fashion have overshadowed it as ours. It is true that within a few years, through the energy and devotion to this great science which some of our best men have given, Agriculture has been presented in a more alluring form, and its value and great usefulness is beginning to be appreciated. In ancient times, the loftiest minds were those that were acted on by the harmonizing and beautifying influences awak'd to life by the primary calling of man.

Hear what history says:

About 753 years before the nativity of Christ, Romulus founded the city of Rome, whose inhabitants were destined to be the conquerors and the improvers of Europe. The Roman eagle triumphed in Egypt. Persia, Greece, Carthage, and Macedon; and the soldiers who bore it on to victory, in those and other countries, being all possessors of a larger or smaller extent, naturally introduced, upon their return, any superior vegetable, or improved mode of culture, which they observed in those highly civilized seats of their victories.

Thus the arts of Rome arrived at a high degree of superiority that was the result of the accumulated improvements of other nations; and, finally, when Rome became in turn the conquered, the victors became acquainted with this accumulated information, and diffused it over the rest of Europe.

Of the Agriculture of the early Romans we know but little; but of its state during the period of its greatest prosperity and improvement, we fortunately have very full information. Cato in the second, and Varro in the first century before the Christian era, Virgil at the period of that event, Columella and Pliny subsequently, and Palladius in the second or fourth century, each wrote upon agriculture, which, except Columella's, have come down to us entire.

When Romulus first partitioned the lands of the infant State among his followers, he assigned to no one more than he could cultivate. This was a space of only two acres. After the kings were expelled, seven acres were alloted to each citizen. Cincinnatus, Curius Dentatus, Fabricius, Regulus, and others, distinguished as the most deserving Romans, had no larger estates than this. Cincinnatus, according to some authorities, possessed only four acres. On these limited spaces they dwelt, and cultivated them with their own hands. It was from the plow that Cincinnatus was summoned to be dictator: and the Samnian ambassadors found Curius Dentatus cooking his own repast of vegetables in an earthen vessel.

Some of the noblest families in Rome derived their patronymic names from ancestors designated after some vegetable, in the cultivation of which they excelled, as in the examples of the Fabii, Pisones, Lentuli, Ciceriones, and the like. In those days, "when they praised a good man, they called him an agriculturist and a good husbandman: he was thought to be very greatly honored who was thus praised." As the limits of the empire extended, and its empire increased, the estates of the Roman proprietors became greatly enlarged; and attained to a value of £80,000. Such extensive proprietors let portions of their estates to other citizens, who, if they paid for them a certain rent, like our modern tenants, were called *Coloni;* and *Politores*, or *Partiarii*, if they shared the produce in stated proportions with the proprietor. Leases were occasionally granted, which appear to have been of longer duration than five years.

They cultivated wheat, spelt, barley, oats, flax, beans, pease, lupines, kidney-beans, lentils, tares, sesame, turnips, vines, olives, willows, and the like. Of the relative importance or proportion in which the crops were profitable to the Romans, we have this judgment of Cato:—"If you can buy 100 acres of land in a very good situation, the vineyard is the first object if it yields much wine; in the second place, a well watered garden; in the third, a willow plantation; in the fourth, an olive ground; in the fifth, a meadow; in the sixth, corn ground; in seventh, an underwood, a plantation yielding stout poles for training the vine; and in the ninth, a wood where mast grows."

With such revelations from history, shall we remain inactive? The great "breaking up plow" has been at work, and public opinion has felt its influence; crooked places have been made straight and rough places have been made smooth, and Agriculture will soon receive that attention which its greatness demands. The star of hope beams brightly upon it, and we look confidently to a glorious result upon our country and the world, from a true appreciation of this science.

Celery.

This delicious and most acceptable table luxury, we are glad to notice, is receiving a portion of the attention it deserves; and we notice some of our market gardeners are giving it peculiar attention, study and care.

Until very recently we have never seen anything worthy the name of celery. True, it was celery; but not table celery. It was neither properly grown, nor any attention given to the blanching of it—it was simply a green stringent plant, wholly unfit to eat. It had been supposed by many that we could not grow celery to perfection around San Francisco, or in California, as the season was so hot and dry. This error arose from not knowing the nature of the plant, or its wants. There is no class of garden product that will pay so well as celery, when properly grown and blanched; it commands a very handsome price, and if the cultivators would but take more pains, cultivate less ground, and cultivate it better, they would be better paid for their labor.

We have noticed with great pleasure the efforts of E. A. Upton, Esq., (near Sans Souci,) to excel in the cultivation of this luxury, and we believe he brings the very finest specimens that are found at our market. Mr. Upton is giving much attention and study to this one article, and we may look for some wonderful specimens from his gardens.

The objections raised to the climate, season and soil, are wholly unfounded. We have peculiar advantages both in soil and climate, and no place in the world can excel as in this article. Celery flourishes best in a deep and rich soil, rather moist. The earth should be mellow, rather light; one great desideration is to have the soil trenched and spaded, two feet deep, and made rich by prior application of manures. It must be deep soil and free from all chayey substances, and as clear from trees as possible. The following article is worthy attentive perusal:

"To procure early Celery, the seed should be sown on a gentle hot-bed, from the first to the middle of December. Collect a load or two of warm horse-manure. Put it in a form eighteen inches thick, to be covered with a frame and glass sash. When the violent heat has subsided, cover it with six inches of light soil, whereon sow your seed. Press it down, and rake it lightly giving a gentle watering. Put on the glasses; shade from severe sun; give a little air from 11 to 2 o'clock; and as soon as the plants are up, air freely. Thin them out to half an inch apart. When they are three inches high, plant them out into a well-prepared bed of rich, light soil, which will be from the first to the middle of January—cover at night with mats or boards, to protect from cold or frost. By the first of March, they will be sufficiently strong to plant out in trenches for blanching. However, if extreme earliness is not an object, sow the seed about the first of February, on a rich, dry, warm border; when up, thin them out. About the middle of March, transplant them, three or four inches apart, into another piece of ground, to stock and harden, till they are finally planted into the rows for permanent culture.

The regular way is to select a level and rich piece of ground; dig the trenches a foot wide, ten inches deep, and three feet from each other; if convenient, from north to south, though any other aspect will do. Let the earth be regular thrown out on each side of the trench, and sloped off. Five or six inches of well decomposed manure should then be worked full half-spade deep into the bottom of each trench. The plants which were transplanted into the beds or frame should be carefully lifted, and prepared for planting, which is done by cutting off the extremity of the roots; shortening their tops or leaves, but not so low as to injure the young centre leaves; and divesting the neck of the plant from suckers. This done they may be planted into the trenches, at the distance of four or five inches apart; after which, give the whole a good soaking of water, and shade from the sun for a few days. Their after-culture, is to stir the soil frequently, with a small hoe, and giving a copious supply of water in continued dry weather. About the middle of June, or first of July, tie the leaves together, or hold them tight with one hand, and with the other the earth is carefully drawn up round the stems, but not so high as to allow the earth to get into the centre of the plant, which causes it to rot or rust. The soil for this purpose has to be broken, and well pulverized with the spade. If the weather be dry and hot, Celery should not be earthed up so early: in such case, a row for early use may be blanched, by placing a board to prevent the air from getting under. By this means it can be very well blanched, and ready for the table by the middle of September. I am aware that writers on the subject say, "earth it up every few days as it continues to grow;" but by such a practice in warm weather, it will not grow long, but rot off and decay. About the first of June, earthing up may proceed without injury; but let it be done firmly and evenly, and in a sloping direction, from the base to nearly the top of the leaves. In that state, it may remain sound for a long time. If continued frost be apprehended, dry litter should be spread over the plants, and a quantity lifted and laid in a bed of sand or earth in the vegetable cellar, in which it will keep fresh for several weeks.

When planting, it is a very convenient method to mix both Red and White together; you can thus obtain both sorts in use, from the opening of one trench. Large fields of Celery can be pretty successfully cultivated by the plough, for supplying the market. It is a crop that generally makes a good return to the grower."

St. Patrick's Day was duly observed in our city last Friday.

Rice.

There can be no doubt but that in a few years Rice will be cultivated to a considerable extent in this country. There are extensive tracts of land very well adapted to its culture, and we earnestly hope our legislature will not adjourn without giving their attention to many important subjects connected with this science which are imperatively called for.

There is much that could be done to great advantage to the State, if the needed stimulus were but promised. The vast "Tule lands" could be reclaimed and become thriving Rice plantations, thus increasing their value to the State, and adding to its wealth an additional home product. The Sacramento that has so often submerged her banks, causing ruin to the cultivator, would soon become one extended Rice field, and nothing can be more sure than that such is to be the future of these rich and fertile banks; they will prove to California what the banks of the Nile are to Egypt—the source of her products—and the swelling torrents that flood her banks and have received so many "Anathemas" from those who regarded not the element in their season, will be led to watch the coming rise of the waters as a blessing that is to give them a harvest.

We therefore most earnestly hope attention will be given to this subject immediately. We copy from a standard work a brief article upon the cultivation of this staple product.

Rice—(*Oriza Satira.*)—This is a genus of plants, consisting of several species, which, however, may be divided into two varieties, viz., mountain rice, which grows in dry, elevated soils, and marsh rice, sown in low swampy districts. The former kind was raised by Mr. Bordley, on dry, sandy land, near Annapolis, in Maryland. It is perhaps possible that this plant my be gradually introduced into the northern States, and made to grow in dry and elevated ground. This is much to be desired, as rice is the cheapest nutriment known, containing, it is said, ninety-six parts in a hundred of nutritive matter.

"The Farmer's Assistant," gives the following directions for the culture of this plant: "Early in the spring, the ground is to be fitted with the plough for the reception of the seed, which is to be drilled in, in rows, at the distance of about twenty-seven inches apart. When the young plants have acquired a suitable height, the weeds are to be eradicated from the crop with the plough, or with a small harrow to be guided by handles behind, run twice between the rows, and the work is then completed by the hoe, and perhaps some hand weeding.

"In due season after this, the water is to be occasionally let on the ground, for the purpose of killing the weeds and grass; and then to be let off again, in order that the crop may have such farther ploughing and hoeing as may be found necessary. If water is not used, the growing crop is to be kept clear of weeds, like other hoed crops, till the ground becomes sufficiently shaded to prevent farther trouble from them.

"The grain will be found sufficiently ripened while the stalks are still green; and on this account they are valuable as a substitute for hay. If the crop be flooded, the water is to be let off in due season, so that the ground can be laid sufficiently dry before harvesting. With regard to this operation, we will merely observe, that he who understands the manner of harvesting wheat, rye, barley, or oats, need be at no loss as to the best method of gathering this crop; remembering, however, that the straw should be sufficiently dried before threshing or stowing the crop away."

Agricultural Education.

The following eloquent and truthful remarks were made by Mr. William during the discussions of the convention for the revision of the constitution of Michigan. They will be found at page 249 of Mr. Shearman's System of Public Instruction:

"Now the design of an agricultural education is to take those who are certain to be skilled in manual labor, and teach them the general laws by which everything grows and thrives; to illustrate to them, by practice, the newest discoveries in agriculture; to open their minds to the reception of every useful truth, come from whence it may; and more than all, relieve the young from the thraldom of any traditionary errors that may have clung to their fathers from generation to generation. Teach rich men's sons to work! To work with the hoe and the plough! Every boy in the country understands that. But the object of such a school is to teach a man how to promote and protect all his interests. I hardly know how to illustrate the subject. But suppose the farmers of this State had, by a thorough education of the young wheat-growers, increased the value of wheat one cent per bushel. If we raise 7,000,000 bushels, it would make $70,000. If it could be increased in quantity ten per cent, it would make a difference in the production of the State for a single year of $500,000. Bring sharpened intellects to every daily pursuit of the farmer, and produce, by the use of study, experiment, and science, a corresponding increase of the productions of the State, and the cost of one hundred schools would soon be saved.

There are many branches of study that a farmer's boy *ought* to know, and which he does not learn in ordinary schools, which are rather calculated to fit a man for the counting room or college. I recollect a short time since that I saw a man—a respectable and intelligent man—upon the point of losing quite a large sum in a court, because he could not measure timber, piled in the shape of a section of a cone, for a coal pit. A man may find every day, in practical life, that he could save himself from expense and loss of time, if he had a knowledge of such matters. He ought to be familiar with the laws by which mechanical powers are applied. He ought to understand the readiest methods by which measurements of all kinds are made. I may put a case to the gentleman from Livingston. Suppose he and his neighbor had a large bin of wheat to measure, before they could settle or divide. An untaught man might measure it all over, and handle all. His boy, if taught rightly, could, in less than five minutes, calculate from the cubic contents, the number of bushels, and save the whole time and expense. These are the kinds of knowledge which he would have every farmer learn while young. But the great advantage of these schools was in the instruction that might be obtained in agricultural chemistry—a knowledge of the elements necessary to each crop; and that knowledge of physiology that would enable a man to propagate with success the best breed of animals, or bring to the most perfect development, vegetable life."

Mr. Williams is no theoretical visionary. He is a plain, straightforward, business man, and has made his own way in the world by industry and perseverance. That his neighbors respect his good sense and prudence is evident from the position he held. Such testimony, therefore, is invaluable. It is the result of careful thought brought to bear on the future welfare of our State; sustained by a wide experience among the working men of this country. As such we ask our readers not only to reflect on it, but to act on it.

Artificial Flower Making, is not an insignificant trade. An examination in Paris, in 1847, shows that the total manufacture of Cambric Flowers, in that year, amounted to more than two millions of dollars. Of these, England took $60,000 worth; the inferior and cheaper sorts being made at home. The cambric, muslin, gauze, velvet, silk, and other materials were procured St. Etienne, St. Quentin, and Lyons; the dyes and colors were prepared expressly for the purpose by manufacturing chemists; the buds, leaves, petals, stamens, pistils, and other component parts were made in small workshops by persons who each attend to only one part of the flower; while the whole were fitted together in other workshops. Even these larger workshops are frequently limited to one single kind of flower, each; so completely is the division of labor carried out. There were about fifty small manufacturers of petals, stamens, &c., employing about five hundred persons; while there were nearly six hundred dealers or venders, who employed nearly six thousand persons in building up the various parts into whole groups of flowers. Of this immense number of persons, five thousand were women, whose average earnings were forty cents a day. Several of the manufacturers effect sales to the amount of $50,000 a year each. So much activity and so much business does the single fashion of ladies wearing artificial flowers cause; and were the fashion to change—as fashions will change—how many women would be reduced to destitution!—*Household Words.*

Clay and Sand as Ameliorators.

It is important here to correct an error frequently met with in works that treat of the improvement of the soil. Almost all of them recommend clay as an ameliorator, of sandy soils, and sand for clay soils. Here again practice is in contradiction to theory, and has proved that clay and sand can not serve as ameliorators one to the other, as they will not combine; or at least they do so with great difficulty.

Let us examine the effect that each of these bodies is destined to produce upon the different soils. Sand ought to act upon soils in which clay predominates; for these soils, being generally too compact, and consequently too hard, require the application of substances tending to lighten them; and sand, as we know, possesses this property in a high degree, when it enters in a sensible proportion into the composition of a soil. But to produce this effect, it must be combined with the other elements of the soil; for where it is merely mixed with the soil, it does not loosen.

In fact, the experiments that have been made with sand prove that it has a constant tendency to descend through the arable surface, and that it reaches the sub-soil without having acted. It does not enter into the molecules of clay to form but a single body with them; it does not then prevent these molecules from remaining agglomerated among themselves; and consequently it loosens very little, if any, stiff clay soils.

But suppose even that the mixture of sand and clay was advantageous, this means of amelioration would be impracticable, on account of the immense quantity of sand required, and that it would be necessary often to renew, from its tendency to sink to the sub-soil.

It is only where a clay soil is based on a sandy sub-soil, that it would be advisable to seek to mix the last with the first, by means of deep plowing; and this should be done gradually, by setting the plow deeper each time the field is worked. The increase in depth should be gradual, in order to give the mineral parts of the soil and sub-soil time to adhere and combine, as it were, among themselves.

Another means of ameliorating clay soils is to submit the superficial crust of the arable layer to the action of fire. Particles of the clay are hardened by the heat, and produce the same effect as

gravel and sand. But this method of loosening the land is liable to the same objection as that by means of sand; the calcined particles being harder than the rest of the clay, are finally separated from it and pass into the sub-soil. It has, however, the advantage of sand in being cheaper.

Plowing at the proper season, the application of lime, and a sufficient quantity of manure, are the best means of ameliorating stiff soils. As the action of frost usually renders these soils more friable, they should be broken up in the autumn.

The same reasons that prevent the improvement of stiff lands by means of sand, hold good against the improvement of sandy lands by the use of clay. There are, however, but few cases in which the improvement of purely gravel or sandy lands will pay at all.

Millet.

The stalks and leaves of this plant resemble those of Indian corn, though much smaller. It grows to the height of three or four feet. A sandy soil suits it best. It bears drought admirably well. It is said to produce as large a quantity of grain as Indian corn, when cultivated in drills three feet apart and six inches in the rows; but owing to the difficulty in saving the crop, on account of birds, of its ripening unequally, and its shelling out, it is generally thought best to sow it broad-cast, and cut it when in milk for fodder.

Mr. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, sowed one peck to the acre in May, and put in four acres; cut it the middle of August, and dried it in the sun two or three days. He had seventy-five bushels of seed to the acre, and six tons of fodder on four acres. His cattle relished it very well.

It is stated in "The Plough Boy," that millet sowed in June, on the ground, will give from two to four tons ou fodder, and from twenty to thirty bushels of seed, equal to corn for fattening hogs. It is cultivated in Pennsylvania and Maryland as a fodder crop, and cut in the milk. It is preferred in winter by neat cattle to clover.

"The American Farmer" gives the following very flattering account of this grain. Millet sown from the 1st of May to the 20th of June has invariably furnished more fodder than could have been obtained from grass under similar circumstances. On the 5th of May, five bushels were sown on four acres; on the 5th of July it was harvested, and estimated at four tons per acre. It requires in all cases fine tilth, and as much strength of soil as is necessary to produce heavy oats.

A crop of fodder can be produced if sowed as late as the last of July.

Mr. N. Devenport, of Milton, Massachusetts, gives the following account of growing a crop of millet:

"From the 10th to the 23d of June, I sowed about twelve acres of millet, at about sixteen quarts per acre. About one-third was on land planted the year before, and I think produced nearly three tons per acre; the other two-thirds was on green sward, ploughed and harrowed but a few days before being sown; and on very light land, without any manure on either. I had not much over one ton per acre on the green sward, the land being so light that it did not bear more than two or three hundred of hay per acre. I mowed my millet from the 1st to the 12th of September; and I found the tops of heads perfectly ripe and fit for seed."

John Hare Powell, Esq, of Pennsylvania, has given us the following observations on the culture of this crop:

"I have made many experiments on various soils, and at different seasons, to ascertain the product as well as the properties of millet. Upon light land, in good condition, it succeeds best. It requires in all cases fine tilth, and as much strength of soil as is necessary to produce heavy oats. I have not seen, either in Europe or America, any green crop which so largely rewards accurate tillage and plentiful supplies of manure, as the species of millet usually grown in this and the adjacent counties. I have sown it from the 1st of May to the 20th of June, and have invariably obtained more fodder than could have been had from any grass, under similar circumstances. In the autumn, eighty bushels of caustic lime per acre were strewed upon an old sward, which was immediately ploughed, closely harrowed, sown with rye, and rolled. The rye was depastured in the winter and succeeding spring. Early in April the land was ploughed again; the lime and decomposed vegetable matter was thus returned to the surface. About three weeks after, it was harrowed, to destroy weeds; early in May it was again harrowed for the same purpose; within a fortnight it was stirred with Beatson's scarifier to the depth of nine inches, harrowed, sown with millet, and rolled. The crop was fairly estimated at three tons per acre. After the millet was cut, the field was stirred, and repeatedly harrowed, to destroy the after growth of noxious plants. I intend to again sow rye, not only to obtain pasturage, but to protect the soil from the exhalations of the sun. In the succeeding spring, a slight dressing of fresh manure was ploughed under; the scarifier, roller, and harrow, were used at intervals as before. On the 5th of May, five bushels of millet seeds were sown on four acres; on the 5th of July the crop was harvested, and estimated at four tons per acre. I have found this [illegible] forty tons from six acres, of which four only had been manured; the remainder would not have borne a good wheat crop. One of the lots was weighed, an account of this was regularly kept: the [illegible] as much as could be pressed in a [illegible] I have frequently used a large quantity of [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] consumed millet in its green state, they performed their work with more spirit and vigor than they had done before, or have shown since, except when fed with grain. My cattle, of all ages, prefer it to both red and the best white clover, meadow, or timothy hay.

"I am not disposed to cultivate it as farinaceous crop, since I have found great difficulty in securing it sufficiently early to prevent a large part of the grain from being left on the ground. The seeds on the upper parts of the stalks generally ripen and fall before those below have been filled. I therefore invariably cut it when the upper parts of most of the heads contain seeds that are hard. In this stage in affords fodder more nutritious, and more easily made, than any sort of hay. The expense of tilling the land, is not so great as at first view would appear. A yoke of good oxen can scarify three acres and a half, without difficulty, in one day. I would recommend millet, not merely for its value as a food, but for the means it affords of making clean the land, without summer fallows, or drill crops. The ingenious arguments which have been adduced, to prove that deep stirring between growing crops is advantageous to them and the soil, are founded upon English experience, properly directed by close attention to the effects of a moist climate. Some of our writers have profoundly asserted, that as 'dew drops' are found on the under leaves of plants after deep stirring has been given in a time of great drought, the practice is sound. I should suggest that, moisture had better be at such times conveyed to the roots, than be exhaled by the sun, or placed on the leaves until his rays shall have exhausted it all. The valuable parts of most manures readily assume the gaseous form; every deep stirring, to a certain extent, in hot weather, therefore, impoverishes the soil. Deep ploughing, at proper season, is, I conceive, the basis of all good farming Such crops as shall enable the husdandman to extirpate weeds and obtain large supplies of fodder, without much exhaustion, should be the great objects for his aim. I would propose that a foul sward receive its proper quantity of quick lime, which should be spread and ploughed under, in its caustic state, in the early part of September; that the field be harrowed sufficiently; sown with rye at the rate of two bushels per acre, as early as possible; that it be depastured late in the autumn and early in the spring; that in May it be again ploughed, three inches deeper than before; that it be harrowed, and left until the small weeds begin to appear. Early in June millet should be sown; in August the crop can be removed, after the labors of the general harvest. The field should be slightly stirred with the scarifier, occasionally harrowed, and left throughout September, for the destruction of weeds, as before. In October it may be manured, and sown with wheat, or left for a crop of Indian corn."

For the California Farmer.

The County of Monterey.

This beautiful county is destined to become one of the richest agricultural and pastoral districts in our State.

The principal physical feature of the country is the great plain of the Salinas, which takes its name from the natural lakes of salt water at its commencement. The valley opens to the ocean in the middle of Monterey Bay, where it is in parts fifteen and twenty miles across. It is crossed in its middle by the Salinas river, which heads in the elevated lands of the Mission of San Miguel, and runs in a N. N. W. course for one hundred and twenty-five miles to its mouth, about fifteen miles N. E. from the city of Monterey. For sixty miles of this distance it runs through a plain varying from two to ten and twenty miles in breadth and enjoys one of the most salubrious climates on the face of the earth. The ocean coast of this county is bounded mostly by the Santa Lucia range of mountains, very steep on the shore, and so named by Vizcaino, in 1602.

The settlement of this county was commenced by the Spanish Government under Gaspar Portales and Padre Junipere Serra, in June, 1770, at the town of Monterey. In 1602 the expedition under Sebastian Vizcaino buried many of their seamen, who had died of the scurvy, near the site of the present Custom House. The features of the country around the town can be distinctly identified from the description of these "ancient mariners."

On the secularization of the Missions in 1833, lands began to be granted very freely in the Salinas plains and San Juan, to native and naturalized Californians and Mexicans. The most of them are held by titles from Governors Figuerva, Castro and Alvarado, and are among the best in the country.

Prior to the year 1824, before the commencement of the hide and tallow trade, I am told by some of the old settlers that in the Missions of San Carlos de Monterey, San Juan Bautista, Soledad and San Antonia, there were as many as 125,000 head of horn stock; some 150,000 sheep; and 25,000 horses. At one season, [illegible] fires and droughts, the priests at the Mission of Soledad were obliged to kill several thousand head of their stock of horses to preserve the pasture and water for the cattle and sheep. In Carmelo grew apples, quinces, and pears—[illegible] with strawberries and raspberries and a fine [illegible] with but a slight acclivity. In San Juan Bautista they have an old [illegible] which grows apples, pears and quinces, and I believe a vineyard was also planted there in the Mission time which produced excellent grapes. Almost any fruit of the temperate zone will grow in the [illegible] region of San Juan Bautista, which is [illegible] by two and three thousand feet [illegible] tains excellent farming land and healthy, dry climate. This valley is now settling up fast.

In the mission of Soledad grew apples, pears, olives, quinces, and grapes. The vineyard is still in bearing, being situated some five miles from the Mission, in "*bolso*," from the head of which flows a warm spring used to irrigate the vines. The grape produced is excellent flavor, but small.

The Mission of San Antonia de Padua, situated in an elevated valley of the Sierra Santa Lucia, some 1,200 feet above the sea, was founded by Padre Junipero in 1771. The most of the old buildings are still standing, but in very bad condition and gradually going to decay. The valley is very extensive, about twelve miles long by four broad, covered with every variety of California oak, and the sides of the surrounding hill with the beautiful pine of California, producing an edible nut similar in flavor to the peccan. The orchard yields pears, figs, peaches, quinces, and apples in the greatest abundance and the finest quality. The vine grows with great luxuriance, and the grape though small, very luscious. The garden grounds of the Mission are watered by a canal cut by one of the old priests and brought a great many miles' distance.

One of the sheep and horse farms of this Mission is the beautiful valley of San Lorenzo, situated in a hollow of the coast range, about fifteen miles east of San Antonio, and only half a day's ride from the great Tulare plains, opposite the Tache lake. This lovely and magnificent valley, entirely uninhabited by man, is tenanted by herds of antelope, deer, bear and every species of California game covered with hair and feathers. A fine stream runs through it, with numerous springs of water and abundance of the nut pine, oaks of different classes, sycamores, cottonwood, willow, &c. The valley is an average of two and a half miles in breadth by twelve miles in length, contains abundance of the finest soil, and is completely secluded from the world. It possesses the best and most level pass from the Coast Range into the San Joaquin Valley, as before mentioned, and nearly on a line with the proposed southern route of the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad. In this valley can be completely realized the dream of the vision of Rasselas as written in the solemn and stately prose of old Sam Johnson, a father in the English literary calendar. The profound stillness of this delightful region filled our minds with the most pleasant emotions, and it was with the greatest difficulty we could be brought to leave its beautiful groves and grassy slopes. The Coast Range of California, or second elevation of mountains from the sea, contains great numbers of valleys such as this, particularly the one some fifteen miles further to the south, called "Estralla," belonging formerly to the old Mission of San Miguel. They contain immense quantities of the finest soil and adapted to every kind of grain and fruit of temperate climes, and will doubtless in a few years swarm with a vigorous and industrious population, and as Byron saith of Portugal, in a different sense may we apply his magnificent verses to these valleys of our California:

"Then slowly climb the many winding way,
And frequent turn to linger as you go,
From loftier rocks new loveliness survey.

"Oh Christ! it is a goodly sight to see
What Heaven hath done for this delicious land!
What fruits of fragrance, blush on every tree!
What goodly prospects o'er the hills expand."

The valley of San Lorenzo must not be confounded with the rancho of San Lorenzo belonging to the Soberanes family of Soledad Mission. It is separated from this last rancho, by only a low range of hills, through which there runs an excellent wagon road. It is without doubt the best route for the southern railroad, as the most of the way from Walker's or the Tejon pass for 270 miles, is over entirely level land, until you arrive at the port of Monterey.

During the time of the old Missions, the best of wheat and grain was grown at Soledad and San Juan. Great preparations are making this year for sowing wheat by our farmers. Mr. J. B. Hill, one of our enterprising agriculturalists, has fenced in over 400 acres of plowed land, and is making preparations to enclose as many more. There are said to be large tracts of public land vacant, and the rancheros, as soon as their titles are confirmed and surveyed, will sell as low as the government. The amount of good wheat and grain lands in this county cannot be estimated under 250,000 acres. The great difficulty with settlers is the expensiveness of timber for fencing and inclosures. In a few years the furnishing of red wood rails and posts, must become an immense business for the southern county farmers, giving active employment to the lumbermen of Humboldt and the northern coasts.

The city of Monterey is probably the healthiest and most beautifully situated of any point on the entire Pacific coast of North America. It possesses a most magnificent harbor and anchorage, and will doubtless in a very few years become the mart of an active commerce, and from its agricultural lands, promises to become the seat of extensive flouring mills—a [illegible] city.

The city is situated on [illegible] gradually falling down to the sea—the [illegible] with pine and cypress, and the [illegible] and with [illegible]. The [illegible] of April exceeds the most beautiful parts of Old England, green and [illegible] and [illegible] of the most magnificent parts. And [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Farmer's Clubs.

We highly approve the plan of the annexed position, and we most readily second the proposition by most cheerfully offering to the "farmers of California" to extend the same offer to all clubs formed throughout our State. We now propose to send to all organizations of County Societies, Clubs and Circles, where the chief object is the advancement of agricultural science, a copy of the "California Farmer," free, when they make us acquainted with their organization, and we receive the reports of their meetings.

Farmers' Clubs.—Some weeks since we published an article setting forth the advantages of forming clubs for the familiar discussion of subjects connected with Agriculture and Horticulture, and also the outline of a constitution and bye-laws for such a club. We are pleased to learn that very many clubs are forming in different sections of the country, and that they promise to be productive of the best results. This is necessarily the case. Individual observation, research and experimenting, may do much in enabling the farmer to improve his system of cultivation, or to form one when he has none; but the secret of rapid progress lies in combined exertion; in the comparison of observations and experience. There are probably some in every town who are so thoroughly sellish aud egotistic, that they will refuse to communicate the "two mites" of their knowledge to their fellow laborers, and hold themselves aloof from any organized effort, but we query whether the co-operation of such narrow-minded men could be of any practical service in promoting the purposes of such a society. To every farmer we say, make a resolute effort to form a club immediately, so that the benefit of it may be reaped in the crops in the next season. Young farmers are the ones that should be foremost in these clubs, for they have the most to gain by them, and will be moro likely to sustain them than those who have grown gray in following the ancient landmarks.

Suiting our action to our text, we call attention to the following proposal. We will send the Country Gentleman for one year, commencing with the present volume, to every Farmers' Club, consisting of at least ten members, that shall send us their list of officers, and give us assurance that they have held, or will hold weekly, or semi-monthly meetings, for three months in the year, and monthly meetings for the remainder of the year. We shall be glad to open a correspondence with any club already formed, and to afford all the assistance in our power to those that are desirous of establishing one. The above proposal will be open for acceptance for three months. What town shall be first to avail itself of the offer?

The London Farmer's Magazine gives the following extract from the journal of a gentleman who visited Mr. Coke, at his estate at Holkham, in 1830:

"The postilions were first desired to stop near some beasts of the North Devon breed, grazing in the park; and Mr. C. mentioned several facts illustrative of the superiority of the Devons; amongst others that he called on a Mr. Handcock, (a fashionable butcher in London) who supplied some of the first families, and asked him if he had ever killed any Devon beasts. He replied "no, that they were not good enough for his trade; he would only use the best Scots." Mr. C. persuaded him to try the Devons, and he so much approved of them that he bought all Mr. C. sent to market for a considerable time—more than one hundred beasts. He also mentioned a trial between the fattening of two Devons, against one short-horned ox of the old Yorkshire breed, the two costing the same as the one, and when killed the two weighed 140 stone of 14 lbs.. (1960 lbs.) while the short horned ox weighed 110 stone, (1540 lbs.) and it had eaten more food than the two Devons. Mr. C, considered the Devons as by far the best for plowing. His object was to produce the most food for man, of the best quality, and at the last expense. He said '*size had nothing to do with profit; it was not what an animal made, as much as what it cost making.*'"

This last remark contains a great deal of truth, and should be remembered by all breeders and fatteners of stock of all kinds. In California we have scarcely taken those points sufficiently into consideration, and there is a great call for careful experiments.

Heavy Sheep.—A London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says he had heard much of the great weight to which sheep are sometimes fed in England, and his belief was really staggered by some of the reports; but he saw in one butcher's shop, four sheep, which had been raised and fed in Gloucestershire, that weighed when slaughtered and dressed for sale as mutton was 250, 245, 216, and 197 pounds respectively. A shoulder, cut fairly from the largest, weighed 42 1-2 lbs. Two Lincolnshire sheep in the same shop weighed 216 and 201 pounds respectively.

County of Monterey.—The interesting and valuable sketch of this county, from the able pen of our correspondent at Monterey, will amply repay the reader; and we trust to hear from the same source often.

Carrot Butter.—A correspondent of the Dollar Newspaper gives a mode of coloring butter yellow, consisting substantially of the application of a liquid at churning, made by grating of yellow carrots, and after soaking in half their bulk of milk or water over night, straining through a cloth. This, we are assured, will make it as yellow as October butter, and with an agreeable flavor. Customers, that buy butter of the manufacturer, who furnishes the communication, much prefer this to any other. Some of our readers may think this method worthy of trial; others will prefer a modification, which we have often tried with great success. This modification differs in one particular only, yet has several advantages. The point of difference is in the time of applying the carrots;—that is, instead of doing it at the commencement of the churning, by introducing them into the churn, we apply them about two or three days sooner by introducing them into the cow. This modification has several advantages, namely, saving the labor of grating the carrots; furnishing animal instead of vegetable butter; and nourishing the cow into the bargain.

Later from the East.

The steamship Uncle Sam, Capt. Mills, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, bringing late and important news from all parts of the world. The following is her memoranda.

The Independent Line Steamer Uncle Sam, W. A. Mills, commander, left San Francisco Feb. 16, at 5 o'clock, P. M. On the 23d, at 9 A. M., passed steamship Cortes, bound to San Francisco. Feb. 26th, encountered a severe gale from the N. W., which caused considerable delay. March 1st, at 1 o'clock A. M., arrived in Panama, having made the passage in 12 days and 7 hours—3 1-2 days in advance of the mail steamer California. Left Panama on the evening of March 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., with 873 passengers and 140 packages of Adams & Co.'s Express, from the Company's splendid steam yacht North Star.

There was but little local news at Panama when the steamer left. The weather was remarkably fine, and the Isthmus crossing in splendid condition—some of the passengers having crossed with their baggage in six hours with ease.

The Batemen children are at Panama, and will leave by the next steamer for San Francisco.

The news at Acapulco was quite stirring; the whole country is in a state of revolution. Gen. Alvarez has come out with a Pronunciamento declaring Santa Anna to be a robber, and accusing him of having sold his country. Gen. Alvarez is encamped in the mountains, about nineteen leagues from Acapulco, with a force of three or four thousand men. Santa Anna is collecting an army to march against him. He is also fitting out a fleet at Mazatlan to blockade the Harbor of Acapulco. On the day the Uncle Sam left Acapulco there was a report current that a battle had been fought and Alvarez's troops had been victorious.

Mr. Anthony Haines, of Ohio, died March 13. This is the only person that has died on board the Uncle Sam since she has been in the California trade, now over a year.

March 17th, lat. 28 44, lon. 115 44, at about 2 o'clock, P. M., the Uncle Sam experienced two severe blows, one on the bow, and the other on the starboard quarter. A moment after, discovered an enormous whale in the wake, with a severe cut in his side, and bleeding profusely; in the attempt to cross her bow, the monster took it a little too cool, and consequently got run over. At 3 o'clock P. M. passed steamship Cortes, bound to San Juan.

The Uncle Sam brings 873 passengers, of whom 105 are ladies.

We make up from our files the following summary of news;

The Nebraska question is not yet settled. Almost every Senator has made a speech either for or against the bill. Among the recent speeches in its favor, we notice one by Col. Weller. Public meetings have been held in many of the northern cities; the speeches and resolutions were savagely denunciatory of the principles of the Nebraska bill.

The Gadsden treaty and the message of the President accompanying it are printed in the eastern papers. As usual, the publication was unauthorized, and some discussion arose in the Senate upon the question of the violation of the injunction of secrecy.

The following are the principal provisions of the treaty:

1st. The new boundary commences two marine leagues north of the mouth of the Colorado, giving us no access to the Gulf of California, and goes between latitude thirty-one and thirty-two to the one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude west of Greenwich.

2d. It abrogates the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and cancels the claims of Mexican citizenship under that article to date of ratification.

3d. The United States pay fifteen millions of dollars in mothly instalments of three millions each—the first payable on ratifying the treaty.

4th. Reserve five millions for claims of American citizens in Mexico, including the Garay grant.

5th. Both governments agree to put down fillibusterism, and pursue the fillibusters with army and navy into the other's territory.

6th. Agree to refund goods and chattels stolen by Indians from citizens of the other's country.

Great preparations are going on for a general European war. France and England will participate in it. The Cunard steamers have been detailed to convey troops to the seat of war.

Half of the British revenue force has been ordered into the navy, and everything indicates a speedy commmencement of the broil.

Louis Napoleon has ordered 3,000,000 cannon balls to be made at once.

The Russian Ambassadors have left France and England, and the English and French Ministers have been directed to leave Russia.

50,000 Turks have crossed the Danube, all well equipped. All communication between the two great Russian armies has been cut off, and their position is considered very critical.

Ten thousand British troops are to go to Constantinople immediately. Eighty thousand soldiers are to depart from France immediately, for the seat of war. 20,000 of these men are the flower of the French army.

A number of French ships of war have been ordered to sail at once for the seat of war.

Harrison, Ohio, Tuesday, Feb. 14.—To-day, about 4 o'clock P. M., the town of Harrison, (twenty miles northwest of Cincinnati.) was visited by a fearful and destructive tornado, tearing down dwellings, stables, &c. The course of the current of air was nearly from southwest to northeast, and the width of its track was about one hundred yards. A thunder shower came on from about northwest, with indications of a heavy rain, which were realised. Probably ten or fifteen minutes after the commencement of the rain, the tornado came down the White Water Hills, northwest of town, and about west of Goodley's Mill, leaving in its trace a prostrated and broken forest. It crossed the canal just north of Goodley's Mill, and struck the town in the direction of the Presbyterian Church. It left in its track such destruction and desolation as we have never before seen. Houses, stables, fences, trees and out buildings were prostrated, and in many cases blown into the adjoining lots. We were on the ground a few minutes after the destruction, and gathered in a hasty manner the items of destruction and loss. There are of course many omissions in the individual losses. A young man by the name o 'William Pruden had his leg broken, and Ironas Homan was dangerously wounded, and several others are more or less injured; but no lives lost. It is a miracle, too, for several houses and shops were entirely blown down.

In one shop five men were at work, and the building was entirely demolished; yet they escaped, by crawling from under the building.

There were about fifty dwellings, stables and shops either totally destroyed or badly injured. The storm, however, passed over that part of the town where most were small buildings. The entire loss will not exceed $25,000.

We have not heard from the track of the storm from either way, southwest or northeast, but we fear much destruction is in the track.

In the storm here to-day, one man was blown out of the street and landed in a lot. Bags of wheat were blown out of a wagon. Sticks of timber were whirled through the air like feathers. There is now a large scantling or joist sticking into the gable end of a frame building twenty feet from the ground. It had been taken up by the wind and carried along endways with such force as to drive it through the frame, and stick there. There are various hard yarns I could tell, but they can only be believed by being seen.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Important Mexican News.—Our Acapulco correspondent keeps us advised of the movements in that place. We have no Mexican papers, the communication between the capital and Acapulco being cut off. Our correspondent has transmitted copies of several of Gen. Alvarez's proclamations. The General denounces Santa Anna as a traitor, and applies to him all the bad names he can think of.

Acapulco, March 10, 1854.

All communication with the city of Mexico via Acapulco intercepted; the port daily expected to be blockaded, from vessels of war from Mazatlan and San Blas. No engagement as yet between Santa Anna and Alvarez troops. Both armies are daily being strongly reinforced.

Santa Anna is to be crowned Emperor on St. John's Day, June 24th, and has indefinitely postponed his imperial visit to his hacienda at En Cerro. Two non-commissioned officers, deserters from the British army, are officers of the Government. General Alvarez is confident of success; his position by nature is impregnable. He also declared the port of Acapulco free, and in one hour by a forced loan raised $5,000. He has also decreed that American money shall pass current at par. The Castle here is in a proper state of defence for a seige; and a water battery of nine guns commands the entrance to the harbor.

War.—The dark, angry, threatening clouds that have hung over the European horizon, for months past, are now illumined by the lightnings flashing from their midst, denoting that the strife of elements has begun, and ere a month has passed we shall hear the thunders of a war more fierce and terrible than has heretofore been thought of. It will be a war that terminates only with victory or destruction. It will not be of one nation or for one nation; but for all.

We believe this the age, and the present the time, when the great battle of human liberty is to commence. A long and sanguinary war is but just begun, and the question is not Turkey and Russia, or Russia and other allied powers; but it is Liberty or Despotism, right or might.

Such is our faith, that we believe that it will result in the overthrow of despotism and monarchical power, and the establishment of the great principles of human liberty and equality, such as are now enjoyed by our own favored nation.

We trust the United States will value the position she now enjoys as the great neutral power of the world, and show by her example that she reveres liberty by maintaining her obligations of neutrality to every nation and improving her own opportunity of advancing it.

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Messrs Adams & Co. at all their offices throughout the United States or Europe.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.

Messrs. Langton & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minesota.*

Messrs. Leland & McCoombe—*Crescent City, Port Orford, Uniontown, Eureka, and Bucksport.*

San Francisco—Messrs. Murray & Co., booksellers, Montgomery street; Sullivan's newspaper stand, near the Post Office; Kimball's, Noisy Carriers Hall, Long wharf; J. H. Still, bookseller, Montgomery street.

Oakland—Mr. Isaac Willard.

Benicia, Martinez, &c.—Messrs. Stiles & Dodds.

Union City and Mission San Jose—Messrs. Howard & Chamberlain.

San Luis Obispo—Dr. Thomas L. Harvey, P. M.

Sacramento—Mr. Oscar D. Avaline; Messrs. Curle Brother.

Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.

Mount Farm, O. T.—Gen. M. M. McCarver.

Marysville—Geo. S. Becker.

Stockton—Rosenbaum & Jonckimsen.

New York City, N. Y.—J. M. Thorburn & Co.

Bidwell's, Butte Co—P. Freer.

Weaverville, Trinity Co—H. B. Davidson & Co.

Yreka—Crane, Rogers & Co.

N. B.—We want Agents in all the principal localities, and persons disposed to act can have the opportunity, if satisfactory to all parties.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, March 22, 1854.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—			
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$12 00	@	— —
do do short handled	8 00	@	— —
do Fields', long handled	10 12	@	14 00
do do short handled, no sale.			
do Rowland's, long handled	8 00	@	— —
do do short handled	8 00	@	00 00
do King's, long handled	8 00	@	— —
Spades, bright c. s. best make	12 00	@	13 00
do Iron	8 00	@	10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@	15 00
do do Iron	— —	@	12 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	14 00	@	— —
do Hunts', do	14 00	@	— —
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6 lb, solid eye	9 00	@	— —
do other brands	5 00	@	7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	1 50	@	3 00
do o do axe	2 00	@	3 50
Plows, best make	14 00	@	30 00
do steel	30 00	@	75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power, Hall & Pitts', no sale, nominal, $600 to $800; other makes $400 to $600; Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill, $300 to $350.			
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	20 00	@	65 00
Rakes, horse and revolving, no sale.			
do hand, wood do			
do do steel	12 00	@	20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz, no sale.			
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	4 00	@	
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@	12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.			

There probably has never been a time when all the abov enumerated articles were less in demand—in fact, no sale.

FLOUR—			
We note large stocks on hand; and sales heavy; holder anxious to realize.			
Gallego and Haxall	— —	@	12 00
Chile	9 00	@	9 50
Repacked	— —	@	— —
Hornes's Mills, (domestic)	10 50	@	11 00
Benicia Mills, do	10 00	@	10 50
Meal, in bbls	4 50	@	5 00
do ½ bbls	2 50	@	3 25
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@	— 1¾
GRAIN—			
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 1¾	@	— 2
do California	— 2½	@	— —
Barley, Chili	— 1¾	@	— —
do Cal. seeding	— 2	@	— —
Buckwheat, for seed	— 8	@	— -
Oats, California	— 3	@	— —
do Seed	— 4	@	— 4½
do Oregon, none in mk't.			
do Eastern	— 2	@	3 —
Wheat, Chili	— 3½	@	— —
do California, for seed	— 4½	@	— 5
do do for milling	— 3	@	— —
Australia, seed	— 4	@	— 5

—We must note a heaviness in all sales; a continued depression.

LUMBER—			
Very heavy stocks on hand, and Domestic coming in freely with a little demand, and downward tendency.			
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	— 00	@	40 00
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@	10 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@	70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@	100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	70 00	@	80 00
do do 2d quality	50 00	@	60 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	60 00	@	65 00
do Oregon pine, rough	34 00	@	40 00
do redwood	35 00	@	40 00
Floor Joist	35 00	@	— —
Shingles, Eastern, best	8 00	@	10 00
Chipboards, No. 1	55 00	@	70 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@	9 00
do California	— —	@	8 00
Doors, Eastern	3 75	@	5 50
Sashes, window	3 75	@	5 00
PROVISIONS—			
All kinds of Provisions, exceedingly dull; prices nominal.			
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	12 00	@	15 00
do ½ bbl extra family	9 00	@	10 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	11½	@	12
do Mess, nominal, no sale.			
Cheese	14	@	20
Eggs, fresh Cal	63	@	—
Butter, choice	13	@	28
do good ordinary	17	@	20
do California	50	@	1 00
Hams, ordinary	8	@	— 12½
do extra	12	@	14
Lard, in kegs	—	@	12½
do tins 10 lb	15	@	—
do 15—20 do	10	@	11
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	21 00	@	22 —
do do ½ bbl	12 00	@	13 00
do mess, ₱ bbl	17 50	@	— 00
do do ½ do	8 00	@	10 00
RICE—			
Carolina, in bbls	4	@	4½
China, No. 1, in mats	4½	@	5
do No. 2, do		@	3
Manilla	3½	@	4
VEGETABLES—			
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.			
Beans, California	3	@	4
do do Red	2½	@	— 3½
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@	— —
Carrots,	— —	@	— —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 6	@	10
Turnips	— —	@	2
Potatoes	— 7/8	@	1½
Peas, (none in market.)			
Squashes, ₱ lb	—2	@	3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

It will be perceived there is a continued advance in the value of marketing each week.

Cabbages, ₱ head	25	@	50
do Savoy, ₱ doz	1 00		
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50		
Turnips	1 50		
Carrots	1 50		
Marrowfat squashes	8		
Celery, ₱ doz	$1	@	6
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	6	@	8
Radishes, ₱ doz	1 50		
Isld Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	7		
Potatoes	3	@	4
Onions, prime	8	@	12
Garlic			37
Horseradish	1 00		
Tomatoes, very scarce			50
Green Peas			50
Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 50		
Parsley	1 50		
Parsnips	1 50		
Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 50		

Col. J. T. Hanley, Postmaster at San Francisco, left on the Golden Gate, on Thursday, for Washington. He goes to obtain further appropriations from Congress for the support of the Post Office Department.

Special Notice---To Subscribers.

We have issued, with this number, twelve numbers of the Farmer, and we trust in an acceptable manner to our Patrons, and desire to make each succeeding issue an improvement upon the last; and to do this—to feel encouraged to do this—we look to those who have kindly forwarded their names to us as subscribers, that they will use their influence to extend the circulation of our journal and make it more widely known and its influence more useful and prominent.

We hope too that many of our friends will make it a point to establish clubs, and send us the result.

We would hope, also, that subscribers should remit us the amount of their subscriptions cheerfully, as they are able to judge what the paper will be.

Many of the Farmers know the wants of the people for a paper like the one we have commenced; and to make it really what it should be, its friends should not only subscribe and pay, but see that it is widely circulated, and furnish it also, from time to time, with all the important facts that are of interest—this is what the Farmer needs continually, and will the friends see that we have it?

We particularly desire to be informed if our subscribers fail to receive their numbers regularly. We can furnish a few more subscribers from No. 1—A FEW ONLY.

Special Premiums for Subscriptions.

In addition to the standing inducement for the getting of subscribers for the "Farmer," we will make a present of HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE to the person who procures THE MOST SUNSCAIBERS in the first six months of our publication. This we regard as one of the most beautiful books ever issued. Who will have the prize?

A Premium---Farmers' Clubs.

With the hope of inducing such of our friends, and those who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and introduce an Agricultural Paper, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us FIVE subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you SIX PAPERS, or for TEN subscribers, TWELVE PAPERS. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the Farmer, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

Subscribers will please be particular to name the Post Office to which papers are to be sent; or, if forwarded by express, which line they prefer.

To Our Patrons.

To Advertisers.—We would call the attention of those who desire to have their advertisements produce quick returns, to the pages of the California Farmer.

The Farmer will reach sources of trade entirely new and unattainable by any other means, and thus secure a large and immediate profit to those who desire to make known their business. By a glance at our advertising columns, it will be perceived that we present the best known and most extensive houses, and as we have space for but one or two of each branch, these will be the most prominent houses, and thus give more influence to them.

Agents Wanted.

We want good active agents to visit every county in the State for the Farmer. Young men can find a steady and profitable employment. Apply at this office.

☞ We desire Agents to report as early as possible, that we may be prepared in our issues for a sufficient number to supply the demand. Be sure and report promptly.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

March 15—Schr Falmouth, Biley, 6 hours from Bolinas Bay, with lumber.

Schr Bay State, Waterman, 16 days from Magdalen Bay, via San Diego 5 days, with fish and turtles.

March 16—Clipper ship Waterwitch, Plummer, 220 days from Boston, via Rio Janeiro 76 days, with mdse.

Bark Isabella Hyde, Somerby, 45 days from Valparaiso; mdse.

Brig Tarquina, Robertson, 10 days from Puget Sound; piles.

Brig J B Brown, Mayhew, 8 days from Puget Sound; lumber.

Schr Com Shubrick, Clark, 2 days fm Tomales Bay; potatoes.

March 17—Bark Chalcedone, Lovejoy, 7 days fm Puget Sound, with piles.

Br bark Moselle, Thompson, 101 days from Hong Kong, with mdse and 240 Chinese passengers.

Schr Mary Taylor, Wyman, 5 days from Shoalwater Bay, with oysters.

Schr Empire, Dairs, 5 days from Shoalwater Bay, oysters.

Schr Laura Bevans, Morton, 5 days fm San Pedro.

Schr Vaquero, Wilcox, 8 days from San Pedro.

March 18—Clipper ship Atalanta, Wallace, (of Baltimore,) 44 days from Tatcahuano, with flour.

Br brig Wm Stoveld, Christie, (late Captain J. Mearns, died at sea,) 364 days from Cardiff (Wales), via Falkland Island 120 days, and 11 days from San Pedro, with coal.

March 19—Bark Elvira Harbeck, Marshal, 9 days from Puget Sound, with piles.

March 20—Steamship Uncle Sam, Mills, 14 days from Panama, via Acapulco, 873 passengers.

Schr Jane Frances, Hunt, 2 days from San Pedro.

March 21—P M steamship California, Leroy, 15 days from Panama, via Acapulco, with mdse and 650 passengers.

Steamer Portonia, Simpson, 3 days from Oregon, with mdse and 150 passengers.

Brig Julius, Rankin, 6 days from Umpqua River; piles etc.

Schr Ohio Perkins, 30 hours from Bodega, with produce.

Schr Tamalpais Tanner, 5 days from Noyos River with piles.

Schr Sea Serpent, Lee, 2 days from Bodega, with produce.

CLEARANCES.

March 16—Steamship Golden Gate, Lemon, for Panama; Cornelius, Cropper, San Juan, Hayward, Lemoore, Calcutta.

March 17—Ship St Lawrence, Potter, for China; Dutch Company, Dutch Settlements; Acadia, Holway, Valparaiso; Madonna, Rossi, Leghorn; Gay Head, Davis, Puget Sound; Tyrer, Dutch.

March 18—Steamship Panama, Sherwood, for San Diego; Schr Hubbard, Cain, Bodega; Gem, Fowler, Bodega; brig Vesuvius, Rivers, Bodega; Schr Vesuvius, (Venezuela) Sanders, Guaymas; Mary Ann, Lee, Coos River; Wm Taylor, Crosby, Coos River; Wm Penn, Cousins, Coos River; Caroline, Wilson, Coos River; Cornelia, Cousins, Coos River.

Gardening for Garden Walks.

A [illegible]

WARREN & SON

MARRIED.

In this city 20th, by Rev. Mr. William, Nicholas Reynolds, Esq., and Miss Jane Morrison, both of San Francisco.

In this city, March 19th, by Bishop Allmeny, Francis J. Trary and Miss Catharine Clark, both of this city.

In Butte county, March 15th, by Rev. E. B. Wollsworth, Mr. George Campbell and Anne S. Caldwell, late of Racine, Wisconsin.

In New York city, Feb. 4th, by the Rev. Franklin Dyson, at the residence of the bride's father, Osborne S. Dodson, of Dawneville, Cal., and Miss Lucy M., youngest daughter of the Rev. E. Wadsworth, of Huntington, Luzerne county, Pa.

In Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday, Jan. 31st, by the Rev. J. Maxwell Pringle, John M. Breck, of Portland, Oregon, and Annie, daughter of the late Rev. William Ashmead of Philia.

In Nevada, on the 16th last., by Rev. Mr. Warren, Mr. Ezra D. Doyt and Mrs. J. A. Burnett, both of Nevada.

At the residence of Thomas J Holmes, Portland, Oregon, March 13, by Rev. Mr. Lymon, Mr. Henry Brown, and Miss Sarah Rowntree, of this city.

DIED.

In this city, March 19th, William Roney, aged 38 years, late of Philadelphia.

In this city, March 20, Hiram P. Rogers, of the firm of Howe & Co., aged 35 years, formerly of Boston, Mass.

In this city, March 17, David H. Fuller, aged 31 years, of West Gardner, Me.

At sea, Aug. 34, by falling from the maintopsail yard of the Br. brig Wm. Stoveld, Capt. James Mearns, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland.

At Carson's Creek, March 12th, Mr. William K. Newman, a native of Franklin county, Tennessee.

In this city, March 19th, Emma, second daughter of Samuel W., and Julia Green, aged about 5 years.

On board steamer California, March 20, of acute dysentery, Mary Ann Clynch, of the State of New York, aged 27.

March 21st, of laryngitis, Edwin L. Willson, aged 4 months, son of Caroline and Joseph L. Wilson.

REMOVAL.

DR. J. C. YOUNG has removed his office from 226½ Dupont street, to the corner of Montgomery and California streets, opposite Page, Bacon & Co.'s Banking House, where he will be happy to consult with his former patrons, and treat scientifically and with discretion all those who may require the services of a physician. The success of Dr. Young since his advent in this State, has been without a parallel, and he hopes by continued and untiring application to his profession, to remove from the public mind that lack of confidence which has so unhappily existed in regard to the Medical Profession in the State of California.

P. S.—All letters enclosing $10 will receive immediate attention. Direct Box 735, P. O.

N. B.—All papers in the State will please insert as Special Notice, the above, for one month, and send bill to Dr. J. C Young, M. D. 12 1m

C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf, San Francisco. 12 tf

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No. 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. | O. D. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

Have removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1843 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento. 11 tf

DRS. HARRIS & BIRDSALL, Physicians and Surgeons.—Office, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, offer their professional services to the citizens of San Francisco.

S. R. HARRIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon—Residence, Oriental Hotel, cor. First and Bush streets. ☞ Office hours from 12 to 3 o'clock.

L. H. BIRDSALL, M. D., Late Surgeon U. S. A.—Residence corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets. 11 tf

M. ABBATE,

SON of one of the largest vine cultivators of Italy, and lately from the Atlantic States, where several vineyards were been planted under his direction, to the full satisfaction of the owners, offers his services to the Farmers of this State, who wish to add to their plantations that of the Vine.

Address P. B. ABBATE, at this office. Refer to Messrs Warren & Son. 10 1m*

T. P. ROBB. H. H. DOTY. W. B. GOULD.

ROBB & CO.'S
Ice Cream, Breakfast and Tea Saloon,
122 COURT BLOCK, Clay Street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, next Building to the Post Office, San Francisco.

Parties and Families furnished with Ice Creams, Ornamental Cakes, etc., at short notice. 10-tf

12,000 Fresh Grape Vines,

JUST received per Wasush, from the best vineyards in France. These vines are selected from three years' cuttings, and are warranted to be superior to any in the market. For sale, at the lowest market rates, by

W. B. PEAKE,
6-1m. No. 7 Washington street.

PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE.

WOODWORTH & CO., importers of Piano Fortes, 146 Clay street, have now received a large assortment of Piano Fortes, from the celebrated manufactory of [illegible] for hire. A new invention [illegible] an improvement [illegible] PARLOR PIANO FORTES of 6, 6½ and 7 octaves, handsomely carved, with pearl and ivory keys, likewise

Piano Melodeons, 4 to 5 octaves;
Table Piano Forte Covers,
Piano Stool Covers,
Rosewood Music Boxes, &c. &c. 14

PROSPECTUS.

THE SACRAMENTO DAILY [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

UPWARD AND ONWARD.

BY SARAH J. WHITTLESEY.

Upward and onward, and who shall e'er pinion
Our bold Eagle's bright wing from the sun?
Proudly unfurling o'er freedom's dominion,
The star-and-stripe banner of thirty and one!

Foes have assailed her, and sneers of disaster
Thundered of impotence, rupture and shame;
Despots and traitors but speed her the faster,
Upward and onward to glory and fame!

Upward and onward, while thrones and dominions,
Empires and kingdoms have gone to decay;
Freely she floats as when first her broad pinions
Rose at the dawning of Liberty's day.

Veiled in the future, whatever betide her,
Starry ensign of the free and the brave;
Millions of true hearts will rally beside her
Shielding, defending, and perish or save!

Land of the stars and stripes, gallantly waving,
Whose only Monarch reigns righteous above!
On her white shores that two oceans are laving,
Bondage is only the links of his love.

Ægis of Justice, intrepid and daring,
Fount of nepenthe for wanderers' woes,
Faithful redresser, in equity hearing
Stars for defenders, and stripes for her foes!

Warm is her bosom, and freely she giveth
Respite and refuge from tyranny's rod,
Boldly proclaiming each mortal that liveth,
Born to do homage alone to his God!

Upward and onward, tho' foes may defame her,
Over the blue of the billowy sea;
Millions of hearts thrill with pride as they name her,
Home of the valliant and land of the free.

Upward and onward, America! ever
Be thy bold Eagle's swift flight to the sun;
Wither the arm ever lifted to sever
Our golden link of the Thirty and one!

Free as the breezes of heaven that fan her,
Long as eternity, mortals await,
May the bright folds of the star-spangled banner,
Float at the stern of the old ship of State!

I WILL BE GOOD TO-DAY.

"I will be good, dear mother,"
I heard a sweet child say;
"I will be good: now watch me—
I will be good all day."

She lifted up her bright young eyes,
With a soft and pleasing smile;
Then a mother's kiss was on her lips
So pure and free from guile.

And when night came, that little one,
In kneeling down to pray,
Said, in a soft and whispering tone,
"Have I been good to-day?"

Oh, many, many bitter tears
'Twould save us, did we say,
Like that dear child, with earnest heart,
"I will be good to-day."

MOSS ROSE.

The Angel of the Flowers one day,
Beneath a Rose-tree sleeping lay,
That spirit to whose charge is given
To bathe young buds in dews from heaven.
Awaking from his light repose,
The Angel whispered to the Rose,
"O fondest object of my care,
Still fairest found where all are fair,
For the sweet shade thou hast given to me,
Ask what thou wilt, tis granted thee."
Then said the Rose, with deepening glow,
"On me another grace bestow."
The spirit paused in silent thought—
What grace was there that flower had not?
'Twas but a moment—o'er the Rose
A veil of moss the Angel throws;
And, robed in nature's simplest weed,
Could there a flower that Rose exceed?

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Clark, of the Knickerbocker, gives the following colloquy between Powers, the sculptor, and a successful Yankee speculator who had "come over to see Europe." Scene, Power's studio at Florence, and the artist at work upon the "Greek Slave." Enter stranger, spitting, and wiping his lips with his hand:

"Be yeou Mr. Peowers, the seulpture?"

"I am a seulptor, and my name is Powers."

"Y-e-as; well, I spected so; they telled me yeou was—y-e-a-s. Look here—driven a pretty stiff business, eh?"

"Sir?"

"I say, plenty to du, eh? What d's one o' them fetch?"

"Sir?"

"I askt ye what's the *price* o' them seeh as yeou're peekin' at neow."

"I am to have three thousand dollars for this when it is completed."

"What!—heow much?"

"Three thousand dollars."

"*Three theousand dollars!* Ha'n't statewary riz lately? I was cal'latin to purchase some, but it is tew high. How's paintin's? Guess I must git some paintin's. Three theousand dollars! Well, it is a trade, skulpin' is, that's sartain. What do they make yeou pay for your tools and stuff? Spect my oldest boy, Cephas, could skulp; fact I know he could. He is always whittlin' reound, and cuttin away at things. I wish you'd 'gree to take him as a 'prentice, and let him go at it full chisel. D'ye know where I'd be liable to put him eout? He'd ent stun a'ter a while with the best of ye, he would—and he'd make money, tew, at them prices. Three thousand dollars!"

The "seulpture" having informed his visiter that he was not desirous of taking an apprentice, the "anxious inquirer" departed.

LOVE YOUR FATHER.—You who are yet favored and blest with the society of a father, *love him.* You little know the sorrow rankles in that heart that meets not the approving smile of a father. You may possess the gold of California, the wealth of the Indies, yet that vacant place is not filled. I have often wondered why it is that I hear those with whom I associate speak so often of their mother, and seldom of their father. My father and mother were beloved alike by me, and how many hours have I spent by that new-made grave, wishing him back to earth. But I do not mourn—he is freed from the trials of earth, and I ofttimes wish that I could be sleeping by his side. I happened to be in company one evening, about two years after my father's death, with some ladies, and heard one of them make this remark, "that she should not feel sorry to hear that her father was dead at any time." Alas! thought I, why was not your father taken, and mine spared, when I loved him so well? But I should not murmur; it is doubtless all right, and that my friend may live to see the time when tears will avail her nothing—she may yet be an orphan like myself. Perhaps that father is not always so pleasant as you could wish, my friend, but let him know that you love him—that you sympathize with him in his trials, and I care not who he is, he can but love you. Ah! yes, as you value your happiness in this world and that which is to come, do all that is in your power to make the last days of your parents happy. How often have I turned aside to hide the tears that would unbidden start as I have heard reproaches heaped upon a father; and how have I wished that I could be in that daughter's place long enough to speak one kind word to cheer him in this dreary world. I love to think of the time when He that has been "a father to the fatherless," shall say, "It is enough, come up higher." Then I expect my beloved parent will greet me in that blessed country where

"Parting words are never spoken,
Bonds of love are never broken."

ERREY.

THE SACREDNESS OF TEARS.—There is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness nor of power. They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, of unspeakable love. If there were any arguments to prove that man is not mortal, I would look for them in the strong, convulsive emotions in the human breast, when the soul had been deeply agitated, the fountains of feeling are rising, and the tears are gushing forth in crystal streams. Oh, speak hot harshly to the stricken one, weeping in silence; break not the solemnity by rude laughter, or intrusive steps. Despise not woman's tears—they are what made her an angel. Scoff not if the stern heart of manhood is sometimes melted to tears of sympathy—they are what elevate him above the brute. I love to see tears of affection. They are painful tokens, but still most holy. There is pleasure in tears—an awful pleasure. If there were none on earth to shed tears for me, I should be loath to live; and if no one to weep over my grave, I could never die in peace.

VALUABLE knowledge can be attained only by personal effort. Every one must traverse the hills and valleys for himself, and it is only by unremitting application and perseverance that the attempt will be crowned with success. But to the devoted, persevering seekers, success is certain. The state of mind is such as to insure the best use being made of any accessible helps, and of the exercise of ingenuity and application in surmounting difficulties even in absence of all foreign aid. Whatever may be his deficiencies and disadvantage, the person—especially the younger person—who is so sensible of the value of knowledge as to apply his heart to understanding—to seek for it as for silver, and search for it as for hidden treasures—assuredly shall not seek for it in vain. Knowledge is the prize of application.

AT a court of sessions out west, a man was brought up by a farmer, accused of stealing some ducks.

"How do you know they were your ducks?" asked the defendant's counsel.

"Oh, I should know them anywhere," replied the farmer; and he went on to describe their different peculiarities.

"Why," said the prisoner's counsel, "these ducks can't be such a rare breed: I have some very like them in my own yard."

"That's not unlikely, sir," replied the farmer; "they are not the *only* ducks I have had stolen lately!"

"Call the *next* witness!"

A GOOD story is told of Professor Humphrey, of Amherst College. One morning, before recitation, some of the students fastened a live goose to the professor's chair. When he entered the room and discovered the new occupant of his seat, he turned upon his heel, and coolly observed, "gentlemen, I perceive you have a competent instructor, and therefore I will leave you to your studies."

CALIFORNIA.—The following is from Wither, an English poet of the sixteenth century:

I've heard those say that travel to the West,
Whence this beloved metal is increased,
That in the places where such metals be,
Is neither grass, nor herb, nor plant, nor tree,
And like enough—for this at home I find,
Those who too earnest employ the mind
About that trash; have hearts, I dare uphold,
As barren as the place where men dig gold.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the vator heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-3t

Catalogue of Fruit and Fruit Trees.

WE call the attention of Nurserymen and Orchardists to a new catalogue just issued by us, prepared with great labor and cost, giving the lists of the best fruits cultivated in Europe or America, with their synonyms. This catalogue embraces also lists of best Vegetables, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Seeds, &c.—being a perfect illustration of the best varieties of everything belonging to AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, and FLORICULTURE, with brief directions for the cultivators in each department, and as *adapted to California.*

This work will be found a very great help to all engaged in cultivation.

Price $1 per copy. WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists,
5 Musical Hall Buildings.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street, Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Hops, Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water, Shaker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Seidlitz Powders, Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts, Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds), Osgood's Cholagogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jones' Expectorant, Alterative Pills, Moffat's Bitters and Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,
Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.

Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,
CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.

☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 5-1m

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Late-st Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 ft 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS:
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;

The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS: ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

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No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

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Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
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REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse;
do "Emory's," two horse power
Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes;
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels;
Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Alleu's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Excelsior Scoop;
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks;
Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size—grind stone frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves;
Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete;
Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones;
Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans;
Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions—for seed;
Marrow Fat Peas;
Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat—for seed;
Osage Orange Seed;
White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed;
Hemp Seed—for Birds;
GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety;
Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article;
Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins;
Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton;
Clothes Lines, in variety;
Banisters, of Mahogany;
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Fencing Wire; Butter;
Mexican Spurs; Invoice of Mexican Bitts, &c., of the highest finish, &c.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
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WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
Office and Salesroom, 100 Merchant Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

Messrs. WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & Co. respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they have made this business connection, and re-established themselves, for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business in all its branches, for the successful management of which they deem themselves well qualified, having had upwards of four years experience in this city.

They will give especial attention to making public sales of all kinds of property for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Particular attention paid to preparing "Rancho" property for sale, and every facility will be afforded to the holders of such property for the transaction of their business. Mr. Randall, being conversant with the Spanish language (having resided several years in South America,) will give his personal attention to the translation of title papers, when required.

A practical Surveyor and Draughtsman will be in constant attendance at the office.

A large amount of property at private sale.

Conveyancing, under the supervision of A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public, under, the law of 1853—and Commissioner for the State of New Hampshire. 5 4t

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the terms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 5 6m

SELIM & EDWARD FRANKLIN,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
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Real estate of all descriptions sold at public and private sale, Particular attention given to sales for Administrators, Assignees Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Monies invested and rents collected for parties at a distance Loans effected on Bonds and Mortgages. Titles examined and surveys made by competent parties in the office, and the Notarial business executed by WILLIAM A. CORNWELL, Notary Public.

A register open to public inspection of property for sale.

The Spanish and French languages spoken.

Improved and unimproved Ranches and lands for sale in various parts of the State—Spanish titles. 5 4t

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.

THE largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of B. P. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will admit of. Having on hand the most splendid and substantial assortment of all kinds of Furniture ever offered in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices to suit, that none can go away empty that may favor us with a call.

Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Sets—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.

Also, Mattresses, of Curled Hair, Patent Felt, Moss, Wool, Straw, and Straw with Cotton Tops. Also, Feather Pillows, and Feathers for Beds, with a large stock of Quilts, Comforts, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of Chairs, Wood, and Cane Seats of all descriptions; also, of Hair, Cloth, Spring, Plush, Velvet and Carpet Bottoms, with Rockers of all kinds; all of which will be sold at reduced rates.

5 4t Also at 130 Jackson street, San Francisco.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,
[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Guages, Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

2 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

Wholesale Saddlery Warehouse.
J. C. JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery, Harness, Leather, &c., No. 130 Sansome street, near Washington, San Francisco.

Having established a new and extensive establishment for the sale of the above-named goods, would call the attention of the trade to their fine stock, to which additions are constantly being made by fresh arrivals.

As we receive our goods direct from our own manufactory at the East, we are confident of being able to offer great inducements to purchasers.

Now on hand a fine assortment, consisting in part of:

Concord Stage Harness;	Saddles;
Team Harness;	Bridles and Martingles;
Cart Harness;	Sulky and wagon Whips;
Buggy and wagon do:	Mexican and Cal. Spurs;
Collars;	Mexican and Cal. Bitts;
Hames;	Saddlery Hardware;

Skirting, Bridles and Harness Leather; Patent and enamelled Leather, Calf Skins, &c. 8 4t

FLOWERS! BRIGHT FLOWERS!

A GIFT FOR HOME.
"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."

WE convert the pill box into a Floral vase, and instead of the "nauseate drug," we offer the perfume of Flowers.

Our beautiful collection of *California Flower Seeds* we now offer.

These are put up in handsome morocco cases, or homœopathic cases of glass bottles, with printed lists and directions, and with pressed flowers of the different varieties of each. These are of the most beautiful style that can be prepared, and are most appropriate gifts for home at this season.

We invite attention to them at our rooms, at Musical Hall Buildings. WARREN & SON,
5 Seedsmen and Florists.

3,000 lbs. New Garden Seeds.

RECEIVED by Brother Jonathan and John L. Stephens—20 cases Fresh Garden Seeds, of the very best varieties, which we shall offer at wholesale or retail, at low prices.

Purchasers who buy of us may always depend upon the Seed being true and fresh. We never offer seed from auction houses and refuse lots. WARREN & SON,
8-tf Musical Hall.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1854. NO. 13

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

Eugenie and Leonce.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

[CONCLUDED.]

Eugenie, on her part, desired no larger allowance than she already had; with judgment and economy a very moderate sum proved sufficient to supply her wants, and she was rich enough to be both generous and beneficent. Her thoughts were yet occupied with the old peasant, as she was preparing to go to rest at night, and she said to Louise that they would go in company the next day and give some assistance.

The next day the Count d'Amilly came, as he often did, to breakfast with Eugenie.

"Here," said he, "is an invitation to a ball in Paris, to come off in ten or fifteen days; it is to be a magnificent fete, and I hope, my dear daughter, that you will go. You need a dress for the occasion, and see I have brought you one."

In saying this, the Count put into her hand a purse containing sixty louis. When alone, Eugenie called Louise, and showed her the gift she had received.

"With fifty louis I can buy a dress sufficiently elegant, and the remaining ten I can give to poor old Jerome. Go, Louise, and enquire among the villagers whether all that they say of the old man is true, and if the account we have had is not exaggerated; I will carry to him, myself, the sum I intend to give him."

In the afternoon Louise returned and told her mistress that she had not only enquired among the villagers, but had visited the cabin of the old peasant himself—that he had a poor, bed-ridden sister, who was tenderly nursed by Jerome's eldest grandchild, a girl twelve years old; that the sick woman occupied a comfortable room, with a tolerable bed, while the old man slept in a kind of little barn, upon a bed of straw, and that, although wretchedly poor, Jerome was considered the most honest man in the village the best brother, and the kindest grandparent.

"That is enough," said Eugenie, "let us go at once and carry to him the ten louis." Merely saying to her husband, who was seated with some visitors at a game of whist, that she was going to walk in a grove of willows which bordered a harvest field, she set off on her errand of charity. She reached the spot where Jerome ordinarily labored—she looked on every side, but Jerome was not to be seen. At length one of the reapers directed her steps towards a hedge of wild roses, behind which, he said, the old peasant sought a short repose on the borders of a little stream. Eugenie and Louise reached the spot, and soon perceived the object of their search, asleep, and surrounded by his grandchildren. They approached softly, in fear of disturbing him, and paused for a moment in order to contemplate the touching picture. One pretty little girl was fastening her apron to the hedge, above her grandfather's head, to shelter him from the heat of the sun; one of her brothers assisted her in this labor of love, while the two others, armed with small branches, and on their knees on either side of the old man, drove off the flies and gnats which would have disturbed his repose. The little girl, seeing Eugenie, laid her finger to her lips to enjoin silence, and Eugenie, smiling, stole softly to her side and whispered,

"I wish to speak with your grandfather—I will remain here till he awakens; you can go with your brothers to play in the field, and when I call you, you can return."

The little girl seemed rather unwilling to desert her post, and finally, she and her brother agreed to go, only on condition that Eugenie promised to keep the flies off their grandfather in their absence. Granting to this request a smiling assent, Eugenie took the branch in her hand, and seated herself beside Louise, under the shade of the hedge of roses, and the little family ran off to play. Eugenie then taking the purse from her pocket laid it on her lap, to take it to the [illegible] to awaken the old man by the tinkle of [illegible] the money she passed and [illegible] with her reward.

"How gratified [illegible] old man! what a surprise [illegible] seventy years [illegible] Eugenie [illegible] age, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Eugenie's tears fell fast as she uttered these words.

"Think, madam," said Louise, "what a blessing your bounty will be to him."

"This small sum," said Eugenie, "will give him only temporary relief. Oh, that I could assure him of happiness in his old age. Ten louis will only be a solace to present misery, but fifty louis would give him permanent ease. Fifty louis is the price of my ball dress, and what pleasure will it yield me; it will scarcely excite a remark; and I shall see around me a hundred more magnificent. If I were to have a dress adorned with gold or pearls, do you think Louise it would make me more beautiful in the eyes of Leonce? To-day he praised my appearance; I wore only my white dress, and some violets which I gathered in the forest. Louise, with ten louis I could purchase a dress, simple, to be sure, but on that account, perhaps, a more elegant one. Muslin and flowers are more suitable at my age than velvet and jewels—do you not think so?"

"I must confess, madam," said Louise, "that I should be charmed to see you in a magnificent dress."

"Ah," said Eugenie, "think of this poor old man, and you will not long entertain such a vain idea. Think of the happiness I should feel in alleviating his misery; with what joy he would join his family around their evening meal, and with what delight he would receive and return their caresses; and for my part I could write tomorrow an account of all to my dearest mother. Oh! my mother, how happy my letter would make you."

"But, madam," said Louise, "you may perhaps be the only lady at the ball dressed so plainly, and this might displease the Count, and perhaps your husband. However, they are both so good—so generous."

"Let us go then, Louise, I will consult Leonce. I ought to do nothing without his advice; but let us go quickly, for the sight of this old man offers me a temptation which I find it hard to resist."

Eugenie was about to rise, when a slight movement among the leaves behind her caused her to turn her head, and at the same moment Leonce leaped over the hedge and clasped her in his arms. Immediately after she had left the house he had followed her in her walk, and knowing that she sought Jerome to minister to his wants, he had concealed himself behind the hedge; and though she spoke so low, he had heard through the slight screen every word that she had uttered.

"My dear Eugenie, what have I heard? while you were occupied with schemes to promote the happiness of this good old peasant you have added, if possible, to mine; since this conversation convinces me how entirely you are worthy of my admiration and love."

Leonce was still speaking when Jerome awoke. Eugenie disengaged herself from her husband's arms, and approached the old man. He regarded her with astonishment, and would have risen respectfully, but she prevented him, and prayed that he would remain seated.

"Pardon me, madam," said he, "but I must return to my labor."

"No," said Eugenie, "you may rest now."

"But my day's work, Madam?"

"I will make you compensation for that. Here is my purse; I pray you accept it; you cannot have as much pleasure in taking, as I have in giving it."

With these words Eugenie bent over the old man, and gently placed the purse, containing fifty louis, in his trembling hands. Leonce, smiling, a few yards off, regarded his wife with delight; never had she appeared more charming in his eyes; never had she produced on his heart a more deep and tender impression. Meanwhile, the old man looked in a kind of bewilderment at the purse which lay in his lap. Never, in his life had he seen so large a sum at once; he rubbed his eyes; he thought he must be still asleep and dreaming. Eugenie enjoyed his excessive surprise. At length Jerome clasped and raised his hands.

"Oh, my God," he exclaimed, "what have I done to merit so great a gift?" then, turning to Eugenie, with his eyes filled with tears, he continued:

"Oh, madam! may the Almighty, to reward you, give you children to resemble you."

He could say no more—he choked his utterance. At this moment Leonce [illegible] appeared, running towards the group. Eugenie [illegible] the old man to [illegible] and to conceal this adventure till she [illegible] it; then taking [illegible] and her brothers she promised to [illegible] Jerome [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1854.

The Season.

The present spring may be called a backward one. Heavy rains, cold winds, and a deep coating of snow upon the mountains, have kept the temperature at a low figure, and greatly retarded much of the labor of the season. It has been found injurious to work the soil while too moist, as it leaves a greater tendency to bake during the dry season; and the late heavy rains in many of our vallies have prevented the planting of much that would otherwise have been accomplished.

There is, however, much to encourage. Barley, wheat and oats are looking very well. The quantity of barley planted this year is not so large as usual, while the quantity of wheat is very much greater. We congratulate our citizens with the fact that unless some disaster should befall the crop of wheat the present year, California will raise *enough for home use.*

Let this fact be well understood, let our friends abroad understand it—that we ought to be, can be, and will be independent of all others for our own breadstuff.

The quantity of oats planted this season is smaller than usual; principally for green fodder. Buckwheat has been planted to some extent, and is now being planted somewhat on a large scale, this being a good season to plant, considering the backwardness of the spring. Corn has been planted in much larger quantities than before—principally by those contiguous to mills, where it can be ground into meal. There has been considerable attention given to cotton and tobacco. Some considerable plantations of each have been made, the results of which we shall be anxious to learn, although we have no doubt of success in their growth.

We have noted also the attempt to grow the sugar cane, this year being the first trial, and feel a great hope that even this will be successful. Enquiries are daily made for the tea plant (*Thea Viridis*), and in another year we shall see it introduced among us.

A few years will make a great change in the products of California, and the returns of each spring, as we note the seasons, we shall be called upon to speak of tea, coffee, sugar, rice, cotton and tobacco; and among the fruits we shall note the orange, lemon, fig, grape, peach, apricot, pear, plum, cherry, quince, strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, currant, and many of the fine, delicious tropical fruits, that we have never yet supposed could be cultivated in California.

But we digress, we were speaking of the present agriculture of California. From a hasty trip up river, we had opportunity to note the various crops, and felt pleased to see the cheering prospects, notwithstanding there is so much to discourage. Along the banks of the Sacramento farmers and gardeners are busy cultivating early crops, now well advanced, and putting in continuous crops: for we wish friends in the "old States" to know that our market gardeners have already finished their first crops—such as early turnips, radish, lettuce, endive, parsley, beet, carrot, onion, &c., and finer vegetables are not grown the world over.

Notwithstanding the discouragement that has been the lot of the farmer and gardener during the past year, by the very low prices of all the products of the soil, yet a very general increase of cultivation is going on throughout the State. The amount of cultivation in orchards and vineyards is largely increased. The number of vines planted is very large, many persons planting from ten to twenty thousand each. Very large orchards of apple and peach have been planted, and the pear plum and cherry have been planted to a considerable extent. Smaller fruits, such as currant and raspberry, have been planted considerably, and strawberries have been widely and extensively diffused. From facts that have come under our notice, we feel confident that the fruits that will be exhibited in our markets the present season will far surpass the most sanguine expectations, both as to quantity and quality.

We shall endeavor to keep our readers prepared for coming luxuries, from time to time.

New Masonic Lodge.—A new Lodge of Masons, says the Marysville Herald, has been organized at Rough and Ready, D. The following is a list of officers elected: Andrew C. Kean, W. M., Joseph Herrit, S. W., J. M. Morso, J. W., Roberts, Secretary, W. H. Buchanan, Treasurer, A. F. Gallaway, S. D., S. L. Smith, J. D., L. McComber Tyler, William Brown, Chaplain.

The California Farmer.
DO FARMERs NEED A PAPER?

In the older States, where the systems of cultivation are nearly uniform, and where the same general system will answer for each section of country and where there is a constant intercourse and exchange of thought and sentiment and practical results, among the cultivators of the soil—the want of an Agricultural Paper it would seem, would not be so severely felt as in a State like California, where those engaged in farming are seldom together and where all their efforts are new—where the climate and soil are new and untried, and where many of those who are engaged in the work, are those who are new beginners—and where many of their most earnest efforts and costly plans are entirely unsuccessful.

It is a fact however in the older States—where there is the most knowledge of the science and where the information upon every branch of Agriculture is quickly diffused through all the various political, literary and religious papers—that the agricultural papers are eagerly sought for and well sustained, and farmers are not only readers but able contributors to their columns—the farmers, many of them, supporting several agricultural journals by their patronage and esteeming it their first duty and interest for themselves to be advised of every new feature that is developed and to know at the earliest moment every circumstance that will advance the interests in which they are engaged.

This is as it should be, and if the old States, with all the knowledge they possess, sustain so ably their journals of agriculture, shall the cultivators of California neglect the means of information that is now within their reach?

The California Farmer was established with the hope that the Cultivators would be pleased to make it a medium of communication with each other in the various sections of the country, and that they would be pleased to receive it, and to sustain it, and to use their influence to have it as widely circulated as possible, and to furnish from time to time those interesting facts, those practical details, that would result in a general blessing to all.

We feel gratified to know the increased interest in the subject, and we hope every one who reads this article will ask himself if *he* cannot call upon some friend and induce *him* to subscribe and to give *his* influence to make the Farmer more widely known.

We are very grateful for the interest that many of our friends have taken in this work: we earnestly entreat a kind continuance of this interest, and will bend all our energies to make the Farmer, as a "Journal of Agriculture," what it should be.

We would ask of the Cultivators of the State to communicate with us freely and make any and all inquiries upon all subjects—and give us *facts!*

Agriculture in our State.

We had omitted to mention the adoption of the resolution which was introduced in the Assembly, by Mr. Letcher, of Santa Clara, asking a liberal appropriation by Congress of lands for the endowment of an Agricultural College in California. This has been done, and we are happy to know that this same gentleman, with his customary devotion to the great interest of the State, has a bill, which he will soon introduce, for the incorporation of a State Agricultural Society, with suitable provision for sustaining the Society, and encouraging its members to great exertions to develope the resources of the State.

A day or two at the Capital gave us confidence that, despite politics and wire pulling, there are some good and true men, who do desire the good of the State, and are willing to labor for it.

We were pleased to see the resolution introduced by Mr. Griffiith, asking that Dr. Winslow of this city, be invited to deliver an address on Agriculture before the Legislature, but we were surprised that the subject was laid upon the table. We trust this resolution will not be permitted to remain, for we would ask, is not the subject of Agriculture of importance enough to enlist the attention of our Legislators and to induce them to give it a hearing? We know there are many very able men in both branches, having this interest at heart, and we look to them for a due share of the attention of our government to this most important source of our prosperity as a State.

The gentleman who introduced the resolution, and those who feel the importance of this question, are not easily defeated in any good action, and we trust the resolution may still pass. We can assure the Hon. Legislators they would not regret the time spent, and we trust when the address is delivered there may be a due interest felt in the matter, for the gentleman named to deliver it bears the reputation of a finished scholar, and he will doubtless present the subject in so truthful a manner, and in such a winning way, that its importance cannot longer be overlooked.

Flora.

The Flora of California should demand some thoughts from us, and certainly more than a mere passing word. In passing up the river, as we leave Benicia, the hills begin to put on their gay robes, and many of those beautiful slopes now greet the eye with the variegated hue of a rich and gorgeous carpet of many colors.

The *Escholtzia Californica*, or California Poppy, stands out prominent upon the hillsides, distinctly seen in passing, by the beautiful orange color that marks the hills. The *Ranunculus*, or Butter-cup, is seen in the bright yellow. The *Nemophila* wears her robe of blue. The *Delphinium*, or Larkspur, is dressed in the royal purple. The *Dodecatheon* lifts her delicate stem, bearing these chaste umbels of flowers—white and peach bloom. The early Violet hides her modest flowers, and gathers her pet treasures beneath the foliage of the leaves, that she may better enjoy them.

As the season is rapidly advancing in the Floral part, we look for new beauties and pleasures to be developed with the coming week. No one should refrain from a visit to these gorgeous hillsides, to gather the treasures, and inhale the fragrance that hangs about these gems of God's fair earth.

Artesian Wells.

We desire to awaken in the minds of the readers of the Farmer to the value of Artesian Wells, as the most certain and reliable means of irrigation, upon an extensive scale, and for certain and continuous supply of water at the least cost—we mean least absolute cost. We are aware that the first outlay will be larger, but once done it is done forever; once *well done* is done forever, and such will be the case if the artesian well is made. We have seen them sunk upon the slope of a hill, elevated some fifty feet above the level of the valley below, and the water could be thrown in a jet of sixty to seventy feet. The water will rise above the surface always, and a constant overflow, a constant stream may be carried over grounds of vast extent.

Such are the advantages that could be enumerated, that the most sceptical would be convinced of their value, and be willing to go to a larger outlay to secure the benefits accruing from so valuable an improvement.

The Rasette House.

This celebrated hotel, for the time that it has been building, the care that has been bestowed upon it, and the immensity of its structure and cost, together with the delays it has experienced, these all have tended to make the "Rasetto" celebrated.

We were very courteously shown over the immense building by the proprietor, during the last week—Mr. Rasette explaining his plans for the interior arrangement and the objects he had in view, pointing out with much interest all the most important improvements—the results of which would add to the convenience, comfort, health and safety of those in the hotel. We understand that the whole architectural designing, exterior and interior, has been the work of the proprietor himself. The vast number of rooms—about two hundred—are admirably arranged in suits of two or more, and while they appear of good size and height, and finely ventilated, there is a wise economy of space.

The basement consists of the offices, bar, and reading rooms, all fitted up in the most approved style of modern finish and workmanship. The first story contains elegant suites of rooms for families, fitted up in the most elegant style, and we learn that nearly every room upon the first floor has been engaged by some of our prominent citizens and families. The second floor in part is for the spacious dining halls. These are of the most spacious and elegant order, and give a finishing touch to the building. When all is finished, no hotel in the State can compare with it, either in extent, convenience, comfort or luxury.

In the second story are also rooms in pairs or single, and rooms for one or two persons, all fitted up in the best and most convenient style, and the same may be said of the third and fourth suites of rooms.

Nothing can be more complete than the plans of ventilation and lighting the whole suites of rooms and these extensive galleries. The galleries will afford fine promenades, and the balconies an admirable prospect, commanding as they will a view of the whole city.

When we examine this immense building, and look back and see under what circumstances it was undertaken, immediately after the heavy loss of the proprietors by the fire—when we know the many difficulties that occurred, resulting in delay and loss, and the distrust thrown upon the building, its safety, &c.,—when we remember, too, the fortitude that has been required to go on, under all these hindrances, and under the present embarrassments of trade, and prospect of a reward for all the expenditure, vast as it is, must necessarily be—when we see all this, we cannot but admire the indomitable energy and the manly perseverance that manifests itself in all this great enterprise.

The undertaking was a herculean one, and where one man would succeed, forty would be crushed. Would we could go more into detail, now; by and by, we will do so.

Mr. Rassette deserves success and he will receive it. He has erected a noble structure—one that will be a monument of fame, and a source of wealth. His perseverance entitles him to the one, and his industry deserves the other.

Sulphur Springs.—It is a matter of very great importance to learn of the recent discoveries of valuable springs of medicinal qualities in the vicinity of our city. The day is coming when business men will realize that it is beneficial to break away from the harrassing cares of trade, and spend with their families some portion of the pleasant season at some chosen resort; and nothing will more readily bring about so desirable a result as the recent discovery of these springs, and let them but be established, let them once become a fashionable resort, and our word for it, let business be as it may there will be no putting off "going to the Springs." Those to which we allude, as recently found, are at Oakland; the waters are said to resemble those at Blue Lick. Some say the water is more strongly impregnated, at all events, if these discoveries are as represented, they are invaluable.

Robb's Emporium.—What a zest it gives to one's appetite to be surrounded with everything pleasing to the senses—spacious rooms, couches and chairs that are refreshing; tables, cutlery, dishes, napkins, all, that by their taste, elegance and cleanliness, give a stimulus to the appetite that is soon to be appeased. Speaking of appetite, reader, should you have any desire to gratify yours, we assure you, that be it ever so particular, even epicurean, you can be safe to have it satisfied by a visit to "Robbs." Amongst the solids, from the choice "porter house steak" to the "venison pate," the dish of game, or whatever your wishes may crave. You have only to send your message and "Raphael," that prince of cooks, will answer to your call; and if you are more delicate, and need pastry, your only difficulty will be in the variety to choose from to be found there. If more delicate, an "ice cream and bon bons" will please your delicate taste; and such a desert as is offered you *free of cost*, in the delicious music, from accomplished performers upon one of Stoddard's fine toned pianos, fresh from Woodworth's warehouse. Go to Robb's, eat and be refreshed, as we have done, and listen to the music as we have, and you will say we have not said too much in praise of this most fashionable resort; but you will say "the half was not told you."

Extraordinary Invention.—Messrs. Editors—While we are hearing of new inventions and the progress of reform, I take the liberty to state to the readers of your valuable journal what I have invented and am about to bring before the world at the earliest possible period. For the last four years I have had my mind engaged on a marine locomotive, and I have succeeded in bringing it to nearly a perfect plan. It is unlike anything now used in navigating the ocean—one of its most important features is the remarkable fact that it has no headwater resistance; thus the speed can be increased in the same ratio as we increase the number of revolutions. I make these statements candidly, and my object is to open the way to give my invention a public demonstration, and if any one has any invention of the same kind, embracing the same principle, let him make it known now, and not wait until the thing is before the public, and then come forward and claim it as his own. If any one has invented a locomotive that will cross the Atlantic in four days without any head-water resistance, let him speak now; if not, let him forever hold his peace, for I have such an invention, and am ready to prove my statement to any one who will address me post-paid. Henry A. Frost.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 18, 1854.

Since the above was in type, Mr. Frost has furnished us with diagrams of his astounding invention, from which we shall execute engravings to present to our readers in a few weeks.—*Scientific American.*

Arrival of the Brother Jonathan.

The anxiously expected Nicaragua Line's steam ship Brother Jonathan arrived at this port on Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock. Her detention was caused by bursting her air pump, cracking her boiler, and otherwise damaging the machinery. The Jonathan brings a very large number of passengers, including many ladies. She brings no further news from Europe or the Atlantic States.

We take from the Sun the following account of a most melancholy accident which occurred at Virgin Bay on the 2d instant.

On the 1st of March, about 200 of the passengers by the steamer of the 16th February, arrived at Virgin Bay, and were safely embarked aboard the steamer Central America, although the wind was blowing freshly, and there was a very heavy surf on at the time. On the 2d of March, the steamer Ometepe anchored in Virgin Bay, and at 10 A. M., the launch, in command of F. Lang, commenced taking off passengers to the Ometepe. Five trips were made in safety, although the heavy wind and surf still continued. On the sixth trip, the launch, which was very heavily loaded with passengers and baggage, when half way to the Ometepe, about 200 yards from shore, was struck by a heavy sea, that sent the spray in thick volumes over the passengers, who, becoming alarmed rushed to leeward, and listed the boat, so that she became perfectly unmanageable. In this condition, the sea made a clean breach over her, sending large quantities of water into her every wave.

Many of the passengers then became so alarmed, that they lost their presence of mind and jumped overboard, thinking that the launch must go down, from the quantity of water she had taken in.

All of those who leaped in the water were drowned, owing to the weight of gold some had on their persons, and others from being cramped by their clothing. On the other hand, all who remained in the launch were saved, as well as the luggage on board. The passengers on the shore and the natives rushed into the water, and were very instrumental in saving the lives of those who stuck to the launch.

From the time of this melancholy accident to the morning of the 3d, nineteen bodies had been recovered. They were carried to the office of the Nicaragua Transit Company, where treasure, jewels, and everything of value were taken from their persons, coffins provided, and the unfortunates buried with all the rights of Christian sepulture, the Rev. Dr. Greer reading the funeral service.

The launch had been in use for two years; was of twenty tons burthen, and considered fully suitable to the business, having always carried her passengers in safety during that time. On the 6th and 7th March, the outward bound Californians were landed in safety, during a surf and blow equally heavy. We understand that no blame has been attached to the officers in command of the launch; but that the casualty was purely owing to a panic among the passengers, who, by rushing to leeward, made the boat entirely unmanageable.

The following is the list of the names of the drowned: Jacob Lewis, N. Y.; Charles Lyon; old man from Michigan; Wm. W. Studley, Wm. Len, James Path, Wm. H. Gardner, Eugene name unknown, Francis Harris, C. Pine, D. W. Loud, Fred. Clering, David Churchill, Edward Thomas, Isaac Edge, English woman and husband, David Lewis, Cal., M. Mon. native.

From Southern California.

By the arrival of the steamer Goliah, on Friday last, we are put in possession of the Los Angeles Star of the 17th, from which we take the following items of interest:

Mr. John Raines, just arrived in this city, from Sonora, represents the people as being in a most wretched condition, from fear of the Apaches, who continue their depredations and outrages more than ever, and are every day becoming bolder as the terrors of the people increase; entering the towns and killing men, women and children, or carrying them off as prisoners, without fear of pursuit or rescue. The ranchos are nearly all deserted. Cattle and horses are running wild, and likely to be driven off by any one who takes the trouble.

An order has been issued by the government prohibiting emigration to California, and about 500 troops, including 100 at Altar, are stationed along the frontier to enforce the decree.

The tobacco monopoly, which Gov. Gandara asked of Santa Anna, for the purpose of raising funds to pay for military operations, has been granted to him, and he has levied an additional tax of 25 per cent. on tobacco for the same object.

Mr. Raines travelled far into the country, and conversed freely with many of the chief men. He says there is a strong desire among them to become citizens of the United States. Americans are well received and treated with consideration. They are perfectly aware of Walker's intentions toward Sonora; they look upon him and his band robbers, and intend to receive him as such. They have no fears; but will attack and kill the whole band if they make their appearance.

Mr. [illegible] left the city of Mexico [illegible] and returned with the land of Juarez to Walker's rancho. [illegible] Walker's [illegible] 100 guns. [illegible] Mexican [illegible] Walker [illegible] Walker [illegible] Walker

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1854.

John A. Sutter.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

Sutter Fort—Hock Farm—Capt. Sutter. What thrilling memories are awakened at the mention of these potent names. What a charm has been thrown around each, what an interest is felt, and how much worship bestowed upon each.

The early comer to these shores, as he landed at Sacramento, and took up his march in search of the precious ore, must first pay a visit to the renowned "Sutter's Fort," and as he entered the broad gateway and gazed upon the walls and the interior of this familiar place, he felt a holy veneration for the spot and for him whose name it bore, and as he again went forth upon the prairie felt he had performed an act in visiting this spot that would lay upon his memory forever.

Those who passed up the Sacramento, as they neared that beautiful spot "Hock Farm" have ever been intuitively led to look with the deepest reverence upon it, and to uncover and pay a token of high regard and to recall the name of the founder with affectionate interest.

In all our associations, at all our public gatherings, in every demonstration that affected public interests—those associations, those gatherings, would seem unreal and uninteresting without the presence of him whose name touched a chord in every heart, lent an interest to every theme and gave a charm to every occasion.

These were bright days! happy days!—days when the Veteran Pioneer owned large tracts of land—days when his table groaned with the bounties he had spread, free, for his friends—days when his business was thriving—when his acres were broad, his flocks numerous, and his gold plenty.

How changed the scene! Sutter's Fort is now a ruin, its crumbled and decayed walls are not even a shelter for the owl and bat; those that once saluted it and made pilgrimages to it, pass it without a thought or recognition, and the spot that was once a home for the stranger, a sure refuge for the needy of every nation, is now a ruin—the blood red flag of the auctioneer has desecrated it—its sacredness has been defiled—its glory has been waning, and is now gone!

Hock Farm, the "homestead" of him who has given a homestead to thousands—Hock Farm, where on every return of spring the flowers lifted their fragrant petals to welcome a thousand guests—Hock Farm, where daily the star-spangled banner has been raised and where the thundering cannon has roared and the gates have been opened wide to welcome the stranger or the citizen to one of the most hospitable mansions on the Pacific coast, and to give them a reception as kind and generous as it was truthful and welcome, oh how changed! That star-spangled banner, floats no more—it may be raised upon the staff, but its stars have been dimmed, its colors have paled, the breeze touches it not, it hangs listlessly, for its life blood is receding; the cannon thunder no more—there is a silence that speaks—for that walking pestilence has touched them—A Shylock has been there. That sacred homestead, "Hock Farm," has been polluted by the "mortgage deed." "Tell it not in Gath—publish it not in the streets of Askalon!"

Oh God what a change! He whose dwelling was a home for all who needed a home—he whose table was ever spread for the hungry, and whose purse was ever open to clothe the naked and relieve the distressed—John A. Sutter, the man who has enriched thousands, to feel the gripe of poverty, to be compelled to mortgage his goods and chattels that he may feed his own family, and shield his own gray hairs. Forbid it, Heaven—if done already, let it be quickly undone, and let the acts of a grateful people be as much greater as the foul wrong has been dark.

Let this foul wrong be done away and let the citizens take this matter in hand; let a subscription be at once prepared, and a thousand hearts must respond to it. The Honor of California demands that they should be done.

What, the homestead of the first, best, truest friend California ever had, in the power of the sheriff, his peace of mind and the happiness of his family destroyed? No, no, no, it must not, cannot be. Californians, see to it; duty demands it of you. Let the Homestead of the noble Pioneer be placed beyond the power of any one to trespass upon it, and let it be guarded by the love and affection of those who not only profess to be his friends by words, but by deeds that prove it.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

We have received from the able corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society a volume of their committee's reports upon gardens and greenhouses, together with their awards of premiums for 1853, and the schedule offered for 1854.

The following amounts were awarded: for Gardens and Greenhouses, $155; by Committee on Flowers, $367; by Committee on Fruits, $727; by Committee on Vegetables, $2 [illegible]—total, $1755. In addition, several valuable gold and silver and bronze medals were awarded.

The prospective premiums for 1854 are most truly liberal, amounting to the sum of $2525. This society stands pre-eminently at the head of all societies of this kind in the United States, in point of its pecuniary ability, having an ample and increasing fund to promote the science of horticulture. It is not invidious to say this, for it is one of the earliest societies, and it numbers among its members those whose scientific and practical knowledge have done more to advance horticulture, than any other society in the country.

The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, now president of the National Society, whose name is known throughout the wide world, and whose devotion to horticulture, has prompted him to introduce a vast amount of pomological and floral treasure into the United States from all parts of the world—the names of Walker, Hovey, Cabot, Allen, Winship, Tudor, Breck, Cushing, Downer, Williams, and many other men, whose science, zeal and practical efforts have won for the society and for themselves high praise, are found among its most active members. It is such efforts and from such men, that build up a society and make its influence felt.

We do not wish to be understood as underrating other distinguished horticultural societies in the United States, many, very many, that are now exerting a noble influence, and are directed and controlled by the best men of our country; but our sympathies and our memory lead us back to the "Old Bay State," where our taste for this noble science received its first impressions.

The document received contains much valuable information upon the new fruits recently introduced. We rejoice to note the upward and onward progress of this society, and we shall be glad to reciprocate favors at all times, and hope the day is not far distant when the societies of the Atlantic and Pacific may not only exchange favors by mail, but that we may have the pleasure of reciprocal personal courtesies at our annual exhibitions.

New Music.—We have received from Messrs. Atwell & Co. a collection of new and choice music from their extensive assortment, received by last steamers. We have reason to thank our kind friends Atwell & Co. for their remembrance, for we only needed their music to make a heaven below, if what Mrs. Childs says is true. Mrs. Childs says, "There are three things of which we shall have an abundance in Heaven—Music, Flowers, and little children.

Flowers we ever have around us, and as to children, the school near us furnishes a goodly quantity—though rather noisy—and it only wanted the music to make the Heaven, and we are indebted to Messrs. Atwell & Co. for the Heaven we have enjoyed—in anticipation. We commend our readers to this establishment for the best collection of music and all that appertains to it that can be found in the city.

History of Sacramento.—We have received from the publishers copies of No. 1 of the "Illustrated Sketches of California," with history of Sacramento Valley. The greater portion of the present number is taken up with a history of the various missions. These sketches of the missions are valuable, as matters of history, and of great interest to Californians. A sketch of Capt. Sutter's early history, with his portrait and miscellaneous items.

The publication is issued in a very neat style, and undoubtedly will be well received and appreciated. We trust the publishers will be amply rewarded for their exertion.

Shells a Fertilizer.—The attention of our readers are directed to the article of shells, advertised in another column of our paper. Many portions of our heavy clay soil would be very much benefitted by a heavy dressing of these shells. These, with a dressing of good stable manure, would break up and warm the soil, and produce that mellowness so desirable for good cultivation, and so easily attainable here, if attention is but given, as it should be, to the subject.

Timber Trees.

We would urge upon the permanent settlers, the Farmers of California, attention to the subject of "Timber Trees." This must of necessity become an important feature in the Commerce of California.

The very rapid growth of some varieties should awaken a due attention to their cultivation, and if large plantations of the leading varieties were made, it would be found a profitable investment. We invite attention to the article we publish today on the subject of the Acacia—known by many and called the Honey Locust.

ACACIA TREE.

The Acacia tree is well known in America, from which it was introduced by the name of the Locust tree. It grows very rapidly in the early stages of its progress; so that in a few years, from seeds, plants of eight and ten feet high may be obtained. It is by no means uncommon to see shoots of this tree eight or ten feet high in one season. The branches are furnished with very strong, crooked thorns; the leaves are winged with eight or ten pairs of leaflets, egg-oblong, bright green, entire and without foot-stalks. The flowers come out from the branches in pretty long bunches, hanging down like those of the laburnum, or the still more lovely *Wistaria sinensis*. Each flower grows on a slender foot-stalk, smelling very sweet. It is of a white color, but there is a rose-red variety. It blows in June; and when the tree is full of bloom makes a handsome appearance, and perfumes the whole around. The flowers are followed by seed-pods, oblong, flat, having a longitudinal rib next the seedling suture, on the outside of that being drawn out into a membranous margin; one-celled, and two-valved. The seeds are sometimes as many as sixteen, kidney-shaped, ending in a hooked beak, like a lens, and are of a rusty color.

In North America, where this tree grows to a very large size indeed, the wood is much valued for its duration. Most of the houses built at Boston, in New England, on the first settling of the English, were constructed of this wood; and since then it has been much used in America for various purposes.

The seeds of the Acacia tree were first brought to Europe by M. Jean Robin, nurseryman to the King of France, and author of a "History of Plants." M. Robin brought the first seeds from Canada; in consequence of which, succeeding botanists have, in honor to his name, termed the genus *Robinia* to which the Acacia tree belongs. Soon after its introduction into France, the English gardeners received seeds from Virginia from which they raised many trees.

The wood, when green, is of a soft texture, but becomes very hard when dry. It is as durable as the best white oak of North America, and esteemed preferable for axletrees of carriages, trenails for ships, and many other important purposes. The turner finds the wood of the Acacia hard and well suited to his purpose, and is delighted with its smooth texture and beautifully delicate straw color.

The tree, when aged, abounds with certain excrescences, and when polished they are beautifully veined, and much esteemed by the cabinet-maker. It makes excellent fuel, and its shade is said to be less injurious than that of any other tree; while the leaves afford wholesome food for cattle. A gentleman in New England sowed several acres of it for this purpose alone.

It has been employed with signal success in Virginia for ship building, and is found to be very superior to American oak, ash, elm, or any other wood they use for that purpose. In New York it has been found, after repeated trials, that posts for rail-fencing, made of the Acacia tree, stand wet and dry near the ground better than any other in common use, and will last as long as those of swamp cedar.

The Acacia tree seems happily adapted to ornamental planting. Whether as a single tree upon the grass, feathering to the ground line, or as a standard in the shrubbery, towering above a monotonous mass of sombre evergreens, the Acacia has great charms for us, and may justly be called a graceful tree: and although its light, loose and pleasing foliage admits the light and seems to harmonize so delightfully with a polished lawn, or the highly cultivated shrubbery (and there is hardly a shrubbery to be found without them), yet we should like much to see the Acacia tree planted in the woods everywhere, where forest timber is an object of attention.

In France the Acacia tree appears to have been more generally diffused throughout the country than in England; for it does not only ornament their gardens, and shade their public walks, but the sprightly foliage of this beautiful tree shines through their woods and forests in every direction; so much so that it might be taken for an indigenous inhabitant of the soil.

In one of the Memoirs by the Agricultural Society at Paris, the properties of this tree are very highly extolled. Its shade, it is said, encourages the growth of grass. Its roots are so tenacious of the soil, and shoot up such groves of suckers, that when planted on the banks of rivers it contributes exceedingly to fix them as barriers to check the incursions of the stream. Acacia stakes, too, are more durable than any other kind of wood.

The choicest pieces only of the best oak timber are applied to the purpose of trenail making in ship building; and, as the Sussex oaks are generally reckoned the best, most ship builders, even in the north, have them from thence, and the demand for them is so great, that trenail making is there become a very considerable manufacture. If it be proved that the Acacia tree is equal to our best oak for this important purpose in our naval architecture, then do we strongly recommend (and we write practically) to every landed proprietor to plant the Acacia as a forest tree, more especially as it will grow upon sandy or gravelly shallow soils, where the oak does not thrive.

In forty years the Acacia tree will grow sixty feet high, and will girth six feet, three feet from the ground; and, although brittle in a young state, the characteristics of the timber of a grown tree are toughness and elasticity.

As a durable timber, it has been proved that nothing can exceed the Acacia wood, when of proper age. But there is one important use to which these trees may be applied, which has hitherto escaped the notice of the planter, namely, hedges. From its rapidity of growth it forms a fence capable of resistance in one-fourth of the time of any other plant hitherto used for that purpose. Had we to fence in a whole estate, we should, in preference to all others, plant Acacias. They bear clipping, and may be raised to twenty or thirty feet high, if required, and are so strong that no animal can force through them. The only instance of an Acacia hedge we know of, on the continent of Europe, is to be seen round part of the boulevard of the city of Louvain. Plants for this purpose should be taken from the nursery lines four feet high. At every point where the stems cross one another, a natural union or grafting takes place, and, as the stems increase in size, the spaces between will gradually decrease; so that in the course of a few years the fence becomes a complete wooden wall, not occupying a space more than twelve or fifteen inches, forming a barrier that no animal can force. Fences of this description may either be made on the level ground, or concealed from the distant view.—*Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

Potash and Soda in Plants.

Professor D'Aubeny has read to the Chemical Society, a paper "On the Variation in the relative proportion of Potash and Soda present in certain samples of barley, grown in plots of ground artificially impregnated with one or other of these Alkalies." The author detailed some experiments undertaken by him at the Oxford Botanic Garden, with the view of determining whether the usual quantity of potash and soda existing in barley, might be made to vary, by causing the plant to grow in soil of more than the ordinary quantity of one or the other of these alkalies. He found that when the barley had grown in a soil which had been dressed with a strong solution either of carbonate of soda or of chloride of sodium, the ashes of the plant contained about eight per cent. more soda than was present when the plant had grown in a soil unimpregnated, or impregnated with carbonate of potash. The difference may admit of explanation by supposing one alkali capable of replacing the other, within the organism of the plant; but the author thinks it more probable that it arose from the sap circulating through the plant at the time it was cut, containing in the one case more soda than it did in the other. The saline contents of the fluid of the sap would of course be confounded with those which have been actually assimilated by the plant, and hence, from the variation in its composition, must tend to modify the amount of the alkalies obtained from the ashes of the plant in each instance, according to the nature of the material with which the soil had been impregnated.

Questions of Importance for Farmers.

It is important that Farmers should establish local meetings in their counties and towns—and bring before these meetings questions of a practical nature and such as are of immediate interest.

We annex the following as proposed by the executive committee of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture for their meetings, and think it very important that these subjects should be before the people in the same form. We shall be glad to hear of the result of such discussion from our practical men in California:

1. Is the *increased culture* of Indian Corn, worthy the attention of the farmers of this Commonwealth?

2. Can anything be done to make the *home* of the farmer *more attractive;*—and *to retain the sons* of the farmer in *this employment?*

3. *Plows and Plowing,*—taking into view the form of the plow,—the time and manner of using it, and all incidents connected therewith.

4. *Manures* — preparation and application thereof; including improved fertilizers.

5. *Vegetable products,*—such as carrots, beets, turnips, &c., their value as feed for stock, compared with hay and corn.

6. *Dairy products.*—what class of animals is best fitted for the making of butter and cheese, and what is the best mode of feeding for these purposes?

7. *Culture and preservation* of fruits.

8. *Neat-Cattle.*—what is the best method of improving the stock of animals to be kept on our farms?

9. *Sheep,*—can they be advantageously kept on our farms; if so, the kind best for this purpose?

10. *Grain crops,*—wheat, rye, barley, and oats—their value as compared with Indian corn, and as preparatives for grass.

11. *Forest Trees,*—Can they be advantageously cultivated—if so, what varieties, and in what manner?

12. In what manner can the State most effectually advance the interests of the farmer?

Rearing Calves.

HERDSMEN and others who have had some experience in raising young cattle, have expressed various opinions in relation to the most proper course or mode of treatment to be pursued, some contending with a good deal of stringency for the natural way as they term it—i. e., permitting them to enjoy the company of their dams till four, five, six or ten months of age, while others assert with equal pertinacity, that the better way is to separate them from the cows when a few days old, and raise them, "by hand." The farmer of course will reflect upon the relative advantages of the two methods, and consider the claims of each to preference before he adopts either. But after all, whether the one or the other is most expensive, may depend wholly, or in a great measure, upon the circumstances of time and place. In very many localities, the butter and cheese a judicious and economical dairyman would be able to realize from the milk, or from the milk itself, without manufacturing it, would be worth more in ready cash, than the carcass of the calf, while in others, it would scarcely defray in the market the cost of manufacturing, while the calf would be valuable. A friend who has had much experience in dairying and rearing calves, has directed attention to the following able article on the subject in the Genesee Farmer. We present it from that sheet as conveying a most lucid and readily understandable synopsis of our own views of what in a large majority of cases, would unquestionably be found the most judicious and economical course, for the farmer engaged in stock raising for the market, to pursue:

"The cost in both cases ought to be taken into consideration. In the first instance, the butter and cheese, that might be made from the milk would amount to more in four months, than the value of the calf at that age. In the latter the proceeds of the milk are nearly attained independent of the raising of the calf. This can be established by unquestioned and unquestionable authority. Then there is a very great balance in favor of the latter.

That the calf that runs with the cow four months, will somewhat exceed in growth and proportion the one reared by hand, is readily granted. But after that period, it is taken from the cow, and has to graze to get its own living. There is a change that takes place; it shortly becomes stunted; its growth is checked, and this too at the very period when it ought to be in the most thriving condition. The one reared by hand becomes more and more accustomed to food, continues gradually to improve without receiving any check in its growth, and when winter arrives, is in far better condition than the others.

There are different procedures in preparing the mess for the calf. Each one has a favorite plan. One mixes with a small portion of milk, a portion of boiled potatoes and fine bran. Another boils the milk, and lets it stand till it cools to the temperature of milk from a cow. The plan most generally adopted (and perhaps the best,) is, to let the milk stand twelve hours, at first, when it is skimmed, heated to the temperature of the cow and a handful of shorts and flour added to each calf's mess. Four or five quarts of milk is at first a proper quantity. This is to be gradually increased as judgment can best decide. After four or five weeks, whey, and a small quantity of shorts added, can be taken with equal success. Calves raised in this manner are more gentle and docile than when they are run with the cows, and can be better managed through the winter, and most generally afterwards. Another very important consideration is, they soon forget their mother, and the trouble of keeping them separate through the fall and winter is dispensed with."

Grafting.

IN horticulture, the operation of affixing one portion of a plant to another in such a manner as that a vital union may take place between them. Grafting has been practiced from the most remote antiquity; but its origin and invention are differently related by naturalists. Grafting may be performed both with herbaceous and ligneous plants; but, in practice, it is chiefly confined to the latter, and more especially to the propagation of esteemed varieties of fruit trees. A grafted plant consists of two parts; the stock or stem, which is a rooted plant fixed to the ground, and the scion, sometimes, but erroneously, termed the graft, which is a detached portion of another plant to be affixed to it. The operation of grafting can only be performed within certain physiological limits; but what these are, science has not yet absolutely determined. In general, all the species of one genus may be grafted on another reciprocally; but this is not universally the case, because the apple cannot be grafted on the pear, at least not for any useful purpose. In general, it may be presumed that all the species of a natural order, or at least of a tribe, may be grafted on one another; but this does not hold good universally. The reverse of this doctrine, however, viz., that the species belonging to different natural orders cannot be grafted one on another, holds almost universally true; and, therefore, a safe practical conclusion is, that in choosing a stock, the nearer in affinity the species to which that stock belongs is to the scion the more certain will be the success.

Grafting, one of the most important operations in horticulture, affording the most expeditious [illegible] and perpetuating all our best varieties [illegible], and many kinds [illegible]. Varieties of trees are [illegible] plants could [illegible] or propagated by [illegible] the suckers; and though this may be done by cuttings and layers, yet by far the most eligible mode is by grafting, as it produces stronger plants in a shorter time than any other methods. Grafting is performed in a great many different ways; but the most eligible for ordinary purposes is what is commonly called splice-grafting, whip-grafting, or tongue-grafting. In executing this mode, both the scion and the stock are pared down in a slanting direction; afterwards applied together, and made fast with strands of brass matting, in the same manner as two pieces of rod are spliced together to form a whip-handle. To insure success, it is essentially necessary that the alburnum, or inner bark of the scion, should coincide accurately with the inner bark of the stock; because the vital union is affected by the sap of the stock rising up through the soft wood of the scion. After the scion is tied to the stock, the graft is said to be made; and it only remains to cover the part tied with a mass of tempered clay, or any convenient composition that will exclude the air. Some of the other modes practised are termed cleft, or slit-grafting, crown-grafting, cheek-grafting, side-grafting, and grafting by approach, or in-arching.

The season for performing the operation is, for all deciduous trees and shrubs, the spring, immediately before the movement of the sap. The spring is also the most favorable period for evergreens; but the sap of this class of plants being more in motion during the winter than that of deciduous plants, grafting, if thought necessary, might be performed at that season.—*Ibid.*

Impermanent Manures the Most Permanent.

THIS, at first view, seems to be contradictory. But let us look at it. Let us see whether the most impermanent manures, under a sharp, wide-awake system of farming, are not the most permanent in their effects.

A permanent manure is one, in which the plant-feeding ingredients are so far insoluble, as in coarsely crushed bones, for instance, that the plants take but little of them the first year, little the second, and so on for twenty, thirty, and sometimes more years. The farmer would hardly wish his manures to be permanent in this respect, because they do not give him back their money value sufficiently quick. He desires a speedier return for the value of his manures at the time of their application.

An impermanent, or quickly acting manure, on the other hand, is one in which the plant-feeding ingredients are so far soluble, that the plants take nearly or quite the whole of them the first year. The strength of the manure goes to the first crop. And yet I contend that the effects of this manure, under good management, are most permanent; because it quickly produces an increase of crops. This increase of crops, if expended on the farm, leads to an increase of stock, that to an increase of manure, that to a still greater increase of crops, and so on permanently, as long as the good management is continued. In this way will a farm soonest become rich; and not only so, but it will become capable of keeping itself rich, without the addition of manures from abroad; and thus it appears that the most impermanent, quickly acting manures, may really be the most permanent in their effects.

It is well for the farmer to apply such home fertilizers as he may have at command, though some of them may give him but a slow return. As they cost him but little, he can afford to wait for the result. But if he purchases manures, it should be with the expectation of getting the entire cost and something more back in the first crop. N.

Flowers in the Shade.

THIS is an interesting and important matter to our citizens who have their grounds to arrange and who may not be aware that the native shrubbery—the evergreen, oaks, and other trees—can be left upon their grounds and made useful and ornamental, a shield to the soil and a protection to the plant; and at the same time, the native shrubs will be much improved by this method of cultivation. The following article is appropriate to the subject, and we copy it therefore:

There are several flowering plants that do better in the shade than when fully exposed, among which are those brilliant evergreen shrubs, the Kalmias and Rhododendrons. The Mezereon succeeds best in the shade, as well as the Funkia japonica, the gentians, chrysanthemums, pansies, the periwinkle, gadiolus floribundus and natalensis, the Tiger flower, the auriculas, cowslips, and the forget-me-not. Most of the Phloxes, and Ranunculus do well in the shade, and many bulbous plants, as hyacinth, tulips, &c. All our wild flowers from the woods will of course succeed; such for instance as the Hepatica, Claytonia, Erythinum, Trillium, Lilium [illegible], Cypripedium, Orchis fimbrista, and Cymbidium. Some evergreens are much better grown in the shade; among them the box, which is always a fairer green when sheltered from the sun. The English Ivy and the yew are the same case. This last might, [illegible] grandly enlarged by those who have had occasion to grow plants in the shade our experience [illegible] in this matter.

The British Museum [illegible] by botanical papers, just secured a very [illegible] in the newly discovered [illegible] and Kew [illegible] at St. Helena as Governor of [illegible] Island. This purchase will [illegible] valuable

Some Account of Captain Mercator Cooper's Visit to Japan.

BY C. F. WINSLOW, M. D.

IT was about the first of April, 1845, as Captain Cooper was proceeding towards the whaling regions of the northern ocean, that he passed, in the neighborhood of St. Peters, a small island lying a few degrees to the S. E. of Niphon. It is comparatively barren, and was supposed to be uninhabited; but being near it, Capt C. thought he would explore the shore for turtle, to afford his ship's company some refreshment. While tracing the shore along, he discovered a pinnace of curious construction, which resembled somewhat those he had seen in the China seas. Turning his walks inland, he entered a valley, where he unexpectedly saw, at some distance from him, several persons in uncouth dresses, who appeared alarmed at his intrusion, and immediately fled to a more secluded part of the valley. He continued his walk and soon came to a hut, where were collected eleven men, whom he afterwards found to be Japanese. As he approached them, they came forward and prostrated themselves to the earth before him, and remained on their faces for some time. They were much alarmed, and expected to be destroyed; but Capt. C., with great kindness, reconciled them to his presence, and learned by signs that they had been shipwrecked at St. Peters many months before. He took them to the shore, pointed to his vessel, and informed them that he would take them to Jeddo if they would entrust themselves to his care. They consented with great joy; and abandoning everything they had on the island, embarked with him immediately for his ship.

Capt. C. determined to proceed at once with them to Jeddo, the capital of the Japanese Empire, notwithstanding its well known regulations prohibiting American and other foreign vessels to enter its waters. The captain had two great laudable objects in view. The first was to restore the shipwrecked strangers to their homes; the other was to make a strong and favorable impression on the government, in respect to the civilization of the United States, and its friendly disposition to the emperor and people of Japan. How he succeeded in the latter object, the sequel will show; and I shall make but few remarks, either on the boldness of Capt. C.'s resolution, or its ultimate consequences touching the intercourse of the Japanese with other nations. The step decided on, however, has led to some serious and interesting information relative to this country, whose institutions and the habits of whose people are but little known to the civilized world.

Capt. C. left St. Peters, and after sailing a day or two in the direction of Niphon, he descried a huge and shapeless object on the ocean, which proved to be a Japanese ship or "junk," as these vessels are called—wrecked and in a sinking condition. She was from a port on the extreme north of Niphon, and had a cargo of pickled salmon, bound for Jeddo. She had been shattered and dismantled some weeks previous, and was drifting about the ocean at the mercy of the winds, and as a gale arose the following day, the captain thinks she must have sunk. From the ship he took eleven men or more—all Japanese—and made sail again for the shores of Niphon. Among the articles taken from the ship by its officers, were some books and a chart of the principal islands composing the empire of Japan. This chart I shall speak of in detail hereafter, and it is perhaps, one of the most interesting specimens of geographical art and literature, that has ever wandered from the shores of eastern Asia.

The Manhattan was at anchor in the harbor of Jeddo four days, during which time the captain was supplied by command of the Emperor with fuel, water, rice, rye in the grain, vegetables of all kind, and some crockery composed of the lacquered ware of the country. He was recruited with everything of which he stood in need, and all remuneration was refused. But he was told explicitly never come again to Japan, for if he did, he would greatly displease the Emperor. During these four days, he had many conversations with the governor of Jeddo, and other persons of rank, through their interpreter. In one of these, he was informed by the governor, that the only reason why he was allowed to remain in the waters of Japan, was because the Emperor felt assured that he could not be a bad-hearted foreigner, by his having come so far out of his way to bring poor persons to their native country, who had been entirely strangers to him. He was told that the Emperor thought well of his "heart" and had consequently commanded all his officers to treat him with marked attention, and to supply all his wants.

The day before he left, the Emperor sent him his autograph, as the most notable token of his own respect and consideration. It is often said that he greasers men are most careful in their orography, and in this case, the [illegible] would support the truth of the remark, for the autograph, by the size and boldness of its characters, appeared more as if a half-grown chicken had stepped in an inky water, and many walked two or three times deliberately over a sheet of white paper, than any other print to which I can [illegible] a resemblance.

[illegible] plate, like the plates of astronomical and [illegible] scientific works. This little book attracted Capt. Cooper's attention, and excited his curiosity to such a degree that, after noticing similiar figures emboidered in gold on the tunics of the high officers, he ventured to inquire into their explanation. He then learned that it was a kind of illustration of the heraldry of the empire—a record of the armorial ensigns of the different ranks of officers and the nobility existing in the country. Capt. C. allowed me to examine this book and it appeared to me to be a great curiosity, both as a specimen of typographical art, and as giving us information of the numerous grades of Japanese aristocracy, and the insignia by which they may be distinguished.

This map, with several other articles in Capt. C.'s possession, was accidentally left in his ship by the Japanese. They desired to give him many things which they perceived were interesting to him; but they assured him they would be in danger of losing their heads, should the Emperor learn that they had furnished strangers with any means of information relative to their country or its institutions. They showed great and real alarm on this subject, and concealed or destroyed many things as they approached Jeddo, that had been about the ship. Captain C. took no advantage of their dependent situation, but allowed them to follow their own inclinations in all respects.

Having laid at anchor four days and replenished his stores of wood, water, &c., he signified his readiness to depart, but the winds were adverse and it was impossible for him to get to sea. There seemed to be disposition manifested by the government to force him away but there was none for him to remain a moment beyond the time when his wants had been satisfied. A head wind and tide presented no impediments to going away from Japan in the mind of the Governor of Jeddo. At his command, the anchor was weighed, and a line of boats was attached to the bows of the ship, so long that they could not be numbered. They were arranged four abreast, proceeded in the greatest order, and were supposed to amount to nearly a thousand. It was an immense train, and presented a spectacle to the eyes of the seamen approaching the marvellous. The boats, instead of being propelled by rowing or paddles, were all sculled by a single oar, employed, however, by several men. In this manner the Manhattan was towed twenty miles out to sea, and the officer in charge of the fleet would have taken her a greater distance, had not further aid been declined. The Japanese then took a courteous leave of our hero, and while his long train of barges wheeled with a slow and graceful motion towards the shore, the latter spread his sails for the less hospitable regions of Kamschatka and the N. W. coast, highly gratified with the result of his adventures among this recluse, but highly civilized people.—*Chronicle.*

The Oregon Pea.

MR. A. B. ROZELL, of Nashville, Tenn., has recently given the results of his experiments to test the utility of the celebrated Oregon Pea. He says:

"The pea grows on a bush from five to six feet high, with five or six large branches near the ground; and they, with the main stalk, put out other branches, until two stalks would make a bunch as large round as a tobacco hogshead, or near it. It grows more like cotton than anything else I know of, only it is much larger and the branches not so horizontal. After leaving the ground a little, all these branches, with the branches they put out at every joint, bear from four to ten pods in a bunch, with about fifteen peas in a pod; so they are hung with peas from top to bottom. The leaves are very large and beautiful; and, taking it altogether, it is the most beautiful and rich plant I ever saw.

"The stalks and leaves make, perhaps, the finest hay in the world—stock preferring it to any other. The hay and pea together is a better and far cheaper feed than can be raised from anything else in the United States, for horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs. I believe I can raise more and better feed for my stock from one acre of land than I can from five of anything I know of. It will grow on land so poor that it would produce little or nothing else; and to a really poor land is better for it, and will produce more than rich land. This may appear strange to some, but it is nevertheless true. Rich land will produce more stalk but not so many peas; in the [illegible] it is like cotton. As an improver of the soil, I consider it far superior to clover, or anything known in T[illegible] when [illegible] and then plowed in. Now, taking it altogether, I consider it one of the greatest [illegible] the farmers of the M[illegible] that has been introduced for the last [illegible] years, and I am of opinion it will prove a great blessing to the farmers of T[illegible] and the surrounding States [illegible] the many hundred [illegible] not only [illegible] but among my real friends [illegible] being [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] on the 25 [illegible]. He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[From the Cincinnati Horticultural Review.]

Vegetables---Standards of Excellence.

Dr. Warren—Dear Sir: We may now fairly say, without hesitation, that Horticulture is advancing towards the same degree of perfection which has been reached by many other branches of our industrial occupations, and in her train she is drawing along her twin sister, Agriculture. Good culture is now being universally seen and appreciated. The various markets are well supplied with vegetable luxuries, that were once unknown and rarely seen, and the more common esculents are brought into market in prodigious quantities. Throughout the country Horticultural and Agricultural Societies are springing up, as thickly as mushroons in September. Rarely do we open the pages of a fresh periodical, but we are informed of tables well filled with the finest vegetables, fruits and flowers, at this or that exhibition. Success attend them all, and may they proceed in the good work, until the ultimatum of perfection shall become the only recognized quality, not alone in the wealthy private establishment, but also in every public market. For a large portion of the year, our great cities are supplied with as fine vegetables and fruit, as any part of the world; and our exhibition tables are beginning, in many things, to present perfection itself. Now amidst this general progress, it may be well to direct a little attention to the standard of quality, by which these things should be tested. It appears to me, that this subject has not hitherto received that attention, in the periodicals, to which it is entitled; even the committees of societies seem to neglect it, and leave the decision without any standard to the judges. It may be asked, Who are so likely to know as those who are chosen by the managers? All men are not possessed of the same powers of observation, neither can all judge of perfection with the same precision; beside, we must recollect that many of those appointed as judges, are from different countries, and have each been imbued with different notions of excellence, according as the standards recognized in each man's former home. It is high time that we began to appreciate and establish an American standard, and act up to it. All societies ought to have such a guide, which should be strictly adhered to, and to which the members and exhibitors should have free access, that each may know what he is doing, and how to bring his productions towards excellence.

With regard to vegetables, it may be said by some, that any man who knows how to grow a good cabbage, knows also what a good cabbage is. A proper consideration of the matter, will show the fallacy of such an idea, for closely applied observation and continued examination will show, that as much skill is required in deciding the merits of first rate esculents, as there is in those of the choicest florists' flowers, and the same danger of going astray, without some definite rules. Perhaps the following remarks may have some small influence in drawing attention to the subject.

All plants that are grown simply as food, either for man or beast, should contain the greatest amount of nutritive matter, with good flavor; size alone does not often produce this most desirable result, neither does it in all cases yield the greatest profit, even to the farmer, nor furnish the table with the most nourishing or palateable substances. It is true that bulk or weight sometimes fetches most in the market, although more commonly quality pays best even there; but at present, I wish to direct attention to criteria of excellence, by which those productions that find their way to the various exhibition tables should be judged, and also be a guide to the housewife in making her purchases. Here quality ought to be the main consideration; flavor and texture will rank first, and generally, succulency combined with solidity, without stringiness, would be my guide. There are some exceptions, in which an over-succulent vegetable would be objectionable, as the potato, for instance, where the best qualities are found in the dry mealiness. An over-watery esculent should be discarded, unless in the case of those grown as Salads, or which are eaten in a raw state, and here the water may so abound as to destroy flavor, though this is certainly not often the case. *Form* is generally the next point for consideration; while in a few, color ought to be equally regarded, as in Beets and Peas. Size is only a property of minor consideration. In making this last observation, I would not discourage those methods of growing vegetables which are calculated to make them attain large size ultimately, (for good culture will do this, and will also produce the best flavor), but would speak of them as they ought to appear at the exhibition, or in the most suitable state for the table.

Those vegetables, whose roots, as they are generally termed, are used as food, may be divided into the tuberous, as in the Potato; spindle-shaped, as in the carrot; napiform, as in the Turnep; and bulbous, as in the Onion.

The *tuberous rooted* include the common Potato, Jerusalem Artichoke, Sweet Potato, etc., and ought to be even on the surface, free from indentations—if globular or oval shaped, so much the better. This class should likewise be solid, and should contain much starch, which is the nutritive matter; when cooked the sample should be dry and mealy. In the case of potatoes, it is desirable that a boiled portion should accompany the specimen exhibited, that might determine, not only the quality, but also prove if it retained its color.

The *spindle-shaped* contain the Carrot, Parsnep, Long Radish and Beet; Salsify, Scoonzonera, Rampion, etc., and should taper from the top gradually downward; they should be clean, having no forks, fibres, nor any unevenness. Color is of particular consideration in some of this class; in beets, a dark, bright crimson; and in carrots, a rich orange, is to be preferred. All spindle-shaped roots, have not the same relative proportions of length to breadth, but there is a comparative unity; and the same general outline, with these exceptions, may be the guide.

The *napiform*, which includes the Turnep, Kohl Rabi, Swedish Turnep, Turnep Beet, Radish, etc., should be globular, smooth, clear in color, free from fibres, with the crown well up, and the collar of leaves very small. Although some of the best turneps, at present before the public, are flatted, it would be a great improvement, if the same qualities were found with a globular shape. There are several varieties, as the Snowball, Yellow Aberdeen, etc., that possess both properties, and which only require to be more generally known, to be fully appreciated. Whether globular or flattened, the crown should not be sunken, nor the substance stringy or pungent.

The *Bulbous* includes the Onion, Leek, Shallot, Garlic, etc., and the same general outline that is suitable to the napiform, will apply to these.

Those vegetables, the seeds of which are used in an unripe state, such as Corn, Peas, Lima Beans, etc., the pods or heads ought to be evenly and regularly formed, well filled, the seeds equal in size, young and fleshy; a bluish green, is a point of excellence in the pea family, and a rich, sweet flavor, the best property both in peas and corn. Bunch Beans, Scarlet Runners, and all those in which the pod is eaten, should not have the seeds much swollen; the pod ought to be brittle, crisp, well formed and even, the more succulent and rapidly grown the better.

The superiority in Cauliflower and Broccoli, is close heads, a little elevated or rounded from the outside, toward the centre; a circular outline on the base, and excepting in the purple or sulphur-colored varieties of broccoli, to be white and free from spots. In Cabbages and Lettuces, the heart ought to be close, solid, crisp, tender, not burst, nor old; of a white color inside, with the leaves neatly incurved, and pressed closely over each other.

In Celery, the whole plant, (roots included,) should be shown; these ought to be cleanly washed; the blanched portion to be quite white, if it be a white variety, or whitish pink, if of a red sort; this color extending upward, nearly to the top, the stalks to be solid and crisp, not spongy or hollow. A good head of Celery should weigh from five to eight pounds, and one half should be bleached. In this instance, and in all others where vegetables are used in a blanched state, the bleaching ought to be perfect, but not carried so far as to render the plant watery or insipid. How seldom we see or hear of Mushroons being produced artificially. This is much to be regretted, for they can be easily and cheaply grown, and are a very desirable accompaniment to other dishes. The best state of this edible, is before the cap opens out flat, and while in the "button" form when they are more tender, and the flavor is not so coarse, as if old and black. If too large, they are not so handsome,—a good specimen may be from two to three inches in diameter, with a nicely rounded and close top, the substance fleshy and brittle.

Cucumbers of the best kinds have not hitherto been sufficiently valued, many persons thinking the short and prickly ones the best; nothing can be more erroneous, for some of the long sorts are as much superior to those so commonly seen in the market, as the mellow apple is to the acrid crab. A first rate cucumber should be young, quite straight, and even in thickness from end to end; with very short, thick neck, the diameter proportioned to the length, not shorter than eighteen inches, and covered with a fine powder or bloom, a bright, green color. It is immaterial whether it be spined or not, but the spines ought to be evenly scattered over the surface. A point or two might be sacrificed in favor of a young fruit, on account of superior crispness and flavor while in that state.

Much as the Tomato is valued, we have but few varieties approaching to any real merit, and these might be improved. The Burlington is perhaps one of the handsomest; in form and color it is very well, but the skin is thick, and it is often hollow; by care and attention in seed saving, a race of far superior quality might be obtained, of which I have already had some proof. The main excellence of a tomato, is in an even and rounded surface, in form like a pippin apple, well filled inside with a pleasant subacid pulp,—a hollow tomato should always be discarded,—the skin must be thin, and the color clear; a bright red is preferred, and is certainly most to be regarded.

It is desirable in Squashes and Pumpkins, that the flesh be solid and particularly well flavored; all points ought to be sacrificed to these two requisites. Were this more attended to by the awarders of prizes at exhibtions, instead of encouraging size so much, we should soon have a far better quality than is mostly to be procured at present.

The Globe Artichoke, is a vegetable to which we may call attention. This is a plant of the easiest culture, but excepting in the more Southern States, it requires earthing over in winter, as a protection against frost. It is a very desirable vegetable, and ought to be more generally cultivated. In a good Artichoke, the outline of the head should form a globe, inclining somewhat toward egg-shape, with the scales thick and fleshy, and it is best for cooking when something advanced in size, but still young, and the fleshy part tender.

There are some other kinds of esculents, that merit cultivation; but those enumerated above, are sufficient to serve as a guide, in determining first class vegetables. In making these observations, my object is to draw attention, to a too much neglected standard of excellence in this respect, for fine as many vegetables are, that are brought to our markets, and grown in private establishments, there is much room for improvement, and if I have contibuted a mite, toward the onward progress of the art, my end will have been obtained.

W. Chonlton, Gardener to J. C. Green, Esq.
New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

The Ground-Nut.

We are told in the daily papers that the trade in ground-nuts has become of very great importance in Western Africa, the barbarous tribes there having taken to cultivating their land, instead of occupying themselves in slave-hunting It is said that 900,000 bushels of this commodity have been received in the present year; that the trade has increased of late at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, and that the amount is still rising. What, is the Ground-nut, thus suddenly risen into such importance as to attract the serious notice of merchants?

The plant which produces it is a little annual, with oblong leaves growing in fours, and rather large yellow Pea-flowers rising a little way above the ground. Botanists call it Arachis hypogæa. The plant is one of a class which bury their pods in the earth, when they ripen, instead of raising them into the free air. In order to effect this, the flower-stalk, after the flower has passed away, gradually curves downward, and at length forces its end perpendicularly into the soil, along with the very young pod that is seated there. Having buried itself sufficiently deep, the pod then begins to swell, and when ripe, becomes an oblong, rugged, pale brown fruit, containing about two seeds, as large as the kernel of a Hazel nut Such pods are common in collections of unusual fruits; the French call them *Pistache de terre*, in allusion to their resemblance to Pistachia nuts.

At the present day, the Arachis is found in a state of cultivation all over the hottest part of the tropics. It is, nevertheless, almost certain that, like Maize, Tobacco, and Pineapple, it was unknown till the discovery of America, and that every region in the old world where it is now grown, owed it to Brazil. So that we have in this plant a further example of the rapidity with which vegetables will take possession of soils, when the climate is suitable.

Sometimes the Arachis is eaten; but we agree with M. Poiteau, who has lately published an account of the plant, in regarding it as a very indifferent variety of the nut kind, whether raw or roasted. Its great value is caused by the abundance of oil which it contains. Olive oil, largely employed in dressing woolen cloths, has become too dear for manufacturing purposes. Olive trees have of late years been unproductive, and are disappearing from some of the Italian States; they are now, moreover, reported to be attacked by some kind of mildew, so that a good substitute has become a matter of first necessity. Such a substance has been found in Ground-nut oil, or oil of Arachis. According to Dumas, it was a house at Marseilles that first thought of importing this substance. Eight or ten years ago, four or five kilos were imported by way of experiment; and so great was the success which attended it, that in 1852 the imports into France amounted to the enormous quantity of seventy million kilos, (about 70,000 tons), a figure beyond even that of sugar.

We know little of the cultivation of this plant, except that it requires a temperature much above that of any country north of Lyons. According to Girardin and Dubreuil, it requires a good, alluvial soil, or even sandy land plentifully watered, and has been heavily manured. In the month of May it is dibbled in lines, so as to leave the plants a foot apart in all directions. As soon as the flowers appear, the plants are earthed up, and this is continued as long as growth continues. When the temperature falls to 58 degrees, the Arachis ceases to grow; its leaves turn yellow, and it may then be dug. Each acre should yield about half a ton of seed. These produce from thirty-four to sixty per cent of good oil, fit for burning or for cloth-dressing, but not eatable. The cake is very rich in nitrogen, and makes excellent manure; but it is poor in phosphates.

We notice the plant thus at length, in the belief that it may prove a profitable crop in all our tropical colonies where there is moisture enough to suit. In Spain and Algiers it is found to rank among the more advantageous objects of field cultivation.—*Gard. Chron.*

The Calaveras *Chronicle* declares the recent hanging affair at Jackson, in that county, by which a man was hung on the charge of stealing a horse, to be a disgraceful outrage, and that Judge Eno has issued warrants for the arrest of all the parties concerned in this outrage.

MARRIED.

At Fort Reading, March 15th, by Homer A. Curtiss, Esq., Mr. Livingston Barton, of Shasta, and Miss Lorn Geer, of Fort Reading.

In Shasta, March 16th, by Judge G. W. Murty, Mr. J. W. Johnson and Miss Mary Gleen, of Whisky Creek.

In Middleton, Shasta county, March 16th, Mr. William Thornton and Mlle. Julien.

In this city, 22d inst., by Rev. Mr. Brierly, Mr. Chas. Tucker, jr., of San Francisco, and Miss Mary R. Tucker, of Milton, Mass.

On Thursday, 5th January, at Gourock, Scotland, Charles F. Low, Esq., of San Francisco, and Jessie, youngest daughter of the late John Stewart, Esq., Hyde Park, Glasgow.

In Marysville, March 26th, by C. B. Fowler, Esq., Mr. Ching Topow and Miss Ah Say, both of Shanghae, in Chinese Empire.

At Benicia, on Sunday, March 26th, by the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, Geo. W. Gift, Esq., and Miss Fannie Kimball, all of that city.

At Oakland, by the Rev. S. Bell, Horatio Nelson Sargeant, and Mrs. Mary E. Wright.

DIED.

At Liverpool, Dec. 29th, Margaret Graham, eldest daughter of Robert Rogers, of this city.

On board ship California, in this harbor, on the 23d inst., Joseph W. Allyne, late of Boston, aged 25 years, son of Samuel H. Allyne, Esq., of Sandwich, Mass.

In this city, on the 27th day of March, Robert Greenbow, late Associate Law Agent of the United States for the California Land Commission, aged 54 years.

In Shasta, March 21st, Mr. J. J. Western, formerly of Kentucky.

At Hampshire Mill, Yuba county, March 10th, Cornelius Higgins, of Cass county, Michigan, aged 24 years.

In this city, March 23d, Mr. Benjamin F. Ford, from Pamnaquid, Me., a pilot of this port.

Massachusetts and Maine papers please copy.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, March 30, 1854.

The constant liability to change in our market, the up and down of prices, renders it the most uncertain one in the world. The commodity that bears a high price the present week, is liable to find an overstocked market the following, and thus it will ever be, until the communications with the Atlantic are more speedy.

The present prices named of articles in our market are not reliable, as many sales are made on private terms to meet exigencies. We can however note a better feeling, and consequently better prospects ahead.

Agricultural products are very low, so low as not to pay the cost of transportation from any great distance. The quantity of Potatos in market is rapidly decreasing, although the prices are below the actual cost of transportation.

Grains are low and receding, as the time approaches for the new crop, which promises to be abundant.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—			
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$12 00	@	— —
do do short handled	8 00	@	— —
do Fields', long handled	10 12	@	14 00
do do short handled, no sale.			
do Rowland's, long handled	8 00	@	— —
do do short handled	8 00	@	00 00
do King's, long handled	8 00	@	— —
Spades, bright c. s. best make	12 00	@	13 00
do iron	8 00	@	10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@	15 00
do do iron	— —	@	12 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	14 00	@	— —
do Hunts', do	14 00	@	— —
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	9 00	@	— —
do other brands	5 00	@	7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	1 50	@	3 00
do o do axe	2 00	@	3 50
Plows, best make	14 00	@	30 00
do steel	30 00	@	75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power, Hall & Pitts', no sale, nominal, $600 to $800: other makes $100 to $600; Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill, $300 to $350.			
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	20 00	@	65 00
Rakes, horse and revolving, no sale.			
do hand, wood do			
do do steel	12 00	@	20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz, no sale			
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	4 00	@	
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@	12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.			
FLOUR—			
We note large stocks on hand; and sales heavy; holders anxious to realize.			
Gallego and Haxall	— —	@	14 00
Chile	9 00	@	9 50
Repacked	— —	@	— —
Hunter's Mills, (domestic)	10 50	@	11 00
Benicia Mills, do	10 00	@	10 50
Meal, in bbls	4 50	@	5 00
do ½ bbls	2 50	@	3 25
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@	— 1¾
GRAIN—			
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	—	1¾ @	— 2
do California	—	2½ @	— —
Barley, Chili	—	1½ @	— —
do Cal. seeding	—	2 @	— .
Buckwheat, for seed		8 @	— -
Oats, California		3 @	— —
do Seed		4 @	— 4½
do Oregon, none in mk't.			
do Eastern	—	2 @	3 —
Wheat, Chili	—	3½ @	— —
do California, for seed	—	4½ @	— 5
do do for milling	—	3 @	— —
Australia, seed	—	4 @	— 5
—We must note a heaviness in all sales; a continued depression.			
LUMBER—			
Very heavy stocks on hand, and Domestic coming in freely with a little demand, and downward tendency.			
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	— 00	@	40 00
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@	40 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@	70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@	100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	70 00	@	80 00
do do 2d quality	50 00	@	60 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	60 00	@	65 00
do Oregon pine, rough	34 00	@	40 00
do redwood	35 00	@	40 00
Floor Joist	35 00	@	— —
Shingles, Eastern, best	8 00	@	10 00
Clapboards, No. 1	55 00	@	70 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@	9 00
do California	— —	@	8 00
Doors, Eastern	3 75	@	5 50
Sashes, window	3 75	@	5 00
PROVISIONS—			
All kinds of Provisions, exceedingly dull; prices nominal.			
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	12 00	@	15 00
do ½ bbl extra family	9 00	@	10 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	11½	@	12
do Mess, nominal, no sale.			
Cheese	14	@	20
Eggs, fresh Cal	63	@	—
Butter, choice	13	@	28
do good ordinary	17	@	20
do California	50	@	1 00
Hams, ordinary	8	@	— 12½
do extra	15	@	17
Lard, in kegs	—	@	12½
do tins 10-lb	15	@	17
do 15—20 do	10	@	11
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	— —	@	27 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@	15 00
do mess, ₱ bbl	17 50	@	— 00
do do ½ do	8 00	@	10 00
RICE—			
Carolina, in bbls	4	@	4½
China, No. 1, in mats	4½	@	5
do No. 2, do		@	3
Manila	3½	@	4
VEGETABLES—			
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.			
Beans, California	3	@	4
do do Red	2½	@	— 3½
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@	—1 —
Carrots	— —	@	—
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 6	@	10
Turnips	— —	@	2
Potatoes	—7½	@	1½
Peas, (none in market.)			
Squashes, ₱ lb	—2	@	3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	25@50	Onions, prime	8@12
do Savoy, ₱ doz	3 00	Garlic	37
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Carrots	1 50	Tomatoes, very scarce	50
Marrowfat squashes	8	Green Peas	50
Celery, ₱ doz	$3@6	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 50
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	$6@8	Parsley	1 50
Radishes, ₱ doz	1 50	Parsnips	1 50
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	12	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 50
Potatoes	3@4		

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 22—Bark Charles Devens, Haley, 7 days from Oregon, with lumber.

Bark Archibald Gracie, Mitchell, 7 days from Oregon; lumber.

Bark Nanaimo, Johnson, 7 days from Oregon; lumber.

Brig A J Bavinier, Bagley, 6 days from Oregon; lumber.

Brig Agate, Collins, 7 days from Oregon, with piles.

Brig S R Jackson, Given, 5 days from Oregon; lumber.

Brig Francisco, Smith, 6 days from Oregon; lumber.

Brig J B Lunt, Richards, 7 days from Oregon; lumber.

Brig Potomac, Carman, 7 days from Oregon; lumber.

Brig Hodgdon, Wade, 12 days from Washington Harbor, with piles.

Mex schr Alerta, Arnold, 51 days from Guaymas, with mdse.

Schr Rambler, Woodbury, 15 hours from Tomales Bay, with potatoes.

MARCH 23—Steamship America, Mitchell, 50 hrs from Oregon.

Clipper ship Romance of the Sea, Dumaresq, 96 days from Boston, with mdse.

Clipper ship David Brown, Brewster, 99 days from New York, with mdse.

Brig Wyandot, Woodley, 3 days from Humboldt Bay, with lumber.

Brig Marshall, Dyer, 4 days from Mendocino, with lumber.

Schr Wm. Allen, Contte, 10 days from Puget Sound, lumber.

Schr Piedmont, Davenport, 3 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.

Schr Excel, Slocum, 36 hours from Salt Point; lumber.

MARCH 24—Steamer Goliah, Haley, 2 days from San Diego.

Steamer Major Tompkins, Hunt, 14 hours from Santa Cruz, with produce.

Clipper bark Wavelet, Crowell, 135 days from St Johns (N F), with fish.

Bark Desdemona, Miller, 3 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.

Brig Charlotte, Folger, 57 days from Tumbes (Peru); potatoes.

Brig Wm. Penn, Hoibugtou, 3 days from Humboldt Bay, with lumber.

Brig Vesta, Packard, 4 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.

Brig Sarah McFarland, Candage, 3 days from Humboldt Bay with lumber.

Brig Colorado, West, 3 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.

Schr Ann, Pierce, 3 days from Humboldt Bay, lumber.

Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, 2 days from Bodega; potatoes.

MARCH 25—U S surveying steamer Active, Lt Com. James Alden, from Benicia.

Clipper ship Lightfoot, Pierce, 114 days from New York, with mdse.

Dutch ship Isis, Gierse, 54 days from Hong Kong, with mdse and 70 passengers.

Dan ship Hudeotan, Bendixen, 155 days from Hamburg, via Valparaiso 45 days, with mdse and 47 passengers.

Bark Walter Claxton, Andrews, 24 hours from Mendocino, with lumber.

Br Schr Honolulu Packet, Parker, 9 days from Vancouver Island, with coal.

MARCH 26—Nic Co's steamer Brother Jonathan, Bodfish 18 days from San Juan, with mdse, and 700 passengers.

Br ship Russia, McWhan, 54 days from Hong Kong, via Loo Choo islands 3 days, with mdse, and 400 passengers.

Brig Iris Canopus, Sorensen, 65 days from Tonna (Chile), with wheat.

Brig Gen Harney, Dixon, 7 days from Puget Sound, timber.

Steamer —, Hudson, 34 hours from San [illegible]

[illegible] Lowell, 7 days from Puget Sound, with lumber.

[illegible] Choo, Charles, 2 days from Bodega with grain and [illegible]

[illegible]—Clipper ship Don Quixote, [illegible] days from [illegible], with mdse.

[illegible] Wave, Fisk, [illegible] days from [illegible] via Valparaiso 8 days, with [illegible]

[illegible] Comanche, 86 days from [illegible]

[illegible] Nelson, 8 days from [illegible]

Schr [illegible], Cochran, 2 days from Santa Cruz.

CLEARANCES.

MARCH [illegible], Ames, for [illegible]

[illegible] Vesta, [illegible]

[illegible] Ann, [illegible]

[illegible] Favorite, [illegible]

[illegible] Nanaimo, [illegible]

[illegible] Wyandot, [illegible]

[illegible] Sarah McFarland, [illegible]

[illegible] Hong Kong, via [illegible]

[illegible] Colorado, [illegible]

[illegible] Walter Claxton, [illegible]

[illegible] Hudeotan, [illegible]

[illegible] Lightfoot, [illegible]

[illegible] Isis, [illegible]

[illegible] Wave, [illegible]

[illegible] Lowell, [illegible]

[illegible] Choo, [illegible]

[illegible] Gen Harney, [illegible]

[illegible] Iris Canopus, [illegible]

[illegible] Charlotte, [illegible]

[illegible] Comanche, [illegible]

[illegible] Nelson, [illegible]

[illegible] Don Quixote, [illegible]

[illegible] Packet, [illegible]

[illegible] Penn, [illegible]

[illegible] Isabel, [illegible]

[illegible] Russia, [illegible]

[illegible] Francisco, [illegible]

[illegible] Jonathan, [illegible]

[illegible] Hudson, [illegible]

[illegible] Active, [illegible]

[illegible] Excel, [illegible]

[illegible] Piedmont, [illegible]

[illegible] Allen, [illegible]

[illegible] Rambler, [illegible]

[illegible] Alerta, [illegible]

[illegible] Agate, [illegible]

[illegible] Archibald Gracie, [illegible]

[illegible] Desdemona, [illegible]

[illegible] Goliah, [illegible]

[illegible] Major Tompkins, [illegible]

[illegible] Victoria, [illegible]

[illegible] Antelope, [illegible]

[illegible] Senator, [illegible]

[illegible] Pacific, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Bird, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Gull, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Serpent, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Witch, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Lion, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Nymph, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Otter, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Queen, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Star, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Wolf, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Wren, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Yacht, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Yacht Club, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Yacht Club House, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Yacht Club House Fund, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Yacht Club House Fund Committee, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Yacht Club House Fund Committee Report, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Yacht Club House Fund Committee Report Adopted, [illegible]

[illegible] Sea Yacht Club House Fund Committee Report Adopted Unanimously, [illegible]

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SONG.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

So mournfully she gazed on him
As if her heart would break;
Her silence more upbraided him
Than all her tongue might speak.

So mournfully she gazed on him,
Yet answer made she none;
But tears that might not be repressed,
Fell slowly, one by one.

"I hoped," she said,—but what she hoped
In blushes died away:
"I thought," she said,—but what she thought
Her tears might only say!

She could do nought but gaze on him,
For answer she had none—
But tears that could not be repressed,
Fell slowly, one by one.

Alas that life should be so short—
So short, and yet so sad:
Alas! that we so late are taught
To prize the world we had!

The silent sorrow of that hour
Will haunt his daily track;
And oft he'll wish when lost the power,
He'd called that weeper back.

TO FARMERS.

Neat be your farms: 'tis long confessed
The neatest Farmer is the best.
Each bog and marsh industrious drain,
Nor let vile balks deform the plain,
Nor bushes on your headlands grow,
For briars a sloven's culture show.
Neat be your barns, your houses neat,
Your doors be clean, your court-yards sweet;
No moss the sheltered roof enshroud,
Nor wooden pales the windows cloud;
No filthy kennels foully flow,
Nor weeds with rankling poisou grow;
But shades expand and fruit trees bloom,
And flowering shrubs exhale perfume;
With pales your garden circle round;
Defend, enrich, and clean the ground;
Prize high the pleasing, useful rood,
And till with vegetable good.

THERE is a lesson, says the Knickerbocker, and a good one, in the following lines. We could wish that our readers might hear them sung in the admirable voice and manner of the friend from whom we derive them:

"Let us speak of a man as we find him,
And censure alone what we see:
And should a man blame, let's remind him
That from faults we are none of us free.
If the veil from the heart could be torn,
And the mind could be read on the brow,
There are many we'd pass by with scorn,
Whom we're loading with high honors now.

"Let us speak of a man as we find him,
And heed not what others may say;
If he's frail, then a kind word would bind him,
Where coldness would turn him away;
For the heart must be barren, indeed,
Where no bud of repentance can bloom:
Then pause, ere you censure with speed:
Do a frown or a smile hangs his doom."

HE WHO HAS MOST OF HEART.—"He who has most of heart knows most of sorrow." Yes, yes, they are a fair target for the envious, the malicious, the selfish and the crafty. God pity them, when the wide world is before them; when every rough breath of unkindness sends a chill like death to the trusting heart; the coarse sneer, and brutal jest, fall with a crucifying sharpness on the sensitive ear; private griefs and sorrows, borne with all their crushing weight unshared, too sacred to be trusted to ears that may prove treacherous, are rudely probed, and laid bare to careless eyes, by hands and tongues that should say, "Lean on me, I will shelter you."

Yes, yes,—most of heart, most of sorrow! Treachery repaid for trust,—once, twice, thrice,—the heart still throwing out its tendrils to clasp again but a crumbling ruin. Leaves—buds—flowers—stem, all trampled under the ruthless foot. The same blue, mocking sky overhead; the same heavy thunder-cloud ever looming up in the distance. The little bark, feebly piloted, dashing on amid the billows, amid rocks, and shoals, and quicksands; no strong arm to help; no friendly voice to say, "God speed you!" no hope on earth; no haven of rest; no olive branch for the weary dove. The waters never assuaged; the bow of peace never in the heavens. The feeble, fluttering wing beats earthward, though preferring to soar. O, surely, "he who has most of heart knows most of sorrow!"

ONE of the best double puns we have ever heard, says the Yankee Blade, was perpetrated by a clergyman. He had just united in marriage a couple whose christian names were respectively Benjamin, and Ann. "How did they appear during the ceremony?" inquired a friend. "They appeared both *Annie-mated* and *Bennie-fitted*," was the ready reply.

ONE of the most beautiful passages we ever read is the following one of Burns', which occurs in the dedication of his first edition of poems. "The poetic genius of my country found me, as the prophetic bard Elijah did Elisha, at the plow, and threw her inspiring mantle over me. She bade me sing the loves, the joys, the rural scenes, and rural pleasures of my native soil in my native tongue; I tuned my wild, artless notes as she inspired."

NEXT MORNING HEADACHES.—The shooting pains and penalties for infringing the laws of Nature.

UNWISE MEN.—The following are a few of the characters coming under this head:

The jealous man—who poisons his own banquet and then eats it.

The miser—who starves himself to death, that his heirs may feast.

The mean man—who bites off his own nose, to spite his neighbor.

The angry man—who sets his own house on fire, that he may burn up another's.

The slanderer—who tells tales, and gives his enemy a chance to prove him a liar.

The self-conceited man—who attaches more consequence to dignity than to common sense.

The proud man—who falls in the estimation of sensible observers in proportion as he rises in his own.

The envious man—who cannot enjoy life and prosperity, because others do.

The dishonest man—who cheats his own soul more vitally than he does his fellow men.

The robber—who for the consideration of dollars and cents, gives the world liberty to hang him.

The drunken man—who not only makes himself wretched, but disgusts his friends.

THE CHRISTIAN WIFE.—Chateaubriand discourses beautifully on this theme:

"Man in uniting himself to her, regains a part of his substance; his soul, as well as his body, is incomplete without his wife; he has strength, she has beauty; he labors in the fields; he does not understand the details of domestic life, but his companion prepares the repast, and her smiles sweeten existence. He has his crosses, and the partner of his couch is there to soften them; his day may be sad and troubled, but in the chaste arms of his wife he finds comfort and repose. Without woman, man would be rude, gross, and solitary. Woman spreads around him the flowers of existence, as the creepers of the forest decorate the majestic oak with their odoriferous garlands. Finally, the pair live united, and in death are not separable; in dust they lay side by side, and their souls are re-united beyond the limits of the tomb."

THE NIGHT SIDE OF LOVE.—Midnight veiled the heavens with infinite blackness as Hans Von Rosenbaum stepped from the orgied halls of the Kinkel Lager Hans Zum Saus and Brus. The foam of the beer still dashed his wild beard, and the murmur of the evening breeze mingled in his soul with the memories of cries for "anoder pretzel!" and "pring in de Lager!" and the trilling of harps and pianos—for it had been concert night.

"Kat-a-ri-na!" he cried from the bottom of his heart and voice—"Kat-a-ri-na!—Komm heraus!"

The breeze sighed in the leaves—the waves rippled—all was still.

Once more in agony arose that cry—"Kat-a-ri-na!"

Deep from the recesses of the second story window murmured an answer—

"*Nix komm heraus!*"

"Vot—you *vont* kom out!" roared Hans, in all the grief of rejected love. "Den you goes mit ter teufel and be dondered? Gotrhimmelkreuzschockselwerenoth!"

A brick flew from his hand, skimmed through the misty air—there was a jinkle of broken glass—a cry in female Dutch—and—all was silent.

* * * Still wanders in the dark midnights, the spectral forms of Hans Von Rosenbaum around that dwelling, still rings from the window the ghostly cry of *nix come hersaus*, still speeds its course on the night wind a phantom brick-bat; and still the benighted traveller hears a low dismal wail in Dutch. All things in heaven and on earth are re-echoed and reflected in their ghosts or in their shadows.

"Is them fellers alive now?" asked an urchin of his teacher.

"What fellows do you mean, my dear?"

"Why, Paul, and Luke, and Deuteronomy, and them."

A DINNER SCENE.—*Father*—There, Sammy, there's a nice bone for you to pick for your supper.

Sammy (a precocious youth)—Old man, "is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?"

Father (enraged)—Old woman, Sammy is done; put the cur to bed!

THE velocity of the wind is from an imperceptible movement to 100 miles an hour. When moving at the rate of one mile per hour, it may be said to be hardly perceptible; at two or three miles just perceptible; at ten to fifteen, pleasant and brisk; twenty to twenty-five, very brisk and bracing; at thirty to thirty-five, high; at thirty-five to forty-five, very high; at fifty, a storm; at sixty, a great storm; at eighty, a hurricane; at one hundred, a hurricane, uprooting trees, overturning houses, &c.

THE London correspondent of the New York Commercial, under date of November 1, says that the German armies now in the field are much larger than those which decided the fate of Europe at the battle of Waterloo.

THE CONVERSATION OF FLOWERS.—Do flowers converse? Yes, certainly; or else what is the meaning of "Flowers of Speech?" Besides, we have a standing proof of the conversation of a flower in its (s)talk!

GOODS IN GREAT DEMAND.—The pedlar for whose wares there is most demand must be he who carries the pack o' nonsense.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Hoxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from now Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-3t

Catalogue of Fruit and Fruit Trees.

WE call the attention of Nurserymen and Orchardists to a new catalogue just issued by us, prepared with great labor and cost, giving the lists of the best fruits cultivated in Europe or America, with their synonyms. This catalogue embraces also lists of best Vegetables, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Seeds, &c.—being a perfect illustration of the best varieties of everything belonging to AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, and FLORICULTURE, with brief directions for the cultivators to each department, and as *adapted to California*.

This work will be found a very great help to all engaged in cultivation.

Price $1 per copy. WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen, Seed-men, and Florists,
5 Musical Hall Buildings.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street, Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Iodine, Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water, Shaker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Seidlitz Powders, Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts, Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds), Osgood's Cholagogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Janes' Expectorant, Alterative Pills, Mallat's Bitters and Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Halloway's Ointment and Pills, Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,
Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.

Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,
CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.

☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 5-1m

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of BUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 ft 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Mantle Mantels;
The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Cutlee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse;
do "Emery's," two horse power;
Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes;
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Bowlurd's L. H. Shovels;
Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Excelsior Soap;
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks;
Harness, for Expres Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Beren, small size—grind stone frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves;
Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete;
Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones;
Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans;
Tuttle's Goose Neck Hops;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions—for seed;
Marrow Fat Peas;
Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat—for seed;
Orange Orange Seed;
White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed;
Hemp Seed—for Birds;
GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camellia Japonicas—Fifty in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety;
Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article;
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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1854. NO. 14.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
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The Betrayer.

SCENE I.

It was a summer evening in July, a bright sun was shining on the golden crops of corn, ready for the reaper, and gay groups of village maidens rejoicing in all the light-heartedness of youth, for past sports or anticipated pleasures.

One attached couple had wandered by the side of a river; the maiden looking up to her companion's face with all the confidence of affection, while the tall and even stately form of her companion responded to her look with a kind pressure of the hand, or an affectionate glance of the dark eye.

"You will not forget me," said Marion Gray, for so was the maiden named, "when you are mixing with the great world. I hope, nay I am sure you will remember her whose every thought will be devoted to you."

"Doubt it not, dear Marion," was the reply. "Walter Edwards will not forget the fair one who has plighted her affection to him truly and faithfully."

"Yet, Walter, there is one thing on which I think with pain. I, who should have no secret from you, good and kind as you are, have that on my mind which I scarcely dare to tell."

"What is that?"

"You have been to me all that I could desire—you have left no wish unfulfilled—yet now, while your vows are ringing in my ears, and your hand is clasped in mine, the thought creeps over me that—that--dear Walter, will you forgive the past concealment—that our belief is not the same—that we trust to different faiths for our salvation."

She paused. He waited for her to proceed with an air of anxious expectation; but the fair one still hesitated.

"And is it this which has so often made you rest? Nay, then, I wonder not; for there is a fearful penalty hangs over the creed of the heretic; and fear you not that it may fall upon you?"

"I have sometimes been apprehensive that my Bible might be discovered, and that"—

"A Bible—a Bible! and were you really possessed of a Bible? and in the vulgar tongue? But where—where do you conceal it? You know that"—

"An awful penalty awaits those so offending. I do. Death is denounced against those who court the book of life."

And this was then the mournful truth. The spirit of bigotry and vengeance had let loose the furies of the mind. Stern priests believed that they presented a grateful offering to the God of mercy, by destroying their fellow men for differing from them in spiritual matters, and that, too, while one of the gentle sex sat upon the throne. The emissaries of the exasperated ministers of religion spread themselves everywhere throughout the country in disguise among the people. Fires were blazing in Smithfield—daughters were torn from their parents—husbands from her whom he had protected for fifty years, and given to the flames for the very deed which Marion had confessed.

Aware of this, the young man manifested a trembling eagerness to know where this all-important volume could be safely concealed. On this point he questioned Marion very closely, and it was not till she had minutely described the secure hiding-place in which it was deposited, that he [illegible] at his ease.

"I know," said he, "that there is real danger, but greater, more terrible danger still would exist for me were my soul left in darkness; and rather than this, if it must be so, I am ready, if need be, to seal the truth with my blood; and feeble as I am, the fearful struggle with death would be trifling compared to the thought that you were left to ruin, with none to comfort."

"Speak not thus!"

"Night after night," continued Marion, "ere I retire to rest, or I ponder over the word of God and the sacred volume placed beneath my pillow, I [illegible] for the knowledge of the promise."

"Dearest Marion," said Walter Edwards, [illegible] "these years are over I must [illegible]"

"You [illegible]"

"Fear [illegible]"

That period, from the circumstances above described, during the reign of queen Mary, was a fearful one for England—the blood of her best and most pious sons was poured forth like water. Emissaries, to discover the followers of the new creed, were secretly dispatched to every county in England.

Walter Edwards had come, an unknown man, to the village of Sevenoaks, and had been attracted towards Marion by the mildness of her demeanor, and perhaps by the report which had been spread about from some unknown source that she had been converted to the religion of Luther.

That she was such is proved by the conversation recorded, and that he had succeeded in gaining the guileless affections of poor Marion is beyond all doubt.

He left for the great city. The mandate of authority soon compelled Marion to follow him.

SCENE II.

In an antique and stately room, of which but few specimens remain, sat one whose name had spread terror over England—Cardinal Pole. Near him stood a table, covered with papers, at which his secretary sat writing. Pictures of the saints, and of their martyrdoms, hung around, excepting on one side, hung with crimson drapery.

The door opened, and Marion Gray, attended by a guard, entered, and with a firm but subdued demeanor, stood face to face with the dreadful man who was the arbiter of her fate. For a space he sternly regarded her, as if surprised to see one so young.

"Know you the crime," he at length said, calmly, "for which you have this day been summoned hither?"

"I have been told," replied Marion, "that it is for following the true faith, and that I hold to be no crime."

"Ha, maiden! that which our church forbids, and holy men disavow, call you that no crime? Hast thou not broken our sovereign's commands, and held in thy possession a copy of that volume which is forbidden to such as thee?"

"It is true?"

"And canst thou, a child, pretend to understand it?"

"It is written there, 'a child shall not err therein,'" said the captive, simply, quoting the divine word. "But who has accused me?"

"Maiden, thou shalt behold thine accuser."

As he spoke, he made a sign to his secretary to ring a small bell which rested on the table.

At this summons the crimson drapery moved, and the tall form of Walter Edwards appeared in the opening.

"And art thou, too," exclaimed Marion, with a deep sigh, "in the hands of this terrible man? Now, God protect us, for our hopes on earth are few."

"What mean you?" exclaimed the Cardinal.

"What mean I!" replied Marion, wrought almost to frenzy by the sight. "Could not cruelty be content with the destruction of one over whom scarce eighteen summers have passed? Will not my blood suffice, or must ye slay one who has only sinned by loving me? Spare him and I will bless you."

"Woman, thou art beside thyself. Speak, Walter Edwards, and say how thou didst track this guilty one to her home, and get from her the secret of her false faith. Say, man," he continued, not heeding the agonizing remorse which passed over Walter's face—"say that thou hast denounced her to the church, and given her to our chastisement. Speak, art thou dumb?"

Gasping for breath, the accuser muttered—"Pardon me, my lord—a sudden faintness—it is as thou hast said."

"You do not mean it, Walter—you cannot mean it; the presence of this slayer of God's saints hath turned thy brain. Yet no," she suddenly exclaimed; "by the eye which meets not mine—by thy bended form, and by the quivering of thy lip, thou hast spoken truly."

"It is even so," in a low voice murmured the accuser.

"Horror, horror!" exclaimed Marion, now fully comprehending the mighty calamity which had befallen her. "And from your hands, Walter!—you, on whom I leaned in all my troubles; you, who seemed to me so kind, so gentle; you! God of my fathers, sustain me in this bitter hour of trial."

"What have you to answer?" demanded the Cardinal.

"I never read the [illegible]," said Marion, utterly disregarding the [illegible] "[illegible] never [illegible] I [illegible] it, [illegible] I [illegible] my [illegible] I will [illegible] Walter Edwards [illegible] against a [illegible]

"Time presses," said the Cardinal, "thine answer, girl?"

"My answer, Lord Cardinal is this," and the speaker seemed inspired with an unearthly energy as she proceeded, "that of all those whom thy cruelty has cut off—of the hundreds thou hast destroyed, and of the hearts thou hast blasted, none disregard thy punishments or laugh to scorn thy threats more than the betrayed village maiden before thee."

With a stern glance he pointed to the door by which she had entered, and the prisoner was led to the only lodging she was to possess on this side the grave.

SCENE III.

In a cell, to which the light of day could hardly reach, lay Marion Gray. The fiat had gone forth, and on the morrow she was to add another to the list of those who died for faith. It was midnight when a noise as of the grating of a door upon its hinges, aroused her; and, springing from her hard couch, she saw the form, once so dear, of him who had betrayed her. He entered with a slow and melancholy step; and there, in that damp cold cell, by the flickering light of a dull lamp, met, for the last time, the betrayer and his victim!

"Marion," said a low melancholy voice.

"What would you, Walter, with one who has done with the world?"

"I have come to implore your pardon," was the answer, in a voice almost choked by tears.

"Ask it of God, Walter—I am at peace with all the world."

"Within this week, Marion," said Walter, "I have suffered the anguish of years. Look on this furrowed cheek—on this wasted brow—and on these hollow eyes."

"You have cause for bitterness. I am doomed by you. Is my face as fresh as when you first sought me? Is it nothing to die in the springtime of youth? Is it nothing to feel that a terrible death awaits me?" said Marion, touchingly.

"Oh, Marion, would you but consent to live! Recant in time. You may yet be saved. For your repentant lover's sake renounce your heresy."

"Peace, Walter."

"If you could but say the word, and worship your God in a different form, happiness would await us. In a distant land you might teach me that which you have learned, and on a foreign shore might our bones rest peacefully and calmly in the same grave, with but one hope, one faith, and one God."

"Walter, Walter—you trouble me, yet you plead in vain. Weak and frail as I am, I am content to die in the faith I have avowed, for the Deity I worship will give me comfort in the hour of affliction. And now, farewell—I would gather strength in sleep for my last trial."

He renewed his importunity, but in vain, and at length despairingly passed from her presence and Marion Gray fell on her knees and prayed long and earnestly for divine assistance; and strengthened by that power on whom she leant in all her troubles, fell a victim to the fierce intolerance of the times.

Of Walter Edwards little is known, save that, from that time, his name is no more found among those "who went about like roaring lions seeking whom they may devour."

A Scrap from the Life of a Ruined Man.

"We're very happy then, when all our [illegible]
Flow from ourselves, not from the [illegible]'s voice."

Who I am, it matters not. I have the vanity to think that a fragment of my own personal history may be useful to others. Why should not a man's life be written before he dies, if it can be of any service? At all events, in this case, he has satisfaction of reading his own biography, and, if not himself the author, probably at learning a great deal about himself that he never heard of before. He "paints a moral or adorns a tale," while rampant in the flesh: and not only affords food to reviewers, but enjoys the pleasure of knowing what others think of him. He establishes his immortality himself. It is not left to lukewarm friends, or careless executors, to write his history on a grave-stone. But there or here or here nor there.

By nature I am a City-man—a New York City man. Born, bred and [illegible] I [illegible] the sound of Trinity Bells. Boys [illegible] when I was a boy. We were not [illegible] are now. We [illegible] what we [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] I was a [illegible] I [illegible] I [illegible] I

proved sufficient for all my wants. Some weeks I spent in reflection. What was I to do? Go again into business? Begin at the bottom of the ladder, when I had fallen from the top of it? To what end? To make money—to grow rich? There was the rub. The savings of two generations, besides my own labor, had been swept away in a month. What had my grandfather and father gained by their incessant life-long toil? Had they done any good; was any one better, wiser, happier for their having lived? Were *they* happy? Had they fulfilled the end for which they were created? Were all the noble powers, the inestimable talents with which they were born, intended for no other use than selling exchange, cashing drafts, and counting specie? Was such a life preparatory to the life beyond the grave? Are there offices in heaven? And what surety, if I even succeeded again in becoming independent, that I should retain my fortune? In the late ruin, we knocked each other over like nine pins. I know now that not one business man in an hundred, in our large cities, dies solvent. And what prospect of misery, if such reverses occurred again late in life. A city devastated by the plague, could not have been the scene of more affliction or sadder family desolation. I was too old to study a profession. There was nothing open to me but to turn farmer. Every sentiment within me quailed at the thought. My City blood was too strong. My horror of the country was ingrained. But I reasoned the matter with myself. Here, said I, are some sixteen millions of souls in these United States, two millions of whom probably live in the large cities and villages. Where and what are the rest? I have always been proud of my country. It is a noble country—the noblest country for ability, virtue, industry and intelligence on the earth's face. Who makes it so? The citizens of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, with a few *et ceteras?* As I looked round me, and analyzed our City society, I could not in conscience say so. The whole City-world was lying a shattered wreck around me, and yet the United States lived on. Our losses were but a tumor in the body politic, disordering the health, but neither dangerous or incurable. The vitals were sound. Who then forms the country? It *must* be the Farmer. If so, there must be an uncountable wealth of industry, intelligence, virtue, and power among them. Their exterior may seem rough to our City eyes, but wonder if we City people don't appear effemiuate and frivolous to them? Which of the two has most of the MAN about him? Which is best adapted to form the noble woman, the devoted wife, the prudent, sensible mother—our City women, or the Country women? Is not the sound mind found in the sound and healthful body? I determined to view the matter with my own eyes. I made a long tour among the farmers in various States. At first, I certainly was repulsed in the North, (the Southerners are a most polished race) by what seemed to me a coarseness and want of refinement, both in manners and ideas. But I found so much that was good, so much that was true, so much that was pure, exalted, and self-denying under this rough exterior—so much quiet happiness and freedom from care—so much manliness in the men, and independent heart-born sense, and tenderness of feeling in the women, that I became a convert to country life. It made a new being of me. Emigration was then crowding to Michigan. I visited it in the Spring, and was charmed with the exquisite beauty of the scenery:—

> "It was a fresh and glorious world,
> A banner bright that was unfurled
> Before me suddenly;
> I looked upon those hills and plains,
> And seemed as if let loose from chains,
> To live at liberty."

I purchased a partially cleared farm; returned to Connecticut, and married one of her charming daughters; and here I am, with a family of boys and girls around me—rough enough, perhaps, in City eyes—but as happy and independent as it is given to man in this world to be; but I thank God daily that *I was ruined* before it was too late to change my habits and learn wisdom.

Do you want a MORAL? It shall be the words in which I answered my son, John, when he begged me to let him go to ———, and enter a store. "John," said I, "I have tried both lives. I know them. You do not. Man made the City; God made the Country. If God, in his providence, undoubtedly calls you to a City life, go, but go with my hearty commiseration. If not, and if you wish to walk with God here and hereafter—if you wish to be an independent man, and really your own master—to enjoy life—to do good—and freely exert the talents you are blessed with, then stay in the country. The gewgaws of the City, which have fascinated you, are all moonshine. Take my word for it. What you took for gold is only gold leaf, such as they put on gingerbread when I was a child, and thin enough it is at that. If you choose, you can be a far greater man in the County than you could be in a City, and infinitely freer from care; for the mind works free when it breathes the pure air of heaven, among the aged forests and flower-carpeted plains. In the country the fear of what your neighbors will say does not make a slave of your soul, for you don't depend on their favor for your living. America has buried three eminently great men—Washington, Clay and Webster. They were all farmers by choice; as farmers they were all in advance of their age; they loved the country. They never left it but unwillingly. John is a sensible boy. His mother always says that he takes after his father. He staid at home—but the world may hear of him some day yet. —*Farmer's Companion.*

THE funeral of Dr. Gardner took place at Washington, March 5.

Speech of Hon. E. Nichols

Upon the Resolution inviting Dr. Winslow to deliver an Agricultural Address before the Legislature of California.

Mr. Speaker—My reasons for advocating the motion of my honored colleague are these: I desire light; you can afford it by courtesy, therefore dispense it; I seek information—do not withhold it. I wish to be enlightened, and hope you, my esteemed brethren, will graciously permit me the privilege thereof. You will bear in mind that a few days since, my esteemed colleague and myself were earnestly appealed to by three other Hon. gentlemen to withdraw our objections to the suspension of the rules in order that a certain bill might pass, to which we were opposed on strong feeling and principle. Yet, sir, we yielded, and I now expect the same courtesy from them; and as the bill in question interests ALL of you, anticipate a general response to my own request. Indulge me, Mr. Speaker, while I briefly state my reasons for requesting this reconsideration, in order that I may be allowed to listen to Dr. Winslow's lecture. Ever since the meeting of this honorable body, I have remained silent, rooted to my seat for very shame, that I did not understand the varied subjects discussed. The bills on agricultural interests, mineral lands, and others of a similar nature, were lying unheeded and disregarded on my desk; I lacked information thereof, statistics, and facts. Perhaps, had the resources from whence I could draw information existed near me, I would have tested their teeming depths. They were indeed beyond my reach—*not* my understanding; and I had neglected giving them the attention they deserved. Now, sir, during all this time, I have listened quietly and earnestly to many gentlemen who have pleased me by their discourses, and to many who have not. And here, where I had no idea of opposition, where I had expected to derive abundant information,—for the Doctor is an able and scientific man, according to the universal testimony of every one;—where I had intended to come prepared with pencil and paper, in order to record statistics and useful data for future digestion in this body,—lo, here, I say, I was unexpectedly thwarted in my fondest hopes. And by whom?—why, the Hon. member from El Dorado, Mr. Conness, and my colleague from San Francisco, Mr. Swasey. Now, sir, they were the most streuuous in their opposition, and I do say, that there are certain members upon this floor, who make it a point—their only one—to oppose everything they do not understand themselves, thereby wishing to keep all others equally in the dark. Everything disconnected with their own schemes they denounce, and consume more time and money in their vain declamation than would suffice to stop forever the mouths of those who are constantly bleating for retrenchment and reform, They raise their hands to Heaven and cry out. "Lo, here is a trap door"—"There is surely something behind the curtain"—"The eyes of all the world are upon us!" and the like unmeaning phrases, replete with sound, but without sense. It is not true; the eyes of their constituents are shut, and they do not care a rush what we do or what we say, if no grand principle be violated. Do not deem, oh ye immaculate Solons, that you occupy for a single moment, otherwise, their serious attention. No, sir—all these are but convenient pegs on which loud declaimers hang their shining, superficial, metaphorical hats; and some Hon. gentlemen's frontispieces are nodding beneath them all the blessed time! I was prepared, therefore, to encounter the Hon. member from El Dorado in opposition, but I was surprised and mortified to meet my Hon. colleague from San Francisco there too. I must conclude that they are both as ignorant as myself on this vital, all-important subject of agriculture, upon the development of which depends the surest and most abundant wealth in any State. And therefore they refuse to afford me the means to emerge from this benighted thraldom.

It will be recollected that my colleague prescuted a few days since some joint resolutions on the subject of Railroad Lands, and also a series of laws for the protection of settlers or squatters. These latter were passed, and by so large a majority that it called forth the universal remark out of this House of—"how radically democratic this body is, and how thoroughly popular in all its policy!" Yet, sir, they both contained, indeed, the elements of extreme popular inclination, and gained for my colleague the proud and well-earned title of "champion of the people's rights." Judge, then, of my astonishment, when I listened to him violently opposing so essentially popular a branch of internal domestic economy (as the development of our agricultural resources really is) being discussed and revealed by an able scientific lecturer before this body. Sir, his sole argument, or rather his shadow of an attempt at one, was this: "Let the public press be the medium through which the Doctor is to enlighten the people. Here is not the spot to bother us with the information, nor is now the time." Indeed! Oh, what a solid, practical and forcible reason, for a Legislator who represents an agricultural county! I wonder, now, how he should have liked to have had applied this same reasoning to his squatters' protection bill? I voted and worked for its passage. It is true, he did not ask or influence me, but others did, honorably and fairly. Yet, sir, by Heaven, I now declare that could I, by recalling my vote from the journal, change the result of the vote upon its passage, I would not only do so, but I would hurl them out of that window, and let them rest there forever. What! Withhold information upon such a noble and requisite subject, and above all, from the representatives of that State which ere long will derive its sole stability and wealth from its rapid development; and, to cap the climax, that such withholding should spring from a member representing an agricultural county! Why, sir, it is contrary to the very spirit of our age—of our California age, wherein thoughtfulness, and not thought, is the predominant feature and moving power, or prevailing force. For, although the terms seem synonymous, yet they are in true, practical working, widely different. I cannot better explain than by illustration. For instance—The language of thought is: In with steamers, through with railroads, on with telegraphs, and over with clippers; while the language of thoughtfulness is: Up with school houses, and down with vice; rise, Christianity, and crush superstition and ignorance; advance improvement, liberty, and information, and redeem the masses of mankind!

And it is precisely this kind of advancement and improvement which I desire, both for my own mind and yours, my Hon. friends. Now, Mr. Speaker, it may be urged as inconsistency on my part, because I opposed the invitation to T. F. Meagher, while voting for Mme. Bishop.

(Here Mr. Conness rose and inquired of Mr. Nichols "if he would give his reasons for Mme. B. and against Meagher.")

Mr. N.—I will, sir. In the bright days of my early youth I listened to Mme. Bishop with pleasure and delight. In a foreign land I learned to admire and applaud her whom more than one nation has crowned with laurels and success. Unacquainted with any instrument myself, yet passionately fond and devoted to music, as I trust I ever may prove, my support of the invitation to the fair and bewitching artist will be readily conceived. And I will also add that there are so many upon this floor who can perform upon one instrument only, (the German flute,) and do so continually, that their opposition will be understood and appreciated. Gallantry, however, independent of every other consideration, would have induced my hearty approval. Is my Hon. friend satisfied? Again. I will explain my opposition to Mr. Meagher, which many warm and sensible friends reproached me with, as well as Mr. Conness.

Mr. Meagher has overlooked the solemn duty of his mission, and, in a series of wild sketches, which partake of the marvellous and astounding rather than the practical and substantial, but yet pourtrayed with a master hand, has only evinced how much fanciful exuberance a great mind can weave--into graceful metaphysical webs, 't is true, but yet which break at every breeze. Read his lectures, recently delivered, and cull from them if you can three solid, working sentiments, which rouse millions to action, and set the masses thinking for themselves. Analyze them all, and find for your pains but the magic vagaries of a cultivated mind, and not the glowing impulses of solid reason or homely sense. In earlier days, when associated with Gavan Duffy and other noble spirits, he wielded the convincing weapons of intelligence which the bone and sinew understand and can appreciate; but now he scorns their use and their power, and prefers to dwell in the clouds while battling with spirits not of earth! Yet, he can always delight and bewilder, though he may not touch the heart, or rouse to work! "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, that no with all thy might," is the motto of Ireland's truest friends and well wishers. He does not, through inclination, embody it either in thought or action. The climax is too far postponed in his rhetorical displays; while similes, metaphors and various figures of speech, crowd thick and fast, so extensive in their combinations that they really serve but to confuse the mind, and distract both sense and feeling. Even as a man addressing for the first time a large assemblage among whom may be found indeed the upturned faces of warm and intimate friends; yet confusion so distorts the vision and power of utterance as to render him incapable of distinguishing a single object, or individualizing at all. In fine, he *is too far from the people.* He shuns the crowd. He flies after delusive phantoms of the imagination, and away from the noble cause he serves. While good, honest, staunch John Mitchell hugs them all with an honest grasp which they both understand and feel, and that same noble cause he *never* forgets; for it prompts every move upon the battle-field of human energy, glows in every thought, and lives in every action! Before I leave this branch of my subject, I cannot resist the temptation to present a picture, in order to contrast their respective styles. I am fearful it will lead even me to the clouds. But I have at least a noble precedent.

Behold a landscape which contains, in a narrow space, every varied scene in nature—the sublime, the beautiful, the charming, and the touching; in awakening grandeur, or in slumbering repose. Fancy it, I say. The shroud of winter envelopes all; Nature, here, is wrapped in death-robes, at the departure, for a time, of the dear reviving seasons. Ice chills every object—gleams everywhere—in glittering confusion, it is true, yet it flares upon you, and blinds the sight. So Meagher blinds the sense, and you stand amazed—not moved. Look again! Spring and summer have dissolved with melting fingers this clinging shroud from the magic scene, and lo! the change gladdens sense, thought and feeling! Birds are singing on every bough; blossoms and foliage, turf, valley, and meadow, hill-top, and mountain side are re-animated and instinct with gushing life. The laughing streams, as they dance along, are murmuring sweet songs to the pretty flowers that raise their drooping heads and glistening eyes, while clustering ever by their side in happy glee. All is true, natural, moving, and touching—felt by all, of every class, of every hue, and in every clime! The great heart of Nature lies beating before you; and at every throb, each vein in her system is swelling with intense delight! Yes, a dozen columns of brave, honest, John Mitchell's writing and speaking are worth a life-time of Meagher's recent lectures! I could never refuse this hall to staunch John Mitchell. I did not vote for Meagher.

But I have wandered from my subject.

I do hope that you will sustain me in the reconsideration of this measure, and pass the resolution. If it be defeated, I shall feel wounded, and think that you have treated ME with unkindness and discourtesy. I would never refuse any one of you my support to a question involving no party principle, or interest, or factious tie of any kind. The agricultural interest and resources will continue to yield untold wealth of every character to our giant State—the "Young America" State of the Union—in gold, in labor, and in industry—in peace and plenty—long after our mines shall have become exhausted, and their very existence melted into the twilight of fable!

Then, Mr. Speaker, do let us invite my friend Dr. Winslow to instruct, inform, and enlighten our minds on this ennobling subject. In conclusion, I appeal to the snow-robed counties of the extreme North; to you, my friends from Klamath and Trinity—to you from Siskiyou, by whose side I have stood in conflict, and recently shared in your brilliant triumph—to you from El Dorado, San Joaquin, Placer, and Nevada, all of whom I dearly love and shall ever cherish—to you from the central regions, whose names I do not know, yet long to learn, since I honor and esteem you all—to you, from the sunnier and more genial climes, Santa Clara, San Diego, San Jose, San Bernardino, and Monterey—to your southern glow of generous impulse. Oh! do not let me appeal in vain! In line, thou, too, last, though not least, stern, proud, strong-hearted, unsubdued Alameda—thaw, I beseech you, the snows of age which are fast chilling your unrelenting hearts; listen to this manly appeal from a youth who longs for wholesome instruction and facts—and in memory of your own become again redolent with spring's warm sunshine, by granting my warm appeal! By the hallowed recollection of days gone by when, in the honored legislative halls of your own proud State—the "Old Dominion"—you granted there the same generous courtesy I now seek, to many who have long since gone to the dark house, and the last sleep,—I charge you, aid me now, and rekindle anew the kindly spirit of your noble hearts!

Mr. Speaker, I have done, and need not say that I rely with far more than a mere trusting hope upon gallant, proud and honored Yuba.

(The reconsideration and the resolution were passed by a large majority.)

MARRIAGE OF A MILLIONAIRE.—We find the following in the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette of February 18:

> "'The bard has sung, God never formed a soul
> Without its own peculiar mate, to meet
> Its wandering half, when RIPE to crown the whole
> Bright plan of bliss, most heavenly, most complete!'

"These poetic lines—not more poetical than true—from the pen of Maria del Occidente, have been verified by an affair in real life, which reached the culminating point to-day. For many years the final fate of a Boston millionaire has been the topic of discussion among various circles, where members of the opposite sex have been congregated, and more than one tender heart, ranging from twenty to forty, has felt an interest in the final result, and exhibited great personal concern for his welfare. To-day witnessed the consummation of marriage between Joshua Sears, Esq., merchant, of Boston, and Miss Snow, of Brewster, Mass., who may have seen some thirty-five summers. The newly married couple left for New Bedford this P. M. The marriage ceremony took place in Chelsea."

CALIFORNIA OR CLEAR LAKE.—Lake Bigler, described by the Placerville Herald, is certainly one of the curiosities of California. It lies at a great elevation, between two distinct ridges of the Sierra Nevada. It is at least fifty miles long, within an average width of from ten to twenty miles, and is of great depth. It never freezes, though surrounded a great part of the year by snow. It abounds with fish of several varieties, among which the speckled trout, many of large size, and the salmon—real salmon—predominate. So clear are its waters, that a stone or other objects can be distinguished at the bottom, thirty or forty feet. About midway between two extremes of the lake, on the eastern side, is a singular over-arched chasm in the wall of rocks, that leads to unknown caverns and dark recesses, said by the Indians to be the abode of spirits.

THE Illustrated London News of Jan. 21, says that no less than 1,230,000 letters passed through the London District Post on Saturday previous. This is the largest number ever known, even upon Valentine's Day.

AN English paper says: On a cannon-shot fired the other day from the right bank of the Danube, which fell close to the quarters of Prince Scharmanoff, were the words, "Good morning to you, Prince Gortschmkoff!"

ACCIDENT TO THE REPUBLIC.—A few moments previous to the departure of the steamer Republic the cylinder head broke, and it being impossible to repair it in time for her passengers to connect with the steamer on the other side, her passengers were transferred to the Oregon.

THE BIG LUMP.—The lump of gold recently found at Columbia, weighing 27 lbs., has been purchased by Page, Bacon & Co.

Okra.

This plant is cultivated extensively in the West Indies, from whence it has been introduced into the United States. The pods are gathered green, and used in soups. They form an important ingredient in the celebrated Gumbo soup of New Orleans and other southern places. The pods are filled with seeds and a mucilage of a bland and highly nutritious quality. Hence the okra is frequently recommended to persons afflicted with dysentery and other bowel complaints, either eaten boiled, or made into soup. When buttered and spiced, they afford a rich dish, and with vinegar, they make a good pickle. The plant comes to maturity in the Middle States, and the pods are abundant in the Philadelphia market. Those who become once accustomed to this wholesome vegetable, contract a great fondness for its peculiar flavor.

In Louisiana and other southern States, a dinner is scarcely considered complete without okra cooked in some way or other, and the poor consider it one of their greatest blessings. Mr. Legare, editor of the Southern Agriculturist, has furnished the following recipe for making okra soup, after the celebrated method pursued in Charleston. The pods, he says, are of proper size when two or three inches long, but may be used as long as they remain tender. If fit for use, they will snap asunder at the ends, but if too old and woody, they must be rejected. One peck of the tender pods are to be cut crosswise into very thin slices, not exceeding one-eighth of an inch in thickness. To this quantity add about one-third of a peck of tomatoes, previously peeled and cut into pieces. The proportion of tomatoes may be varied to suit the taste. A coarse piece of beef (a shin is generally made use of) is placed in a pot or digester with about two and a half gallons of water, and a very small quantity of salt. This is permitted to boil a few moments, when the scum is taken off and the okra and tomatoes thrown in. With these ingredients in the proportions mentioned, the soup made is remarkably fine. Still, some think it improved by additions of green corn, Lima beans, &c.

The most essential thing to be attended to is the boiling, and the excellence of the soup depends almost entirely on this being done faithfully. For if it be not boiled enough, however well the ingredients may have been selected and proportioned, the soup will be very inferior, and give but little idea of the delightful flavor it possesses when well done. A properly constructed digester is decidedly the best vessel for boiling this or any other soup in; but where such a utensil is not at hand, an earthenware pot should be preferred; but on no account make use of an iron one, as it would turn the whole soup perfectly black, instead of the proper color, namely, green, colored with the rich yellow of tomatoes. The time usually required for boiling okra soup is about five hours, during which it should be occasionally stirred, and the ingredients mashed. When taken off, the original quantity will be reduced to about one-half, and the meat "done to rags;" the whole forming a homogeneous mass, of the consistence of thick porridge.—*Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

Lawns and Grasses.

Lawns connected with country houses will vary in extent from half an acre to several acres, as the case may be, although, in this country of "land saving," there will be very little danger of getting the lawn too large, even if it should include twenty, thirty, or forty acres in extent. Where the houses and farm buildings can stand near the central point of the lawn, it will be better if it has a high and commanding aspect; however, that must depend on circumstances, as the highest point on the lawn will be the best for the buildings to stand upon, whether that be upon one side or central. It will be well, where the builder is designing a new place for a residence, to select a point near or in the midst of a belt or grove of forest trees. This he will find to be a great advantage over building on an open place where he has got to wait a short life time for small trees to grow up to make shade. In such cases, however, of barren points, some trees of a large growth should be immediately transplanted about the buildings.

As to the general management of lawns, it must vary according to the size, situation, circumstances of the owner, &c. Of course the general design of a lawn is to remain in permanent grass and growing trees. And in the first place, whatever the size of the lawn, whether it be one acre or twenty, we would have but one outside fence or enclosure. All cross sections of fences have a bad look and spoil the prospect. Wire or iron fences are the most substantial, look the best, and are the cheapest for a life time, that can be built.

The laying out and preparing a lawn for seeding down to grass, requires a great deal of labor and judgment to have it well done. The land should be plowed deep, subsoiled, and well pulverized; the surface should be made smooth with a fine tooth harrow and rakes. By this, we do not mean to pull down natural hills or conical knolls, to fill up a natural valley or ravine. We should much prefer to have the land remain in its natural state as to form of surface or position. The kinds of grass seed to be sown should be a mixture of Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass, and White Clover, sown with a liberal hand, and then to be [illegible] with a fine tooth harrow or [illegible] to [illegible] by the crow.

"While [illegible] only an acre or [illegible] two [illegible] can be done [illegible] "[illegible] any other." [illegible] hands of a competent man good work can be done. But mowing a swath with the ordinary scythe is one thing, and cutting or shearing with a lawn scythe is another business altogether. The grass should be cut once or twice a month through the growing season, and it should be cut even and alike; for it is only in this way that a close, tight sward can be obtained, and that after two or three seasons of experiment or growth. They understand this business better in England than we do, because they have done more at it; still we can by a little practice learn enough to answer all useful purposes.

Where the lawns are several acres in extent, the practice of cutting with a scythe would be slow, laborious and expensive. In this case, we think that the grass might be fed down by sheep. This could be done by enclosing the sheep with a cheap wire hurdle fence, to be moved over the lawn as the grass is fed down, and so after the ground is all gone over the first plat will be ready for the sheep again. Then the sheep would scatter their droppings, or manure, over the surface, and it being of such a fine quality it would be the best top dressing the lawn could have.—*Horticulturist.*

The War Question.

The actual *status* of the war question is still a subject of popular conjecture. By the steamer Nashville, from Havre, Feb. 15, and Cowes the next day, we have the following—the latest intelligence:

Although Lord Aberdeen had stated in the House of Lords that war was not inevitable, yet the Admiralty and Horse Guards Authorities in London were acting as though war was actually declared.

The most extended preparations are in progress at all the English ports.

At Portsmouth, Plymouth, Woolwich, Chatham, and at all the naval stations, the preparations were on a stupendous scale. The Baltic fleet, consisting of 36 ships of various classes, chiefly of line-of-battle ships and powerful screw frigates, would be ready by the 6th of March, and was to assemble in the Downs on that day, and to be joined by 10 French sloops of war, of 120 to 80 guns each, and the combined fleet, under Sir Charles Napier, would then be held at disposal for operations in the Baltic against St. Petersburg. The pioneer of this great force, the British steamer Hecla, left Portsmouth on the 11th, to make surveys in the Baltic and North Sea before the advance of the fleet.

At Southampton great preparations are being made in getting ready the steamships Orico, Ripon, Manila, Himalaya, and others, and in order to be ready to embark 3,500 on the 18th from the Southampton docks. Other large steamships, in Liverpool and London, had been engaged by the Government on the 11th; the Niagara and Cambria, belonging to the Cunard Company, had been taken up, and the place of the former ship in conveying the mails to New York was to be occupied by the propeller Alps, to leave Liverpool on the 18th. The other ships of the Cunard Company would also, it was stated, be taken up by the Government as they arrived, leaving it to the Messrs. Cunard to carry on the mail service as they best could, by means of smaller steamers. Many of Green & Dunbar's fine East India sailing ships have also been hired by the Admiralty to convey horses, stores and troops to the East.

While these gigantic preparations on the part of the English Cabinet, and while others of a similarly formidable character are simultaneously going on in France, rumors of peace were again in the ascendant, and many people indulge the belief that there would be, after all, no fighting. The Paris correspondent of the London Times states for certain that fresh negotiations for the settlement of the Eastern question were on the tapis, and hopes were generally entertained that they might be successful. The new proposition adopted by the four Powers make a concession to the Emperor of Russia, viz.: The liberty of treating to a certain extent alone with Turkey—the latter power, however, to have the right to consult with its allies. It is proposed that the evacuation of the Principalities should take place simultaneously with that of the Black Sea, and that the fleets will re-enter the Bosphorus when the Russians recross the Pruth.

Louis Napoleon, on the 30th ult., sent an autograph letter to the Czar, (after it had been submitted to the British Cabinet,) proposing that a treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey, on the basis of the Vienna note modified by the Porte, that negociations should take place direct between a Russian and a Turkish plenipotentiary, and that if an arrangement should be effected, a convention shall take place between the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, the Ottoman Porte, and the Four Powers, under the guarantee of Europe.

No great hopes were entertained of the success of these efforts for peace, and the great bulk of the people were, in fact, averse to any further "shilly shallying" and desirous of giving the Czar such a chastisement as shall effectually prevent him from being able to break the peace of world for a long time to come.

A camp for 40,000 men is being marked out at a place on the Sea of Marmora, six miles from Constantinople.

In Asia Gen. Guyon had commenced active operations against the Russians.

A detachment of French and English [illegible] of large size left Constantinople June 5th and [illegible] of Turkish troops to the army [illegible]

[illegible] Kalafat on the Isle of Crossoy.

[illegible] drive the Turks out of Wallachia, without further loss of time.

At Bucharest the Turks were making almost daily attempts to cross the Danube, but without success.

Eastern Items.

Awful Catastrophe!—The New York Times of March 3, says: A telegraphic dispatch from Hartford, Connecticut, brings back forcibly and painfully to our remembrance the terrible explosion which, long ago, occurred in Hague street in this city. Our account is to the effect that, at about midday yesterday, a steam boiler exploded in the car factory of Messrs. Fales & Grey, while there were in it more than three hundred human beings, and that many of them were buried beneath the ruins of the building which fell in huge masses, crushing to death sixteen of the number, and severely injuring more. The explosion is described as terrific. The timbers of the building, the heavy machinery, and everything about the premises, was shattered in pieces, and the walls, for an hundred feet in length, were razed to their foundations. The consequences are appalling; and yet, with so many human beings within the tumbling walls, and beneath the falling roof and broken machinery, we may be thankful that so many escaped uninjured. Of the cause of the explosion we are not informed; that, it will be the province of the corner's jury to determine, if they can. But, as those are dead who had the care of the motive power, it is not probable that the real cause will be known.

Tragedy on Board the Sierra Nevada.—A melancholy affair occurred on board the Sierra Nevada on her passage up, as follows: On Wednesday evening, March 22d, at half-past seven o'clock, ten of the deck hands got in a quarrel, when Wm. Pratt, the second officer, went from his room to quiet them, and while doing so a steerage passenger by the name of John Gardner interfered. Mr. Pratt requested him to go away, when Gardner seized him by the throat, and in the scuffle stabbed Pratt twice in the breast, and also severely cut the third officer in the arm. Gardner attempted to escape, but was caught and confined. Mr. Pratt died in about thirty minutes. He leaves a wife on Long Island. He was an excellent officer and most exemplary man, and was loved and respected by all with whom he associated.

The Garoner Claim.—Dr. George A. Gardner was, on the 3d of March, sentenced to ten years imprisonment at hard labor, in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, upon a verdict of his Jury, finding him guilty of forgery in the matter of that magnificent Mexican claim, upon which he recovered from the Treasury of the United States the sum of four hundred and twenty-seven thousand and some hundred and odd dollars. But the fatal and terrible *finale* of his case followed close upon the Judge's sentence; for the criminal, a few hours after, was found dead in his cell, doubtless the result of poison retained about his person to meet the contingency. Thus ends the career of a young man scarcely twenty-eight years of age, intelligent, educated, and capable, under good counsels, of high and honorable achievements.

The Nebraska-Kansas Bill has finally passed the Senate, after an amount of agitation and excitement that seems rather to be the re-echo of the feeling created out of doors that of the warm antagonism of the legislative elements raised in favor of and against it. The fierce opposition raised against the bill in the Northern States, has evidently frightened the Administration, for we find the Washington Union of yesterday backing out of its former position, and declaring that it does not regard the support of the Nebraska bill as a test of Democracy, or its opposition as antagonistic to the Administration. It is evident that the expedient resorted to by General Pierce and his Cabinet to restore themselves to the confidence of the National Democracy, will end in failure, if it be productive of no worse consequences. It is not at all improbable, however, that the excitement and angry feelings to which it has given rise, and which threaten us with an active campaign and renewal of the anti-slavery agitation on the part of the Abolitionists, will sweep away the present Administration and give rise to new political combinations. There has been a good deal of trimming amongst the old stagers in the Senate upon this question; and from the course taken by General Cass, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Everett, it is plain that they regard it as [illegible] ground for Presidental aspirants. Of the Northern Senators there was a majority of two against the third reading of the bill. The Southern vote was unanimous. Mr. Gwin voted for the bill. Mr. Weller was absent.

Another disastrous conflagration has taken place in New York. About two o'clock Sunday morning, March 5, a fire broke out in the basement of No. 5 Spruce street. With the rapidity of electricity the flames communicated to the adjoining buildings and before the [illegible] of the largest stations in the [illegible] were added to the [illegible] The fire [illegible] were Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 Spruce street. The two [illegible] again in the [illegible] morning. [illegible] pers were in for a share of the [illegible] of their property the total [illegible] Nos. 5 and 7 Spruce [illegible]

[illegible]

On the night of the 27th of February, a terrible disaster occurred at the Orleans theatre New Orleans, by which two young men were instantly killed, and a large number of persons more or less injured. The persons killed were named Florian Malus and Fergus Toledano. The theatre had recently undergone alterations, and the accident is attributed to the inferiority of the English iron, which had been used by the contractors for the pillars to the different tiers. At the time of the accident, it being a benefit night, the house was very full—1500 persons having passed the doors. There are three tiers to the building—first being occupied by ladies, the second by gentlemen, and the third by colored persons. During the performance the upper tier gave way and came on to the second tier, the extra weight carrying it away also, and it in turn coming on to the first. Fortunately, the first tier projected some two or three feet further out than the others, and the ladies on the front seats barely escaped being crushed by the falling mass. Some sixty or eighty negroes were precipitated a distance of sixty feet upon the people in the parquette, and strange to say none received serious injury. The gas was immediately shut off to prevent conflagration, and the scene is described as being frightful in the extreme.

Senator Douglass has been burnt in effigy in Boston.

The sentence against T. W. Dorr, has been annulled and expunged by the Rhode Island Legislature.

The Cabinet has determined that Peru shall render full satisfaction for the Chincha Island outrages; and if she does not, the navy will enforce satisfaction.

A. O. Nicholson, editor of the Union, was elected Government printer on the 1st of March, by 122 votes out of 203.

It is said that the Senate will institute rigid enquiries in regard to the publication of the Gadsden treaty and other secret papers, and that a number of editors from New York and elsewhere are summoned to Washington.

The Third Regiment of Artillery, which was wrecked on the San Francisco, is still destined for the California service. They embarked about the 1st of April.

The Maine House of Representatives have passed, by an almost unanimous vote, resolutions against the Nebraska bill. An effigy was suspended in Augusta, with the following inscription upon it: "Stephen A. Douglass, author of the infamous Nebraska bill—the Benedict Arnold of 1854."

James Saunders, Marshal of the Hibernian Society, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for having participated in the riot in the Ninth Ward, N. Y., on the Fourth of July.

Gen. Robt. Armstrong, of the Union newspaper, is dead. He was a native of East Tennessee, and about 65 years of age.

A proposition has been started in St. Louis to erect a Crystal Palace in that city.

A delegation of the Common Council of Washington City are visiting New York, for the purpose of investigating the working of the city rail road system.

From Oregon.—By the steamers America and Peytona we have late papers from Oregon.

The Spectator says the light from the volcanic fires of Mt. St. Helens was distinctly visible at Oregon City on Sunday evening, the 18th ult.

The same paper says: We have been informed that Fred. W. Lander, late Chief Civil Engineer of Gov. Stevens' Pacific Railroad Expedition, is soon to make a survey of a railroad route from the Columbia river near the mouth of the Umatilla, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to connect with the great Central Road to California.

For some days the weather has been unusually fine. Old Italy in all her splendor could not have surpassed it.

The early shrubbery is now in full bloom, and the out-bursting buds of the largest trees give evidence of the near approach of spring. The hills on either side of the Willamette show by their new green dress that vegetation is rapidly springing up anew.

Now that the ground has become warmed, a shower of rain would infuse new life into the whole vegetable class.

Winter wheat generally looks remarkably well, but more particularly the early sown. It promises an abundant yield to the farmer.

There has been but little spring wheat sown.

Oats put in the ground last fall have nearly all been winter-killed. Farmers are now busy sowing oats, &c., for a summer crop, the ground is in excellent order, and the time well improved.

From Australia.—By way of Callao we have the Sydney Morning Herald of December 2. [illegible] but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1854.

Gardening.

This subject is beginning to enlist a portion of that attention its importance demands. Until very recently the simple dwelling house upon the lot, was all that gave an indication of rural life, and the dwellings were simple and unadorned. More recently there has sprung up around our city a totally different class of buildings. The plain residence has given place to the beautiful Gothic cottage or Italian villa, of the most correct style. The same spirit characterises the ground around them. Arbors, walks, trees, flowering shrubs, trailing vines, &c. All the necessary adornment to give it the name of garden. The very buildings seemed to have been placed in the position and built in that style best adapted to the design of the ground around it, so that when finished there should be a beautiful harmony pervading the whole.

To those who remember the uncouth appearance of the bills around this city in 1849-'50; if they can compare them with their present appearance, they will see the additional value that has been given to property by the improved taste for "Gardening." They will see too the increased beauty of the entire environs of San Francisco.

No one will doubt, for a moment, but that the largely increased value given to real estate has been caused by the more general desire and improved taste for landscape gardening. However beautiful the residence may be within or without of itself, there is still an unfinished look, a dreariness, without the adornments that cultivated ground possesses. They speak a value that can only be comprehended by one word—*Home.*

Here, where nature has been so lavish, where flowers the most beautiful, have been so profusely scattered in our pathway, yet in times past they seemed almost valueless. For man, lone man, had no one upon whom he could bestow the beautiful gift, Even though the flowers were as beautiful as those of the Garden of Eden,

> "The garden was a wild,
> And man, the hermit, sigh'd
> Till woman smiled."

It has been said, the flowers of our prairies were *without fragrance;* but when woman's gentle tread touched the soil, those flowers sprang forth to our view with newer beauty and sweeter fragrance, and we gathered them and made them an offering of our welcome. the most appropriate that affection could tender, for they were truthful, pure, and fresh from the hand of their maker, God.

"There is not in the arts and sciences one link of their circle so suitable for the occupation of man in a state of innocence, as that which embraces the cultivation of plants; and it is an instance of the beneficent providence of the Deity, that he assigned a garden as the dwelling of our first created parents. It is no consequence of the fall of Adam that plants require cultivation: he was placed in Paradise to till and to keep it. Then the weed had not sprung up to render the tillage toilsome; fruit trees which God had "planted" were the chief objects of care, and it was an employment without much labor, combining the preservation of health with amusement, pure without insipidity, constant without sameness. From that period gardens have never ceased to engage the attention of man; and even now that their labors are manifold, they still afford the "purest of the human pleasures."

To be an efficient cultivator of plants, a knowledge of botany is requisite. Whilst that science remained the chaos of unarranged facts, and ill-classified individuals, which it was until the master-hand of Linnæus reduced its confusion and discord to harmony in 1737, it required for its acquisition the devotion of a life. Such acquisition the new system of classificatiou rendered comparatively easy in a few months. That gardeners availed themselves of the advantage needs no further instance than Phillip Miller, in whom the perfect botanist and horticulturist were combined, and who was a correspondent of the chief men of science then living.

For the working with full effect of the spirit of the immortal Swede, our own Ray had prepared the arena. Indefatigable, enthusiastic in his pursuits, of clear and comprehensive mind, he gave an impetus to botany and its correlative arts, more effectual to their advancement than they had received during the ages of years preceding. For fifty years he most successfully labored to clear the path of this science and to increase her stores. Nor does he enjoy his fame only among his countrymen; it is afforded to him by all Europe. Haller says, he was the improver and elevator of botany into a science, and dates from his life a new era in its history. In little more than twenty years, Ray recorded an increase in the English Flora of 550 species. His *Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ*, in 1670, contains 1050 species: his Synopsis, in 1696, describes more than 1600 species. A phalanx of botanists were then contemporaries which previous ages never equalled, nor succeeding ones surpassed. Ray, Tournefoot, Plumier, Plukenet, Commelin, Rivinus, Bohart, Petivir, Sherard, Boccone, Linnæus, may be said to have lived in the same age.

I will not pass unnoticed, as being of this period, Abraham Cowley, the well known poet, physician, and author of *The Four Books of Plants.* Although he deserves little praise as a botanist or as a gardener, he merits notice as assisting in their advancement, by winning to them and encouraging the attention of the literary. Of the influence which botanists possess over the forwarding the interests of horticulture, I shall quote but one more instance. Sir Arthur Rawdon was so gratified with the magnificent collection of West Indian plants possessed by Sir Hans Sloane, that he dispatched a skilful gardener, James Harlow, to Jamaica, who brought thence a vessel nearly freighted with vegetating and dried plants, the first of which Sir Arthur Rawdon cultivated in his own garden at Maira, in Ireland, or distributed amongst his friends, and some of the continental gardens. His taste for exotic plants was probably much encouraged by his intimacy with Dr. William Sherard, who, being one the most munificent patrons and cultivators of exotic botany during that "golden age" of the science, appeared, as Hasselquist observed, "the regent of the botanic garden" at his house at Sedekia, near Smyrna, where he was a British consul: for here he cultivated a very rich garden, and collected the most extensive herbarium that was ever formed by the exertion of an individual. It contained 12,000 species. His younger brother, Dr. James Sherard, also cultivated at Eltham, in Kent, one of the richest gardens England ever possessed.

But it was not only in the collecting and arranging of plants that botany was adding fresh stores and zest to gardening. Previous to this period little was known of the structure of plants, and the uses of their several parts. Grew, Malpighi, Linnæus, Hales, Bonnet, Du Hamel, Hedwig, Spallanzani, &c., cleared away, in a great measure, the ignorance which enveloped vegetable physiology. Previous to their days the male bearing plants of dicœious plants, as spinach, and the male flowers of cucumbers, &c., were recommended to be removed as useless; they taught the importance of checking the return of the sap; the mode of raising varieties: in short, all the phenomena of vegetable life, which throw so much light upon the practice of the gardener, were first noted and explained by the labors of these philosophers. Another class of philosphers that contributed a gigantic aid to the advance of horticulture, were those chemists who especially devoted themselves to the vegetable world. Such men were Ingenhouz, Van Helmont, Priestley, Sennebier, Schraeder, Saussure, &c. To them are we indebted for the most luminous researches into food of plants, the influence of air, of heat, of light, and of soils. Previous to their researches the immense importance of the leaves of plants was unknown. Cultivators were unaware that by removing one of them they were proportionately removing the means of breathing and of nourishment from the parent plant; and mankind in general were ignorant that it is by the gas which plants throw off that the animal creation is alone enabled to breathe.

The scientific institutions of previous years, which had merely existed, were now in a state of vigorous exertion. The Botanic Garden at Chelsea was especially distinguished under its curator Philip Miller. This garden, as previously stated, was founded in 1673, though the inscription over the gateway is dated 1686, until which year it was not effectually arranged. It was strengthened and rendered permanent by Sir Hans Sloane, in 1721. He, having purchased the manor, gave the site, which is a freehold of four acres, to the company, on condition that they should pay £5 per annum for it, and that the demonstrator of the company, in their name, should deliver annually 50 new species of plants to the Royal Society, until the number amounted to 2,000. This presentation of plants commenced in 1722, and continued until 1773, at which time they had presented 2550 species.

If old botanical institutions improved, so also new ones were formed. The Kew Gardens were commenced in 1760, by the Princess Dowager of Wales, mother to George III. The exotic department was established chiefly through the influence of the Marquis of Bute, a great patron of gardening. It was placed under the care of Mr. W. Aitou, and it has since become one of the most celebrated botanical institutious in the world.

The Cambridge Botanical Garden was also founded in 1763, by Dr. Walker, vice-master of Trinity College. He gave the site, composing nearly five acres, in trust to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university, for the purpose of establishing the garden. Thomas Martyn, the titular professor of botany, was appointed reader on plants, and Charles, son of the celebrated Phillip Miller (who had aided Dr. Walker in selecting the ground) was made first curator.

Previous to this period, the number of exotics cultivated in England probably did not exceed 1000 species; during this century above 5000 new ones were introduced. Some tolerably correct idea may be formed of the improvement arising to horticulture, from this spirit of research after plants, by a knowledge that in the first edition of Miller's Dictiouary, in 1724, but twelve evergreens are mentioned. The Christmas flower and aconite were rare, and only to be purchased at Mr. Fairchild's nursery at Hoxton. Only seven species of geranium were then known. In the preface to the eighth edition of the Dictionary, in 1768, the number of plants cultivated in England are stated to be more than double those that were known in 1731. The publication of the seventh edition of that work, in 1759, was of the greatest benefit to horticulture. In it was adopted the classical system of Linnæus. It gave a final blow to the invidious line of distinction which had existed between the gardener and the botanist, and completed the erection of the art of the former into a science, which it had been long customary to esteem as little more than a superior pursuit for a rustic. From being merely practised by servants, it became more extensively the study and the delight of many of the most scientific and noble individuals of England. Miller improved the cultivation of the vine and the fig, and was otherwise distinguished for his improvement of the practice, as he had been of the science of gardening. Having thus decisively gained the attention of men of science, the rapid progress of horticulture from this era is no longer astonishing. The botanist applied his researches to the increase of the inhabitants of the garden, and the better explanation of their habits. The venerable physiologist adapted his discoveries to practical purposes, by pointing out the organs and functions which are of primary importance; and the chemist, by his analysis, discovered their constituents, and was consequently enabled to point out improvements which practice could only have stumbled on by chance, and perhaps during a lapse of ages."

Fruit Growing.

The splendid specimens of fruits exhibited at the late "Agricultural Fair" at Musical Hall buildings was an evidence that California must ere long be distinguished as a Fruit growing State.

It is too early in the history of Fruit culture to lay before our readers the description of all the fruits raised in Europe and the older States as fit to be cultivated here. There can be no question but that a large proportion of all the various fruits must succeed—even better here than in the other States; but it is also very certain that in this State there are some kinds of fruits that are peculiarly adapted to this kind of soil and climate. and if fruit growers would but give the subject a proper study, they would not only greatly advance their own interest, but become benefactors to others.

Several fruits that are not successfully grown in many places East, we feel confident must succeed here. We instance the St. Michael Pear. This variety is known in Boston as the St. Michael—in New York it is the *Virgalieu*, and in Philadelphia, the "Butter Pear" There can be but little doubt it will succeed here.

Our object in the present article is to direct attention to the subject of fruit culture, and urge upon those interested a careful and critical examination of everything relative to the season, climate and soil, as it affects them, and to make the results known.

We propose to give the history of some of the best fruits known among the Pomologists of the other States and Europe, and to speak of those that in our humble opinion are peculiarly adapted to California. If our patrons and friends have information of any kind upon the matter, we shall be glad to hear from them, and will make the results known.

The Porter Apple.

The Porter Apple is so well known in New England, as the very finest of our early fall apples, that it is almost unnecessary that we should say anything in its praise. Indeed, at the season of its maturity there is scarcely any other variety —unless some of the recently introduced ones should prove so, that will approach it in excellence. The vigor of the tree—its compact form —the size of the fruit—its rich golden skin—and the rich and vinous excellence of its abundant juice, form a combination of qualities which few apples possess. To this may be added, early bearing and a handsome habit, which make it a fine variety for cultivation for dwarf or pyramidal trees.

The Porter originated in Sherburne, Mass., on the grounds of the Rev. Samuel Porter, about fifty years ago, and remained unnoticed for some years. A neighbor, passing through his orchard one day, had his attention accidentally attracted to the tree from some very beautiful specimens which fell off. He soon after called upon the owner, and apprized him of the valuable fruit he had upon his grounds, and requested that he might be permitted to cut a few scions. Mr. Porter, though somewhat advanced in life, and not seeming to be aware of its excellence, or of the importance of disseminating superior fruit, replied that he might have the whole tree if he wished. This, however, was not desired, but, content to possess the scions, his neighbor grafted them into trees in his own garden, and, from that period, the Porter grew rapidly in favor, and no orchard could be considered complete without it. As an early fall apple it has no superior, and few that equal it.

The cultivation of the Porter has been confined principally to the vicinity of its origin. Within a few years, however, since its qualities have become more widely known, as it has been much sought after; yet the supply for the market does not keep pace with the demand, and fine specimens always command a very high price. It is admirably adapted for garden cultivation; trees in our collection six years old and only eight feet high, being in full bearing.

Tree.—Moderately vigorous, partially spreading and upright, the branches making a long curve upwards; old wood clothed with numerous short spurs.

Wood.—Bright reddish chestnut, dotted with whitish specks, rather slender and very short jointed; buds medium size, short, with prominent shoulders; old wood dull pale brown.

Leaves.—Large, oblong, tapering to the point, partially folded, and very regularly, deeply, and sharply serrated; petioles medium length, and moderately stout.

Flowers.—Medium size; petals tinged with pink.

Fruit.—Large, about two and a half inches broad, and three inches deep: Form, oblong, largest about one-third from the stem, slightly flattened at the base, narrowing to the crown, which is oblique and somewhat ribbed: Skin, very fair, smooth, clear bright yellow, faintly striped and marbled with dull blush on the sunny side near the base, and marked with a few crimson dots: stem rather short, about three quarters of an inch long, slender, curved, and inserted in an open, broad, and not very deep cavity: Eye, rather large, open, and sunk in a moderately deep, ribbed hollow; segments of the calyx long, regularly formed, and reflexed at the ends: Flesh, yellowish, fine, crisp, and tender: Juice, abundant, rich, subacid, very sprightly, and high-flavored: Core, medium size, slightly open: Seeds, rather large, acutely pointed.

Ripe in September and October, and keeps well.

The Blackberry.

No country in the world could surpass California in the growth of this very delicious fruit, and as we have such fine *native varieties*, we are rather surprised that amateurs have not cultivated them.

We shall endeavor to introduce a variety into California the coming season, the report of which we annex, as from the Club of the American Institute of New York:

"A splendid specimen of the blackberry was presented to the society by Wm. Lawton, Esq., of New Rochelle. Its history may be given in the following extracts from the official report of the proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, at a regular meeting held at their rooms, No. 351 Broadway, in the city of New York, August 2d, 1853. Many of the berries were from three to four inches in circumference, and a large basket of them were partaken of by the members of the Club. Mr. Lawton named the fruit the 'New Rochelle Blackberry,' but the Club changed its name to the 'Lawton Blackberry,' and tendered to him the thanks of the Association, the following paper having been previously read by Mr. Lawton."

"This blackberry—to which I have before called the attention of the club—has been cultivated, in small quantities, for several years, in New Rochelle, Westchester county, where I now reside. I have not been able to ascertain who first discovered the plant, and brought it into garden culture, but am informed it was found on the roadside, and from thence introduced into the neighboring gardens. As it came to me without any name to distinguish it from the 'Wild Bramble,' I beg leave to introduce it to the notice of the club as the 'New Rochelle Blackberry,' and, at the same time, present as a specimen a few quarts of the fruit, gathered this morning, precisely as they came from the bushes, without being selected. I have examined many works with a view to ascertain if there has ever been any improvement on the well known wild varieties, but without success. The '*Double Flowering*,' '*Dwarf*,' or '*Dewberry*,' '*American Upright*,' and the '*White Fruited*,' are all that are named. The Dewberry is the first to ripen, and the best flavored fruit. The White Fruited seems to be cultivated as novelty more than for the fruit. The Upright variety fruits late in the season, is of vigorous growth, and under favorable circumstances produces large mulberry shaped berries, but the seeds are not thickly imbedded in the pulp, and are so abundant as to impair materially the quality of the fruit. The blackberry seems to adhere to its original character with singular tenacity; or, from the many millions of plants which spring up from seeds annually distributed in almost every variety of climate and soil, we should constantly find new varieties. Improving the wild plants by careful cultivation is one thing; to produce a new variety is another. The fruit now before you I believe to be of the last named character. It is not like the Dewberry, or long and mulberry shaped like the 'Upright Blackberry,' and the seeds are so completely imbedded in a rich pulp as hardly to be noticed. I think in shape and size they compare very well with the Hovey Seedling Strawberry.

"The 'New Rochelle Blackberry' sends up annually large and vigorous upright shoots with lateral branches, all of which, under common cultivation, will be crowded with fine fruit, a portion of which ripens daily in most seasons for six weeks, commencing about the middle of July. They are perfectly hardy, always thrifty and productive. and I have not found them liable to blight or injury by insects."

Dahlias are like the most beautiful women, without intellectuality, they strike you with astonishment by their extensive splendor; but are miserably destitute of those properties which distinguish and render agreeable less imposing flowers. Had nature given the fragrance of the rose or stock to the dahlia, it would have been the most magnificent gem of the garden; but, wanting perfume, it is like a fine woman without mind.

The Merced Valley.

The Mariposa Chronicle of the 23d ult., contains an interesting description of the valley watered by the Merced river. The writer says.

There is no portion of our country more interesting than the Merced Valley. Its great agricultural advantages, the many inducements it offers to the farmer, bid fair to make it one of the most populous and flourishing portions of California. It extends from the foot hills about Phillips' Ferry to the mouth of the Merced River, a distance of about forty-five miles, and its average breadth is about two and a half miles, the Merced river flowing through it, which supplies the soil with constant moisture, and renders this bottom adapted to the cultivation of all the products of the temperate zone.

The experiment of raising cotton has been successfully tried, and the enormous yield of small grain well repays the exertions of the farmer. The soil is alluvial, and the annual overflowing of the Merced river will always preserve its fertility, and judging from the late rapid improvements made there, this bottom will soon be justly styled the garden spot of the great Valley of the San Joaquin. To the stock raiser, a farm here is of the highest importanee, as the high lands surrounding are covered, for nine months in the year, with the finest grass, and the range, which is unadapted to any farming purpose save the raising of stock, is extensive. The increase of population has been very rapid, and where but two years ago, an isolated tent might have been seen, as the traveller struggled through the rank and overgrown vegetation, now can he seen on either hand the smiling abodes of the enterprising and industrious settler.

The cultivation of wheat is now demanding the attention of all, as the soil is peculiarly fitted for it, and the wheat raised being of the finest quality. Several small flouring mills have been erected upon the river, and the flour manufactured compares favorably with that of the best imported brands, and this result has stimulated the exertion to build a mill this fall capable of turning out from seventy-five to one hundred barrels of flour daily. This enterprise will enable us to be more independent, and not to be subject to the grovelling cupidity of the San Francisco flour monopolists. Such are the prospects of the Merced Valley, and populated by a class of orderly, industrious citizens, it will be one of the most flourishing agricultural districts of our State. Its situation deserves a passing notice. Being in close proximity to the mining region, its products will always find a market, and the miner can be furnished with better provisions, and for an easier rate than can be afforded by foreign importers.

This settlement is yet in its infancy, and much is to be expected. Its facilities for intercourse are great, as the Merced river, in a high stage of water, is navigable for steamers of considerable size, it having been satisfactorily proven by the passage of several steamers up its waters, which ascended some thirty miles from its mouth, and with a slight expenditure its navigation could be rendered easy and certain. The San Joaquin is almost always passable up to the mouth of the Merced for small crafts, and the transportation down to the San Joaquin is easy.

The scenery surrounding is beautiful, and highly picturesque; the stately Sierra Nevadas, with their crowns of snow which they lay aside but for one month in the year, to the east, and the Coast Range, with their verdant and gradual slopes, to the west, present a grand and imposing appearance, and the rich and flowering valley spread at your feet, is surely a picture of unsurpassing loveliness, and well may the Merced farmer think that but few of California's smiling abodes can favorably compare with his own happy home.

The settlers here are particularly fortunate in their pre-emption locations, as no *manufactured* Spanish grant has yet been presented to the Board of Land Commissioners, claiming the fertile lands of this valley, and robbing the hardy pioneer of the rights and privileges given to him by our government, and not like their distant neighbors of the Four Creeks and King's river, whose improvements and their all are comprised in some half a dozen Spanish grants, justly entitled to the same notice that their unprincipled holders are.

The quantity of farming land of the Merced Valley is 112 1-2 square miles, equal to 450 pre emptiou claims, of 160 acres each, and making a liberal calculation, the immense products of this valley can be easily ascertained, and will be found adequate to form a staple reliance.

The plains of the Merced and San Joaquin rivers, are valuable auxiliaries to the farmer. These extensive plains afford a fine pasturage to stock, and over which roam large herds of elk, antelope, and in the winter season deer. Large herds of mustangs or wild horses are met with frequently, in riding over these prairies; and it seems that Nature has displayed more than her usual handiwork in the formation of the Valley of the Merced.

Binny's Doings.—Mr. Drake, of Milford, says, we have nine hens over one year old, 29 pullets from June to September chickens. Since the first of December to the first of March we have gathered 75 dozen eggs. Part of these have been sold for 12 1-2 to 18 cents per dozen, the rest consumed in the family. The few we have run about a common, have picked up their food, such as it is, and not cost us anything except grain.

[illegible] cooks they [illegible] with the [illegible] as well as when it was present in the house.

Planting Fruit Trees.

The following remarks, by a French writer, contain important hints, and cannot fail to interest our readers, especially those whose land is not wet or retentive of water. They apply especially to apple orchards.

The holes should he broader than deep, and as wide at bottom as they are at top. They should not be less than six feet in diameter. The depth should vary from about 2 feet to 2 feet 8 inches, according to the nature of the soil, for it would be hazardous to make a deep hole in thin land having a bad subsoil, because the hole being of course filled with good soil, the roots would soon penetrate amongst it to the bottom of the hole; they would then be inclosed as if within the impenetrable sides of a vase: and in consequence of this the tree would stop growing and a progressive decline would follow, because when roots are deeply situated, it is very difficult for them to reascend to their proper level. In low grounds, subject to inundation, it is advantageous to make the holes deep, and to fill them almost entirely with lumps of lime-rock and small stones; thorns or brush are laid on them, then turf, with the grassy side downwards, so that the lowest roots of the tree are nearly on a level with the surface of the ground. The foot of the tree is surrounded with a hillock, or mound of earth, of the same diameter as the hole, and of sufficient thickness; this is formed with the earth thrown out of the hole. In order to prevent the sides of the mound from slipping, it is well to cover it with sod. Where the soil is light, we may fill in the holes a considerable time before planting. The case is different with regard to clayey soils, because in fall-planting there is generally rain, the soil recently replaced in the hole absorbs and retains the water, thus forming a sort of puddle in which it would be improper to plant; whereas, by remaining in conical heaps by the side of the hole, it is never saturated with wet, it dries quickly, and becomes as much divided as its nature will permit. We, therefore, ought not to fill the holes in this kind of soil until the very day on which we plant. In order to form a drainage in the holes made in clayey soils, it is proper to put in the bottom brambles, or any kind of light brush, and sometimes old plaster and mortar, more or less pulverized, covering it with sod. These not only facilitate the escape of water, but they also ameliorate the soil. The brushwood in the course of time is reduced to mould, which is only one-eighth part of its original thickness, and as the earth which is above also settles a sixth or more of its original thickness, allowance must be made for those circumstances in planting, otherwise the tree will eventually sink too low; and it is always better to plant too high than too low, because the roots strike down much more readily than they will come up to the proper level again. If the sinking of the earth and brushwood cannot be well estimated, a circular mound of 16 or 20 inches in diameter should be left undisturbed in the middle of the hole. This mound is cut down to the depth at which it is intended to plant the tree, and the brushwood and earth are then filled in, and neither the mound nor tree will participate in the sinking that ultimately takes place.

Tulare Valley.—A correspondent of the San Joaquin Republican, gives the following description of this Valley. He says:

I must say that there is no country perhaps under the sun that remains so little known abroad as do the many lovely portions of Tulare county. I was as far south as the Four Creeks and Tule river. This country possesses advantages over almost every other portion of California in point of agricultural resources; it has the greatest abundance of good timber and a vast body of rich arable land, vieing in point of fertility with the productive valleys of the ancient Nile. There are at this time some four hundred citizens permanently located in the vicinity of the Four Creeks. They seem a happy, intelligent, law-abiding, hospitable people. They have their county organized, and have their quota of civil officers, but have no use for them. They live in peace and harmony, and seldom, if ever, disagree. They enjoy good health; hence I would recommend as a desirable place for either lawyers or doctors, should they happen to take it into their heads to emigrate to this Eden of California, that they should supply themselves with good plows and the necessary accompaniments, and they will doubtless find abundant practice and a very rich reward.

Gutta Percha Pens.—The Philadelphia Sun says: "We some time since spoke of the luxury which the use of these pens imparted, they being the only agreeable substitute for the goose quill we have yet met. We are now happy to state that Messrs. Lippincott, Grambo & Co., of our city, have been appointed agents for the sale of Schlessinger's "Patent, Platina-pointed, Gutta Percha Pens," and we most cordially recommend them to general use. The body is metallic, coated with the uncorrosive gum, and tipped with platina; these ingredients giving them strength, flexibility, and an even point. They will not snap like a steel pen, if bent; they do not wear away easily, and you may dip them into your ink-stand as often as you please, without [illegible] by the fluid. They possess all the advantages of the best gold pens, and are [illegible] Quadrille. We have used one ever a fortnight, and it writes as well as when it was [illegible] in the holder."

The Surroundings of Farm Houses.

We publish the following from the "Farmer's Companion," a valuable and interesting periodical published at Detroit, Michigan. We like the tone of it, and hope to find that we have many "Aurelias" here in California who will lend their influence to make the "Cottage Home" what it should be. We shall look for their help in our efforts to diffuse the right taste throughout the State—and surely the "lords of creation" will not hesitate to act under such fair and gentle leaders:

"Mr. Editor: May I be permitted, through the columns of your excellent paper, with J., to express my love for that noble, useful and pleasant occupation, "farming." There is a charm in all that pertains to this delightful employment, for which I have always cherished an unbounded love; particularly so, since I became the wife of one of Michigan's farmers, which was five years ago; and I am, as yet, taking lessons at housekeeping. I like it very much. Nothing gives me more pleasure than to take a ramble through the verdant meadows, and visit the fields of waving grain, which look grand and beautiful.

I like to see a farm house surrounded with shade trees of various kinds—some of our native trees are very pretty for that purpose. There should also be a choice collection of flowers and shrubbery, and they should be arranged with as much order and good taste as we would exhibit in arranging our furniture. I love to look upon a well cultivated garden and fruit orchard; all of these add much to the beauty and utility of one's farm, for without these adornments it would look like a barren desert. The different seasons of the year, of which each has a peculiar charm, the summer, in particular, is delightful; the little songsters return to cheer us with their sweet warblings; sweet flowers bloom to brighten our pathway; verdant landscapes and forests are to be seen on all sides. These are nature's noble works, from which we may derive, if we are studious, very many useful lessons. From the lofty oak down to the most fragile floweret, are to be learned lessons of wisdom. But, as brevity is preferable, I will conclude by saying to you and others, who are engaged in "labors of love," go on in your noble enterprise. I trust you are gaining a wreath of immortal fame, which, as you advance in your labors of philanthropy, will bloom and grow brighter and brighter, and while the noontide of life is passing, and the evening of age is approaching, may you have the retrospective pleasure of knowing that your "work is well done. That success may crown all your efforts is my sincere wish. Aurelia.

Death of the Laird of Dumbiedikes.—We are assured by the able Biographer (Sir Walter Scott) of this worthy character, that as he lay on his death bed, and his breath growing short, he addressed his son and heir, Jock, in these memorable words: "Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping. My father tauld me sae, forty years sin', but I ne'er fand time to mind him; Jock, ne'er drink brandy in the morning, lies the stamack saer." Many years after, Sir Walter was assured that a Scottish Earl was so struck by this novel and weighty truth, as to be led to planting a large tract of country. And now-a-days, in consequence of this advice and example, that district where Dr. Johnson complained that they stole his walking stick, because it was the largest piece of *timber* the natives had ever seen, is as thickly wooded as many parts of the interior of our beautiful Peninsula. "*Be aye sticking in a tree.*" No advice can be better; especially if it is a good fruit tree. The cost and trouble are very slight. You do yourself good. You do your neighbors and country good. "*Be aye sticking in a tree;*" in every corner where a tree can grow, till you live in a perfect forest of fruit. "*Can't afford it, aye?*" Then save it out of that same brandy, or whiskey, against which the Laird warns Jock; and if this don't do, give up the tobacco too. Far better is a good peach, or a fine apple, than all the slings, cock-tails and bitters in creation. "*But where can I get good trees?*" Where? Read the advertisements in our paper. Few cities enjoy a larger assortment of able, respectable, and honest nurserymen than Detroit. The are men at the head of the profession. They are not only *nurserymen*, but gentlemen of intelligence and character likewise. "*Be aye sticking in a tree.*" The Chinese plant a tree on the birth of every child, so that when old enough, it is sure of having fruit; and you may just as well mark every spring and fall the same way. Thus, by counting the trees you can tell how old you are.—*Farmer's Companion.*

Poultry.—At this season, we frequently hear our neighbors and others complaining that their fowls do not supply them with [illegible] quantity of eggs as they are want to do in other parts of the year; but we have a theory in this matter, for we came to the conclusion long ago that we ought not to expect them to provide us with eggs unless we gave them something to eat. Now if fowls [illegible] at their roosting time, they will [illegible] that hour, and will [illegible] supplied with fresh [illegible] time, consequently they will produce a larger amount of eggs than they would if left to shift for themselves. Every one who keeps fowls should bear this in mind, and not expect the good [illegible] while [illegible] —*Boston Newspaper.*

Academy of Sciences.

We most certainly feel gratified to note the influences for good that this society is exerting throughout the State and we commend it to the attention of our citizens as worthy of being sustained. Every society and every individual that aims to develope the resources of a country, aids in its advance and prosperity, and such efforts should be seconded by every good citizen.

We notice the efforts making to have a grand May-Day Festival. We earnestly hope it may be a successful one. San Francisco should hail May Day as one of her "gala days," surely, and a society numbering so many scientific men as the Academy of Sciences, can most assuredly, by a union of effort and means, prepare a most splendid affair, and this we trust will be the result.

A California Garden.

Mr. William Wolfskill, of Los Angeles, has fifty acres of land, which affords the following quantity and variety of products: thirty-five acres of grape vines, with about 1000 plants to the acre, produce each about 1100 bbls or 34,650 gallons of wine. Three acres of peach trees, with 100 trees to the acre, average 40 lbs. to the tree, 12,000 lbs. Seventy pear trees average 1000 lbs. to the tree, 70,000 lbs. Forty apple trees, 240 lbs. each, 76,000 lbs. Twenty orange trees, bearing about 2000 each. Twenty-five fig-trees, about 300 lbs. to the tree. Ten apricots about 100 lbs each. Ten citron bushes with about twenty each. Sixty English walnut trees just beginning to bear. An olive tree, and a few quinces.

The value of these products on the ground is as follows:

750 bbls. of wine distilled make 4,725 galls of brandy, $1 80 per gall	$8,505
11,025 galls wine at $1 per gall	11,025
12,000 lbs. of peaches at 5 cents per lb	600
70,000 lbs of pears at 4 cents per lb	2,800
1000 lbs. of apricots at 4 cents per lb	400
9,600 lbs. of apples 10 cents. per lb	960
40,000 oranges at 5 cents each	2,000
200 citrons at 50 cents each	100
Figs, walnuts and quinces, no sale	00,000
	$26,380

Mr. Wolfskill's *Ranch* is about 700 miles by land from his garden or vineyard, on Punta Creek in the valley of the Sacramento. There about 3000 head of cattle, and a hundred or two of horses range. And to amuse himself while herding his stock, he has planted a fine vineyard which will begin to bear soon, and set out near 1000 trees of various kinds of fruits. Among them he has some fine olive trees. He is now delivering a thousand head of cattle to the butchers at $40 a head.

Mr. John Wolfskill, has on the Punta some orange trees that have lived through the cold weather of this winter, and he is not without hope of getting them to bear.

What will our poor white-fishing, rye-raising, lag-behind-the-age friends down East say to that kind of farming?—*Pacific.*

How to make Coffee—(Translated from the French).—The roasted coffee must not be ground too fine, else it will pass through the strainer and the liquid be thick and muddy. Coffee will rust iron, and in this case changes both in color and flavor. Filtering coffee-pots made entirely of earthen ware or China, or furnished with a strainer of pewter, are preferable to those of tin; the coffee is always better in the first. Experienced connoisseurs will not drink coffee prepared in a tin pot, when they have once tasted it from a porcelain one. When the coffee is roasted, it ought not to be *black*, but of a fine deep *red* color. Too much roasted, it loses its perfume, and becomes bitter; if not enough, it is sour and acrid. It is very difficult to roast coffee just right; and the mistress of the house should superintend the operation, if she does not do it herself, which is better. When the roasting is complete, put the coffee into an earthenware jar, and cover it close, till cool. When cold, remove it to a tin canister, with a tight cover; and only grind it as you want it for use. To make it, put into the strainer a good tablespoonful of ground coffee for each person; or if it is not required very strong, at the rate of three spoonfuls for six persons. Then press it down a little with a wooden instrument for the purpose (like a pounder), leaving a hollow in the top to pour the hot water on. Put in, at first, only a little water; let it soak into the coffee; then add as much water as is required, cover up, and keep warm. When the water is all run through, take out the strainer and serve. The next day you may take the grounds, have them well beat, water for breakfast and dessert [illegible]; pouring this [illegible] fresh, as above, but not using so much.

This is the [illegible] French coffee as [illegible] drunk in this country. It [illegible] by the [illegible] as they [illegible] to the taste.

Grape [illegible]

[illegible] Apple [illegible]

A [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1854.

Speech of Hon. E. Nichols.

The speech of the honorable E. Nichols, which we publisb entire to-day, reminds us of one of tbe happy poems of John Pierpont, where he glowingly pictures the necessity of holding up before the people the subject he had before his mind. If strong earnest appeal would not do—then keen satire; if that failed, a vein of wit, or ridicule, or repartee—the point must be carried, the victory won. We do not hold this to be a parallel case precisely, but we will ever rejoice in tbe presentation of the subject of Agriculture before the people, and now particularly by the resolutions which have been adopted hy our honorable Legislators, to hear what can be said upon tbis subject.

The speech of the gentleman contains many happy hits, and much earnestness in behalf of the cause of Agriculture, for which we return due acknowledgement. The beautiful figure of "stern winter," and "genial spring," as representing the characters of Meagher and Mitchell, we look upon as a gem; and the gentleman will pardon us if we take his figure and apply it to the mass of people in California, upon the subject we have so much at heart. To them the subject of Agriculture is of little moment. With them it has no beauties or worth, they look upon it with indifference, and their actions reflect upon it the same chilling effect that the breeze from the ice clad mountains throws upon the tender plants, bursting through the earth in early spring time in the vallies at their base.

But again there are some generous spirits that step forth in aid of this noble science, whose words cheer, and whose smiles fall upon it, like to the genial rays of the sun, that burst from the cold clouds that surround it, but whose light and heat rest upon the early plant with such vivifying power that it lifts their glowing foliage upward, and sends up their early buds, opens their fragraut flowerets, and the sun gazes upon them, still shining, with the dew drops that hang upon them, emblematical of the tear of gratitude that they offer for the new life that has been given to them.

As, in the cause of this science, the indifference of the masses retards its growth, the encouragement of the few gives it life and vigor that will ever increase its permanency and usefulness.

We commend the speech of the gentleman, and trust all who have kindly seconded his efforts to present this subject bcfore our Legislators will be amply rewarded by the value it will confer upon the whole State.

Moral Culture.

We especially commend the communication we have received from a lady contrihutor. The earnestness and truth with which the subject presented is the best evidence of the sincerity of the writer.

We can most cheerfully attest to the MATERNAL INFLUENCE, and we feel that the "great feature" will be in the moral character of our citizens which the desire and will of the present generation of mothers make it.

The influences of the present day are anything but favorable to a high tone of morals. The "love of gold," the worship paid to it by wealthy men and men of high political influence, irrespective of MORAL CHARCTER, reveals to us the dangers that surround the youtb of the present day, and unless the maternal influence is sufficiently potent to counteract evil influences, we can expect but little for the future.

We commend the communication and hope the appeal will not be in vain.

Will Christian Mothers, who feel a high desire for the welfare of their children, for the immortal souls of heings committed to their charge, joiu with me in this appeal to *all*, rich and poor, high and low, to exert their talent and time in forming a high standard of moral excellence in the minds of every immortal being committed to their charge? To the mother does the care of early infancy belong, and no unimportant mission is it to train the human mind, to impart principles of honor, integrity and virtue therein.

When I reilect on the state of society as it now exists, the time given to dry, light reading, cards and other follies of the day, instead of sound moral and religious reading which would tend to elevate and expand the soul, purify the heart and enlarge the understanding, I feel compelled to call the attention of such from following that which satisfies not, to something more substantial, more real, and more in accordance with their high responsibilities.

The vanities and follies of life bring no substantial joys; while a life devoted to religion, virtue, charity and other christiau graces, brings peace of mind, contentment, and a self-satisfactiou above all price. Let mothers commence with early infancy to inhue the minds of children with a sense of their entire dependence upon God, to make *His* laws the rule of their life and to feel that a departure from them, must bring sorrow, remorse, and unhappiness.

What satisfaction must it bring to a mother, who has devoted her time, her talents, her influence, in forming her child's character, in expanding its benevolence and other moral organs, subduing selfishiness, covetousness, pride and every tendeney to immorality—far, far happier must that mother be than one who has delegated to a hireling tbis high trust.

Who can watch the early dawn of an expanding mind like the mother? Who can feel that lively interest in the welfare of that child like the mother? None, none. Therefore, I appeal to all Christian mothers to sow the early seeds of religion, virtue, and morality, in the breast of their offspriug.

Trout Fishing.

Wnat! Trout fishing in California? Glorious news. It is of more value than the "big nuggets" just found at "Yankee Hill." The very announcement would almost move the earth upon the grave of "Izaak Walton." But we will only ask our readers to read the most capital article we have copied from the "Alameda Express," a new paper, well got up, full of readable matter, and worthy the generous support of the citizens of that county. The article to which we call attention is one of the best things we have read of late, and appropriately done:

"We feel it incumbent on us to impart the interesting inforuation to all true disciples of quaint old Izaak Walton, that there are au abundance of trout in the mountain rivulets at the back of this town (Oakland).

"Now is the time and this is the spot to test your skill, ye lovers of the good old sport with rod and line. Here is an opportunity to display your adroitness, in whipping a stream or casting a fly. See that transparent pool in which the gurgling water from above descends with a mimic roar, as though ambitious to emulate the thundering cataract,—approach it carefully; see ye not that therein is basking the speckled prey ye seek, whose pearly eye is hasking in the sun's bright beam, as eagerly he watches some rash fly, which, all unconscious of danger, hovers around, skimming with his gauze-like wing the crystal liquid,—gently! gently! not too eager, for your wily trout resembleth a coy maiden whom to woo and win much circumspection must be used; have a care lest the sun cast thy shadow over his lurking place!—hush! make not the slightest rustling, for the least sound will peril all chance of his contributing to fill thy basket; now then softly, and with most skilful cunning, cast. Ha! scarcely has the glittering bait touched the surface ere with a sudden dart, rapid as the lightning's flash, its seized, and thy scaly prize is landed gasping and flutteriug on the greensward at thy feet!

"Who but a devotee of this pastime can rehearse the pleasurable excitemet attendant on trout-fishing? The heaving hreath, the sparkling eye, the thrilling anxiety lest the long desired prey should start before the allnring bait can touch the surface, and the ecstatic pleasure felt on landing your fish after such wary patience has been exercised to approach the purling brook wherein he lay coucealed; all these delights can only be appreciated by the keen admirer and skilful pupils of the joyous art.

"We fear we are getting too enthusiastic—let us sober down and briefly inform the angler that within a very short distance of our picturesque little Oakland, are chances to have rare sport with rod and line."

Stock Raising.

This extensive braneh of Agriculture, or portion of it, is one of its most important features.

We are desirous of presenting from week to week the condition of the Stock Market of California—a market, or rather Stock Report, embracing value at Sacramento and this city of all kinds of stock. We are promised aid in this matter from some of the best stock raisers in the country, and we wish our farmers would give a little attention to this matter—it is of some importance to them, and they can all give us some information, especially their own views relative to the character and value of the different breeds of animals, and their various qualities, as adapted to California. Will our farmers give us a little assistance by facts.

The Feast of the Spring Offering.—The annual festival of the Chinese, in offering meats, preserves, &c., at the graves of their departed friends, was celebrated on Tuesday. After the ceremonies at the cemetery, the Chinamen returned to the city and feasted themselves. In China the feast of the spring offering is said to be kept up with great pomp, and is one of the grandest gala-days in the kingdom. The ceremonies are described by witnesses as being highly interesting.

Congressional.—We have received valuable reports and documents from Hon. M. S. Latham, senator Gwinn, and Gen. McDougal, for which we are truly obliged.

"The Swan of Erin."—We are most happy to welcome again to the bright shores of the Pacific, one who has made so many happy by the sweets of melody.

Catherine Hayes, will find as many warm and affectionate greetings, as true and lasting friends in California, as in any part of the world.

We are glad to find our friends Herr Mengis and Mr. Bushnell, returning to us again, and that with all the flattering receptions that they have met with, they still remember their friends on the Pacific, and return again, we trust for a long season.

A ready greeting awaits them, by which they will feel assured, that though they have been long absent, they have not been forgotten.

Home Favors.—Messrs. Adams & Co., and Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. continually place us under obligations for up river papers and prompt delivery of new and valuable data for "California Farmer." The Fruits are growing, gentlemen—you shall come in for your share.

A new steam fire engine, with many improvements, and weighing four thousand pounds less than the one in operation, is in process of construction at Cincinnati. It will throw as much water as the one now in use by the city, and the time of raising steam will be only three minutes.

The Election in Sacramento.—The municipal election in Sacramento on Monday, under the new city charter, resulted in the election of Johnson (whig), for Mayor, over Hall (dem.) by a majority of 105. The whigs elected all the Aldermen, with the exception of the two in the Third Ward, and the balance of the ticket.

Among the passengers who arrived in the Sierra Nevada, was Col. D. S. Turner, President of the Mercantile Library Association. His return will be hailed with pleasure by a large circle of personal friends, and by the Association he presides over.

Arrival of Distinguished Musical and Theatrical Artists.—Among the arrivals on Sunday we notice quite a number of theatrical celebrities. Miss Catherine Hayes, accompanied by her mother, and Mr. Bushnell, her agent; Herr Mengis, the celebrated vocalist; Kate and Ellen Bateman, the infant prodigies; the well known and fascinating Kate Denin and her sister; Miss Laura Keene, who has given so many heartaches to Atlantic bachelors, and Mrs. J. W. Thoman, are among the most prominent of those whom we notice. We may truly say that we have an array of talent to represent the California without a parallel in any of the older States of the Union.—*Advertiser.*

Chinese Innustry.—Within the past week or two a number of Celestials have established themselves on Dupont street in departments of useful labor. One genius has started a cabinet maker's and carver's shop, and he exhibits a great deal of ingenuity in his labors. Another has opened quite an extensive bakery, and the bread and cakes which are piled up, previous to being placed in the oven, look certainly very nice, and neat and clean, despite the greasy appearance of the men who make them. The Chinese in this city, have not been very celebrated for their industrious habits, and it is certainly very gratifying to see this almost useless class engaged in any kind of useful labor.—*Alta.*

Interior Items.

Lively Mining Excitement—Iowa Hill.—A despatch from Grass Valley, March 30, says: Mr. S. M. Pratt came in to-night from the scene of the gold excitement at Iowa Hill, and brings information we deem reliable. He things fully 1,000 men are collected there. One company of ten men have twenty feet in depth of pay dirt, and with the use of the hydraulic hose are taking out from 75 to 125 ounces per day. One-tenth interest in this company sold two days ago for $12,000 cash. Many tunnels are being driven into the hills. Ground is laid off in town lots for a mile in extent, and from 75 to 80 houses are being erected for hotels, gambling saloons, &c. Lots of twenty feet front are selling at $150 to $175 each. A bridge is to be thrown over a deep ravine to open a road to Sacramento, saving twenty-five miles of the present route.

The Crowning Lump.—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express messenger, from Yankee Hill, near Columbia, reports the good fortune that has befallen a poor Italian in the finding a lump of pure gold weighing TWENTY-SEVEN POUNNS. This is the largest lump ever yet found in California—and to show how changeable, how fickle dame Fortune conducts herself, we have only to record that only the day before this discovery, the fortunate finder was driven hy the fear of starvation to beg his food. One day a beggar, the next a fortune; how emblematical of California life.

Rattlesnake Company.—The digging at this bar are undoubtedly very rich. Three men with one sluice and about six weeks labor, saved the neat little sum of six thousand dollars.

Nugget.—A lump of pure gold, 101 oz. 7 dwt., was found at Spanish Bar dry diggings, near Coloma, on Friday. $1760, at one haul, is not bad.

Rich Diggings.—The Miners' Advocate says: We are informed by a gentleman just up from Buckye Flat, that a party working there for some time, and not making anything, sold their claim on Monday week for $30. The purchaser immediately commenced working deeper through the clay, and came to another strata which was literall covered with gold, and the lucky purchaser on Tuesday took out of the claim SIX POUNDS! Considerable excitement prevails among the old claim holders, in consequence of the discovery.

Another Large Lump.—The Miners' Advocate learns that a piece of gold weighing one hundred and six ounces, was taken out a few days since at Rhodes' old diggings, near the Western House on the Sacramento road.

Another Lump.—The Grass Valley Telegraph says the Buena Vista Company have found another large lump of quartz gold, weighing 17 1-4 oz.; the estimated value in gold is $140.

Grass Valley.—The weather during the last ten days has been clear and beautiful—the probability is that the rain is pretty much over for the season.

A Premium---Farmers' Clubs.

With the hope of inducing such of our friends, and those who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and introduce an AGRICULTURAL PAPER, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us FIVE subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you SIX PAPERS, or for TEN subscribers, TWELVE PAPERS. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the FARMER, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

Subscribers will please be particular to name the Post Office to which papers are to be sent; or, if forwarded by express, which line they prefer.

To Advertisers.—We would call the attention of those who desire to have their advertisements produce quick returns, to the pages of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

The FARMER will reach sources of trade entirely new and unattainable by any other means, and thus secure a large and immediate profit to those who desire to make known their business. By a glance at our advertising columns, it will be perceived that we present the best known and most extensive houses, and as we have space for but one or two of each branch, these will be the most prominent houses, and thus give more influence to them.

Special Premiums for Subscriptions.

In addition to the standing inducement for the getting of subscribers for the "FARMER," we will make a present of HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE to the person who procures THE MOST SUBSCRIBERS in the first six months of our publication. This we regard as one of the most beautiful books ever issued. Who will have the prize?

Agents Wanted.

We want good active agents to visit every county in the State to the FARMER. Young men can find a steady and profitable employment. Apply at this office.

☞ We desire Agents to report as early as possible, that we may be prepared in our issues for a sufficient number to supply the demand. Be sure and report promptly.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

March 29—Steam propeller Ariel, Wilcox, 159 days from Philadelphia, via Valparaiso 48 days, with mdse.
Bark E Wright, Jr., Burgess, 247 days from New York, via Valparaiso 70 days, with materials for a steamboat.
Schr John Dunlap, Ellis, 2— days from Monterey; produce.
March 30—Clipper ship Syren, Alleo, 131 days from New York, with mdse.
Bark B Adams, Vincent, 47 days from Altata, via Cape St. Lucas, with mdse.
Bark New World, Williamson, 5 days from Humboldt Bay, with lumber and square timber.
Br bark Senator, Wessels, 12 days from Vancouver Island, with piles.
Sw bark Astrea, Johnson, 50 days from Valparaiso; flour.
Br brig Tiphenia, McKenzie, 34 days from Guaymas, via Cape St Lucas 26 days, with mdse.
Brig Emily Bourne, Butters, 49 days from Talcahuano, with mdse.
Brig Argyle, Willey, 49 days from Talcahuano, with flour.
Brig Alert, Reed, 7 days from St Helena, with lumber.
Brig Jane, Kingston, 3 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Brig Halcyon, Eldredge, 4 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Brig Tigris, Hatch, 4 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Schr Page, Phillips, 4 days from Humboldt Bay, with $45,000 in gold dust, and lumber, bound for Santa Barbara.
Schr Pilgrim, Fisher, 5 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Schr Sierra Nevada, Smith, 3 days fm Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Schr Francisco, Miller, 3 days from Pajaro, with produce.
Schr Spartacus, Baker, 4 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.
March 31—Bark Wm G Lewis, (of Boston,) Giles, 97 days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee.
Brig Clarendon, Williams, 8 days from Puget Sound; lumber.
April 1—Steamship America, Mitchell, 54 hours from Oregon.
Ship Sarah Parker, Gardner, 7 days from Puget Sound; piles.
Brig Consort, Gilley, 8 days from Puget Sound; lumber.
Brig Nonpareil, Williams, 2 days from Oak Mountain Mills, Santa Cruz, with lumber.
April 2—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Bichen, 13 days from San Juan; 900 passengers.
Steamship John L Stephens, Pearson, 13 days from Panama, via intermediate ports; 800 passengers.
Steamship Peytona, Sampson, 3 days from Oregon.
Steamer Major Tompkins, Hunt, 13 hours from Santa Cruz.
April 4—Br bark Chieftain, Edwards, 46 days from Talcahuano, with 7000 bags wheat.
Bark Ocean Bird, Fairley, 10 days from Astoria, with 170 M lumber.
Schr Wanderer, Phillips, 9 days fm San Pedro, with 260 hogs.
Schr Queen of the West, Sweet, 6 days from Santa Barbara, with 2000 craw fish.

CLEARANCES.

March 29—Steamer Golieh, Haley, for San Diego; ship Saml Russell, Limeburner, Hong Kong; barks Elena (Sard), Repetto, Mazatlan; Charles Devens, Haley, Portland; Br brig North Star, Gloster, Sydney; schs Vaquero, Wilcox, San Diego; Ortolan, Love, Sacramento.
March 30—Ships Romance of the Sea, Dumaresq, for Hong Kong; David Brown, Brewster, do; bark Rebekah, Corwin, Tahiti.
March 31—Ship Charles Carroll, Hunting, Whaling voyage; barks Naumkeag, Arthur, Portland; Tarquina, Robinson, Olympia; brig Agate, Colbun, Portland; schr Alexander, McKenzie, Stockton; sloop J A Barr, Goodman, Sacramento.
April 1—Steamships Pacific, Seabury, for San Juan; Oregon, Hudson, Panama; Fremont, Hilliard, San Diego; brigs Metropolis, Swinson, Portland; Judson, Bunker, Umpqua; Elices, (Chil), Nevers, Valparaiso; Donna Maria (Sw), Vancouver Island; schs Mary W. Barber, Sacramento; Coquette, Allen, Stockton; sloop P A Owens, do.
April 3—Steamships Republic, Dow, and John L Stephens, Pearson, Benicia; sloop Kituruh, Strickland, Stockton.
April 4—Ship Independence, Haskell, Manila; brig Boston, Hedger, whaling voyage; schs Joe Hewett, Lemon, and J P Haven, Jacobsen, Sacramento.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, April 5, 1854

THE whole phase of the markets look much more cheering, —business is getting more lively in every branch of trade— many articles are steadily advancing. Miners are all doing well; gold is coming in rapidly, steamers are carrying much larger freights, the sun shines bright, the skies are clear, the earth with her green robe dotted with flowers gives a hopeful aspect; Produce is in better demand, Farmers are cheered by the prospect of an abundant crop the coming season, and what is better, the assurance that it will pay them for their labor a full reward. The grain crops never gave better promise, and of this crop California will raise enough for her own use and be independent of the world for her own bread Breadstuffs the coming year—thus enriching our own people by retainining the wealth within our State.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—

Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$12 00	@	— —
do do short handled	8 00	@	— —
do Fields', long handled	10 12	@	14 00
do do short handled, an sale.			
do Rowland's, long handled	8 00	@	— —
do do short handled	8 00	@	00 00
do King's, long handled	8 00	@	— —
Spades, bright c. s. best make	12 00	@	13 00
do Iron	8 00	@	10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@	15 00
do do iron	— —	@	12 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	14 00	@	— —
do Hunts', do	14 00	@	— —
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	9 00	@	— —
do other brands	5 00	@	7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	1 50	@	3 00
do o do axe	2 00	@	3 50
Plows, best make	14 00	@	30 00
do steel	30 00	@	75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power, Hall & Pitts', no sale, nominal, $600 to $800: other makes $400 to $600; Emunery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill, $300 to $350.			
Straw Cutters, no sale, nondnal	20 00	@	65 00
Rakes, horse and revolving, no sale.			
do hand, wood do			
do do steel	12 00	@	20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz, nn sale.			
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	4 00	@	
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@	12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.			

FLOUR—

We note large stocks on hand, and considerable activity in the market.

Gallego and Huxall	— —	@	14 00
Chile	9 50	@	10 50
Repacked	— —	@	— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	11 00	@	11 50
Benicia Mills, do	10 00	@	10 50
Meal, in bbls	4 50	@	5 00
do ½ bbls	2 50	@	3 25
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@	— 1¾

GRAIN—

Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	—	1¾ @	— 2
do California	—	2½ @	— —
Barley, Chili	—	1½ @	— —
do Cal. seeding	—	2 @	— .
Buckwheat, for seed	—	8 @	— -
Oats, California	—	3 @	— —
do Seed	—	4 @	— 4½
do Oregon, none in mk't.			
do Eastern	—	2 @	3 —
Wheat, Chili	—	3½ @	— —
do California, for seed	—	4½ @	— 5
do do for milling	—	3 @	— —
Australia, seed	—	4 @	— 5

LUMBER—

Very heavy stocks on hand, and Domestic coming in freely with a little demand, and downward tendency.

Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	— 00	@	40 00
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@	40 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@	70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@	100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	70 00	@	80 00
do do 2d quality	50 00	@	60 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	60 00	@	65 00
do Oregon pine, rough	34 00	@	40 00
do redwood	35 00	@	— 00
Floor Joist	35 00	@	— —
Shingles, Eastern, best	8 00	@	10 00
Clapboards, No. 1	55 00	@	70 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@	9 00
do Californnia	— —	@	8 00
Doors, Eastern	3 75	@	5 50
Sashes, window	3 75	@	5 00

PROVISIONS—

All kinds of Provisions, improving.

Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	— 00	@	22 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— 00	@	11 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	11½	@	12
do Mess, nominal, no sale.			
Cheese	14	@	20
Eggs, fresh Cal	63	@	—
Butter, choice	13	@	28
do good ordinary	20	@	30
do California	50	@	1 00
Hams, ordinary	—	@	12½
do extra	17½	@	19
Lard, in kegs	—	@	12½
do tins 10-lb	17	@	17¾
do 15—20 do	10	@	11
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	— —	@	27 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@	15 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	— —	@	25 00
do do ½ do	8 00	@	10 00

RICE—

Carolina, in bbls	4	@	4½
China, No. 1, in mats	4½	@	5
do No. 2, do		@	3
Manila	3½	@	4

VEGETABLES—

Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.			
Beans, California	3	@	4
do do Red	2½	@	3½
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@	— —
Carrots	— —	@	— —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 6	@	10
Turnips	— —	@	2
Potatoes	—	@	1½
Peas, (none in market.)			
Squashes, ₱ lb	—	@	3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	5	@	8 12
do Savoy, ₱ doz	3 00		
Beets, ₱ doz	1 00		
Turnips	1 50		
Carrots	1 50		
Marrow fat squashes	8		
Celery, ₱ doz	1 50		
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	1 50		
Radishes, ₱ doz	1 50		
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	12		
Peppers	3	@	4
Onions, prime	8	@	12
Garlic	37		
Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00		
Horseradish	1 00		
Tomatoes, very scarce	50		
Green Peas	50		
Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 50		
Parsley	1 50		
Parsnips	1 50		
Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 50		

MARRIED.

In this city on the 2d inst., by Rev R [illegible] Mr [illegible] Wadsworth, of San Francisco, and Miss [illegible] Ensworth, of [illegible] Mo.

In [illegible] on the 20th ult., at the Presbyterian [illegible] by the Rev A. Dryden, [illegible] M. Adams, of Monterey, to Miss [illegible] Conrad, of Mokelumne Hill, and Miss Susan Lucas, of [illegible] Mo.

In [illegible] on the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev G. F. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] Pope, of [illegible] to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. [illegible] Cox, of [illegible] Co.

In this city on the 2d inst., by Rev. C. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] to Miss [illegible], both of this city.

DIED.

On the 28th ult., at the Mission House, Mission Dolores, Peter O'Neal, aged 37 years, formerly of the Tremont House, Boston.

On the 31st inst., in San Joaquin Valley, Orson Williard, aged 66 years, late of Sullivan county, Indiana.

On the 31st inst., in this city, Elizabeth Agnes Kettle, aged one year.

On the 4th inst., at Newark, N. J., after a long illness, Colonel John J. Plume, aged 68 years.

On the 1st inst., in this city, of consumption, Mrs. Mariam E. Rich, formerly of East Machias, Me. Maine and Mass. papers please copy.

On the 10th ult., at Chandlerville, Sierra county, Samuel H. Stevens, formerly of Wisconsin.

On the 28th ult., Robert Lillourne, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Russell, aged nine days.

On the 27th ult., at St. Louis Diggings, of typhoid fever, Alex. S. Palmer, formerly of Knoxville, Ill., aged 24 years.

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Messrs ADAMS & Co. at all their offices throughout the United States or Europe.

Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.

Messrs. LANGTON & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minnesota.*

Messrs. LELAND & McCOOMBE—*Crescent City, Port Orford, Uniontown, Eureka, and Bucksport.*

San Francisco—Messrs. MURRAY & Co., booksellers, Montgomery street; SULLIVAN'S newspaper stand, near the Post Office; KIMAALL'S, Noisy Carriers Hall, Long wharf; J. H. STILL, bookseller, Montgomery street.

Oakland—Mr. Isaac Willard.

Benicia, Martinez, &c.—Messrs. Stiles & Dodds.

Union City and Mission San Jose—Messrs. Howard & Chamberlain.

San Luis Obispo—Dr. Thomas L. Harvey, P. M.

Sacramento—Mr. Oscar D. Avaline; Messrs. Carle Brother.

Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.

Mount Farm, O. T.—Gen. M. M. McCarver.

Marysville—Geo. S. Beeker.

Stockton—Rosenbaum & Jonckimsen.

New York City, N. Y.—J. M. Thorburn & Co.

Bidwell's, Butte Co—P. Freer.

Weaverville, Trinity Co—H. B. Davidson & Co.

Yreka—Craue, Rogers & Co.

N. B.—We want Agents in all the principal localities, and persons disposed to act can have the opportunity, if satisfactory to all parties.

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT

HOWES & CO.'S

No. 180 Montgomery Street,

(Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre.)

Comprising everything suitable to furnish the *PARLOR, OFFICE, DINING ROOM, CHAMBER* or *KITCHEN*—at wholesale and retail.

All persons who wish to furnish

Hotels, Offices, or Dwelling Houses,

Are respectfully invited to examine our stock before making purchases, as we feel certain that we can offer greater inducements to purchasers than any concern in the City. Our goods are purchased by a

Partner in the Eastern States.

For CASH, consequently we are enabled to sell all kinds and qualities of Furniture at the **Lowest Market Prices.**

We shall enlarge our store in the course of fifteen or twenty days, and until that time we are prepared to offer *GREAT BARGAINS TO OUR CUSTOMERS*—rather than be at the trouble of removing our goods to some other place, we prefer to sell

☞ *VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.* ☜

☞ Goods delivered to any part of the city, free of charge. Orders promptly filled, and goods packed properly for country dealers.

Come and be convinced. HOWES & CO.

Remember the number,

180 Montgomery Street,

Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre. 14 tf

BATES' SUPERIOR

UPLAND BELL CRANBERRY.

THE PROPRIETOR has been induced to present this Circular to the public on account of the numerous applications from distinguished Horticulturists, Amateurs, Land Agents and others, in different parts of the Union, personally and by letter, wishing information in regard to cultivating this valuable fruit upon ordinary upland, and would respectfully invite the attention of Gardeners and Fruit Growers, to such facts only as have come directly under our own experience and observation.

Soil, Propagation, Manag ment, &c.—Having tested the plants thoroughly in all kinds of soils, we have no particular choice in their selection. We know of no kind of soil in which they would not be likely to grow well if managed according to our method. We should not choose a perfect clay soil, extremely liable to bake, nor a perfect sand, containing no power of vegetation.

In extensive field culture, the Bell Cranberry flourishes well in soils varying from moist to dry. No great degree of moisture is necessary, providing it is more or less uniform. Any soil that the strawberry can be grown on to advantage, is well adapted to the growth of this plant, but no animal or vegetable manure should be used, as the fruit draws most of its nourishment from the atmosphere. The vines propagate by runners, like the Strawberry, and will flourish in almost any soil and location, under good management. Where the land is rich and liable to grass and weeds, we prepare the ground by removing the top soil at a sufficient depth to prevent their growth. This may be easily done by plowing the sod, and removing the top soil in carts or otherwise. The object in doing this is to make the soil so poor that nothing will grow to obstruct the growth of the Cranberry Plants, bearing this in mind, that I am fully satisfied, from long experience in the business, that the Cranberry derives its nourishment only from the air and moisture.

If the land is poor, so that grass and weeds will not vegetate, then it may be plowed and harrowed without other preparation. If these rules are followed there is no difficulty whatever in their cultivation. Persons having a garden of moderate size, and wishing to raise their own Cranberries of a superior quality can do so by obtaining a few plants, and with a small amount of labor at the commencement, will find their cultivation both easy and profitable. SULLIVAN BATES,

14 Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass.

SIDE HILL PLOWS,

FOR cultivating Potatoes—the best article that can be used. No Farmer should be without them. Constantly on hand and for sale by WARREN & SON,

14 tf2w Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

C. A. McNULTY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf, San Francisco. 12 tf

T. P. ROBB. H. R. DOTY. W. B. GOULD.

ROBB & CO.'S

Ice Cream, Breakfast and Tea Saloon,

182 COURT [illegible], CLAY STREET,

Between Montgomery and Kearny next [illegible] the Post Office, San Francisco.

PARTIES and FAMILIES [illegible] with ICE CREAMS, ORNAMENTAL CAKES [illegible] 1

DRS. HARRIS & BIRDSALL,

PHYSICIANS & [illegible]

S. B. HARRIS, M. D., L. [illegible] M. D.,

Su [illegible] A [illegible]

cor [illegible]

WILLIAM M'GAY,

[illegible] CAMPHENE AND [illegible]

DEALER IN

Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Rosin Oils,

ALSO—CAMPHENE AND [illegible]

No. 2 Battery street, between Pine and [illegible] 12

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London.
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiania State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 8 4t

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

Bankers,

DRAW AT SIGHT IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macnurdo & Co	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina. 6 1m

ADAMS & CO.,

Bankers,

MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.

Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

Will sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

Miners' Exchange and Savings Bank,

AND SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE,

ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO.

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

DR. A. S. WRIGHT, AGENT.

ALL MONEYS left at this Banking House will bear an interest of one and a half per cent. per month, redeemable at pleasure.

GOLD DUST left to be assayed at this office, will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.

GOLD DUST received on Special Deposit Free of Charge and Rich Quartz Specimens purchased, or valued gratis, and every attention paid to the Assaying or testing of all kinds of Ores.

GOLD DUST received for Coinage, or Remittance. Bills of Exchange drawn on the East, at Sight or on Time. 8 4t

LELAND & McCOMBE'S EXPRESS

FOR CRESCENT CITY,

PORT ORFORD, TRINIDAD,

GOLD BLUFF, HARDSCRABBLE,

BETTERVILLE, SAILOR'S DIGGINGS,

ALSO TO

BUCKSPORT, EUREKA, AND UNIONTOWN, ON

HUMBOLDT BAY,

We have made the necessary arrangements to run a REGULAR and RELIABLE EXPRESS to the above points, and will make collections.

We can safely promise our friends and patrons, accuracy, promptness and dispatch in all matter entrusted to our care.

LELAND & McCOMBE, Post Office Building.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for MT UNION and MARIPOSA.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

3 114 Montgomery street

FRANK BAKER,

Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

135 and 137 [illegible] street, San Francisco. 1 1m

BURNETT & POMEROY,

CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL

Sawing and Planing done to Order 3 1m

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines,

No. 24, 26 and [illegible] Battery street, [illegible] Pine

3 1m [illegible] F[illegible]

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN [illegible] A. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND [illegible]

HARDWARE AND LEATHER

Saddlery Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.

3 [illegible]

WM. F. PA[illegible]

PATCH & CLAYTON,

COMMISSION [illegible]

No. 2 [illegible] (in Graham's Law Building)

[illegible]

WM. [illegible],

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,

[illegible]

"The Original Clayton Saloon."

North side of Commercial Street, above Montgomery.

THIS favorite place of resort, having undergone thorough renovation and repair, will be re-opened under the charge of the former proprietor, S. V. TRUESDALE, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., when he will be happy to meet his old friends, and as many new ones as may favor him. The Bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. The Restaurant, with the choicest the market affords, prepared in a superior manner. Every attention will be paid to promote the comfort of those who patronize the house.

N. B.—Fresh Oregon Oysters. 13 tf

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. | O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento. 11 tf

REMOVAL.

DR. J. C. YOUNG has removed his office from 226½ Dupont street, to the corner of Montgomery and California streets, opposite Page, Bacon & Co.'s Banking House, where he will be happy to consult with his former patrons, and treat scientifically and with discretion all those who may require the services of a physician. The success of Dr. Young since his advent in this State, has been without a parallel, and he hopes by continued and untiring application to his profession, to remove from the public mind that lack of confidence which has so unhappily existed in regard to the Medical Profession in the State of California.

P. S.—All letters enclosing $10 will receive immediate attention. Direct Box 735, P. O.

N. B.—All papers in the State will please insert as Special Notice, the above, for one month, and send bill to Dr. J. C Young, M. D. 12 1m

TIME.

PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,

City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4 tf

M. ABBATE,

SON of one of the largest vine cultivators of Italy, and lately from the Atlantic States, where several vineyards have been planted under his direction, to the full satisfaction of the owners, offers his services to the Farmers of this State, who wish to add to their plantations that of the VINE.

Address P. B. ABBATE, at this office. Refer to Messrs. Warren & Son. 10 1m*

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.

Intelligence Office,

2 4t 87 Long wharf.

Wanted.

A PERSON who speaks the English, German and French Languages, is desirous of employment in any situation in which these qualifications may be available. He is prepared to make himself generally useful, and is willing to go into the country. Address W., at this office.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer SENATOR, S. Seymour, master—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Freight, $8 per ton.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARKS'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.

Steamer CAMANCHE, George Barstar, master—Wednesdays 4 o'clock P. M., and Sundays 10 A. M.

Steamer URILDA, Z. F. Clarke, master—Tuesdays and Fridays

☞ At the [illegible] touch at Benicia.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, C. [illegible] will leave Sacramento every Tuesday at [illegible] for [illegible], will leave Red [illegible] M.

The steamer BELLE, C. [illegible] every Friday at [illegible] M., and return [illegible] Red [illegible] M.

The steamer PLUMA, [illegible] A. M.

The PLUMA will [illegible] M.

[illegible]

C. N. [illegible] Vice President.

CONTRA COSTA FERRY

Foot of Broadway, Oakland and Jefferson street, San Francisco.

THREE TRIPS DAILY

[illegible]

[ORIGINAL.]

THE LOST ONE.

Oh! never breathe a lost one's name,
When those who loved that one is nigh:
It pours a lava through the frame
That chokes the breast and fills the eye;
It strains a chord that yields too much,
Of piercing anguish in its breath;
And hands of mercy should not touch
A string made eloquent by death.

Oh! never breathe a lost one's name
To those who call'd that one their own;
It only stirs the smouldering flame
That burns upon a charnel stone.
The heart will ache, and well nigh break,
To miss that one forever fled;
And lips of mercy should not wake
A love that cherishes the dead.

THE TWIN TREE.

BY SARAH ANDERTON.

Came a youth and maid one morning,
When the sun was shining free,
Bearing each a branch of myrtle,
Slivered from one blooming tree.

Laughing, in the earth they placed them—
Laughing, took their homeward way:
Heedless words their lips were leaving,
While in his her small hand lay.

Came the youth and maid one morning,
When the sun was shining free,
Kindly years had blessed the branches,
And they smiled a fair Twin Tree.

Said the youth, "Oh, gentle maiden!
Pale thy cheek, and mine the same!
And the magic of thy being
Dwell within me like a flames.

"Root-entangled, branch-entwisted,
See our childish labor grown—
And the deathless souls within us,
Have not *they* such union known?"

Sprang up words of dear confession—
Words which to her mute lips clung:
In her bosom, like a dew-drop,
All her melting spirit hung.

Met they in a close embracing,
Resting from the weary Past;
Praying, "Bless the sweet fruition
Given to our souls at last!

"Guard, oh God! the twin-life freighted
With deep blisses, perils sore,
Fate may tear its web, but never
Can unweave the fibres more!"

Smiles.

"There's matchless beauty in a sunny smile,
Bright from the depths of a loving heart—
It strews in life's path, sweet flowers the while,
And bids dark Despair and Gloom depart.
O then, let thy lips be wreathed with a smile—
At home—mid strangers—wherever thou art!"

Smiles—blessed smiles! What an invaluable gift from Heaven to the countenance is the bright halo of sweet loving smiles! The fairest features are still fairer when radiant smiles, like golden sunshine play gently round the rosy lip. When wandering among strangers with none to greet us with Affection's tender voice, or cheer our lonely hours with the sweet communings of Friendship—then we miss sadly the warm sunshine that encirles our *distant home* in an atmosphere of Love—the sunny smiles that beam on the ruby lip, and sparkle in the depths of the lustrous eye—how precious in their absence—how lightly valued when present! Ye gentle daughters of our noble tillers of the soil! do you ever think of the worth, the beauty, of heart-warming smiles to the affectionate father, brother, or perchance lover, when returning from the labor-field of industry, wearied with toil, you meet them with beaming glances of sympathy and affection?

The joyous country with its blooming flowers, its laughing rivulets, its song-loving birds, and the blue, smiling sky above, are yours; with the thousands of pure, holy influences that cluster amid Nature's temples, teaching silent lessons of the beauty of Life, and bidding you to ever wear a smile of cheerfulness in return for the varied and delightful scenes so lavishly spread around you. Wherever you go scatter the rosebuds of kindness in your path, and cheer the sorrow-stricken one by the delicate ministrations of a sympathetic heart. Banish the frowning brow, and pouting lip from your features, and with the magic wand of *gentleness* for your talisman of power, cheerfully perform your Life-mission, gladdening the hearts of *all* and lighting the home of one, with the light of your smile, and you will be rewarded by the unchanging affection of *true* friends, and the approving smile of your Heavenly Father.—*Byra Bell.*

A RULING PASSION.—A gambler, on his death bed, having seriously taken leave of his physician, who told him that he could not live beyond eight o'clock next morning, exerted the small strength he had left to call the doctor back, which having accomplished with difficulty, for he could hardly exceed a whisper. "Doctor," said he, "I'll bet you five guineas I live till nine."

SLANDER.—Look on slanderers as direct enemies to civil society; as persons without honor, honesty, or humility. Whoever entertains you with the faults of others, designs to serve you in a similar manner.

HONESTY.—A knavish attorney asked a very worthy gentleman what was honesty. "What is that to you?" said the gentleman, "moddle with things that concern you."

TIME is the craddle of hope, and the grave of existence. It deprives beauty of its charms, while it transfers them to her picture.

GETTING DRUNK WITH A PURPOSE.—A movement is now on foot to put a stop to all drinking of every kind of beer or spirit "except for medicinal purposes." Whether it will be an improvement to saturate society with water instead of moistening it with malt, is a question which we leave to those who delight in dry discussion; but we must warn the friends of total abstinence that the exceptiou "for medicinal purposes," is sufficient to throw the whole question overboard. We never yet knew an old woman who couldn't find a medicinal purpose for every extra glass of grog she happened to have a fancy for. If an Act of Parliament should ever be passed to prohibit spirit drinking, except for medicinal purposes, it will be absolutely necessary to add a schedule of imaginary maladies which shall be declared to be not within the exceptions allowed by the statute. In this schedule we would comprise that anile ailing familiarly known as the "wind," which has caused the consumption of more brandy and water by elderly females in a month, than has been imbibed by the most inveterate topers during an equal period. We must also guard the Legislature against the allowance of spasms as a ground of exception to any measure for the prohibition of dram drinking, for there is no doubt that any woman of a certain age can command spasms at any moment when she is desirous of calling up "spirits from the vasty deep" of the cellaret.—*Punch.*

BE careful not to speak of yourselves, if you can help it. The less you say of yourselves, the more the world will give you credit for; and the more you say of yourselves, the less they will believe you.

INSCRIPTION FOR SURGEON'S HALL.—Surgeons are the angels of this world—they are constantly redressing injuries.—*Punch.*

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street, Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Hops, Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water, Shaker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Seidlitz Powders, Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts, Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds), Osgood's Cholagogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jones' Expectorant, Alterative Pills, Moffat's Bitters and Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Halloway's Ointment and Pills, Wright's, Braudreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Linament, **Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,** Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.

Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,
CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.
☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 13-1m

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.

THE largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of B. P. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will admit of. Having on hand the most splendid and substantial assortment of all kinds of Furniture ever offered in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices to suit, that none can go away empty that may favor us with a call.

Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Sets—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.

Also, Mattrasses, of Curled Hair, Patent Felt, Moss, Woolt Straw, and Straw with Cotton Tops, Also, Feather Pillows, and Feathers for Beds, with a large stock of Quilts, Comforts, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of Chairs, Wood, and Cane Seats of all descriptions: also, of Hair, Cloth, Spring, Plush, Velvet and Carpet Bottoms, with Rockers of al, kinds; all of which will be sold at reduced rates.

13 4t Also at 130 Jackson street, San Francisco.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

New Drug Establishment.

A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States

Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.
Country orders promptly attended to.

A. T. McCLURE,
6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c., &c.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY, importers and wholesale dealers in the above articles, keep on hand the most extensive stock to be found in the city.

3 1m Corner Battery and Halleck streets.

PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE.

WOODWORTH & CO., importers of Piano Fortes, 130 Clay street, are now receiving a further supply of Piano Fortes, from the celebrated "Stodard" manufactory, expressly for hire. Also, now landing from the clippers, a large assortment of instruments suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, consisting of 6, 6¾ and 7 octaves, plain and carved, with pearl and ivory keys, likewise

Prince's Melodeons, 4 to 5 octaves;
India Rubber Piano Covers;
French Piano Covers;
Rosewood Music Stools, &c., &c. 1 4

10,000 FRUIT TREES,

Grape Vines, Fig Trees, Raspberry and Current.

WE invite all who intend planting Trees and Vines to call on us before they make their purchases, as we can offer them many advantages that cannot be found elsewhere. Our collections, we know, are the most extensive, and the quality the best that can be had. We therefore invite all to call on us; we can show them, in our Exhibition Rooms, the samples of the actual fruit they produce. WARREN & SON,

Musical Hall Buildings, San Francisco, and 15 J street, Sacramento.

12,000 Fresh Grape Vines,

JUST received per Goliah, from the best vineyards of Los Angeles. These vines are selected from three to six feet long, and are warranted to be superior to any in the market. For sale, at the lowest market rates, by

W. B. PEAKE,
6-1m. No. 7 Washington street.

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;
The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish Samples now on exhibition at our office.
TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.
TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.
☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse;
do "Emery's," two horse power.
Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three hoe rakes;
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels;
Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, red, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Excelsior Soap;
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks;
Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size—grind stone frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves;
Plantation Hoe Handles;
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Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones;
Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans;
Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions—for seed;
Marrow Fat Peas;
Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat—for seed;
Osage Orange Seed;
White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed;
Hemp Seed—for Birds;
GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety;
Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article;
Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins;
Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton;
Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany;
Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter;
Mexican Spurs; Invoice of Mexican Bitts, &c., of the highest finish, &c.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Hominy and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Catalogue of Fruit and Fruit Trees.

WE call the attention of Nurserymen and Orchardists to a new catalogue just issued by us, prepared with great labor and cost, giving the lists of the best fruits cultivated in Europe or America, with their synonyms. This catalogue embraces also lists of best Vegetables, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Seeds, &c.—being a perfect illustration of the best varieties of everything belonging to AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, and FLORICULTURE, with brief directions for the cultivators in each department, and as *adapted to California.*

This work will be found a very great help to all engaged in cultivation.

Price $1 per copy. WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists,
5 Musical Hall Buildings.

PROSPECTUS.

THE SACRAMENTO DEMOCRAT will be published every morning, (Sundays excepted) on and after Saturday, 11th inst., by the undersigned, in the city of Sacramento.

Arrangements have been entered into, by which we will be able to furnish the latest and most interesting News from all parts of the State, with as much promptness and facility as any other paper in the State; and we assure all who may favor us with their patronage, that no labor or expense will be spared to make our paper interesting, not only as a political paper, but as a family paper, and highly valuable to the Commercial community.

The DEMOCRAT, in its politics, will be Democratic, and will observe the old Land Marks of Jeffersonian Democracy. Its policy will be to support and maintain the present Administration of the Federal Government; and, while nothing sectional shall enter into the columns of our paper, we shall stand by the usages of the Party, and combat every innovation upon the principles which so long have governed and held together the NATIONAL UNION DEMOCRACY.

The DEMOCRAT will be furnished to Subscribers at the usual rates.

10 VINCENT E GEIGER

GRASS SEED

10,000 LBS. NEW GRASS SEEDS—Timothy or Herds' Grass, Red Clover, White Clover, Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass.

Persons wanting the very best seed are requested to give attention to the above. WARREN & SON'S

Musical Hall Building, San Francisco. And J street, Sacramento.

Shells for Garden Walks.

A VERY handsome species of Shells for Garden Walks, have recently been discovered and are now ready for delivery; they will form a compact and beautiful walk, *hard*, free from weeds, and give a finished beauty far beyond the cost of material and expense of preparation.

Samples can be seen at, and orders received by the subscribers, who will give all needed information, and who will act as agents of the discoverers and proprietors.

12 tf WARREN & SON.

SELIM & EDWARD FRANKLIN,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

Office and Salesroom, 102 *Merchant st., between Montgomery street and the Plaza.*

Real estate of all descriptions sold at public and private sale
Particular attention given to sales for Administrators, Assignees Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.
Monies invested and rents collected for parties at a distance
Loans effected on Bonds and Mortgages. Titles examined and surveys made by competent parties in the office, and the Notarial business exected by WILLIAM A. CORNWELL, Notary Public.
A register open to public inspection of property for sale.
The Spanish and French languages spoken.
Improved and unimproved Ranches and lands for sale in various parts of the State—Spanish titles. 13 4t

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A practical Surveyor and Draughtsman will be in constant attendance at the office.

A large amount of property at private sale.

Conveyancing, under the supervision of A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public, under the law of 1853—and Commissioner for the State of New Hampshire. 13 4t

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A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 5 6t

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,

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THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
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and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdou, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges, Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

2 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

FLOWERS! BRIGHT FLOWERS!

A GIFT FOR HOME.
"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."

WE convert the pill box into a Floral vase, and instead of the "namby-pamby drug," we offer the perfume of Flowers.

Our beautiful collection of *California Flower Seeds* we now offer.

These are put up in hand-some morocco cases, or homœopathic cases of glass bottles, with printed lists and directions, and with pressed flowers of the different varieties of each. These are of the most beautiful style that can be prepared, and are most appropriate gifts for home at this season.

We invite attention to them at our rooms, at Musical Hall Buildings. WARREN & SON,
5 Seedsmen and Florists.

3,000 lbs. New Garden Seeds.

RECEIVED by Brother Jonathan and John L. Stephens—20 cases Fresh Garden Seeds, of the very best varieties, which we shall offer at wholesale or retail, at low prices.

Purchasers who buy of us may always depend upon the Seed being true and fresh. We never offer seed from auction houses and refuse lots. WARREN & SON,
8-tf Musical Hall.

PRIZE ONIONS—ONION SETTS, &c.

WE have just received a superior lot of Onion Seed, of very extra quality, to which we call the particular attention of cultivators. Also, 500 lbs Onion Setts, in fine order. 200 lbs French Sugar Beet, for stock. WARREN & SON'S

Seed Warehouse, Musical Hall, San Francisco,
2 tf And J street, Sacramento.

Great Sale of Fruit Trees.

APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY AND PLUM TREES—RASPBERRY, CURRANT, FIG, GRAPE, &c.

WE shall offer every day, at 11 o'clock, in lots to suit purchasers, at our rooms, Musical Hall, the above varieties of Fruit Trees. They are in fine condition and worthy particular notice. WARREN & SON,
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Osage Orange, Raspberries and Currants.

20,000 Plants of strong growth, just received.
500 extra size Raspberries, the far famed that produce in such incredible quantities.
For sale by WARREN & SON.

A CARD.

FREE EXHIBITION HALL.—We desire to announce, and we do so most respectfully, that hereafter, during our Exhibition, our Hall, containing all the magnificent specimens of the Agricultural Exhibition, together with the choice Paintings and Embroideries, and many rare and beautiful specimens and curiosities from the "Islands of the Sea," will be open to the visits of all who wish to examine them, FREE OF CHARGE.

We would also announce to Artists that our Hall is offered to them FREE, to exhibit their work for exhibition or sale, and we further announce to all persons who have Paintings, Statuary Works of Art, Curiosities, or extra specimens of anything of domestic manufacture, that here is a place the most appropriate for its exhibition or sale, and where the most extended notice can be given to it. All who have works of art, or any of the curiosities of the country, or wonderful specimen of the Agriculture of California or the Pacific coast, will find this Hall the most appropriate place for the exhibition of the same.

We desire also to state that all the Agricultural papers and periodicals of the United States and the principal publications of Europe upon the subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture and other scientific subjects, and to our patrons, and to the cause of Science, they are ever open, and we tender our best aid to developing to the utmost of our power the good resulting from them. WARREN & SON.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

The Passion Flower.

A TALE OF LOVE.

'Twas early "olden time," as the landscape proved. There was a rugged and recently battlemented house; from its keep a crusader's banner waved, and pike and crossbowmen paced the walls. The castle stood upon a hill, surrounded by a trench, across which was a drawbridge. At the foot of the hill was a scattered village—a village by courtesy alone, for the cottages, or rather huts, were desultory and widely parted from each other. The spot of ground taken up by the village had evidently been the clearing of a small portion of an extensive forest, the latter itself having originally been a portion of the first Norman's great hunting-grounds.

For a time nothing human is seen upon this landscape. At length there is a clanging of chains, the portcullis is raised, the drawbridge is dropped, and a young knight rides forth. He is but slightly armed, insufficiently for the joust, enough for self-protection in an age when all carried arms for self-defence, if not of offence. Unattended and alone he rode down the hill, and through the village; passing out at the opposite side, he forces himself through some thick underwood until he reaches a rough road, hewn through the trees for the passage of men-at-arms and knightly escorts. He rides for a good half hour till he reaches the foot of a hugely-spreading old oak; dismounting, he fastens his horse to the tree, and wends his way through a path edged on either side with brushwood until he comes upon an open and verdant glade of some acres in extent. Choosing a particular spot, he unfolds a scarf and waves it above his head.

There stands a tall turret, like the remains of an old castle, in the distance. He has not long waved his scarf in the direction of the turret, ere the action is answered by the waving of a crimson flag from the top of the tower, and shortly afterwards the figure of a female attired in pure white, and having a pink scarf around her waist, is seen galloping along the path upon a palfrey. The knight hastens to meet her, and they are speedily locked in each other's arms.

"Sweetest Maude, an I had not known thee, I should have taken thee for an angel," said the knight, first speaking.

"I know not what thou couldst have taken me for, dear Florian, but it is not the first time you have flattered me with the title," replied the lady, and then many love passages passed between the two, till they seemed to forget the passing time, and that it was growing dusk. The sound of a neighboring convent-bell was heard through the distance.

"Harken, dear Florian, it is the vesper-bell; we must part," said the girl.

"So soon?" replied the knight, reproachfully.

"Nay, Florian, we have passed somewhat longer in each other's company than of late; but have you spoken to the proud lord, your kinsman?"

"Speak not of him, speak not of him, if you love me, Maude; he has commanded me to wed the Lady Florence, and I swear——"

"Nay, Sir Florian, swear not, for she is beautiful, rich, and of noble descent. I am neither, since the last has been attainted."

"Maude, I pledge my knightly honor I love but you alone. Fly with me to a happier land. But first your secret—the secret of your birth; let me proclaim aloud to the world that the heir of a princely house has dared to wed the object of his love. You cannot, oh! you cannot be of base descent. Fly with me to the monastery; Father Ignatius will unite us, and then, in a foreign land, we may dare the vengeance of my haughty kinsman; nay, I may even carve a new line;" and he clasped her in his arms.

The girl yielded to his embrace and consented. The knight was in raptures, and in a moment would have led her to her palfrey; but arresting the movement, she said, "But stay, Florian; we are united for ever, I trust, by vows: I am the betrothed of a brave but unknown knight, and the lover de B——"

"No longer de——" echoed the knight with astonishment. "Then was I but your knight-errant!"

"Even so," replied the lady, "and you have been a true knight. But no, no," she added, passionately, "I live for you alone."

"Maude, I dare not offer you my hand; my race is clear from dishonor, my own fame is like my polished armor. Sir Roger was attainted for treason by the king, his spurs were struck from his heels in open court—I dare not, even for your love, bear all this," replied the knight, proudly.

"You are speaking to his daughter, Sir Florian," was the calm reply of the girl, her eyes suffused with tears.

The tears aroused the love of the knight. He fell at her feet, sought her pardon, again swore his love, and besought her to fly with him. Again she relented.

"We will start at once for Flanders," said Florian.

"Is Father Ignatius in readiness?" asked the maiden, and the color mounted high in the knight's cheeks, as he replied, "What need we, dearest Maude, whose love is so pure and holy, of the interference of a priest? We can live and love—ay, I could exchange my very knighthood for your love."

For some minutes the girl made no reply. Her face was suffused with blushes; the blue veins in her forehead were gorged; at length she broke out into a wild hysterical laugh: "Ah, ah, ah! What, Sir Florian, my father's daughter a light-o'-love? It were indeed worthy his punishment, but neither his merits, birth, nor my honor—all, all, Sir Florian, too high even for an emperor's leman."

Still she moved not from the spot. Florian caught her in his arms—she resisted—he became more importunate. A strong grasp was on his arm. He turned to resent it; it was an aged priest. The knight seemed to know and respect him, for he let go his hold of Maude.

"What means this strange trysting?" said the monk. "Sir Florian, this is not seemly; thou hadst better join thy princely kinsman; hearken to his horn; he is returning this way;" and at the moment a gay troop of knights and gentlemen in hunting gear passed; the elder of the troop, who seemed the leader, addressed Florian:

"What ho! Florian; toying, thou sly rogue, with a pretty demoiselle? This would not sound well in the ears of thy affianced, the fair Lady Madeline: nevertheless, home with us, cousin, and we will not tell of thy disportings."

Maude had listened to the old lord's words; they sunk deeply in her heart, and she was carried, fainting, homewards by the monk.

"A base knight and a craven," said the latter; "forget him, girl; thou art as well born; he has dared that, an I were his age and cloth, would have cost him a dagger's thrust! But, God's me! I have already suffered too much by human passions and distempers."

"Father, he loves me, and yet would disgrace me."

"Forget him, child."

"In the grave, father. I have none to love but him; my heart, my soul, is formed of his love; destroy that, and all is gone—I die—but then I should love on in some form; I cannot exist without love—and love is Florian—Florian is love."

Months passed on; the tree of love had taken root in the maiden's heart, strong and wide-spreading as an oak; remove it, and you removed and tore into fragments the soil in which it was embedded;—poison the root, and the flower perishes—sinks sapless into nothing. So with Maude, fair flower of the wilderness; the root of her existence was her love; it had been sapped, but she loved on; the more she loved, the less she lived—would she live, she must kill love—would she love, she must kill life. She lived till summer time, and then she flickered with life fragile but brilliant; and in the hot summer days she would sit by the neighboring stream, day-dreaming of Florian. One day she sat by the water's edge, and called upon the name of Florian, implored of him to return her pure love; she gazed into the water, she saw his image there; the trees, the clouds, nay, in the very distance, she could see her Florian, but he would not speak to her; and as life drew nearer to its close, her love grew firmer; she swore upon her heart she would see, watch, and protect his future; praying, dreaming, watching, nay, peering into hope, she swooned. She recovered to discover herself in the arms of a beautiful being of a female form—too pure, too good in aspect for an inhabitant of this earth. She then with her last gasp implored for a future existence in the form of something that would keep her ever near the being she loved, and a soft voice whispered, "it shall be even so, and to-morrow you yet."

The Squatter's Adventures.

"Well, stranger, we have floods here in Louisiana, such as, I guess, you have never seen the like of in England. England is not large enough to have such floods. One of them would cover your whole country, I have heard said. I will not say that it is true, as I am not acquainted with your geography. I know, however, there are mighty big freshets here, as I have sailed a skiff more than a hundred miles across one of them, where there was nothing to be seen but cypress tops peeping out of the water. The floods, as you know, come every year, but the large ones only occasionally. Well, about ten years ago I located in the Red River bottom, about fifty miles or thereabouts below Nachitoches, where I built a shanty. I had left my wife and two young children in Mississippi State, intending to return for them early in the spring; so, you see, I was all alone by myself, except my mare, a Collins' axe, and, of course, my rifle.

I had finished the shanty all but the chinking and the building of the chimney, when what should come on one night but one of those severe floods. It was at night when it began to make its appearance. I lay asleep on the floor of the shanty, and the first intimation I had of it was feeling water soaking through my old blanket. I had been dreaming, and thought it was raining; and then again I thought I was sinking in the Mississippi; but I soon discovered the reality; I jumped to my feet like a startled buck, and groped my way to the door. What a sight I beheld! I had cleared a piece of ground around my shanty—about a couple of acres—leaving the stumps a good three feet high; but there was not one to be seen. My clearing, stumps and all, was submerged; and I could see it shining among the trees all around the shanty. Of course, my first thought was about my rifle; and I turned into the shanty and laid my hands upon that quick enough. I next started in search of my old mare. She was not hard to find, for if ever a creature made a noise, she did. She stood tied to a tree close by, and the way she squealed was a caution to cats. I found her in three or four feet of water, pitching and floundering all round the tree. She had nothing on but the rope she was hitched by. Both saddle and bridle had been floated off; so I made the rope into a sort of halter, and mounted her bare-backed.

Just then I began to think where I should go. The whole country appeared to be submerged, and my nearest neighbor lived across the country ten miles off. I knew that his shanty stood on high ground, but how to get there? It was night—I might lose the trail, and ride chuck into the river. When I thought of this, I concluded to stay by my own shanty till morning. I could hitch the mare inside to keep her from floating off; and for myself, I could climb on the roof. While I stood thinking of this, I noticed that the water deepened, and a thought entered my head that it would soon be deep enough to drown my old mare. For myself, I did not feel afraid. I could climb a tree, and stay there till the flood fell; but I should then lose the mare, and that creature was too valuable to think of such a sacrifice, so I made up my mind to chance crossing the prairie. There was no time to lose—never a minute; so I gave the mare a kick or two in the ribs, and started.

I found the path out to the edge of the prairie easy enough. I had blazed it when I first came to the place; and as the night was not a very dark one, I could see the blazes as I passed among the trees. My mare knew the track among the trees as well as myself, and splashed through it at a sharp rate, for she knew, too, there was no time to lose. In five minutes I came out on the edge of the prairie, and just as I expected, the land was all covered, and looked like a broad pond. I could see it shining clear across to the other side of the opening. As luck would have it, I could just get a glimpse of the trees on the far side of the prairie. There was a big clump of cypress trees, that I could see plain enough. I knew them to be close to my neighbor's shanty, so I drove my creature the spar, and struck right for it. As I left the timber, the mare was up to her hips. Of course I expected a good deal of heavy riding, but I had no idea that the water would be much higher—that proved to be a mistake. I had got more than a mile, if not more than two miles, I believe, that the water was rapidly rising, for I noticed the mare getting deeper and deeper. I was not long in [illegible]

[illegible]

right about that. The minute after, it seemed to deepen suddenly, as if there were a hollow in the prairie. I heard the mare give a loud 'gouf,' and then sink until I was up to the arm-pits. She rose again the next minute, but I could tell from the smooth riding, that she was off the bottom. She was swimming, and no mistake.

My first thought was to head her back to the shanty, and I reined her round for that purpose; but turn her as I might, she could no longer touch bottom. Stranger, I found myself in a quandary about then. I began to think that both mine and the mare's time had come in earnest, for I had no idea that the creature could ever swim to t'other side, especially with me on her back, and particularly as my ribs were heavier then than they now are. I was not much under two hundred at that time, and that is no light weight. Well, I was about reckoning up. I got to thinking about Mary and the children, and the old shanty in the Mississippi, and a heap of things that I had left unsettled, and that now came into my mind to trouble me. The mare kept plunging ahead, but I observed that she was sinking deeper and deeper and fast losing her strength, and of course could not hold out much longer. I thought at this time that if I got off her back and took hold of her tail she could manage a little better. So I slipped back over her hips, and clung to the long hair. It did some good, for she swam higher, but she got mighty slow through the flood, and I had but little hopes of reaching land.

I was towed in this way about a quarter of a mile, when I spied something floating a little ahead. It had got considerably darker, but still there was light enough to show me that the thing was a log. The mare might then have a better chance for herself, and, maybe, if eased of dragging me, who was keeping her back, she might make footing somewhere. So I held on till she got a little closer, and then, letting go of her tail, I clasped the log, and got on it. The mare swam on, apparently not missing me. She disappeared through the darkness, but I did not as much as say good-bye to her, for I felt afraid that my voice would bring her back again, and she might strike the log with her hoofs, and 'whamimel' it about. So I lay quiet, and let her go her way.

I was not long on the log before I discovered it was drifting, for there was a current that set tolerably sharp across the prairie. I had got astride of one end of the log, but, as it dipped considerably, I was still over the hams in water. I thought it might be more comfortable nearer the middle, and was about to pull the thing more under me, when all at once I saw there was something clumped up on the other end of the log. Of course it was not very clear at the time, for it had been growing cloudier ever since my leaving the shanty; but it was clear enough to show me that the thing was an animal; of what sort it was impossible to tell. The thing might be a bear, and it might not; but I had my suspicions that it was either a bear or a panther. The question was not to be left long undecided as to the thing's gender. The log kept making circles as it drifted, and when the animal came round into a different light, I caught a glimpse of its eyes. I knew those eyes to be no bear's eyes; they were panther eyes, and no mistake. I reckon, stranger, I felt very queer about then. I did not try to go any nearer the middle of the log, but, instead of that wriggled back right plump to the end of it, and sat there for a good spell, without moving hand or foot. I felt a rael fool to make a motion, for it might tempt the animal to attack me. I had no weapon but my knife, having dropped my rifle when I slid from my mare's back, and it had gone to the bottom long since. I felt as though I must stand a tussle with the panther, no how, and I mused to let him attack first, as it would give me

[illegible]

We drifted on for a good hour—more or less. We [illegible]

pass within twenty yards of the mound. I determined, then, as soon as we should get alongside, to put out for it, and leave the panther to continue his voyage alone.

On first seeing the island, I observed something that I took for bushes. But there were no bushes on the mound, that I knew of. However, when we got closer, I discovered that the bushes were beasts. They were deer—for I discovered a pair of buck's horns between me and the sky. But there was something still larger than a deer. It might a horse, or an opelouse, or an ox, but I thought it was a horse. I was right about that, for a horse it was, or rather, I should say, a mare, and that mare was no other than my old creature. After parting company, she had turned with the current, and, as good luck would have it, had swam in a bee-line for the island, and there she stood, looking as slick as if she had been greased. The log had by this time got nigh enough, as I calculated, and, with as little rumpus as possible, I slipped over the end of the log, and let go my hold of it. I was not right spread in the water before I heard a plump, and, looking round a bit, I saw that the panther had left the log, and taken to the water too. At first I thought he was after me; I drew my knife with one hand, and swam with the other. But the panther did not mean to be quarrelsome that time. He made but poor swimming himself, and appeared glad enough to get on dry ground, without molesting me; so we paddled on, side by side. I did not want to make a race of it; so I let him pass me, rather than that he should fall behind, and get among my legs. Of course he landed first, and I could hear, by the stamping of hoofs, that his sudden appearance had kicked up a jolly stampede among the creatures on the island. I could see both deer and mare dancing all over the ground as if Old Nick himself had got among them. None of them, however, thought of taking to the water. They had all had enough of that I guess. I kept rather still, so as not to land near the panther; and then, touching bottom, I climbed quietly up on the mound. I had hardly drawn my dripping carcase out of the water, when I heard a loud squeal, which I recognized to be the whin of my old mare, and just at that moment the creature came running up, and rubbed her nose against my shoulder. I took the halter in my hand and jumped upon her back, for I was still in fear of the panther; and the mare's back appeared to me the safest place about; and that was not very safe, either, I imagine.

I now looked round to see what kind of company I had got into. The day was just breaking, and I could distinguish a little better every moment. The top of the mound was not over half an acre in size, and it was as clear of timber as any other part of the prairie; so that I could see every inch of it, and everything on it as big as a tumble-bug. I suppose, stranger, that you will hardly believe me when I tell you the concatenation of vermin that was then and there congregated together. I could hardly believe my own eyes when I beheld such a gathering, and I began to think I had got aboard of Noah's Ark. There was—listen, stranger—first, my old mare and myself, and I wished both of us any where else at the time—then there was the panther, your old acquaintance—then there were four deer, a buck and three does. Then came a catamount; and, after him, a black bear, almost as large as a buffalo. Then there was a racoon, an opossum, and a couple of gray wolves, and a swamp rabbit, and—darn the thing!—a stinking skunk! Perhaps the latter wasn't the most dangerous vermin on the ground, but it certainly was the most disagreeable of the whole lot, for it smelt only as an accursed pole cat can smell.

I have said, stranger, that I was mightily taken by surprise on first seeing this 'clamjamfrey' of creatures; but I can tell you I was still more dumbfoundered when I first saw their behavior to one another, knowing their natures as I did. There was the panther lying close up to the deer—its natural prey; and there were the wolves, too; and there stood the catamount, within three feet of the opossum and the swamp-rabbit: and there were the bear and the cunning old 'coon; and there they all were, no more minding one another than if they had spent all their days together in the same pen. It was the oddest sight I ever beheld; and it reminded me of a bit of Scripture my mother had often read from a book called the Bible, or some such name—about a lion that was so tame he used to 'squat' down beside a lamb, and not lay a claw on the innocent creature. Well, stranger, as I am saying, the whole party behaved in this very same way. They all appeared down in the mouth, and badly scared; but for all that I had my fears that the panther or the bear—I wasn't afraid of any of the others—might get over their fright after the flood fell; and therefore I kept as quiet as any of them during the whole time I was in their company, and staying close by the mare. But neither bear nor panther showed any savage propensity the next day, nor the night that followed it.

Stranger, it would tire you to tell you all the movements that took place among these creatures during that long day and night. Never a one of them laid tooth or claw upon the other. I was hungry enough myself, and should have liked to have taken a steak from the buttocks of one of the deer, but I dare not do it, for fear my breaking the peace might lead to a regular 'shindy.' When day broke next morning after, I saw that the flood was falling; and as soon as it was shallow enough, I led my mare quietly into the water, and climbing upon her back, took a silent leave of my companions. The water still took my mare up to the flanks, so that none of the vermin could follow without swimming, and none of them seemed inclined to try that. I struck directly for my neighbor's shanty, which I could see about three miles off; and in an hour or so I was at his door. There I did not stay long, but borrowing an extra gun he happened to have, and taking him along with his rifle, I started my mare back to the island.

We found the game not exactly as I had left it. The fall of the flood had given the panther, the cat and the wolves, courage. The swamp rabbit and the opossum were completely gone—all but bits of their wool—and one of the does was better than half devoured. My neighbor took one side and I the other, and riding close up, we surrounded the island. I plugged the panther at the first shot, and he did the same for the bear. We next laid out the wolves, and then the 'coon, and then we took our time about the deer—these latter and the bear being the only valuable things on the island. The skunk we killed last, as we did not want the thing to stink us off the place before we skinned the deer. After killing the skunk we mounted and left, of course, loaded with our bear-meat and venison. I got my rifle, after all. When the flood went down, I found it near the middle of the prairie, half buried in the mud of the slough.

I saw I had built my shanty in the wrong place; but I soon looked out for a better location and put up another. I had all ready in the spring, and then I went back to Mississippi and brought out Mary and the two young ones."

Thus ended the squatter's story.

[For the California Farmer.]

Home.

"Do they miss me at home, do the miss me
At morning, at noon, or at night,
And lingers one gloomy shade round them,
That only my presence might light?
Are joys less invitingly welcome,
And pleasures less hale than before,
Because one is missed from the circle—
Because I am with them no more?"

No period of time since the world began has ever occurred by which the thoughts of Home, the affections that cluster round it, and the memories that are linked to it, have been called into such powerful action as during the accession and settlement of California.

The greatest antagonist of Home and of human happiness, had commenced his course and contentment, peace of mind, and love of "Home" yielded to the allnring bait held out by the "Love of Gold"—the Love of gold proved the stronger,—Home was given up—men became wanderers, enduring a series of hardships and privations that could not again be endured, all for this "Love of Gold."

The excitement attending preparations to leave the old familiar and cherished scenes, stifled for a while the "voice of the Heart," and it was not until that excitement died away that thousands of bleeding hearts were made to feel that they had given up the substance for the shadow; but amid all the scenes of the wildest romance and brightest hope of gain, there could ever be found the "still small voice" whispering "Home! Home!! Home!!!

If amid the hurry and bustle of business, or among the exciting occupations of gold hunting, the memory seemed to flag and loved ones were for a time forgotten, it only required the arrival of the "ocean steamer" to give a quickening to the heart where

Richest treasures, "Love of Home," though deeply buried, lie. These, once impressed upon the heart, they never, never die.

The arrival of the mail is the talismanic power that opens the heart—that heart surrenders at once to the influences at work to revive these sentiments which are still strongly treasured there—there is an electric influence at work upon the spirits of all who have those attachments of Home—and it is refreshing to witness the triumph of these attachments to Home and kindred upon the arrival of our mails. These messengers that bind heart to heart are borne hither across two oceans, and like the uniting of the wires of the telegraph, hearts from distant lands are brought into close communion, affections are strengthened, and another hope is awakened that the Love of Home may yet finally triumph over the "Love of Gold."

The most interesting exhibition of this undying affection can be witnessed in all its phases by all who will take the time to visit the post office upon these occasions. The countenance is often the barometer that speaks the power of that affection, and the anxiety to "persevere" that they may learn their fate, the tone of voice as the name is called, the watchful eye as letter after letter is turned—if fortunate, the quick turning of that message to see if any fatal seal of black shall carry sorrow to their hearts; if no message is received, the despairing look, the starting tear, these are but a few of the indices, but they tell in a voice not to be misunderstood, that though widely separated, the name and associations of Home are yet the main stay of all thought and action, even amid this land of gold.

Were it not for these assurances, we should fear for our institutions, we should fear that ties would be sundered, and society revert back to a state worse than socialism or barbarism. But these evidences we have noted induce us to believe the *Good* and *True* will triumph, and here in California we shall see ere long the permanency of those institutions that alone can save us from ruin. We mean the institution of marriage, that is now so lightly regarded by the mass, and which recently have been in so many cases trampled under foot as of little moment. We fear the community see not the danger. A voice must be raised against this fearful trespass or the work of ruin will surely come—a blight has already rested upon the cherished altars of many once happy homes—hearts once united are rent asunder, and this community see not the danger that is creeping in upon us by so lightly esteeming those institutions from whence spring the highest and holiest aspirations of our nature and give tone and strength to all the moral sentiments.

If scenes such as have been recently witnessed in our courts are permitted to increase and the most sacred of all institutions to be thus lightly esteemed, that word of which there is no equal in its power over the human heart will lose its potency, for the home will not be a permanent place of *peace* and *happiness*, its charm will be destroyed and those who seek there for refuge and repose when the world is dark and lowering, will no longer feel like uttering the touching words—

"Do they miss me at home, do they miss me?"

for its sacredness will have been lost in the new phase given to it by the fashion of the present day, that seems disposed to annul the marriage covenant and place no more value upon it than upon any ordinary contract, a fashion that will carry sorrow to many an once happy home and many a confiding heart, by tearing away the sacredness of those barriers that alone give it protection. We are however rejoiced to know that we have found a judge in Hon. A. C. Monson, who most nobly arrests this tide of desolation that seemed to threaten our institutions, and we now trust we shall witness a better era, for to our courts we must turn and on them rely for safety and protection in such emergencies. *

Address of J. A. Wight.

The following excellent address of J. A. Wight, of Chicago, editor of the Prairie Farmer, before the North-western Pomological Convention, on the tendency of horticultural pursuits in fostering *home feelings*, and preventing the bad effects, if not the bad morality, of a wandering life, will meet with a general approval from our readers:—

Strangers from the Old World notice with surprise that in this country every dwelling is for sale. Money will break up the strongest attachments, and scatter from their birth-place the best established family. No sooner do the females and children of the household come to be familiar with the walks, and trees, and bye-ways of the homestead, and to love them as familiar things, than the whole is transferred to a stranger, and an exodus is instituted for a new order of things. Where this is common, is it possible that the home feeling should not be awakened, or die outright? Love is a strong plant, and will overgrow everything else, but its roots do not love new soils. The tendrils it throws out fasten by growth; and, if ruptured, will not mend themselves—nor be mended by tying. It is the *old* orchard and the *old* garden, and the old garret, may be, that we think of as dear to our childhood. The *new* may be more in fashion, set after a better order, and filled with a better furniture; but we do not desire it, for the old is better,

The home feeling depends upon a good many things for its full development and persistency. One of these, is permanency of place; another is a virtuous and moderately intelligent family. Of the first of these I have already spoken. The second tends to secure the first; for no man desires to get away from the things to which his affections are fastened. And what should a man best love on earth, after his God and those whom God has given him, if not his home and his garden, and the types of loveliness that grow there—things which his own hands have planted and tended, and over which his own eyes have watched against Autumn blight and Winter frost, and insect foes. What walks should he love better than those his own feet have been accustomed to tread by morning, and evening, and moonlight; whose every bend and unevenness he knows in the darkness as well as in the daylight—paths to which his own feet not only, but those of his early and best friend are familiar; along which little feet have pattered—some of them now may be treading the walks of the upper Paradise—what paths should he love better than these? If he has these, and that which they suppose as belonging to them, the love of Mammon and the spirit of unrest will not so easily unsettle him. * * *

"Does any doubt that the culture of fruits and flowers tends to virtue and intelligence? It was once objected to me by a fine lady, that she had known some very "coarse people" that were skilful florists. Very possible. But were they not virtuous people? Were they not as intelligent and refined, and more so than others in like condition and with like advantages? This could not be denied. No one supposes that Floral art or Pomonal skill alone will make a philosopher or a perfect character, any more than good painting alone will constitute a well planned and well built house. But, generally speaking, who are your virtuous and who are your vicious people? Are the former those that wander about having no home—or if they have, never staying there—spending their time in the street or at the street corners, where the rumble and bowling balls and the rattle of tumblers keep open the dozing eye of midnight? Are the latter the people whose dwellings, large or small, look out from amid green trees, and smile with embowering honeysuckles—where the garden laughs all the summer with blending fruits and flowers? Watch the man with a brass star on his coat, and see where he takes his nightly station, whether by the beautiful garden, as if to drag from his precincts the uproarious disturbers of the peace; or whether by the place where men, destitute or despisers of home, do congregate. Do you see the florist or pomologist marching between the brass stars to the watch-house? Ah, my friends, such wear their floral treasures on their noses, and their fruits are not yet fully gathered; and the harvest of them we shall not stop to see."

The following remarks on "the use of flowers," are decidedly to the point:—

"Now and then, to be sure, some man with ginger-dyed integuments, whose notions of æsthetics have been gathered among porcine multitudes, crunching through our corn fields, suggests, "What is the use of flowers?" Use! It is no fault of theirs or their Maker, but, my good friend, I do not discover their use to you. That little girl of four summers, bounding through the garden, singing songs of her own making to tunes equally original, has learned it. Ask her, my corn and potato friend. Her little soul rushes to them as naturally as water to a channel. She knows their use as well as a bee knows that of honey. 'Oh the beautiful flowers,' she cries, with her heart in her eyes.

"Use? That cannot be useless which affords us an innocent pleasure. I know there have been and are those who suppose we ought never to be happy; and that all delight in this world, like that of poor Mark Tapley, ought to consist in being miserable. But I do not so read the world. If we are never to be happy, what are instruments of happiness made for? Flowers catch the eye of the infant as soon as it can catch anything but its mother's smile. Childhood gathers clover blossoms and dandelions all the summer day. Youth and beauty twine them in wreaths, and wear them among ringlets, and make of them winged messengers of love. Ripened life pauses before them and smoothes down the brow of care, and thinks of angels and the bloom of celestial fields. Age bends again over them with busy memories of times when life budded and blossomed, and remembers a rejuvenescence yet to come, of which these are the emblems. Death, the coffin, and the grave welcome them, and with them throw back a parting smile on the living, as if already catching a glance of the coming immortality.

"Flowers are all use. Spring would not be Spring without them. The birds would never know how to sing, and the bees would put on mourning. All fruit is the product of inflorescence, and the seeds of all things lie wrapped beneath this banner of beauty. Flowers—as much as we do—make this a world of life, and without them the air would be that of a graveyard."

Validity of School Land Warrants.—The following is an important communication from Col. Gift, Register of the Land Office, to the editor of the San Joaquin Republican:

Register's Office, Benicia, April 2, 1854.

Sir: I see an article published in the Stockton Journal of April 1st, in which it is stated that I have received instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, authorizing me to issue patents on the locations of State school warrants. I must say that such is not the case. Some time since Gen. Hastings wrote to the Commissioner, requesting him to return him his State warrants after they had been confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, as his vouchers against the State, so that he could have the same patented to him from the State of California. But, in reply, the Commissioner informed him that those warrants would have to be retained by the Government, and therefore authorized me to issue certificates of location upon the locations of said warrants, after the lands had been surveyed and subject to location by said warrants. I have received no instructions upon the subject which have not been published, and the law remains as it ever has been, giving the pre-emptor the preference on all unsurveyed Government lands.

In reply to his inquiries in relation to the fee charged by me, I will say that I charge it for the certificate which I give, and not for the registering as he states.

Yours, respectfully,
Wm. W. Gift, Register.

Sugar in Louisiana.—A recently published table of the produce of sugar in Louisiana, for 1853, puts the whole amount at 321,934 hogsheads, or 321,934,000 pounds. The sugar crop of Cuba for the same year is only estimated to reach 600,000,000 pounds. In 1840, the total sugar crop of Cuba was 321,636 hhds., and that of Louisiana was only 119,947 hhds. The value of the property employed in the growing and manufacture of sugar in 1853, was estimated at $126,929,000, and that of the slaves employed on the plantations and manufactories at $125,970,000, against $60,000 as the amount invested in plantations and manufactories, and $93,220,000 in slaves in 1845. The consumption of sugar in the United States in 1840, was estimated at 350,000,000 pounds. For 1853 the estimated consumption is put down at 745,000,000.

Budding.—A new application of budding has been made by Knight; it is that of transferring "a part of the abundant blossom-buds from one tree to the barren branches of others." He tried this first on roses, and afterwards on pears and peaches, with much success.

Great Clothing Emporium.—In passing up Montgomery street the present week our attention was drawn to the clothing establishment of the Messrs. Mansfield, near Merchant street. We do not believe that New York can furnish a finer or more complete stock of goods; it is one of the largest, most select and fashionable of any in the country, and if our citizens wish the best, most fashionable and finest fit, we can only say, go to Mansfield's Montgomery street.

We acknowledge the reception of valuable documents from Senators Weller and Gwin, and our representatives Mr. McDougal and Latham, and we are proud to notice their faithfulness to the best interests of California.

Transformation of Plants and the Importance of Its Results.

We present the important facts recorded in the article which we copy from the Magazine of Horticulture, one of the oldest and ablest Horticultural journals in the country; and we make these extracts at this time on account of the strange freaks of nature in the grains exhibited in California. We have seen many very singular specimens—some like those of wheat and chess, distinct double-headed, which reproduce the same; and an amalgamation of wheat and chess in the same head. And, as cultivators in California will have an opportunity to collect as many facts, and produce as many and as curious specimens as any part of the world, we call the attention of all interested in the growth of grains to this important article.

Every few years the subject comes up in our agricultural papers of the transmutation of wheat into chess. Intelligent cultivators and men of veracity have affirmed that such changes have taken place, and have offered to furnish specimens of the transmutation; but the question has been considered by most agricultural authors as so absurd, and indeed apparently impossible—appearing to set at naught all our established notions of botanical distinctions—that those advancing such statements have scarcely had the privilege of telling their own story.

We admit that we have had no faith in these alleged transmutations; nevertheless, if all that is told is true, our belief is somewhat shaken, and the transmutation a theory not by any means, as has been supposed, impossible; yet we must have good evidence before believing it probable: such evidence has been adduced by two learned French botanists.

In the Gardeners' Chronicle we find some remarks on the subject of the origin of wheat, worthy the attention of every cultivator; not particularly for the detail of the experiments by which the grain is traced from its original form to its present perfect state, but for the results deduced by Dr. Lindley from these experiments, and which are of great importance to all amateur and practical cultivators who have any desire to improve our flowers, fruits and vegetables.

No one could recognize in our rich Baldwin Apple the sour and useless crab, or in the delicious Seckel pear the austere wilding, which grows in our hedges. These changes are scarcely greater than that of the *Ægilops* transformed into Wheat through twelve succeeding generations. Our vegetables have undergone nearly the same alterations; not many persons would suppose that the rich champion of England pea is the offspring of the small kind known as the field pea, or corn the result of cultivation upon the wild grain of South America. This all of us have seen accomplished, and though the experiments of M. Fabre are not as familiar, they appear sufficiently authenticated to be taken as facts; and such being the case, how can we longer doubt that transmutations heretofore brought to notice are not strictly true?—

In 1844, the question of the transmutation of corn was raised in this journal, at p. 555 of the volume for that year, and at p. 779 it was further alluded to. Thereupon ensued many communications on both sides of the question, and from time to time the subject has been occasionally revived; but it nevertheless remains just where it did then, so far as anything like proof is concerned. Belief has opposed itself to unbelief, credulity to incredulity, and assertion to counterassertion; but of evidence derived from well-conducted experiments, we have had nothing. For ourselves, without by any means encouraging the belief of the changing of oats into rye, or in any similar transmutations, we have also asserted, from the first, that no naturalist, acquainted with certain facts brought to light of late years, could venture absolutely to deny the possibility of such changes. Writing in 1844, we said that "in Orchidaceous plants, forms just as different as wheat, barley, rye and oats have been proved by the most rigorous evidence to be accidental variations of one common form, brought about in some mysterious manner, before our eyes, and rendered permanent by equally mysterious agency." "Then," says reason, "if these inconceivable changes have been proved to occur among Orchidaceous plants, why should they not also occur among corn-plants? For it is not likely that such vagaries will be confined to one little group in the vegetable kingdom. It is far more rational to believe them to be a part of the general system of the creation."—(1844, p. 555.) And again, in reply to a correspondent, it was added, "as we have repeatedly said we think no man should undertake to affirm what is possible or impossible in nature." (1845, p. 401.)

Some have thought these views objectionable, believing that we already possess that amount of knowledge of natural phenomena which justifies our deciding dogmatically upon such general questions as the change of one plant into another. It has been even held that scepticism in such matters tends to unsettle men's minds, and to induce thought in all by which science loses. We do not concur in that opinion. We see no harm in receiving even Lord Monboddo's theory of human tails; the more knowledge advances, the [illegible] theory and the hypothesis [illegible] of the former, [illegible] have been clearly exposed.

[illegible] which we have just [illegible] completely justifies the views we have held, for although it does not prove that oats change into rye, as many believe, and offers no support to some other speculations of the same kind, nevertheless demonstrates, beyond all further question, that Wheat is itself a kind of transmutation of a kind of grass. M. Esprit Fabre, of Agde, known to botanists as an acute observer and patient experimentalist, has made the discovery, and it has been introduced to public notice by Professor Dunal, of Montpellier, in a pamphlet, from which the following statement is condensed.

The ancients imagined that the native country of Wheat was the valley of Enna, in Sicily, where it is said the fables of Ceres and Triptolemus originated. In fact there exists in Sicily, in great abundance, a natural grass, called by botanists *Ægilops ovata*, the grain of which is much like that of starved Wheat, but having floral organs of a very different character, and whose ears naturally fall to pieces, on ripening, by a separation of the joints. This kind of grain is said to have borne the name of *Ble du Diable;* the plant producing it was even called by Cisalpinus *Triticum Sylvestre.* Nevertheless naturalists appear almost unanimously to have treated the notion of Wheat coming from *Ægilops ovata* as an absurdity, except three French observers, whose experiments produced no result.

About the year 1824, the late M. Requien, a zealous French botanist, residing at Avignon, observed in the neighborhood of that city, a, to him, new kind of *Ægilops*, which he called *triticoides* because of its resemblance to Wheat; and Signor Bertoloni, who introduced it into his Italian Flora, states that it has also been found in Sicily, by Professors Gussone and Tenore. There is also in the south of France another *Ægilops*, termed *triaristata*, supposed to be a distinct species. Thus, according to botanists, there are three different kinds of this genus in the south of Europe, and these have been each the subject of M. Esprit Fabre's experiments.

The first point established by this observer is that both *Ægilops ovata* and *triaristata* produce what Requien called *triticoides*. It seems therefore that the three supposed species are all forms of the same species. In fact, the very same ear that yields either *ovata* or *triaristata*, also yields *triticoides*. Nevertheless, M. Fabre calls them perfectly distinct from each other, and is of opinion that when *Æ. ovata* runs to *triticoides*, it gives rise to the small grained smooth Wheats which the French call *Seissette* and *Touzelle;* and, on the other hand, when *Æ. triaristata* runs into *triticoides*, it gives birth to the coarser Wheats, having downy ears, known in Languedoc under the name of *Fourmen* and *Petanielle*, and including Egyptian Wheat. Be that as it may, and M. Fabre offers the statement merely as an hypothesis, it is certain that *Ægilops triticoides*, when once produced, if raised from seed year after year, goes on changing till at last it becomes but mere Wheat. This is clearly shown by the subjoined concise statement of what the French naturalist testifies as occurring to the *Æ. triticoides*, derived from the *Æ. ovata.*

First year of cultivation; 1839. A few grains ripened here and there among the spikelets, which still preserved the brittle character of Ægilops. The return proved to be about five-fold of close-packed concave corn, very velvety at the upper end. The beards of the glumes, which are most abundant and remarkable in Ægilops, had begun to alter and disappear. The plants looked exactly like Touzelle Wheat.

Second year; 1840. The spikelets of this sowing had become more numerous, and each contained two grains; the ears less brittle; the grain less concave and velvety, and much more floury than in the previous year; the beards of the glumes further diminished.

Third sowing; 1841. The changes already described became more evident; as many as three grains appeared in some of the spikelets; the plants became more and more like Wheat.

Fourth sowing; crop of 1842. Much injured by rust; the beards had so much disappeared that the ears had quite the appearance of beardless Touzelle Wheat.

Fifth sowing; 1843. The plants were a yard high, and exactly like Wheat; none of the glumes had more than one beard, and, perhaps, the rudiments of another. The spikelets contained each from two to three grains. The ears had become less brittle. The corn was so large that it protruded beyond the chaff; the crop produced 180-fold in one case, and 450-fold in another.

Sixth sowing; 1844. Changes still going on, but gradually. The ears continued brittle—one of the great peculiarities of Ægilops.

Seventh sowing; 1845. The plants proved very much like Wheat. Beards further diminished. Each spikelet contained from four to five flowers, of which three proved fertile, as in good Wheat. These were really Wheat.

Up to this time the experiments had been conducted in an enclosure, where no other grass was permitted to grow, and far from any other grain crop. The corn had been planted in a town, ripening in the years above indicated. But M. Fabre now transferred his experiments to the open field, sowing his Ægilops Wheat broadcast. In this manner he cropped a field near the road from Marseilles, completely surrounded by vines and far from any Wheat field. For four successive years he persevered in this trial, obtaining every year Wheat like that of the neighboring farms and sixfold or eightfold increase to the acre.

In 1[illegible] the [illegible] ears nearly [illegible] and [illegible] of from [illegible] two or three spikelets each containing [illegible] florets, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1854.

May-day.

"Wake nod call me early,
Call me early, Mother dear,
For I'm to be Queeo of May, Mother,
I'm to be Queen of May."

How beautifully appropriate is the spring-time of the year for these gatherings, these merry meetings of the gentler sex, that they may go forth upon the hills and plains and welcome the advent of the fragant harbingers of lovely spring.

Where is the heart, however hard, that would not soften down at the sight of a happy group of innocent children decorated with the gay wreaths of bright and sparkling flowerets. Callous must be the feelings of those who would not be interested at the sight of the "white lamb" that is brought forth to be decorated by the hands of these little ones, and as they have finished their pleasant work to see them watch the steps that are in preparation to crown the maiden that shall be called "fairest of the fair," as their "May Queen" and presiding genius of their festive scenes.

And shall not such scenes be ours again? "Merry England" sends forth her teeming thousands to May-day Festivals—and shall we not follow so good an example?

We have extracted a pleasing sketch upon the subject from "Forest Gleanings," and if we can give an impetus to so pleasing a subject and induce our friends to take up the *theme*, we shall rejoice. We can have a May-day Festival in San Francisco, that would eclipse anything of the kind in any country. The time is near at hand; will not every reader add a wish and a word to bring to pass so happy a scene?

MEMORIES OF MAY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "FOREST GLEANINGS."

"Q. Flowers, wherefore do ye bloom?
A. We strew the pathway to the tomb."—MONTGOMERY.

From earliest childhood to extreme old age flowers form one of our most innocent, as well as most delightful, sources of enjoyment, pure and unsullied by aught of the grossness that mingles with more animal pleasures. The first dawning of our intellectual nature may be dated from the moments when the babe stretches forth its tiny hand to grasp the flowers in its nurse's bosom. The unborn sense of the beautiful in form and color, springs to life in the soul of the child; it awakens at once to the enjoyment of a new and pleasurable sensation.

I love to see an innocent child playing with flowers—fresh, fair flowers—meet emblems at once of its beauty and its frailty—for "he cometh up and is cut down as a flower of the field." How charming are the verses of our old English poet, addressed to Daffodils—

"Fair daffodils we weep to see
Thee haste away so sooo."

—and those "To Blossoms." They are so beautiful in their sweet simplicity, that I will quote them, assured that those who know them will re-read with pleasure such lines; and those who have never read, will read them again and again, as I have done ever since I was a child.

TO BLOSSOMS.

"Fair pledges of a fruitful tree,
Why do ye fall so fast?
Your date is not so past
But ye may stay yet here awhile,
To blush and sweetly smile,
And go at last.

"What were ye born to be?
An hour or half's delight,
And so to bid good night?
'Tis a pity Nature brought ye forth
Merely to show your worth—
Then lose ye quite.

"But ye have lovely leaves, where we
May read how soon things have
Their end; none e'er so brave
But after they have shown their pride,
Like us, awhile, they glide
Into the grave."—ROBT. HERRICK.

The freshness and spirit of old Izaak Walton seems to breathe through these lines—and then his rural poetry recalls the time when maids went Maying, and fairies danced the lea.

In this work-day, money-making world, we have cast aside, as old fashioned garments are thrown by, all taste for the simple habits and rural pleasures that marked our ancestors. The dead go to the grave undecked with the flowers which the hand of duteous affection used formerly to lay upon the pulseless heart and clay cold brow. The wreath that used to be suspended in the church—that pure and emblematical hatchment which even yet is hung up by the peasant children of France and Italy—is no longer displayed to tell that one bud or one blossom has dropped from the family tree to wither in the dust. The green turf that covers the remains of the loved one is no more strewn with flowers. Is our love less warm, or has fashion forbidden the exercise of the kindly feelings of our hearts, that we no longer

"Bring flowers for the brow of the early dead."

The artist decks our brides and brides-maidens with rosea and orange blossoms, but the fragrance of nature is wanting—the dewey freshness of buds and flowers from the garden and field.

Where now are our May Queens? How lovely is the remembrance of May-day in the meadows, on the banks of the river Daveny in Suffolk, where I passed my happy childhood. What weeks of joyful anticipation that day gave birth to. My father's family came from the north of England, where still among the fells and lakes many of the rural sports and primitive customs of the people prevail, and he encouraged in us a love for May day sports.

I was one of the youngest and a pet, and so my sisters always conferred on me the May-crown and sceptre; and truly, for the time being, no queen could be more happy. My crown, a flowery chaplet—my spectre, a flower-encircled wand of fresh-cut hazel from the copswood—and my throne, a green mole hill in the meadow by the clear flowing river, while all the sisterhood danced round and sung the old pastoral song of "Kate of Aberdeen." The crown was worn till night and then cast aside to wither in the dust.

I have often heard my mother tell me how she was frightened on the night of May eve by one of my sisters walking in her sleep. The children were in the habit, on May morning, of rising up by sunrise to go Maying, and to gather laps full and baskets full of cowslips, primroses, blue bells, and other spring flowers, to make garlands with. My mother was in bed but not asleep, when the door of her bedroom slowly opened and a little figure in a long white night-dress came in; passing the night light and the table, it came to the side of the bed and held up the full folds of the night gown in its little hands, saying, as it did so, "Fowers Lila, Fowers Lila—more Fowers." Her dark eyes were rayless and wide open; but she was sleeping, though her spirit was abroad gathering flowers for the coming festival of May-day.

Not more than half a mile from the old house where I passed my childhood, there was a deep, sandy road called the St. Margaret's road; from this there branched off a little narrow lane that we called the little lane; on one side it was shut in by steep sand banks, and on the other by a high grassy slope, the boundary of some upland meadow; on this grew a wild, irregular growth of shrubbery and tall oak trees. Among this jungle, the woodbine and wild briar rose entwined themselves, mixed with brambles and briars, forming luxuriant bowers all carpeted beneath with wood strawberries and wild flowers of every hue. A little tinkling rill that a child might step across, run down on either side of this sylvan lane; from this slender streamlet we drank the most limpid water from nature's own chalice—the hollow of our hands—or sipped it like the fairies we had read so much about, from the acorn cups that strewed the grass. The banks of the rill were lined with violets—deep purple, fragrant violets—pale primroses, and the little sunbright's celandine, with that graceful meadow saxifrage, (known in olden times by the homely name of ladies' smocks,) all silver white, as Shakspeare calls them. What stores of ripe strawberries we gathered in that little lane, and threaded, like crimson beads, upon a stalk of dried grass—a little peace offering for our mother when we returned with soiled frocks, or our leave of absence out-stayed.

This little lane was our childish paradise—our garden of Eden—and in it we laid out and planted a garden for ourselves. Like Canadian squatters, we took to ourselves right of soil and made a free settlement *sans ceremonie*.

Our garden was laid out right daintily with a grotto of green moss decorated with striped snail shells, the walks were sanded, and the parterres planted with double daises and violets, polyanthuses and sweet Williams, daffodils, snowdrops, and cloth of gold crocusses. Our trowel was an old rusty iron ladle and a broken bladed carving knife, and we daily watered our garden with an old battered tin tea-pot and a leaky japanned mug; and yet, in defiance of these rude implements, our flowers grew and the garden blossomed in the wilderness; and there, sheltered from sun and rain, among the honeysuckles, we sat reclined on the green turf bank, listening to the poems and tales that my eldest sisters used to relate. Even then history was the theme that most delighted those two most remarkable sisters,* and many was the tale of thrilling interest that was recited to the juvenile auditors, who little thought that those talents were at a more distant date to claim the approbation of an applauding public.

Many years after this I revisited the little lane. A few crocuses and daffodils, choked with long grass and weeds, were the only flowers that remained to "mark where a garden had been." I stooped and drank of the little rill, and picked a nosegay of violets as a memento of the haunts of my childhood.

Tell me, ye who sigh for the crowded ball-room and gay theatre, what are the pleasures of the world compared to the memory of days spent in early youth among the Flowers of May.

*Elizabeth and Agnes Strickland, authoresses of the Queens of England and Scotland.

EVENING JOURNAL.—It is a pleasure to notice from time to time the interest our neighbors of the Journal take in the cause of Agriculture. We have noticed some very ably written articles, and their tone is a true indication of their sincerity. For the many kind words of encouragement from our friends, we shall ever be thankful, and lay them away daguerreotyped in memory as a pleasant picture. The notice of the Agricultural College in the Journal of the 6th, is of the right character, and expresses a just view of what should be done by our National Legislature, and sustained also by our State Legislature.

Drought---Irrigation---Mulching.

We make the following extracts from a Report on the Climate of New England, by Hon. J. C. Gray, and the remedies proposed are so appropriate for California, and of so practical a nature, that although we have repeatedly urged these points, we feel glad to reiterate them on account of the high source from whence they emanate.

But there is one striking feature in our climate—the long spells of drought—the effects of which no exertions should be spared to alleviate. One of the most obvious remedies is irrigation. But the majority of our farmers have not the means at hand necessary for doing this upon a regular system, to say nothing of the cost of the labor necessary to apply those means.

Another expedient, one little practised hitherto, but apparently fast coming into general use, is the breaking up of the soil to a great depth, more especially by subsoil ploughing. In countries where labor is cheaper, the same object is effected by the spade—not only dividing the under soil, but bringing it to the surface. But the expense of this course—about fifty dollars per acre in Massachusetts—is considered by many as an insuperable objection. Besides, if the under soil is brought to the surface, a heavy expense must be incurred, in addition, in the manure necessary to enrich it. The same objection is made to the enormous trench ploughs used in England, which completely reverse the soil to the depth of a foot and a half, and thus place the cold and barren subsoil uppermost. The only subsoil ploughs used by us are those which merely split and break up the hard pan beneath, and thus produce a bed of light earth of about sixteen to eighteen inches in depth. This can be effected in the stiffest soil by a subsoil plough, with four stout horses or an equivalent force of oxen, following a common plough, and the cost cannot exceed twelve or fourteen dollars per acre. When once done, it may be considered as permanent. Every one knows that the hardest ground, once fairly broken up, is loosened for many years, and nothing but the constant travel which takes place in the most frequented streets or roads can restore it to its former compactness for a long period. By this opening of the undersoil, the roots of plants are enabled to shoot downward, and this they invariably do if the surface is parched by drought. Besides, a heap of loose earth conducts the heat of the sun off much more gradually than a compact mass of hard soil, to say nothing of the superior force it probably exerts in extracting from the atmosphere its hidden moisture. If a refuge is thus kept open to our plants from the fierce rays of the sun, we shall find that none, neither trees, shrubs, grain or grass, will fail to shoot down their roots as far as possible.

The next expedient for alleviating the effects of our long spells of drought, is mulching. This expedient can be practised to much less extent than that just mentioned, and must be a resort, rather of the gardener than the farmer. With crops of English grain, it is manifestly impossible and for field culture, generally impracticable from its expense. But so far as a farmer is a raiser of trees, it may be of the greatest service. Young trees especially are not only benefited, but often actually saved, by a cover of leaves or litter of moderate thickness placed round the foot to the distance of six or eight feet. The roots of the tree are thus effectually shielded, and enabled and invited to spread themselves in the soil near the surface, that being of course the richest. If the bed of leaves found lying round the trunks of trees, in forests, be cleared away, many of the roots will be found actually lying on top of the ground.

A third expedient, and perhaps the most effectual and useful for obviating the effects of drought is the frequent stirring of the surface soil. This can never be done without essential benefit. It would be going quite too far to say that it completely supplies the lack of rain, but it is certain, that by some means or other it produces effects which no one would suppose before-hand, and no one who has ever attempted to test the point by experiment, will question it. Whoever stirs up a yard of dry soil, finds that it soon changes color and gathers moisture in some source and in some mode. Wherever this measure can be resorted to, which is of course only in places where the hoe and plough cannot be used, it is found far more effectual than any other remedy that can be applied with the same amount of labor. The latest and most popular French writer on Horticulture points out the mulching and stirring of the soil as the two leading remedies against the droughts which visit all parts of the globe frequently, and our own country in a pre-eminent degree.

TO FARMERS.—Three months—one-fourth of the year—has passed, and many of our subscribers are yet unmindful that they have not given us that encouragement we expected, in our endeavors to interest them. They have not as yet given us the results of their experiments, nor even the number of acres they cultivate, or the crops. When the farmers will spare a little of their time to give us a brief history of their efforts, with such data as they can at short notice, then we can add much to the interest and value of our humble sheet. And, by the bye, some of our patrons have not formed the "Farmers' Clubs" which they promised. Shall it be done?

THE steamer Golden Gate, with the New York mails of March 20, may be expected to-morrow.

THE following most interesting communication from a lady, published in the "Patent Office Report," is worthy the attention of our friends in California; for here we need to have these beautiful gifts of Providence around our homes, and who so well calculated to add grace to the design in the plans of cultivation, and give the finished touch of art, as woman. We trust the advice of the amiable writer at Washington, D. C., will give an impetus to our friends here.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir: If I succeed in inducing even one of my fair countrywomen to turn her attention to the cultivation of flowers, I shall not think I have written in vain. I ought, perhaps, in addressing one so grave and scientific as yourself, to write on the nature, cultivation, and qualities of plants; but nothing is farther from my thoughts. *

* * * * *

With me the love of flowers is a passion, and when I look around and see their refining influence even upon the uneducated, I can but worship the hand that has placed within the reach of the humblest individual so delightful a pastime as the cultivation of flowers. Look at the most ordinary and common-place dwellings covered with climbing plants, and the enclosure embellished with flowers, and it immediately becomes a beautiful object to gaze upon, and involuntarily we suppose the occupants to be refined and educated people. Does a writer wish to excite your interest for a cottage scene, he entwines the lattice with eglantine, and wreathes the door with jassamine and roses; and if he goes still further, he places a fair girl in close contact with the flowers. This is not romance; it is sentiment. Those who have had the good fortune to have a mother that had a fondness for flowers, how, even when she is in the grave, the sight of a flower, or the fragrance borne on the wind from some favorite shrub, will recall the lost one, and stir up pleasing recollections. I would thus have thoughts of me, when in the grave, to steal over the senses of my child. I believe in the moral influence this world exercises over a man struggling and battling with this rough world. There is a strong affinity between the cultivation of perennial and immortal plants, which must lead a thinking mind to a deeper interest. The same sun, the same air and water, are all essential to the physical growth of both, and the pruning and training are necessary for the grace and beauty of each. The heat of the sun excites the activity of the plants; it increases the disposition of some of their constituent parts for new attractions to obtain such substances as may be requisite and proper for new growth; it likewise causes them to reject such matter as would be hurtful to them. Plants have an independent heat of their own; but all physiologists have found it as difficult to account for the spontaneous production of heat in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom. Oxygen gas, one of the constituent parts of atmospheric air, is as necessary to the respiration of man as to the plant; the latter consumes nitrogen, but returns the oxygen for the use of man. How beautiful the designs of Providence, thus to make the different parts of creation contribute to the support of each! Many plants live and bloom independent of the soil—water, sun, and air having been found sufficient for their growth—as the hyacinth and other bulbous plants. We, as a nation, should adopt a national flower, and not be behind England, Ireland, Scotland, or France, in sentiment. And surely from our world of flowers one could be found suitable.

Respectfully,
MARY B. THROCKMORTON.

A NEW METAL BROUGHT INTO USE.—At a meeting of the *Academie des Sciences*, on the 6th of February last, M. Dumas communicated some experiments of M. St. Clair Deville. This distinguished chemist, by a modification of M. Wochler's method, succeeded in obtaining alluminum in small bars and threads. The metal is as white as silver, does not tarnish, and is ductile in the highest degree. The point of fusion is about the same as that of silver; its density 2·56. The metal is a good conductor, and can be melted and cast in the air without a sensible oxydization. Sulphurated hydrogen, cold and hot water, nitric acid, heat, and sulphuric acid, do not act upon it—its true dissolvent is hydrocloric acid.

When M. Dumas had finished, MM. Cheval, Payen, Regnault, Le Verrier, and other distinguished members gathered round the speaker to admire the plates of alumiuum which were exposed in water, sulphuric acid and nitric acid. M. Thenare moved, and it was carried unanimously, that the necessary funds be appropriated for the necessary experiments on a large scale. Should these experiments be successful, and this new metal—which has all the good qualities of silver, is as malleable as gold, and yet is lighter than glass—be brought into general use, it is easy to predict that silver would have had its day for the purposes of domestic life. Cooking utensils, plates and dishes, spoons, forks, and drinking cups, will all be of aluminum. In fact, it can be furnished cheaply, and it is hard to say what would not be made of aluminum. Should Deville's new experiments prove successful, he will have rendered mankind a signal service by his discovery.

CROP OF WHEAT.—The San Joaquin Republican says: The farmers estimate that 40,000 acres have been sown with wheat this year in San Joaquin county. And it is further stated that the crop will amount to one million six hundred thousand bushels.

The Kitchen Garden.

Vegetables, and their cultivation, are now attracting much attention; information is eagerly sought, as we have abundant evidence in the number of inquiries we are almost daily receiving. The hints we now propose to offer are intended for amateurs, and have reference particularly to open ground culture. Whoever wishes to make his kitchen garden a profitable and pleasant investment of care and labor, must remember—

First, That it be free from stagnant moisture, either in surface or subsoil,—a cold, sour bottom is a deadly foe to a rapid, luxuriant growth, which is indispensable. A drain or two of stone or pipe tile, that a good laborer will make in a couple of days, may remedy defects of this kind in many a garden now suffering. A garden with a perfectly dry bottom, is two or three weeks earlier than one from which water cannot find easy drainage; it is much more healthy, more agreeable to work in, and more productive.

Second, That the ground be deeply spaded or trenched, or if of large extent, *subsoil plowed*. In any case it ought to be thoroughly loosened and pulverized to the depth of eighteen inches at least, that the roots of plants may have ample sources of food and nourishment at all times, and especially in *dry times*. This should have been done in the autumn; but if overlooked then, it should be done now, for it is indispensable. In spading and trenching, the subsoil should not be thrown on the *top*, for that would make a bad bed for the seeds, but it should be well loosened. In connection with this operation, *abundance* of well decomposed manure should be added, and it should be placed in the bottom of the trench as the work proceeds. Some of the coarser crops, such as potatoes, will do as well on *partially* decomposed manures, and these for early spring crops are desirable on account of the bottom heat to be derived from their fermentation.

Third, The garden must be laid out in plots, and each one should be designated by letters or numbers, and have a certain crop or succession of crops assigned to it, as the farmer arranges beforehand the mode of cropping the various divisions of his farm. Be the garden ever so small, a well defined system will add greatly to the facility and success of its management. Good gardeners and men whose gardening habits have become orderly and systematic from long practice and experience, may consider these hints superfluous, but we know they are needed, and if followed might work great reformation in many that are called *good* gardens. We all know how common it is for garden work to be deferred until an advancing season, or an active neighbor suggests the necessity of immediate action. Then the plot that is most available is put hastily in order and sown or planted with the then most pressing article. A week or two more and another plot is taken up in the same way, and so it goes on at random as the season advances.

Fourth, A timely provision of an ample and well selected stock of seeds should be made. The amateur that is not familiar with the best varieties of vegetables, should consult some reliable treatise on the subject, or go to an honest, well informed seedsman, and select such an assortment as may be sufficient for an uninterrupted succession during the entire season. No one should be satisfied with a poor assortment of suspicious seeds, merely because they are at hand. Conveyances now offer such facilities that a package can be transmitted one thousand miles in as short a period as it could thirty a few years ago. Therefore send a thousand miles, if need be, to secure good reliable seeds of the very best articles. You may depend upon it this will be economy at the end. The practice of running to the nearest seed vender to-day, for an ounce of this, and next week for an ounce or a paper of that, can result only in loss of time, and labor, and land.

About selecting varieties we must say a word or two more. This point in kitchen gardening does not seem to be appreciated. A thousand people will inquire the best varieties of apples, and pears, and peaches, before one will ask the best kind of radish, of lettuce, or pea; and yet the question has an equally important bearing on success in one case as in the other. The varieties of garden vegetables are participating to some extent in the general improvement of all branches of horticulture. A very small number of those who have gardens look into these matters. They are not aware of the introduction of new and improved varieties; they imagine that the seedsman is able to meet their wants; but the seedsman provides such seeds as he can sell, and he seldom lays in a stock of new or rare things until the taste of his customers demands it. We are not to be understood as recommending people that aim at sure and abundant crops, to dabble in novelties merely because they are such, but simply that they should secure the very best that can be had, availing themseves of every improvement that has been made, as people do in other pursuits.

Another matter that requires special consideration in the selection of seeds, is their adaptation to certain seasons of the year, and to other circumstances. For the early spring crops we want such as accomplish their growth in the shortest possible period of time. One variety of pea may be fit for use a fortnight before another served at the same time on the same level. So it is with radishes, lettuce, cauliflower, and indeed all the leading crops. Many people say a few years ago, and in fact we have heard it said within a week, that the late varieties that they saw, only varieties of it would be the best for general use, and very few persons would have a single early variety of the same species. This is to arrange the different sowings, in regard to quantity and time, in such a way that there will be continually a full supply in a proper condition for the table. This is a point in regard to which we know from experience, neither gardners nor amateurs give sufficient attention. For instance, in the case of radishes. These are very seldom seen in a fit state for the table; they are allowed to attain their full size, when they are so tough and pungent as to be wholly uneatable. They are only good when very young and tender; and if those that go to the markets, knew what a radish ought to be, they would not choose the largest, which strange to say they generally do. The great error is in sowing too much seed at once. The amateur who merely looks to a family supply, should sow a very small quantity at a time, and repeat it every week, or oftener as long as radishes are needed. Then they should be used the moment they are fit. When a large bed is sown at once, three-fourths of them have to be thrown away; in fact only two or three dishes are secured in a proper state. This point, we repeat, deserves the utmost attention. We frequently hear people say, "we have so many vegetables that we are at a loss how to dispose of them," when the truth is they have scarcely anything but what should be thrown to the hogs. Finally, in the kitchen garden everything must grow with rapidity and luxuriance. The seed must be good to vegetate quickly and produce plants with a sound and vigorous constitution. Old and poor seeds, with a half extinguished vitality, will produce such weakly and delicate plants that the most generous treatment will fail to bring them to perfection. See then that your seeds are large of their kinds, full and plump. Then the soil must be warm, and moist, and rich. *Rich* it must be, or you may as well throw your seeds on the way side. It must also be kept clean and mellow, or friable. Weeding and hoeing are two operations that require daily attention. Weeds, even if small, absorb the food and moisture that belong to the crops, and the absence of the hoe soon shows itself in a crusty surface that interrupts the free process of growth. Kitchen garden plants are not like trees, that can send their powerful woody roots in all directions in search of food; their roots are delicate and fibrous, great feeders, requiring abundant, exhaustless supplies. The lettuce and cabbage tribe are especially fond of good living and cannot do without. No matter what sort of lettuce you may plant upon poor soil, depend upon it it will lack that icy crispness and delicacy of flavor that constitutes its chief excellence. A liquid manure tank is one of the necessities of the kitchen garden, and its contents should be freely and frequently applied. Any soluble manure may be used with rain water. Guano, when other manures are scarce, may be advantageously employed. A bag of fifty or one hundred pounds will be as good as several loads of manure, and it is so portable that it may be conveyed one thousand miles at a trifling cost. It is so easily applied too; a handful thrown into a pail or tub of rain water and dissolved, will make a capital stimulant for growing plants.

It is not necessary, nor can we spare the space, to enter into all the minutiæ of operations. Our purpose at present is to direct attention to the principles that should regulate the management of the kitchen garden, and to enforce the adoption of a *system*, without which no cultivation can be pleasant, creditable, or profitable. We must mention two or three fine things that are particularly worthy of attention. Our colored plate for this month exhibits—

1. The *Early Oral Rose* radish, the best for forcing and for an early crop that we have ever seen. They should be eaten when about the size figured in the plate. They attain maturity, or at least a proper size for use much quicker than the common *Early Frame* or *Long Scarlet*, which answer very well in the open ground later in the season.

2. The new *Chinese Rose Winter* radish, far superior in appearance as well as in tenderness and delicacy to any other winter sort, and keeps well.

3. The *Early Very Short-Horn* carrot, much the best for forcing and for an early crop. They may be sown, mixed with the *Early Oral* radish, in the same bed, and will be fit for soups in a very short time. They are used quite small. Large quantities of them are sent from France to London where we first saw them, not much larger than the figure of the *Oral* radish. It is quite distinct from the common *Early Short-Horn.—Horticul.*

The plates of colored drawings of all the choicest vegetables known, can always be seen at Warren & Son's Exhibition Rooms, Musical Hall, San Francisco.

Flour Mill in San Joaquin.—Mr. Dent is now building a flour and saw mill at or near Knight's Ferry. It is to be of very large capacity, and will be a valuable convenience to the farmers. The wheat crop in the San Joaquin valley, says the Republican, will be an unusually large one this year, and we shall require all the flouring mills we can construct.

Increase.—Mr. Carruth, in a late speech in the Senate, says that within the limits of the county of Sonoma, the population has increased, during the last year, to [illegible]. He says: "The [illegible] very well there. [illegible] the Tuleyome river, a part of the [illegible] the new [illegible] are all [illegible] that [illegible] the country.

Garden Furniture.

Perhaps on no subject connected with horticulture is there more need of information than suitable decorations for the garden, or *Garden Furniture*, if we may be allowed the expressive term, embracing arbors, seats, trellises, and other structures of use and ornament in the garden. How often, in viewing gardens of the greatest pretensions, is one compelled to go from one end to the other, through beautiful shady walks and quiet nooks, without finding a resting place—no rustic seat inviting us to enjoy to its fullest extent the quiet beauty of the scene.

In the country there is no necessity for large parlors—the garden is the country parlor. Our drawing-rooms are deserted by our friends and visiters—they are to be found examining our rare shrubs and flowers—promenading our garden walks—reclining on the lawn, enjoying the grateful shade and cooling breeze. How necessary, then, that our garden furniture should be convenient and appropriate; that proper resting places be provided, to insure the fullest enjoyment of ourselves and our friends.

As in all other matters requiring taste, we often see great errors made in the introduction of garden ornaments. How common is it to see elaborate carpenter-work, painted a brilliant green or dazzling white painful to look upon, supporting a slender climber, when a simple cedar pole and perhaps several wires would have been a much cheaper and better support. So in regard to seats, "summer-houses," &c. In our cottage grounds of an acre or two we make a great mistake in imitating the fine architectural designs that are very appropriate if used in the extensive grounds of some European palace, with which it is in keeping, but sadly out of place in the grounds of less pretending but perhaps not less beautiful cottage homes. As a general thing, simple rustic work made of the limbs of trees with the bark on, formed into simple and appropriate designs, is the most appropriate, though we have observed some pretty designs in iron. But even in the use of rustic work are seen some sad violation of good taste. The verandah is no place for rustic seats—the seats there should be in keeping with the style of the house; yet are seen some of these seats even admitted into the hall.

McIntosh's Book of the Garden says: "Around cottage and villa residences, nothing is so appropriate as the natural style of gardening, and no ornament so proper as rustic work; but that should always be of a substantial and a tasteful description. An ingenious correspondent in the Gardener's Magazine, on this subject remarks: 'One advantage of wooden rustic work is, that it can be adapted to a great variety of purposes. Thus very beautiful, and even very architectural temples may be formed of unbarked wood. Ornamental doors, every description of garden seats, and flower-baskets, and vases of very elegant forms, may be composed of the same material. Shady walks also, having the shady gloom and enriched effect of a Gothic cloister, may be made of wooden rustic work: indeed, there is scarcely any kind of ornament to which it may not be applied. I allude,' continues this correspondent, 'more particularly to what I call wood mosaic, which is, I believe, rather a modern invention. It is formed of split sticks, of various lengths and sizes, and having bark of different colors. The pieces are nailed to any flat surface of wood, and very beautiful and elaborate patterns may be produced by arranging the pieces according to their sizes and the various colors of their barks. Elegant garden seats, and vases of almost any shape, may be covered with this kind of mosaic work; but as it is not durable when constantly exposed to the weather, it is the most suitable for the inside of summer-houses and garden temples. In such situations, the richest specimens may be introduced, and, if varnished over, they would last for a number of years."—*Horticulturist.*

The Duchesse of Angouleme Pear.

Few varities of pears have attracted so much attention as the Duchesse of Angouleme. The immense size of the fruit,—its great beauty and rich flavor,—as well as the vigor, hardiness, and productiveness of the tree, have given it a character that entitles it to a place in the smallest collection. Some cultivators, have pronounced it a variable fruit, sometimes excellent, but often or lacking in flavor, and only to be considered a good pear. But this character has probably only been applied to it when grown in an unfavorable soil or locality, or, from some cause, the fruit has not been produced in its best condition. The Pomological Magazine, above quoted, describes it as "the very finest" of late autumn pears, and though this was twenty years ago, and many new kinds have since been introduced, we know of no variety of the same season, except Swan's Orange, that for general cultivation will surpass it.

The Duchess of Angouleme was originally found growing in a hedge, at Anvers near Paris, about thirty years ago; but [illegible] it has been rarely and [illegible] a pear are not [illegible] pear trees. The fruit [illegible] very large size; the ordinary weight [illegible] to sixteen ounces; but [illegible] to twenty ounces.

The tree is of upright and [illegible] habit, and [illegible] a [illegible] at the [illegible]

Taxes.—[illegible]

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branches ascending at very acute angles; [illegible] shoots long and straight.

Wood.—Brownish yellow, thickly dotted with large prominent whitish specks, stout and rather long-jointed; old wood yellowish olive; buds, medium size, long, slender, and sharply pointed, diverging: Flower-buds, medium size, ovate, with slightly woolly scales.

Leaves.—Medium size, ovate, broadest in the middle, shortly pointed, slightly wavy, of a bright shining green, finely nerved, and nearly entire on the edge; petioles medium length, about one and a quarter inches long, and rather slender.

Flowers.—Medium size; petals narrow, oblong, nearly flat.

Fruit.—Very large, about four inches long and three and a half in diameter: Form, roundish oblong, tapering little to the stem, where it is very obtuse, with a very uneven and knobby surface: Skin, fair, smooth, rich deep yellow when mature, often tinged with blush on the sunny side, with several scattered irregular russety patches, and the whole surface regularly sprinkled with large russety specks: stem, medium length, about an inch long, thick and large where it joins the branch, and deeply sunk in a round cavity: Eye, rather small, closed, and deeply sunk in a much furrowed basin; segments of the calyx short, incurved, stiff: Flesh, white, fine, melting, buttery, and juicy: Flavor, rich, saccharine, perfumed, and excellent: Core, medium size: Seeds, medium size, plump.

Ripe in October and November, and keeps well.

Cranberry.

The species of Cranberry most commonly found in the United States is the *Oxycoccus macrocarpus*. It is an indigenous, low, trailing vine, growing wild in bogs and meadows, bearing a beautiful red berry of an exceedingly sour, though agreeable taste, much used in domestic economy for tarts and sweet-meats. The cranberry, says Mr. Kenrick, of Boston, is a plant of easy culture; and with but little expense, not a doubt exists that meadows which are now barren wastes, or yield nothing but coarse herbage, might be converted into profitable cranberry fields. According to Loudon, Sir Joseph Banks, who obtained this plant from America, raised, in 1831, on a square of 18 feet each way, 3 1-2 Winchester bushels, which is at a rate of 460 bushes to the acre. Any meadow will answer. Captain Henry Hall, of Barnstable, has cultivated the cranberry 20 years. They grow well on sandy bogs after draining; if the bogs are covered with brush, it is removed, but it is not necessary to remove the rushes, as the strong roots of the cranberry soon overpower them. It would be well if, previous to planting, the land could be ploughed; but Capt. Hall usually spreads on beach sand, and digs holes four feet asunder each way, the same distance as for corn; the holes, are, however, deeper. Into these holes, sods of cranberry roots are planted, and in the space of three years the whole ground is covered. The planting is usually performed in autumn. Mr. F. A. Hayden, of Lincoln, Mass., is stated to have gathered from his farm, in 1830, 400 bushels of cranberries, which brought him, in Boston market, $100.

An acre of cranberries in full bearing will produce over 200 bushels; and the fruit generally sells in the markets of Boston for $1 50 per bushel, and much higher than in former years. Although a moist soil is best suited to the plant, yet, with a suitable mixture of bog earth, or mud, it will flourish, producing abundant crops, even in any dry soil. There is said to be a variety of cranberry in Russia of a superior size.

Cranberries abound in vast quantities in the moist prairies in Michigan and some of the Western States. By means of a newly-invented rake, very simple in its construction and not expensive, 10 bushels may be gathered by one man in a day, and a cargo of 1500 bushels has been sent to one of the Atlantic States, from the northern part of Indiana, in a flat-boat, at one time. The price which this product often commands in the markets of the cities along the Atlantic varies from $1 50 up to $2 50 and even $3 50 per bushel. They can be gathered at the West at an expense of not more than 50 cents per bushel. The duty on them in England is not more than 2 cents per gallon by direct trade.

California Marble.—The Shasta Courier says they have in their possession a fine piece of black marble, taken from a quarry about [illegible] miles from Shasta. The formation is said to extend over several acres. The marble is now being burned for lime, and yields about 75 per [illegible]

A man [illegible]ty and lame from the Insane Asylum, cured, and a [illegible] by this discovered a valuable [illegible] in Calaveras County. The grain of the coarse a pure and the [illegible] present [illegible] a [illegible]

At the [illegible] tree was found on [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. It [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1854.

Capt. John A. Sutter.

Some two weeks since we briefly alluded to the "noble Pioneer," whose name honors the head of this communication. We wrote then under the inspiration of the moment, with only a few facts we had gathered; but these were enough to awaken in our hearts a feeling of sympathy for him who was suffering, and scorn for those who had caused it. What we wrote we felt, for we wrote in sight of the ruined walls of "Sutter's Fort." A fort that had in former times withstood the storms of the elements, and the storming of the savage foes from without. A place that had once been the home and shelter of the homeless and friendless, but which now was a ruin, and passed from the care and control of him who once held it free with all the broad and rich acres that surrounded it, but from whom it has been wrested, and much of it most foully too we believe.

Were this all, the noble pioneer would not be a keen sufferer at this moment. For three and a half years, nearly, has this early friend of California seen other portions of his own territory cruelly wrested from him, and no means of redress, until the Board of Commissioners shall decide upon his claims. For nearly all this time Capt. Sutter's claim has been before the Board of Commissioners, and although the Sutter claim is by far the most important case to be acted on, yet by some pretext or other this case is put off, until the noble old pioneer is sick at heart, at the cruel and repeated delays. The consequence of these delays has been ruinous to all his property, delaying year after year, continual costs of examinations and litigations, to prevent the wresting from him the little he has left, has so far reduced his means, that his homestead has passed into the power of the money lender, and unless a speedy aid is offered, unless some plan can be adopted to relieve present necessity, the last portion of all that is dear to him will have passed forever from his control.

Would that our voice could penetrate every dwelling and reach every heart. We would say to them—shall John A. Sutter's last years be miserable? Shall citizens, many of whom have received his generous aid, see his silvery locks made whiter still by the grief that consumes? Shall the home of John A. Sutter be sport to the officers of the law, and his fireside, the abode of his wife and children, be wrested from him by the strong grip of the usurious and heartless? God forbid! we shall raise our voice, even if we do it alone. We shall appeal to all who have hearts to feel, to add their influence in his behalf, and to strive that his last days may be his best days.

Who will not be willing to aid in so noble a work; who would not be glad to contribute to relieve John A. Sutter and his family from sorrow. Every citizen should aid; every town and city should aid, the State should aid, and they should do it quickly. Life is uncertain—sorrow saps the foundation of life—sorrow feeds upon the heart, and too much of it stills its beatings. Let what is to be done be done quickly, and before it is too late. A few brief weeks and it will be too late. This we know, and therefore we the more earnestly plead. Let the generous hearted move in this matter, and let the Legislature commence the goodly work.

What a glorious and cheering consolation to the men who shall so move in this matter, as to rescue the noble pioneer and his family from the calamities that hang over them. "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and a glorious and heartfelt satisfaction will it be to all who participate in such a work, for it will bless him that gives and him that receives.

A way to make times better for the Farmers.

We could write volumes upon the complaints that we hear from the farmers from several parts of the State. Every form of complaint is made. One says he does not know what to plant; one year all plant barley, the next all plant onions, the next potatoes, and when harvest time comes "their crops don't pay," and they can't tell what to plant. Another says he don't know the best time, and wishes to know. Another says he wishes to know the right kind of soil. A fourth would like to know if irrigation is essential. A fifth enquires how deep it is necessary to plough. Again, they ask the best time to get their crops to market, and would like to know whether it is better to sell at harvest time, and put the money at interest, or wait for high prices. We have all kinds of inquiries, and we are always glad to give such answers and advice as will give the best results to those who labor upon the soil.

Now, Farmers, we have adopted a most excellent plan to answer all the questions you wish to propose. Subscribe for the California Farmer (see terms upon the paper), and then write to us freely. Make as many inquiries as you please, touching every department of agriculture, and we will put your inquiries into the Farmer, answer them all to the best of our ability, and call upon others to give any further information they please, and thus we shall send out subjects of inquiry for many minds, call into action many of our experimental and practical cultivators, and elicit the largest amount of thought and action, which must result in good to our whole State.

Farmers! shall we not have your co-operation? again—would you avoid loss by planting a crop that will come to an overstocked market. Subscribe for the Farmer, and you will learn the condition of that article, the amount planted, where and when, and will then be better able to judge whether it will pay or not.

Would you know whether to sell your crops at harvest or to store them. Subscribe for the Farmer, and look to the prices current, and the state and prospect of the markets found there, and you will be informed how to act.

Would you know the best time to plant, or the soil best adapted to the different kinds of seeds, &c. Then subscribe for the Farmer, and you shall have the best information that the experience of the best cultivators can afford to answer every question.

Would you know the results of deep or shallow ploughing upon the crops. Subscribe for the Farmer, and you will find recorded the best practical results of the past five or six years in California.

Finally, if you desire to secure to yourself the best information you can, such as will enable you to plan wisely, grow successfully, harvest abundantly, and sell prosperously, subscribe for the Farmer, and it, in addition to all this, you wish to feel happy, visit your neighbors and induce them to join you in the formation of a "Farmer's Club" of twenty, ten or five, and each one subscribe for the Farmer; read it, write for it, help to make it what it can be made, what we desire to make it—the record of the practical working farmer; or, in other words, the California farmer's journal, the "best journal in the State."

Agriculture at the Capital.

Agreeably to the announcement, Dr. C. F. Winslow visited Sacramento, by invitation of the Assembly, to deliver an address on Agriculture before that body.

Agriculture has long been viewed as a dry subject for public addresses, and such addresses are not expected to draw very full houses, but contrary to ordinary rules, there was a most gratifying interest felt and an attendance that must have been highly pleasing to the able orator. A large number were present and quite a bevy of ladies, that gave grace and animation to the audience, and inspiration to the speaker.

It would be unjust to attempt a description or even note the points of the oration—for we call it by that name, as it pleases us best.

It was an oration of the very highest order, and we feel confident our readers will agree with us when they peruse it, as we shall present it to them shortly, and entire.

It was a sufficient proof of its ability—the deep interest with which a large audience listened to its delivery *one hour and a quarter*, and with the most profound attention, only interrupted by spontaneous cheers; and we venture to say, of the entire audience not one was present who did not feel highly gratified.

We trust the interest awakened at tho Capital upon this noble science will not diminish until a State Society is incorporaten, a Board of Agriculture connected with it, and a liberal provision made to encourage the Cultivators of the Soil. Were it not for the heavy debt of the State at present hanging over her, we should urge the immediate endowment of an "Agnitultral College" upon a liberal scale. Even as it is, with the burden of this debt upon the State, we believe it important to establish such an institution, for we believe it could sustain itself in a very few years and return into the treasury the sums required to establish it. We shall watch with hope the action of our legislators—that the good seed sown by the orator will quickly produce—the sixty and the hundred fold.

A valuable document in the shape of the "Report of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture," is received by the courtesy of their most efficient and able secretary, C. S. Flint, Esq.

Irregular Mails.

There is no such thing as computing the injury that results to a community from the want of regular and reliable mail facilities. It would take but a little time to destroy the business and character of a village, and almost to depopulate it, if the appearance of the plague or the small-pox be announced within its borders; but these calamities could not be lasting. Death would mark its victims, finish its terrible mission, and depart, and soon the dark cloud would be removed, business revive, cheerfulness return, and briskness, activity and prosperity be distinctly manifest. But, let a village become notorious as a place without post roads or post offices, where no mail facilities are to be had, or where they cannot be relied upon, and the work of decay begins, and death to all prosperity is sure to follow.

There can be no greater evil befal a place than to be cut off from mail facilities. It is an evil greater than the plague or the small-pox, for men may run the risk of death from these if their business demands it, but to be shut out from those means of communication that are life to business—men will not endure it; and when these evils exist, a mark of desolation is made that cannot be mistaken; the residents are like persons shut out from the world—they are not advised of what is going on in the world around them—they neither hear from their friends nor read the newspapers.

We venture to affirm, that, were the means of communication with the interior towns made certain and regular, the circulation of newspapers would be increased 25 to 50 per cent. to regular subscribers. It is a crying evil, and one that must be remedied. Not a day passes that we, as journalists, do not hear regrets expressed upon this point, and numbers are saying, We would take the papers, could we ever get them to us, but our papers never come—we cannot get papers by mail—hardly letters.

Hear one correspondent: "The condition of things in our county is lamentable—no emigration, no improvement—indeed, the reverse is but too true. We are too far from market for anything but stock raising. We have no harbor to justify regular and easy communication with San Francisco. Hard times, low spirits, &c., is the order of the day here. We have no judge, no justice of the peace to administer the oath legally, and this seems likely to be the condition of things for some time to come. Great complaints are made of the irregularity of the mails, coming at best but once a fortnight, and the other offices above are very negligent about sending our mails forward. We hope for better times; in the mean time I try to do my best to advance the interests of our citizens, and of the Farmer."

Thus we see the fatal effects resulting from irregular mails—a declension of business, decrease of population, decreased value of property, long faces, &c. And it must be so—for when lawyers and justices leave a place, there cannot be much business left.

There is, however, hope for our friends. Let them subscribe for the Farmer, send us all the grievances they suffer, and we shall "keep it before the people" till the evils are remedied. Yes, let a goodly number join a club of twenty, send us a list of names, and all the evils they suffer, and we will do our best to relieve our friends by keeping these facts before the people. We know farmers are suffering much for the want of quick intercourse with the market.

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Messrs Adams & Co. at all their offices throughout the United States or Europe.
Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.
Mr. Chauncey Langdon, Travelling Agent for the northern section of the State.
Messrs. Langton & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minesota.*
Messrs. Leland & McCoombe—*Crescent City, Port Orford, Uniontown, Eureka, and Bucksport.*
San Francisco—Sullivan's newspaper stand, near the Post Office; Kimball's, Noisy Carriers Hall, Long wharf.
Benicia, Martinez, &c.—Messrs. Stiles & Dodds.
Union City and Mission San Jose—Messrs. Howard & Chamberlain.
Sacramento—Capt. James Kirk; Messrs. Gardiner & Kirk.
San Luis Obispo—Dr. Thomas T. Harvey, P. M.
Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.
Mount Farm, O. T.—Gen. M. M. McCarver.
Marysville—Geo S. Decko & Co.
Stockton—Rosenbaum & Jonckimsen.
Bidwell's, Butte Co—P. Freer.
Weaverville, Trinity Co—H. B. Davison & Co.
Yreka—Cram, Rogers & Co.
New York City, N. Y.—J. M. Thorburn & Co.
N. B.—We want Agents in all the principal localities, and persons disposed to act can have the opportunity, if satisfactory to all parties.

To Sacramento Subscribers.—We have this day appointed Capt. James Kirk, as our Agent in Sacramento City, by whom our paper will be regularly supplied, and to whom our subscribers will make payments.

Our patrons will please excuse any remissness in not receiving their papers regularly heretofore. Our present agent will not disappoint them and will always have their paper handed to them as regular as the day comes, and we hope for the continued and generous support of our Sacramento friends.

Our paper will always be found at the store of Messrs. Gardiner & Kirk, newsmen, Third street, Sacramento—on mail days neatly enveloped and ready for mail. To those who wish to show their friends in the States how Farming operations prosper in California, this will afford a good opportunity.

A Premium---Farmers' Clubs.

With the hope of inducing such of our friends, and those who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and introduce an Agricultural Paper, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us five subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you six papers, or for ten subscribers, twelve papers. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the Farmer, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

Subscribers will please be particular to name the Post Office to which papers are to be sent; or, if forwarded by express, which line they prefer.

We want good active agents to visit every county in the State for the Farmer. Young men can find a steady and profitable employment. Apply at this office.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, April 12, 1854.

For a little time past there has appeared more animation in nearly all departments of trade; quite an increase of trade for up river, and very full freights, two boats running on the Sacramento line daily. For a few days indications of a permanent advance on all staple articles—Flour, Pork, Hams, Butter, &c Barley advanced considerably; speculation reached Oil and other articles. This tone is somewhat changed, and many articles have remained or have receded. Grains of all kinds are plenty and not in demand. Potatoes are a drag; we note sales of 2,000 bags at 40 cents—a severe loss. Other produce remains heavy. We hope, however, for better times, this state of things cannot last; they must improve and therefore all must have courage.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—			
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@	— —
do do short handled	8 00	@	— —
do Fields', long handled	10 12	@	14 00
do do short handled, no sale.			
do Rowland's, long handled	8 00	@	— —
do do short handled	8 00	@	00 00
do King's, long handled	8 00	@	— —
Spades, bright c. s. best make	12 00	@	13 00
do iron	8 00	@	10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@	15 00
do do iron	— —	@	12 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	14 00	@	— —
do Hunts', do	14 00	@	— —
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	9 00	@	— —
do other brands	5 00	@	7 00
Hoes, heavy hickory pick, turned	1 50	@	3 00
do do do axe	2 00	@	3 50
Plows, best make	14 00	@	30 00
do steel	30 00	@	75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power, Hall & Pitts', no sale, nominal, $600 to $800; other makes $400 to $600; Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill, $300 to $350.			
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	20 00	@	65 00
Rakes, horse and revolving, no sale.			
do hand, wood do			
do do steel	12 00	@	20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz, no sale.			
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	4 00	@	
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@	12
Flour Mills, Noye's $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.			
FLOUR—			
We note large stocks on hand, and considerable activity in the market.			
Gallego and Haxall	— —	@	14 00
Chile	9 50	@	10 50
Rancked	— —	@	— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	11 00	@	11 50
Rabbit Mills, do	10 00	@	10 50
Meal, in bbls	4 50	@	5 00
do ½ bbls	2 50	@	3 25
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@	— 1¼
GRAIN—			
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 3	@	— —
do California	— 3½	@	— —
Barley, Chili	— 2	@	— 2¾
do Cal. seeding	— 3	@	— -
Buckwheat, for seed	— 8	@	— -
Oats, California	— 3	@	— —
do Seed	— 4	@	— 4½
do Oregon, none in mk't.			
do Eastern	— 2	@	3 —
Wheat, Chili	— 3½	@	— —
do California, for seed	— 4½	@	— 5
do do for milling	— 3	@	— —
Australia, seed	— 4	@	— 5
LUMBER—			
Very heavy stocks on hand, and Domestic coming in freely with a little demand, and downward tendency.			
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	30 00	@	35 00
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	30 00	@	35 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@	70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@	100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	70 00	@	80 00
do do 2d quality	50 00	@	60 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	60 00	@	65 00
do Oregon pine, rough	32 00	@	35 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	42 50	@	45 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	35 00	@	40 00
Floor Joist	35 00	@	— —
Shingles, Eastern, best	8 00	@	10 00
Clapboards, No. 1	55 00	@	70 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@	9 00
do California	— —	@	8 00
Doors, Eastern	3 75	@	5 50
Sashes, window	3 75	@	5 00
PROVISIONS—			
All kinds of Provisions, improving.			
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	— 00	@	22 00
do ½ bbl extra family	13 00	@	— —
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	17	@	18
do Mess, nominal, no sale.			
Cheese	20	@	25
Eggs, fresh Cal	63	@	—
Butter, choice	29	@	33
do good ordinary	20	@	39
do California	50	@	1 00
Hams, ordinary	—	@	— 16
do extra	17½	@	19
Lard, in kegs	—	@	16
do tins 10 lb	17	@	17¾
do 15—20 do	—	@	17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	— —	@	28 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@	15 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	— —	@	25 00
do do ½ do	8 00	@	10 00
RICE—			
Carolina, in bbls	4	@	4½
China, No. 1, in mats	4½	@	5
do No. 2, do		@	3
Manila	3½	@	4
VEGETABLES—			
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.			
Beans, California	3	@	4
do do Red	2½	@	3¾
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@	— —
Carrots	— —	@	—
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 6	@	10
Turnips	— —	@	2
Potatoes	—	@	1½
Peas, (none in market.)			
Squashes, ₱ lb	— 2	@	3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	50@$1	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	3 00	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, very scarce	50
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	50
Marrowfat squashes	8	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	$1@6	Parsley	1 50
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	$6@8	Parsnips	1 50
Radishes, ₱ doz	1 50	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 50
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	12	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	37
Potatoes	3@4	Asparagus, ₱ doz bdls	2 50
Onions, prime	@12		

We have received from the hands of a committee of the various Lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, &c., their report upon the services rendered by Gen. A. M. Winn, of Sacramento, during the calamitous years of 1849–'50. We rejoice at this, for as citizens of Sacramento during those years, we know how well and truly Gen. Winn, served the cause of humanity, sacrificing his own pecuniary, personal and social comforts to relieve the sufferings of his fellow men. We trust our legislature will promptly and amply repay Gen. Winn for the full sum expended, with interest.

THE CRANBERRY.—We would call the attention of those who desire to cultivate this esculent, to the advertisement of Mr. Bates. The variety he advertises is very highly commended by the New York Societies, and any orders can be supplied in this country, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement.

RANCH FOR SALE.—We call attention to the splendid ranch advertised in this week's issue, and assure our readers it is an opportunity rarely offered. We know a bargain can be had.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., in Placerville, Robert Fisher and Mrs. N. J. Engleston.

In this city, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Albert Williams, Mr. Richard Brown, jr., and Miss Isabella Foss, all of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. A. Graham, Rev. B. T. Crouch, jr., of Ky., pastor of the M. E. Church South in that city, and Mrs. Mary E. Baily, of Fulton, Mo.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Mr. Joseph Debell, of Marysville, and Miss Kate Middleton, formerly of Brooklyn, L. I.

In this city, on the 2d inst., by Rev. Mr. Gray, Dr. Albert F. Sawyer, of San Francisco, and Miss Hannah Peck, of Medford, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

In this city on the 9th inst., by the Rev. S. Levy, Mr. Philip Woolf and Miss E. Isaacs, both of England.

In Grass Valley, on the 2d inst., by Rev. Wm. A. Simmons, Mr. Joseph Auberry and Mrs. Susan Peuett, all of Grass Valley.

DIED.

At Honolulu, on the 21st of March, of consumption, William Layden, Printer, aged 31 years, a native of the State of New York, but late of this city. Mr. Layden was formerly of the firm of Layden & O'Meara, Printers.

At Lahaina, Feb. 1, of consumption, Edward Henry, aged 26 years, of Yolo country, California.

In this city, April 9, Wm. H. Chapman, of New York, aged 26 years.

In Marysville, on the 8th inst., Sarah, daughter of Col. S. C. Tompkins, aged 18.

At Jesus Maria, on the 5th inst., C. Eugene Wilmot, of Carthage, Jefferson county, New York, aged 25.

At her residence, near San Jose, on Tuesday morning, Mrs. Mary H. Myers, wife of Mr. Tobias Myers, formerly of Pittsburg, Penn.

Suddenly, on the 2d inst, within 12 miles of Gibsonville, David Lewis, aged 28 years, a native of Cardiff, Wales.

In Honolulu, on the 6th inst., of consumption, Mr. Edmund P. Hutchinson, of Pepperel, Mass., aged 28 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 5—Clipper ship Eagle Wing, Linnell, 106 days from Boston, with mdse.
Br bark Ceylon, McIville, 30 days from Bay of Bandera.
Brig Mary A Jones, Folger, 14 hours from Bodega; lumber.
Schr Flying Dart, Freeman, 42 days from Tahiti, via Owhyee 24 days, with fruit.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austen, 24 hours from Santa Cruz, with 400 bbls lime.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, 16 hours from Bodega; lumber.
Schr T Franklin, Reed, 24 hours from Bodega, with 200 bushels potatoes.
APRIL 6—U S revenue cutter W L Marcy, Cornell, 155 days New York, via St Catherines 74 days, and Talcahuano 37 days.
Ship Sheffield, Handy, 165 days from Boston, with mdse.
APRIL 8—Steamer Golish, Haley, 3 days from San Diego.
Ship John Jay, Howland, 182 days from New York; flour.
APRIL 9—U S steamship Columbus, Ball, 62 hours from San Diego.
Steamer Major Tompkins, Hunt, 13 hours from Santa Cruz.
Ship Zenobia, Krutzel, 13 days from New Archangel, Sitka, with ice.
Brig Samuel Churchman, Badger, 8 days fm Oregon; lumber.
Schr Horace, Clark, 12 hours from Tomales, with potatoes.
APRIL 10—Steamer Fremont, Hilliard, 3 days from San Diego.
Clipper ship Aurora, Brown, 127 days from Boston, via Rio Janeiro 72 days, with mdse.
Clipper ship Golden Fleece, Freeman, 125 days from New York, with mdse.
Clipper ship Polynesia, Watson, 104 days from New York, with mdse.
Brig Prince de Joinville, Lawton, 16 days from Honolulu, with mdse.
Schr Velasco, Copeland, 3 days fm Santa Cruz, 800 bbls lime.
Schr Laura Bevins, Norton, 10 days from San Pedro.
Schr Loo Choo, Charles, 3 days from Santa Cruz; lumber.
APRIL 11—Mex brig Arizona, Newman, 22 days from Mazatlan, with mdse.
Schr John Dunlap, Ellis, 2 days fm Monterey, with produce.
Schr Teresa, Gamble, 9 hours from Bodega, with potatoes.
Schr Rambler, Woodbury, 12 hours from Tomales; produce.
Schr Bay State, Waterman, 10 hours from Bodega, with fish.

CLEARANCES.

APRIL 5—Steamship Peytona, Sampson, for Portland; barks Matilda (Br), Lumprell, Victoria, V. I.; Dos Amigos (Chil), Elvira, Valparaiso; schr Spartacus, Baker, Honolulu.
APRIL 6—Steamship America, Mitchell, for Portland; bark Deborah (Br), Varden, Callao; brig Francisco, Santa, Portland.
APRIL 7—Ships Lightfoot, Pierce, for Hong Kong; Syren, Allen, Calcutta; Atalanta, Wallace, Valparaiso; bark Alster (Ham), Plening, Melbourne.
APRIL 8—Ship Timoleon, Clapp, for Callao; brigs J B Lunt, Richardson, Portland; Halcyon, Eldridge, St Helena.
APRIL 10—Ship Don Quixote, Nott, Hong Kong; bark Wm. G. Lewis, Giles, Shoalwater Bay.
APRIL 11—Steamer Crescent City, Montgomery, for Crescent City, ship Louisa Maria (Dutch), Herderschee, Callao.

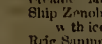
Marny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by
HENRY MCNALLY.
15 1m No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by
HENRY MCNALLY, No. 183 Washington street,
15 1m (between Battery and Front streets.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION



The new steamer U.S.N. J. A. TAFFET, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Battery and Broadway wharves, for Union City on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HOMER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

MUSICAL HALL.

THE [illegible] of the above [illegible] are prepared to [illegible]
BALLS,
[illegible]
For [illegible]

Lots for Sale in Horner's Addition.

THE subscriber has removed his office, books, maps and records, to the old San Miguel Rancho House, one mile southwest of the Mission Dolores Church, where he can be consulted every day. Those who may wish to purchase in HORNER'S ADDITION, or Villa Lots of any required size, from one to twenty acres, with clear and undisputed titles, would do well to call upon him before buying elsewhere, for it will cost nothing to get posted up before purchasing. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call at the "Old Rancho House," where they can see an abstract of the titles, the identical lands, with their boundaries, advantages, elegant situations for residences, gardens, &c., &c.

J. M. H. can be seen at Horner & Co.'s Counting Office, on Davis street, corner of Broadway Wharf, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M. [15] JOHN M. HORNER.

Splendid Ranch for Sale.

ONE of the finest Ranches, and in the highest cultivation, with full and promising crop in ground, will be offered, and immediate possession given to a bona fide purchaser. The Ranch contains 160 acres, pleasantly located upon one of our river banks, with dwellings and out buildings, and all in perfect order. To a person desirous of securing a permanent residence, one that is desirable, and that can be made profitable, this opportunity presents a chance rarely met with. About one-half of the purchase money can remain upon mortgage or exchanged for valuable property in this city.

Persons desirous of purchasing, may learn the particulars by calling at our place of business. WARREN & SON,
15 Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

Piano Fortes and Melodeons,
WOODWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 130 Clay street, are the exclusive Agents for the sale of STODART'S PIANO FORTES and PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation.

Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire. 15 tf

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.
SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.
☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 15 tf

DR. COIT,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO
No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley,
Six doors above his old locality, 15tf

"The Original Clayton Saloon."
North side of Commercial Street, above Montgomery.

THIS favorite place of resort, having undergone thorough renovation and repair, will be re-opened under the charge of the former proprietor, S. V. TRUESDALE, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., when he will be happy to meet his old friends, and as many new ones as may favor him. The Bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. The Restaurant, with the choicest the market affords, prepared in a superior manner. Every attention will be paid to promote the comfort of those who patronize the house.
N. B.—Fresh Oregon Oysters. 13 tf

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. | O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento. 11 tf

T. P. ROBB. H. H. DOTY. W. B. GOULD

ROBB & CO.'S
Ice Cream, Breakfast and Tea Saloon,
182 COURT BLOCK, CLAY STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, next Building to the Post Office, San Francisco.

PARTIES and FAMILIES furnished with ICE CREAMS, ORNAMENTAL CAKES, etc., at short notice. 16tf

DRS. HARRIS & BIRDSALL,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,

Office, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, offer their professional services to the citizens of San Francisco.

S. B. HARRIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon—Residence, Oriental Hotel, cor. First and Bush streets.
L. H. BIRDSALL, M. D., Late Surgeon U. S. A.—Residence corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
☞ Office hours from 12 to 3 o'clock. 11 tf

BATES' SUPERIOR
UPLAND BELL CRANBERRY.

THE PROPRIETOR has been induced to present this Circular to the public on account of the numerous applications from distinguished Horticulturists, Amateurs, Land Agents and others, in different parts of the Union, personally and by letter, wishing information in regard to cultivating this valuable fruit upon ordinary upland, and would respectfully invite the attention of Gardeners and Fruit Growers, to such facts as have come directly under our own experience and observation.

Soil, Preparation, Management, &c.—Have tested the plants thoroughly in all kinds of soils, we have no particular preference in their selection. We know of no kind of soil in which they would not be likely to grow well if managed according to our method. We should not choose a perfect clay soil, as it is very liable to bake, nor a perfect sand, containing no power of vegetation.

In extensive field culture, the Bell Cranberry flourishes well in soils varying from moist to dry. No great degree of moisture is necessary, providing it is more or less so. Any soil that the strawberry can be grown on to advantage, is well adapted to the growth of this fruit, but no soil or vegetable manure should be used, as the fruit draws nourishment from the atmosphere. The vines propagate and runners, like the Strawberry, and will flourish in moist and dry soils, but increase with good management. When the soil is prepared to grass and weeds, we prepare the ground by plowing the top soil at a moderate depth to prevent their growth. This may be easily done by plowing the sod, and [illegible] the soil in carts or otherwise. The vines may also be set in the soil so poor that grass will not grow to any advantage. Most of the Cranberry Farms [illegible] in marshes, [illegible] is reclaimed, but [illegible] cranberry derives its nourishment from the air.

If [illegible] grass and weeds, [illegible] it may be [illegible] with [illegible] the runners [illegible] a garden or meadow, and will [illegible] for [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT
HOWES & CO.'S
No. 180 Montgomery Street,
(Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre.)

Comprising everything suitable to furnish the *PARLOR, OFFICE, DINING ROOM, CHAMBER* or *KITCHEN*—at wholesale and retail.

All persons who wish to furnish
Hotels, Offices, or Dwelling Houses,
Are respectfully invited to examine our stock before making purchases, as we feel certain that we can offer greater inducements to purchasers than any concern in the City. Our goods are purchased by a
Partner in the Eastern States,
For CASH, consequently we are enabled to sell all kinds and qualities of Furniture at the **Lowest Market Prices.**

We shall enlarge our store in the course of fifteen or twenty days, and until that time we are prepared to offer *GREAT BARGAINS TO OUR CUSTOMERS*—rather than be at the trouble of removing our goods to some other place, we prefer to sell

☞ *VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.* ☜

*** Goods delivered to any part of the city, free of charge.

Orders promptly filled, and goods packed properly for country dealers.

Come and be convinced. HOWES & CO.
Remember the number,
180 *Montgomery Street,*
Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre. 14 tf

C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf, San Francisco. 12 tf

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

REMOVAL.

DR. J. C. YOUNG has removed his office from 226½ Dupont street, to the corner of Montgomery and California streets, opposite Page, Bacon & Co.'s Banking House, where he will be happy to consult with his former patrons, and treat scientifically and with discretion all those who may require the services of a physician. The success of Dr. Young since his advent in this State, has been without a parallel, and he hopes by continued and untiring application to his profession, to remove from the public mind that lack of confidence which has so unhappily existed in regard to the Medical Profession in the State of California.

P. S.—All letters enclosing $10 will receive immediate attention. Direct Box 735, P. O.

N. B.—All papers in the State will please insert as Special Notice, the above, for one month, and send bill to Dr. J. C Young, M. D. 12 1m

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.
T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
14 4t 87 Long wharf.

Wanted.

A PERSON who speaks the English, German and French Languages, is desirous of employment in any situation in which these qualifications may be available. He is prepared to make himself generally useful, and is willing to go into the country. Address W., at this office.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH, 1851

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.
Steamer SENATOR, S. Seymour, master—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Freight, $8 per ton.

FOR STOCKTON,
TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA AND MARTIN'S LANDING.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Crocker, master—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, C. M. Cornwall, master—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.
Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Sorry, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer CAMANCHE, George Barney, master—Wednesdays 4 o'clock P. M. [illegible] A. M.
Steamer ERILDA, Z. E. Cornell, master—Tuesdays and Fridays [illegible]
FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.
Steamer GUADALOUPE, [illegible], master—[illegible] Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Turner, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 10 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, touching at Knight's Landing. She will leave Red Bluffs every Monday morning.
The steamer ELLEN, Capt. Henry Cornwall, will leave Sacramento every Friday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, touching at Knight's Landing. She will leave Red Bluffs every Monday morning.
The steamer PLUMAS, Capt. [illegible], will leave Sacramento for Colusi every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. She will return and leave Colusi every Sunday and Thursday, at 2 o'clock A. M.
The PLUMAS will [illegible] week from Colusi to Red Bluffs, [illegible] Monday at 10 A. M.
For Freight or passage apply on board, or at the Company's office, Vallejo street wharf, foot of Front.
R. C. ENLEY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 14tf

CONTRA COSTA FERRY,
From the foot of Broadway and Jackson streets.
THREE TRIPS DAILY.
REDUCTION OF FARE.
STEAMER [illegible]
[illegible]

Miners' Exchange and Savings Bank,
AND SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE,
ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO.
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

DR. A. S. WRIGHT, AGENT.

ALL MONEYS left at this Banking House will bear an interest of one and a half per cent. per month, redeemable at pleasure.

GOLD DUST left to be assayed at this office, will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.

GOLD DUST received on Special Deposit Free of Charge and Rich Quartz Specimens purchased, or valued gratis, and every attention paid to the Assaying or testing of all kinds of Ores.

GOLD DUST received for Coinage, or Remittance. Bills of Exchange drawn on the East, at Sight or on Time. 12 4t

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Penhody & Co.	London.
F. Huth & Co.	London.
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiania State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12 4t

DREXEL, SATTIER & CHURCH,
Bankers,
DRAW AT SIGHT IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON

Occao Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina. 41 1m

ADAMS & CO.,
Bankers.
MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK,
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

Will sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4tf

LELAND & McCOMBE'S EXPRESS
FOR CRESCENT CITY,
PORT ORFORD, TRINIDAD,
GOLD BLUFF, HARDSCRABBLE,
BUTTERVILLE, SAILOR'S DIGGINGS,
ALSO TO
BUCKSPORT, EUREKA, AND UNIONTOWN, C.T.
HUMBOLDT BAY,

We have made the necessary arrangements to run a REGULAR and RELIABLE EXPRESS to the above points, and will make collections.

We can safely promise our friends and patrons, economy, promptness and dispatch in all matters entrusted to our care.
LELAND & McCOMBE, Post Office [illegible]

WELLS, FARGO & CO.
SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall [illegible] Daily Express to
San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,
Connecting daily Express at Stockton for Ione and Moniposa.
☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco [illegible]
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
114

WM. NEELY THOMPSON
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND [illegible]
Building Stone for [illegible] and Front [illegible]

FRANK BAKER
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
[illegible]

D. KNEITZ & POMEROY
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
DEALERS IN [illegible]
Sawing and Planing done to Order.

GIBSON & KING
Grocers, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines,
[illegible]

CHAPIN & SAWYER
HARDWARE AND IRON
[illegible]

BAKER & CLAYTON,

[For the California Farmer.]

MEMORY.

On fancy's ardent pinions borne,
The mind its sorrows may forget;
The heart by various passions torn,
May cease to throb, but not forget.

Pale recollections will return,
With anguish struggling in her train,
And beauty of her sunbeams shorn
Will fly the haggard form of pain.

Hope's angel visage bovering o'er
Our aching head may ease impart;
But Oh! what sovereign's balm can cure
The sorrows of a wounded heart?

To me, no more the blissful hours
Of youth, of love, of hope are given;
No more my pathway strew'd with flowers
Shall seem the sunny road to Heaven.

For hoary time his wreath of snow
Has o'er my throbbing temples thrown,
And down the hill of life I go,
Deserted, friendless and alone!

As some frail bark by tempest riven,
On time's bleak boundless wave I lie,
By every storm, still farther driven
On the rough sea adversity.

Dark, deep and fathomless the wave,
For me no anchorage, hope or stay;
No solace, but the silent grave;
No rest, but in my bed of clay.

A FABLE.

It chanced upon a wintry day
A sportive child went forth to play;
Careering o'er the frozen ground,
An icy spray, well pleased, he found,
Bedeck'd with gems, in crystal wrought.
The frosty twig was quickly brought
To grace the mantle-piece. Beside
Bright spar and ore, it form'd the pride
Of that gay scene. The fire beneath,
Alas! soon dimm'd his diamond wreath.
The gems that deck'd his glitt'ring prize
Seem'd to have sought his tearful eyes;
For, once bedeck'd with pearls so thick,
That twig turn'd out a frosty stick.

Have you not seen the child full-grown,
His glitt'ring bauble made his own,
Find the loud charms he thought to clasp
Annihilated in his grasp—
The votary of wealth or fame
Find *that* a curse, and *this* a name—
The lover smit with heavenly charms
Find a mere mortal in his arms—
The very king, ambition-stick,
His sceptre find a frosty stick?

THE BOY AND MAN.—A few years ago, there was in the city of Boston a portrait painter whose name was Mr. Copley. He did not succeed very well in his business, and concluded to go to England, to try his fortunes there. He had a little son, whom he took with him, whose name was John Singleton Copley.

John was a very studious boy, and made such rapid progress in his studies that his father sent him to college. There he applied himself so closely to his books, and became so distinguished a scholar, that his instructors predicted that he would make a very eminent man.

After he graduated, he studied law. And when he entered upon the practice of his profession, his mind was richly stored with information, and so highly disciplined by his previous diligence, that he almost immediately obtained celebrity. One or two cases of very great importance being intrusted to him, he managed them with so much wisdom and skill as to attract the admiration of the whole British nation.

The king and his cabinet, seeing what a learned man he was, and the influence he had acquired, felt it important to secure his services for the government. They therefore raised him from one post of honor to another, till he was created Lord High Chancellor of England—the very highest post of honor to which a subject can attain; so that John Singleton Copley is now Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor of England. About sixty years ago, he was a little boy in Boston. His father there was a poor portrait painter, hardly able to get his daily bread. Now, John is at the head of the nobility in England; one of the most distinguished men in talent and power in the House of Lords, and regarded with reverence and respect by the whole civilized world. This is the reward of industry. The studious boy becomes the useful and respected man.

Had John S. Copley spent his schoolboy days in idleness, he would probably have passed his manhood in poverty and shame. But he studied in school, when other boys were idle; he studied in college, when other young men were wasting their time; he ever adopted for his motto, "*ultra pergere*," (*press onward,*) and how rich has been his reward.

You, my young friends, are now laying the foundation for your future life. You are every day at school deciding the question whether you may be useful or respected in life, or whether your manhood shall be passed in mourning over the follies of misspent boyhood.—*Rev. John S. C. Abbott.*

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE SIR C. NAPIER.—Sir Charles was married to a lady of strong though gentle character, and he delighted in relating an adventure, which once befell the pair, very characteristic of both. He and Lady Napier were riding one evening, unattended, on the summit of the Mahableshwur Hills. The sun had just set; the pathway was narrow, bordered on one side by jungle, and the other by a deep precipice. Turning suddenly to his wife he desired her to ride on at all speed immediately to the nearest village and to send some people back to the spot where she left him, and not to ask him the reason why he sent her. She obeyed—hear it, ye inquisitive and disputatious wives—in silence. It was no slight trial of her courage as well as of her obedience, for the way was lonely and beset with many possible perils; but she rode rapidly and boldly forward, and gained a village at some distance in safety. The party met Sir Charles, however, about a mile from the place, following in his lady's track; and he then explained the reason of his strange and unquestioned command.

He had seen, as they slowly walked their horses, four savage eyes gleam at him through the jungle, and believed that they belonged either to a tiger or chenah—the hunting leopard. He was aware that if they both rode off, the creatures, following the instinct of their nature, would be sure to chase them. He feared lest if Lady Napier knew the fearful kind of peril they were in, she would be startled and unfit to make any attempt at escape, or at least that she would not consent to his judicious plan; so he tested her obedience, as we have seen, successfully. He remained himself confronting, and probably controlling the wild beasts with his eagle eye; for after a short gaze, and a muttered growl, they retreated into the jungle, and he was free to follow his wife.

"UP AGAIN AND TAKE ANOTHER."—This is a bit of philosophy that we have learned in childhood. No matter how hard the tumble, up again and take another. There is no use groaning over what cannot be helped. Rather, with a cheerful face, turn your back resolutely upon past calamity, and press onward.

Young man! who in the outset of life find your hopes disappointed, your anticipations frustrated, your plans wrecked, be not disheartened by present defeat. "Up again and take another."

Reformer! who would urge the world to higher aims and nobler purposes—who from social disorder would evolve a higher and more perfect civilization, be not daunted by a first repulse. "Up again and take another."

Young student! who find the pathway of learning beset by difficulties and discouragements, who overcomes one barrier but to encounter another, before whom the hills of wisdom seem to rise higher, gather strength from the difficulties you have already overcome with which to front those which are to come. "Up again and take another."

Finally, those to whom failure and disappointment in any form have come, learn a lesson of cheerful effort from this little maxim, "Up again and take another."—*True Flag.*

PUNCH says: "Little children are the lillies-of-the-valley of life."

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street, Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Hops, Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water, Shaker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Seidlitz Powders, Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts, Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds), Osgood's Cholagogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jones' Expectorant, Alterative Pills, Moffat's Bitters and Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,
Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.

Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,
CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.

☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 13-1ru

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.

THE largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of B. P. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will admit of. Having on hand the most splendid and substantial assortment of all kinds of Furniture ever offered in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices to suit, that none can go away empty that may favor us with a call.

Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Sets—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.

Also, Mattrasses, of Curled Hair, Patent Felt, Moss, Wool Straw, and Straw with Cotton Tops. Also, Feather Pillows, and Feathers for Beds, with a large stock of Quilts, Comforts, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of Chairs, Wood, and Cane Seats of all descriptions: also, of Hair, Cloth, Spring, Plush, Velvet and Carpet Bottoms, with Rockers of all kinds; all of which will be sold at reduced rates.

13 4t Also at 130 Jackson street, San Francisco.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c., &c.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY, importers and wholesale dealers in the above articles, keep on hand the most extensive stock to be found in the city.

3 1m Corner Battery and Halleck streets.

12,000 Fresh Grape Vines,

JUST received per Goliah, from the best vineyards of Los Angeles. These vines are selected from three to six feet long, and are warranted to be superior to any in the market. For sale, at the lowest market rates, by

W. B. PEAKE,
6-1m. No. 7 Washington street.

SIDE HILL PLOWS,

FOR cultivating Potatoes—the best article that can be used. No Farmer should be without them. Constantly on hand and for sale by

WARREN & SON,
14 1-2w Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TIME.

PARTICULAR attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4 tf

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Catalogue of Fruit and Fruit Trees.

WE call the attention of Nurserymen and Orchardists to a new catalogue just issued by us, prepared with great labor and cost, giving the lists of the best fruits cultivated in Europe or America, with their synonyms. This catalogue embraces also lists of best Vegetables, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Seeds, &c.—being a perfect illustration of the best varieties of everything belonging to AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, and FLORICULTURE, with brief directions for the cultivators in each department, and as *adapted to California.*

This work will be found a very great help to all engaged in cultivation.

Price $1 per copy. WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen, Seed-men, and Florists,
5 Musical Hall Buildings.

New Drug Establishment.

A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States

Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.

Country orders promptly attended to.

A. T. McCLURE,
6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place.

10,000 FRUIT TREES,

Grape Vines, Fig Trees, Raspberry and Current.

WE invite all who intend planting Trees and Vines to call on us before they make their purchases, as we can offer them many advantages that cannot be found elsewhere. Our collections, we know, are the most extensive, and the quality the best that can be had. We therefore invite all to call on us: we can show them, in our Exhibition Rooms, the samples of the actual fruit they produce. WARREN & SON,
Musical Hall Buildings, San Francisco,
and 15 J street, Sacramento.

GRASS SEED

10,000 LBS. NEW GRASS SEEDS—Timothy or Herds' Grass, Red Clover, White Clover, Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass.

Persons wanting the very best seed are requested to give attention to the above. WARREN & SON'S
Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.
And J street, Sacramento.

Shells for Garden Walks.

A VERY handsome species of Shells for Garden Walks, have recently been discovered and are now ready for delivery; they will form a compact and beautiful walk, *hard*, free from weeds, and give a finished beauty far beyond the cost of material and expense of preparation.

Samples can be seen at, and orders received by the subscribers, who will give all needed information, and who will act as agents of the discoverers and proprietors.

12 tf WARREN & SON.

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS:
3 VEINED Indian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Mantle Mantels;
The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse;
do "Emery's," two horse power.
Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes;
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels;
Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Excelsior Soap;
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagon—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks;
Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size—grind stone frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves;
Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete;
Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones;
Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans;
Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions—for seed;
Marrow Fat Peas;
Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat—for seed;
Osage Orange Seed;
White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed;
Hemp Seed—for Birds;
GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety;
Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article;
Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins;
Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton;
Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany;
Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter;
Mexican Spurs; Invoice of Mexican Bitts, &c., of the highest finish, &c.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE.....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 5 6t.

SELIM & EDWARD FRANKLIN,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

Office and Salesroom, 102 Merchant st., between Montgomery street and the Plaza.

Real estate of all descriptions sold at public and private sale Particular attention given to sales for Administrators, Assignees Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Monies invested and rents collected for parties at a distance Loans effected on Bonds and Mortgages. Titles examined and surveys made by competent parties in the office, and the Notarial business erected by WILLIAM A. CORNWELL, Notary Public.

A register open to public inspection of property for sale.

The Spanish and French languages spoken.

Improved and unimproved Ranches and lands for sale in various parts of the State—Spanish titles. 13 4t

JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT. ALBERT D. RANDALL
JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT, Auctioneer.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

Office and Salesroom, 100 Merchant Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

Messrs. WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO. respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they have made this business connection, and re-established themselves, for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business in all its branches, for the successful management of which they deem themselves well qualified, having had upwards of four years experience in this city.

They will give especial attention to making public sales of all kinds of property for Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, and others, according to law.

Particular attention paid to preparing "Rancho" property for sale, and every facility will be afforded to the holders of such property for the transaction of their business. Mr. Randal, being conversant with the Spanish language (having resided several years in South America,) will give his personal attention to the translation of title papers, when required.

A practical Surveyor and Draughtsman will be in constant attendance at the office.

A large amount of property at private sale.

Conveyancing, under the supervision of A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public, under the law of 1853—and Commissioner for the State of New Hampshire. 13 4t

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,

[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,

Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

2 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

FLOWERS! BRIGHT FLOWERS!

A GIFT FOR HOME.

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."

WE convert the pill box into a Floral vase, and instead of the "nauseate drug," we offer the perfume of Flowers. Our beautiful collection of *California Flower Seeds* we now offer.

These are put up in handsome morocco cases, or homeopathic cases of glass bottles, with printed lists and directions, and with pressed flowers of the different varieties of each. These are of the most beautiful style that can be prepared, and are most appropriate gifts for house at this season.

We invite attention to them at our rooms, at Musical Hall Buildings. WARREN & SON,
5 Seedsmen and Florists.

3,000 lbs. New Garden Seeds.

RECEIVED by Brother Jonathan and John L. Stephens—20 cases Fresh Garden Seeds, of the very best varieties, which we shall offer at wholesale or retail, at low prices.

Purchasers who buy of us may always depend upon the Seed being true and fresh. We never offer seed from auction houses and refuse lots. WARREN & SON,
8-tf Musical Hall.

PRIZE ONIONS—ONION SETTS, &c.

WE have just received a superior lot of Onion Seed, of very extra quality, to which we call the particular attention of cultivators. Also, 500 lbs Onion Setts, in fine order. 200 lbs French Sugar Beet, for stock. WARREN & SON'S
Seed Warehouse, Musical Hall, San Francisco,
2 tf And J street, Sacramento.

Great Sale of Fruit Trees.

APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY AND PLUM TREES—RASPBERRY, CURRANT, FIG, GRAPE, &c.

WE shall offer every day, at 11 o'clock, in lots to suit purchasers, at our rooms, Musical Hall, the above varieties of Fruit Trees. They are in fine condition and worthy particular notice. WARREN & SON,
8-tf Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

Osage Orange, Raspberries and Currants.

20,000 Plants of strong growth, just received. 500 extra size Raspberries, the far famed that produce in such incredible quantities.

For sale by WARREN & SON.

A CARD.

FREE EXHIBITION HALL.—We desire to announce, and we do so most respectfully, that hereafter, during our Exhibition, our Hall, containing all the magnificent specimens of the Agricultural Exhibition, together with the choice Paintings and Embroideries, and many rare and beautiful specimens and curiosities from the "Islands of the Sea," will be open to the visits of all who wish to examine them, FREE OF CHARGE.

We would also announce to Artists that our Hall is offered to them FREE, to exhibit their work for exhibition or sale, and we further announce to all persons who have Paintings, Statuary Works of Art, Curiosities, or extra specimens of anything of domestic manufacture, that here is a place the most appropriate for its exhibition or sale, and where the most extended notice can be given to it. All who have works of art, or any of the curiosities of the country, or wonderful specimen of the Agriculture of California or the Pacific coast, will find this Hall the most appropriate place for the exhibition of the same.

We desire also to state that all the Agricultural papers and periodicals of the United States and the principal publications of Europe upon the subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture and other scientific subjects, and to our patrons, and to the cause of Science, they are ever open, and we tender our best aid to developing to the utmost of our power the good resulting from them. WARREN & SON.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

The Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1854. NO. 16.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

The Children and the Novel.

BY MRS. CAROLINE A. SOULE.

"WELL there," muttered Mrs. Lee, in a somewhat petulant tone, as she laid down her babe, "thank fortune, as the last one is abed and asleep. Now for a little comfort."

Carefully drawing the blankets around the tiny form, she rested one hand for a few moments upon the gently heaving breast, stirred the cradle with the other, singing the while a low lullaby.

Assured from its soft breathing and quiet limbs that it was indeed asleep, she turned from it quickly, drew her low rocker to the stand, picked up the light, and took from underneath a miscellaneous pile in her work-basket, an uncut novel.

"What a beautiful title," said she, all traces of weariness vanishing with electric rapidity from her countenance. As her eyes glanced over its pages, the dull look they had worn all day disappeared, and the light of anticipated joy flashed in its stead.

"I know that I shall be pleased with it; I feel that it will be interesting," continued she. "What charming names the author has chosen. None of your Johns and Hannahs, your Roberts and Margarets—oh no! here is noble Rodrigo, poetic Clarence, sweet Florilla, saintly Therese—why, there is not an ordinary name in the book. The writer must be one of unusual taste!"

Having hastily cut the leaves, she shaded her brow with one hand, grasped the charming book with the other, as though it were polished gold and she a miser, and commenced, in the phrase of enthusiastic novel readers, to devour the pages.

Rapidly did her eyes run over the first chapter. But then—she turned her head with a quick, impatient movement. Did she not hear a noise in the cradle? Yes, a little hand was lifted from beneath the cover.

"Too bad, too bad; he'll be awake all the evening now;" and she glided with a noiseless step to the child's side.

But the eyelids were still closed—the measured breath of slumber stole gently from the half-parted lips, and the offending hand rested in quiet beauty upon the soft cheek.

It was a fair, sweet babe, whose little heart had throbbed but one short summer. As it lay there, the spell of sinless sleep upon his brow, it seemed the type of all things pure and blest. Eden with all its loveliness, never charmed the gaze of Eve with such a picture. The holier feelings of the mother's breast were touched, as if by a hand from heaven. The angel began to trouble the deep waters of her soul as she stood beside that cradle bed; and when, after a vigil of several moments, the child still sleeping, she bent her head and imprinted upon its lips the kiss of love, the healing wave flowed for an instant—then ebbed, for the novel was not yet read.

Resuming her seat, Mrs. Lee again took her book. But the fiction seemed to have lost some of its fascination. For some time her glass vacillated between its finely printed pages and her heaped up basket. She even put on her thimble and threaded a needle. But a moonlight scene, where in a honeysuckle bower, the noble lover draws a trembling girl to his bosom, and pours into her ears the bewitching words of wild courtship, acted like magic on the reader's mind, and she became absorbed in the glowing picture.

The second and third chapters were soon perused, and she was entering with interest upon the fourth, when a sweet voice from the trundle-bed called out "mother, mother, mother."

Her ear caught the sound, but it made no impression upon her mind till it had been several times repeated; then turning quickly, in no very gentle voice exclaimed, "What do you want, Lizzie! I thought you were asleep an hour ago."

"I have been asleep, mother," answered the daughter a trifle hurt, "I woke up thirsty"—

"Because you were a naughty girl and wanted to play with me. Strange that I can't have a moment's comfort," and petulantly to the bed she went, turned the cover and then lay down herself to sleep.

"I was a very naughty girl, I can't deny. I ask pardon."

The words fell upon the mother's ear, but they fell unheeded; there was another sound in her heart.

"We always feel our blessings most when they are about to be taken away. Why did I not think of this before? Why did I not prize my darling more? Why did I not love him more? Why did I not—" and she sprang from the bed, and bent over the child, and pressed her lips to his, and wept over him.

"Mother, I am sorry I was naughty. I will get up water but you are sure to want some. Why didn't you drink last night, when I had a whole pitcher full for you?"

"I wasn't thirsty last night. Do please give me a drink and I'll go right to sleep."

"I am not going to run down stairs to-night; so just turn over and shut your eyes."

And she sat down again to her novel, leaving the thirsty child to its thoughts or dreams as the case might be.

Lizzie, as she said, wanted a drink very much, and so she turned and tossed and tried to think of everything but water, while that was all she could think of.

"If I only had one little swallow," murmured she to herself. "I guess I could get along till morning." But she might as well have have sought a pailful; there was no prospect of getting any. By and by, she spied upon the stove hearth a tin cup. "The baby's milk!" said she. "Perhaps that would be as good as water. I wonder if mother would let me have it." She looked toward the parent. She was absorbed in her book; her very being seemed bound up in it. The child knew too much to disturb her.

But perhaps she could get it without disturbing her mother, and she did want a drink so much. She hesitated for some time, then crept silently out of bed, stole to the cup, seized it eagerly and took a swallow. But it tasted better than she thought it would, and her thirst was such that she drained it. Alarmed at what she had done, she was in such haste to put it back that it slipped from her trembling hand, bounding against the stove, falling on the hearth, and rolling thence on the carpet.

"Why, Lizzie Lee!" screamed the mother, dropping her book and running to the child. "I should like to know what you have been about, spilt all the baby's milk I'll warrant;" as she took up the empty cup. Then seeing the carpet was quite dry, she seized Lizzie by the shoulder exclaiming in an angry voice, "what have you done with the milk, you little plague? Tell me this minute what's become of it!"

"I was so thirsty, mother," answered the child in a pleading voice, tears starting to her eyes, "I could not go to sleep, and so"—

"So you drank it, did you? you naughty girl," continued Mrs. Lee with increased vehemence of tone; "drank it, and I hav'nt another drop of milk in the house. I'll teach you to do such things;" and her hand came down heavily upon the shrinking shoulder, one! two! three times! A wild scream of pain burst from the child's lips. Another, and another, and angry and excited as the mother was, they pierced her heart like deep arrows.

The noise startled another child that slept in the same bed with Lizzie. Frightened from its sound slumbers, it shrieked in alarm, when the babe, waking at the same moment, joined its voice with the others, not in harmony, but in discords, that echo so often in the nursery, stunning the ear and bewildering the brain.

With quick steps, quick hands, and a softened tone, Mrs. Lee strove to calm the tempest she had raised. Lizzie's cries soon merged into piteous sobs, but Willie and the babe continued their loud screams, till the mother, in her perplexity, would fain have wrung her hands and sat down and wept with them. She ran from one to the other, soothing, singing and caressing. But they did not hush in the least, till as a last resource she took the babe in one arm, Willie in the other, and thus burdened paced the chamber. Her limbs ached with the effort, her voice grew plaintive, her heart sad and sore with the upbraidings of a conscience which she had strove long to stifle. She breathed sweet music in the ears of the little sobbing creatures that struggled in her arms, but not a word of anger escaped from her pale lips. She felt she was the guilty cause of all her trouble. A little forethought, a little self-denial, a little discipline of temper, and all had been well.

It was a long time ere she ventured to sit down and rock the children, and they did not soon close their eyes in sleep. They would start and scream, then draw back such long sighs, that the tears which trembled in the mother's eyes would flood her cheeks.

When, at last, they rested in a sweet, calm slumber, she was at a loss how to put them down, to release her weary arms without the risk of another confusion. There was one she could call upon her aid. No one? Yes there was the little timid, loving creature whose tender sleep was started with the excitement of an angry mother.

[illegible] the cradle, after rocking there a very low, gentle time

[illegible] was quite young for

[illegible] you [illegible] down [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible]

clasped to her heart, her lips breathing childish words of affection over its unconscious form.

Very carefully did Mrs. Lee lay down her little Willie, and for some moments she sat beside him, smoothing gently his fair brow, twining his golden locks around her fingers, and pressing the softest and sweetest of kisses upon his still lips.

Then, going to Lizzie, she took from her arms the sleeping babe, and placing it in the cradle, bent over it, whispering the fondest terms of endearment.

Sitting down beside it, she covered her face, and thought grew busy. By and by, Lizzie stole quietly to the chair, knelt beside it, and buried her head in her mother's lap. Mrs. Lee's hands toyed with the soft brown curls that fell over it in such rich profusion, and several times pushed them off the forehead, when the child felt the mute pressure of her lips. For some time both were silent. At length Lizzie looked timidly up, saying, in a touching voice,

"I am so sorry, mother, I made you so much trouble. I'll try and never be thristy again, when you are reading."

The mother's heart started; she drew the child to her bosom, embraced it fondly, closely, as though she thought by pressure to still its painful throbbings. Then bearing her to the bed, she sat her down, and hastily left the room.

She soon returned, a glass of water in her hand. "Thank you, mother," said Lizzie, when she had quenched her thirst, "*you'll have a good time to read now*, for I shall go right to sleep."

With her eyes brimful of tears the mother bent over her child and kissed her again and again. And Lizzie, feeling that she was quite forgiven, and not dreaming that she had been more sinned against than sinning, threw her arms around her parent's neck, and gave back kiss for kiss. Then, nestling on the warm pillow of her little brother, she closed her weary eyes, and in a short time was sound asleep.

For a long time the mother knelt beside the little couch, and when she rose and sat down again by the stand, she left the novel where she had dropped it, but took from her basket an unfinished doll, and with rapid fingers plied her needle.

It was long ere she placed her head upon her pillow. When she did, the doll, completed and neatly dressed, lay by the side of Lizzie; the novel, half-read, upon the Lehigh, in the stove, a handful of light ashes.—*Waverly Magazine.*

A Vision.

A SCENE IN SAN FRANCISCO TWENTY FIVE YEARS HENCE.

"Coming events cast their shadows before."

"I would recall a vision which I dreamed,
Perchance in sleep—for in truth I thought,
A slumbering hour it, is capable of years,
And curdles a long life into an hour."

METHOUGHT that Time had shot suddenly forward, some twenty years and odd; and, in manhood's prime, and life and health, I stood upon a lofty eminence overlooking the city of San Francisco. Beneath and around me, on every side, a thousand lofty spires and towering edifices glittered in the sunlight, and far to the south and west countless habitations of humble pretensions, suburban cottages and lovely gardens seemed vieing in a common race to cover all the plain; and from grassy vale and shady nook looked cheeringly up, or from gentle hill-slope, or clinging to the mountain's steeper side, looked down and smiled. On the north, from North Beach to Clark's Point, and thence far away to the south, stretched the unbroken front of a great Commercial Emporium. At the very doors of her merchant princes a thousand richly laden keels rode proudly at anchor, or passing to and fro [illegible] crowd the Golden Gate, and whiten every ocean with her commerce. Steamers and sailing craft, of every class and size, were crossing and re-crossing and moving in every direction upon the Bay.

On Contra Costa, the city of Oakland stretched her snowy front; and thence, both north and south, as far as the eye could reach, villages of lesser note, the rural palace and the princely mansion, with here and there a village, [illegible] with a lavish and luxurious hand were strewn along the shore. City, town and hamlet, the hill, the valley, the mountain and the plain, the magnificent plain, and the dancing bay of the [illegible] Pacific, were before me. The sky above me was unclouded by a vapor;

[illegible]

That [illegible] was [illegible]"

And [illegible] the crowd of [illegible] was [illegible] yr- [illegible] [illegible] to my eye a [illegible] re- [illegible] [illegible]

It was [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Equality; Agriculture, Manufactures, Mines." On the top of this shaft, rested a vase of pure gold, without ornament or inscription. In this was contained water from the Atlantic ocean. On either side of this stood a beautiful young woman, in the bloom of health, dressed in muslin robes of snowy whiteness, trimmed with gold and evergreens, and bearing appropriate emblems, typical of the genius of Peace and Commerce. Immediately in the rear of these, a figure representing Neptune with his trident, was standing in a rich and gorgeous chariot, drawn by dolphins; and falling from the rear of the chariot, and strewn the entire length of the platform were shells and precious stones and gold and silver ores. This was to typify, that our advance in the arts and sciences had induced even the "God of the Ocean" to forsake his native element, and, availing himself of human skill, to take the overland route from one part of his dominions to the other;—and, further, that the commerce of the seas would henceforward, take this route; while the shells and precious stones falling from his chariot, seemed to remind us that this great undertaking was destined to be literally paved with the riches of the deep. Immediately in the rear of this group, arranged on either side of the platform, were separate pedestals, four feet six inches in height by three feet square, placed at a distance of nearly six feet apart, and extending in parallel lines over two hundred feet in the rear. These pedestals were fifty in number; twenty-five on either hand, and emblematical of the "fifty free and independent States of the American Union," that included the Canadas on the North to the Isthmus of Darien on the south, and from Cuba in the southeast to the Russian settlements in the northwest, from the Equator to the Frozen regions. Upon each of these pedestals I read the name of a State, and on the tops standing erect, were fifty beautiful young women, between the ages of eighteen and twenty years, in the full bloom of health and womanhood. These are dressed in flowing drapery of white, and on the head, each has a crimson velvet cap, ornamented by a single star of gold. Each bore an emblem, vegetable, mineral or artificial, of her particular star, and an endless chain of roses and orange flowers in graceful festoons, extended from hand to hand, and was emblematical of the common interests which unite us as a people. The blue eyes and fair complexions of the North in union, though in contrast, with the dark eyes and olive complexions of the South. Immediately in the rear of these and occupying the remaining portion of the "car triumphal," was the President of the United States, members of the Cabinet and heads of Departments, deputations of members from both houses of Congress, foreign Ministers, etc., resident at Washington. Executive officers of several of the Atlantic States, deputations from all, and lastly a delegation of Aborigines, consisting of the chiefs and head men of the nations of the Plains. Then came another detached car, similar to that described in the first instance, containing a band of fifty musicians, playing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Thus appointed and arranged, the train arrived at the terminus over the Bay. At this point, a Christian minister, accompanied by the President and Secretary of State, with heads uncovered, proceeded from the extreme rear, through the long avenue of young women representing the several States; as they passed along, each successive State stood with head uncovered, in token at once of their respect for religion and fidelity to the General Government. This movement served also, as a signal for the multitude of spectators to follow suit, and who accordingly acquiesed during the following ceremonies:

Arrived in front of the "Triumphal Arch," the minister briefly invoked the blessing of Jehovah upon the great enterprise before them, and for the welfare of the country at large. He stepped aside and the Chief Magistrate of the Nation having closed the discoursive part of the ceremonies with a few appropriate remarks, a signal was given, whereupon the sisters "Peace" and "Commerce" gracefully inverted the golden vase and the waters of the Atlantic were mingled with the waters of the Pacific. The Bay of New York was wedded to the Bay of San Francisco, and the bright drops of the Hudson mingled and flowed with those of the Sacramento.

At that instant, amid the roll of drums and the clangor of martial music, the discharge of musketry, the roar of artillery and the deafening huzzas of a countless multitude on the land and on the water, I awoke from a *dream.—Times and Transcript of Sept.* 18, 1852.

Condition of Lower California.—A correspondent of the Los Angeles Star, thus depicts the present deplorable condition of the Lower Californians:

"The lower country has been left in a most deplorable condition. About one-half of the population are on the road to San Diego, as they were literally starved out of their homes, not even sufficient grain having been left to them to sow for the ensuing crop. Some five hundred horses were taken by Walker of different persons, some of which were killed, others were broken down and scattered over the whole country. Rancheros have been left without an animal or a saddle to herd their stock with, and whatever escaped the hands of Walker, fell into the hands of the Indians, who cannot even be pursued, as the people are deprived by Walker of the arms they used for self-defence. Doors were broken down, holes cut into the walls of houses, corn thrown on the ground to animals, cattle driven off, and to make short, every possible injury done to the inhabitants of the country, that could be thought of.

Cultivation of Fruits.

This subject we consider of the highest importance to California. Next to our "grain crop" will stand "fruit culture;" and if we consider the "vine" in the value of its fruit, and in the value of wine, present and future—the cultivation of fruits will ere long run almost parallel with it; for it is not only the varieties ordinarily grown, but our markets are destined to be supplied by our own products, with the orange, lemon, quince, pomegranite, fig, and other luxurious productions of tropical regions, and with increased attention to these, and a proper application of the knowledge requisite for their growth, all will be grown in abundance. We shall present from time to time, a sketch of the new fruits introduced into the old States from Europe, and those produced by our own cultivators in our sister States, with all their characteristics. We would call particular attention to the article we present below. This is a condensed history of the efforts of some of the best cultivators of the "old country," and also of several of the ablest and most earnest of our scientific and practical men of the older States.

"Of all the branches of that which, with many, it is the fashion to call terraculture, the cultivation of fruit is perhaps the most interesting. Its successful practice calls for the exercise of much skill, and the possession of some scientific attainments. The varieties of all the species, and indeed of some single species, being extremely numerous, extending through the whole season, thereby afford occupation and objects of interest for a large part of the year. Of the various branches of pomology, meaning to include in that term all that relates to fruit, the raising of new varieties from seed is perhaps the most exciting. Burdened, as the catalogues of the nurserymen are, with the names of hundreds of varieties of pears and apples, and with very many of those of other varieties of fruits, the question may be asked, Why seek to increase the number of varieties? To this the answer which readily presents itself, is, that we should not, in this or anything else, remain satisfied with present attainments, but should constantly strive to obtain something better than that which we already possess. Besides, this great amount of variety is found, by experience, to be apparent rather than real: that is, on trial very many, by far the largest proportion of the new kinds introduced, are found, for some reason or other, unworthy of general or an extended cultivation, Some cultivators have expressed the opinion, though it is not intended here to assent to the correctness of that opinion, that out of all the perhaps one thousand kind of pears borne on the nurserymen's lists, not more than twenty-five are worthy of preservation and propagation. Some fruit growers too entertain the belief, though it too is one that may not stand the test of facts and examination, that varieties of native origin, the qualities of the fruit being equal are, on some accounts, superior to those of foreign production. This, if so, furnishes a sufficient inducement to the attempt of raising new varieties from seed. But whether this is so or not, a hope and expectation of effecting, in some respects, an improvement, has appeared to many sufficiently reasonable to lead to the practice on a limited scale, and generally upon no well considered and adopted method, of that which is pursued most extensively in Belgium and France, the raising of new varieties of fruit from seed.

In the raising of new varieties of fruit in Europe only two methods that could be called systematic—though a third may have been practised, without its having been taught on any assumed or acknowledged principle—have been pursued: one inculcated by Dr. Van Mons in Belgium, and thence taking his name; the other, that known as Mr. Knight's, being that practised in England by Mr. Knight, late President of the London Horticultural Society.

Dr. Van Mons' theory seems to be founded on the idea that varieties of fruit long in cultivation show a disposition to depreciate, and that seedlings from the old varieties, instead of giving any promise or hope of any improvement, tend, in the qualities of their fruit, to the original type of the species, and from this is deduced, as the true method of proceeding, when improved and superior varieties are sought to be produced from seed, to sow those of the original wildings of the species, and that by the cultivation and production by seed, from those of new varieties through successive generations, the amelioration of the species will be effected, and numerous new varieties of superior excellence be obtained. Dr. Van Mons says, "the results of attempts to vary is to ameliorate. A fruit ceases to change only when it can be no farther ameliorated, and becomes fixed at its ultimate point of perfection. I have arrived at a point, as I had foreseen, where, instead of as at first, gaining only one good fruit among an infinity of bad, I have only one, or rather no bad among an infinity of good or tolerable. I call that the last stage when the pear produces none but good fruit." Again, he says, "We should not seek variation by hybridization, as, thereby, instead of perfection we cause degeneracy; the production of mongrels are only curious." And again, "Those who have followed my method and have sown seeds of my new varieties, have already obtained some excellent new fruits. The time is near at hand when no fruit will be cultivated excepting those producing themselves by seed."

Mr. Knight pursued a very different method, that of cross-impregnation, being that apparently condemned by Van Mons under the name of hybridization. Selecting some variety, he fertilized its flowers with the pollen of some other variety, so that the crossing or mingling of the two distinct varieties might result in the offspring in a decided improvement. It is unnecessary to express an opinion upon the comparative merits of the two methods: if success be the criterion of merit, that of Mr. Knight seems to have the advantage; for if Van Mons has produced a far greater number of new fruits, he also raised an infinitely greater number of seedlings; and of the whole number raised by each a very much greater proportion of those raised by Mr Knight were good, or a decided improvement, than of those raised by Van Mons. Besides, it is to be remembered, that of some species of fruit, as the pear, to which the attention of both these gentlemen was principally directed, the varieties within reach of Mr. Knight to be submitted to his process of improvement, were comparatively few, and of indifferent quality, and in estimating the results of his efforts the point from which he started is to be kept in view. In other species of fruits than pears, as in cherries, for instance, the success of Mr. Knight was more marked; some of the finest cherries now in cultivation being the results of his attempts to improve that fruit by the system of hybridization, or cross-impregnation, a system adopted in our own country by Professor Kirtland, of Ohio, in respect to the same species of fruit, with such eminent success.

Besides these two systems there is a third, if system it may be called, being the one generally practised in raising new varieties of fruit, and that consists in sowing the seeds of different varieties, promiscuously, or, if any selection is made, simply in selecting the seeds of the best varieties. This is the course, i. e., sowing the seed of the best varieties, presumed to have been followed in Belgium and France, by those to whom we are indebted for very many of the best varieties of new pears, and is that which has to a limited extent been successfully practiced in the United States. It may be said, perhaps, that the success of later Belgian cultivators in raising fine new seedling fruits, is a consequence of their taking advantage of the labors of Dr. Van Mons, in sowing seeds of his new varieties, and goes to confirm the truth of his theory. How this may be cannot here be shown, for seldom any record is made of the parentage of any fruit, and there is no mode of tracing its genealogy except from resemblance. But if true of new European varieties, it is not applicable to some of the finest of American origin, as the Seekel, the Dix, the Andrews, and others, where the age of the variety forbids the supposition of their descent from varieties owing their origin to Dr. Van Mons.

The offspring of trees or plants, uncultivated, or growing wild in a state of nature, are, with perhaps rare exceptions, like the parents, while that of those that have been for a length of time cultivated, and have thereby undergone some change in their organization or constitution, show a disposition to sport, as it is called, into varieties. But even here it is believed that the law "that like produces like," holds good to some extent, at least so far that a new variety of superior excellence is more likely to spring from the seed of a good than of a bad existing variety: and in many processes of cultivation this is a law or principle of very general application. The farmer saves his best ears of corn for seed; if an earlier variety is wanted, those that are first ripe. In the case of some vegetables and fruits, particularly, perhaps, in that of those that show the most disposition to break into varieties, as squashes, melons, &c., from the seed of some specimen ripening before the other a permanently earlier variety had been obtained. The florist who wished to raise a new line Dahlia, would hardly think of taking the seed from the single purple flower, the type of the genus, with the view of only attaining his object by the raising of successive generations, but would gather his seeds from the most double flowers. It sometimes happens that the descent of a new variety of fruit is clearly evidenced by the resemblance of the offspring to the parent. The Adams pear bears a strong likeness to its parent, the Bartlett, and seedlings from the Seekel have been produced that could hardly be distinguished from the original variety.

Although Dr. Van Mons unqualifiedly condemns "hybridization," yet he most probably was indebted to it for many of his productions, a cross-impregnation being often effected by the intermingling, or near proximity, of trees of different sorts, by means of insects, the wind, and like causes.

If called upon to advise what was thought the best method, one the most likely to be attended with satisfactory results, in view of all the circumstances of the case in raising new seedling fruits, the course recommended would be to sow seeds of the best varieties, and the best specimens of the varieties, selecting sorts that were healthy, and that show no disposition to disease, as being the one most likely to result in obtaining valuable new varieties.

Apples and pears being, on many accounts, the most valuable fruits we possess, their improvement has mainly occupied the attention of both amateurs and professional growers, though that of some other species, as cherries, have not been neglected.

More recently, the amelioration of some of the smaller fruits is exciting an interest, and seedlings of several are being raised to a considerable extent. Among others, the raspberry has received the attention of Dr. Brinckle, of Philadelphia, one of the most scientific and enthusiastic pomologists in the United States, and one to whom the country is under obligation for having made known several fine new pears and apples, originating from seed in Pennsylvania and Delaware. This class of fruits, the raspberry; blackberry, &c., is believed to be susceptible of material improvement, and wants, with respect to them, yet exist, that remain to be supplied; a white raspberry, as large as the Fastolf, and of as good flavor as the White Antwerp, remains a desideratum, and its acquisition is a triumph yet to be achieved. No successful attempts, so far as is known, have been made to improve the blackberry, and the variety distinguished here as the Improved High Blackberry, probably a seedling from the common bramble, owing its origin to accident, is yet the best, and though for size and flavor it leaves but little to be expected, is still, in some particulars, susceptible of improvement. There is another fruit, the Black Raspberry, commonly called the Thimbleberry, that is believed to be well worthy the notice of fruit-growers; it is agreeable to most palates, perfectly hardy, productive, and of the easiest cultivation. The manifest effect produced by the cultivation of the common wild kind, induces the expectation that it is capable of material amelioration.

A desire has for a long time existed for the production of a hardy grape, ripening at a sufficiently early period of the year to insure its maturity previous to the autumnal frosts, free from the foxy taste and odor, and hard pulpy consistence of even the Isabella and other native grapes, and, above all, not liable to mildew. The Diana has evidenced very considerable progress in this direction, so far at least as earliness and the quality of the fruit is concerned; but the berries and bunches are rather small, and in some respects it does not quite meet the general wish. The attention of many persons has recently been directed to the improvement of hardy grapes, and thus far, with encouraging success. Among others, Mr. A. W. Stetson, of Braintree, has obtained a grape resembling the Isabella, but much earlier, and, it is thought, superior to that variety. Mr. Bull, of Concord, another that has been highly commended. Mr. Blood, of Newburyport, has also two varieties, one somewhat resembling, in color at least, the Catawba, and the other the Isabella, that are both of good promise. Mr. Raabe, of Pennsylvania, three varieties, that have been described and commended by a Committee of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and no doubt others. This subject seems to have engrossed much of the attention of Mr. Stetson, while it has also been a favorite pursuit with Mr. J. F. Allen, directed, it is believed, towards a somewhat different object. Mr. Stetson has exhibited, the past season, several new seedlings, one somewhat resembling the Grizzly Frontignan, in appearance, that is considered of great promise, and that, he believes, will prove hardy, though its power of endurance and ability to resist mildew, has not been thoroughly tested. He has now great numbers of seedling plants that have not yet fruited. The good fortune that has so far been met with, leads to the confident expectation that the attempts to improve the grape will finally be attended with eminent success, and the prophecy may perhaps now be risked, that within a few years hardy grapes, equal in quality to some now grown in grapehouses, will be objects of easy and general cultivation.

In pears, too, the success that has attended the endeavors to originate new varieties from seed, has been encouraging. We have already many that are valuable, and every year brings to our knowledge, new ones of much merit. In this connection, it seems but proper to name Mr. Francis Dana, of Roxbury, who has been distinguished for his good fortune in raising several fine new varieties of pears from seed, and whose example seems to confirm the views with respect to the raising of seedlings from the best varieties, given in the former part of this communication, he having raised his seedlings from seeds saved from the best sorts—views strengthened in his own mind, at least, by the personal experience, in the same pursuit, of the writer of this communication.

In describing new varieties of fruits, especially of pears, they being so numerous, especially of foreign origin, great embarrassment is experienced in not knowing, in all cases, whether the kind described is the true sort named. When the same variety has been received from different sources, under the same name, particularly if it answers in some respects what has been said of the variety, the inference, generally just, is that it is true: but, where different kinds, as is not uncommon, are received from different dealers, under the same name, it is not always easy to decide, which, if either, is correct.

Sometimes the only means at hand to identify a foreign variety, is the very general description given of it in the Catalogue of a European nurseryman, and these descriptions are often vague, uncertain, and sometimes incorrect, affording but little reliable assistance in the identification of varieties. No doubt honesty is practised, and correctness aimed at by the principal European dealers in trees, but, unfortunately, the consequeces of the dishonesty or carelessness of a single individual, may extend through the whole trade, when some variety has been erroneously disseminated by such individual. It has been said that certain kinds of pears, of great reputation in Europe, have never been permitted, to use a technical phrase, "to go out." And that there are individuals who could not resist the temptation, in view of the profit to be derived from the sale of such, to sell and disseminate, under the name of such new varieties, old and even worthless sorts. And that thus, where trees of some one particular variety have been disseminated under the name of such new kind, it has given rise to the opinion that the new name was merely a synonym of the old, when in reality it was a distinct kind. All these complications, in addition to the mistakes that are sometimes inevit-

able by the best conducted establishments, increase the perplexity and embarrassment frequently experienced with respect to new fruits of foreign origin. When descriptions are given, as is now proposed, of some new sorts, they are liable to be erroneous from the causes alluded to, and any opinion expressed with respect to the quality of any new fruit, as such frequently materially alter in years subsequent to those in which they are first produced, such opinion, it should be understood, is liable to be modified, perhaps entirely changed, by a longer experience.

[For the California Farmer.]

JOHNSON'S RANCH HOUSE, Bear River, April 9, 1854.

Away to the north east of Sacramento, about twenty-five miles, and situated upon Bear River, is a tract of land, which for fertility of soil and beauty of location, exceeds any which I have seen in this section. But two years since, when I passed this way, there was scarcely a house to be seen, where now extending up the river for miles, and upon each bank of it, the passer by may behold the houses of the "Lords of the soil," and which, to judge from the appearance of neatness and comfort by which they are surrounded, would seem to prove the old maxim true, that

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

Particularly at this season of the year, when blooming nature is seen in all her loveliness, and the growing crops and blooming flowers present a pleasing and varied aspect to the eye, promising wealth to the farmer and exciting admiration from the lover of the beautiful must we appreciate the beneficence and wisdom of that great cause who has so essentially adapted all things to the comforts and wants of his subjects.

The present Spring has been thus far very dry and unfavorable to the farming interests, and the crops which at this time last year looked fine and flourishing, now show the want of rain. Upon most of the farms which I have thus far visited I find that wheat is the main article to the raising of which attention is this year being turned, and one gentleman whom I visited yesterday, has growing in one field, one hundred and fifty acres of it. This was sown about the last of December, and is now nearly ready to head. Here too, is to be seen the advantage to be derived from deep ploughing, particularly in a dry season like the present, as a part of the field which, for experiment, was ploughed very deep, is nearly four inches taller, and looks much more vigorous than the other side, which was sown at the same time, the ground being turned up at a less depth.

I have seen as yet but very few fields of barley, and those small ones, as the low price of that article the past winter has induced most of the farmers to turn their attention to the growing of wheat, and here I would say that if more uniformity was observed in the raising of grain, the farmers would derive a larger amount of profit for the fruit of his labor than heretofore. Experience will soon teach this, and much knowledge is also to be derived as to what the attention of the agriculturist should be turned, by information which can be derived from the public in different sections of the country, and it is through the medium of a public journal like the FARMER that he can in particular obtain and impart such information, not only for his own, but also for his neighbor's benefit. Much good also would result from the formation of Agricultural Societies in different sections of the State; and although from the new and unsettled state of the country, there are many obstacles to be met with at first, yet with a little perseverance and energy, together with unity upon the part of that portion of the community whose pursuit it is to till the soil, all these can be overcome and much good result from it, as we can see from observation and experience in many of the older States.

As I purpose to travel among the farming portion of the community to some extent for the next few weeks, in the northern and Western portions of the State; any information and favors which I may receive from them will be accepted with many thanks, and made known through the columns of the FARMER. C. LANGNON.

To the Editors of the California Farmer:

GENTLEMEN,—In studying what in medical language is called "epizotic diseases," I find that the distemper of dogs is closely allied to the small pox the human race are subject to. The idea is not original with myself, but has long been known and practised on, in England: and in Bankins abstract, No. 13, page 18, the practice of vaccinating with kine pox matter, young and valuable dogs, will be found mentioned. I have myself noticed that when small pox was prevalent, the distemper in dogs was prevalent, and in the few cases in which I have experimented, I have found the preventative efficaceous.

Hoping this may lead to farther experiment,
I am, &c.,
J. B. PHINNEY.

THE PROPOSED STATE UNIVERSITY AT SAN LUIS REY—FOUNDATION OF THE MISSION THEREOF, IN 1798.

Monterey March 15, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I forward you the translation made by an old friend, of a manuscript account of the foundation of the Mission of San Luis Rey de France, by Father De La Suen, for some time President of the Franciscan Missions of California, and acting as Bishop in the early part of this century. He was one of the companions of Junipero; and on the 27th of June, 1798, was buried in the old Mission Church at that place. Padre Ly Suen is the only one who complained of by La Perouse when he visited Monterey in September, 1786. The old Mission of San Luis Rey, about to become a seat of learning for our posterity, is said to be in better order than any other in the State. It is situated in dry, healthy and exceedingly beautiful country in one of the valleys of the Coast, after passing from the Great Colorado Desert and about twenty-five miles from San Diego. The soil has the singular faculty of producing the grains and fruits of both tropical and temperate zones, when proper attention is bestowed on their cultivation.

The old priest mentioned in the letter—Antonio Peyri—is one of the most celebrated characters in the past history of our State. After a residence of thirty-four years at San Luis Rey, he left California with the benedictions and esteem of all classes, and is said to have died in Spain or in Rome, a few years ago. When he left the Mission in 1832, the establishment was in the most flourishing condition, and had a population at times of 3000 Indians. The old man was exceedingly popular among the pioneer foreign residents, and treated our countryman, Jas. Pattie, with great hospitality in 1829, after his rough reception and imprisonment by Echandia. Pattie was the first American traveller who described the interior of this country, and the latter accounts entirely confirm the statements he published in 1832.

I am informed by Mr. David Spence that before the commencement of the trade in hides and tallow in 1824, Father Peyri's establishment owned, or had the fame of owning, from the wise management of its venerable founder, 80,000 head of horn stock, 4000 horses (wild and tame), 70,000 sheep, 200 yokes of working bullocks, large numbers of mules and hogs, and the best Church and Indians in the country. Grapes, peaches, figs, olives, pomegranates, nectarines, oranges, citrons, apricots, and all sorts of fruits grow with no other attention than planting and irrigation; also wheat, barley, Indian corn, and every kind of grain sowed. Yours truly,

ALEX. S. TAYLOR, of Monterey.

PULVENIZATION OF THE SOIL.—It has been stated, that the frequent working of sandy land makes it lighter and looser. Now there can be no doubt the fact is so, *immediately*, but it is quite the reverse *remotely*. Again, it has frequently been asserted, and that too by authority, that in plowing light land it should simply be turned over, and not reduced to a fine tilth, it being too fine and loose already. Now, this sounds strangely in the ears of a Jersey truck-farmer, who is compelled, in order to secure a fair return for his labor on our proverbially "light and barren soils," to bring it to the finest possible tilth, and no amount of labor to accomplish it should be withheld; and in the after-culture, the more frequently the plough and cultivator is used, the better; from the time the corn first makes its appearance until it is fairly out in silk, not a week should elapse without the passing one or the other between the rows, and no fear at all of rendering the land permanently looser or lighter, but quite the contrary; and this has been the uniform result with me, during forty years' practice.

Jethro Tull, in his immortal work on the horse-hoeing husbandry, remarks: "Tillage is beneficial to all sorts of land. Light land being naturally hollow, has large pores, which are the cause of its lightness; but this, when it is by any means sufficiently divided—the parts being brought nearer together—becomes for a time, bulk for bulk, heavier, that is, the same quantity will be contained in less room, and so, is made to partake of the nature and benefits of stronger land, viz: to keep out too much heat and cold, and the like; while strong land, being naturally less porous, is made lighter by a good division; the separation of its parts makes it more porous, causing it to take up more room than it does in its natural state; and then it partakes of all the benefits of lighter land; so that insufficient tillage leaves strong land with its natural pores too small, and its artificial ones too large, while it leaves light land with its natural and artificial pores both too large. I have known land so light as to be despised by its owners, who feared to give it due tillage, as they thought it would make it so light that wind could move it about, but if such has been thoroughly tilled, it never fails to become much stronger than it was before." And this appears to be the truth of the entire matter.

Camden Co. N. J. Z.

THE WHEAT CROP.—Well-grounded fears are entertained in some quarters, says the San Joaquin Republican, that California is producing more wheat than will be required for her own consumption. If San Joaquin county alone produces a million and a quarter of bushels, (and this is the estimate of the farmers themselves) and if the crop of San Joaquin county presents any index to the crops of other counties, then we shall have a harvest of not less than twenty millions of bushels. Then comes the question—what shall be done with all this grain? The milling facilities are not of sufficient capacity for the grinding of even a fraction of this enormous amount. Under these circumstances, it appears that the millers may make enormous fortunes and the farmers will lose. It is true that a war in Europe may enable our producers to realize, for immediately the first blow is struck by England, flour will jump up to nearly famine prices, as the supplies from the Baltic and Black sea will at once be stopped.

The object of these remarks is to call the attention of capitalists to the policy of erecting [illegible] works, since we are persuaded that the [illegible] will be [illegible] than [illegible] —*Ibid.*

HUSBANDRY ADAPTED TO MAN.—Says Mr. J. N. Bagge, in the New England Farmer: No one who has carefully observed the ingenious mechanism of man and the multiform works of the husbandman can fail to notice the adaptation of each to the other. The cunning hand, the strong arm, the broad shoulders, the robust body and the active mind, all require exercise, and each in proper proportion.

Other pursuits call into action only parts of the human frame. The right arm of the blacksmith by undue exercise becomes strangely disproportioned to his left. The manual dexterity of the manufacturer overbalances the powers of his mind. The mental activity of the professional man exceeds his physical endurance; so of most other vocations.

The rule is, that other things being equal, that pursuit which most effectually calls into use the greatest number of the faculties, and most regularly and evenly exercises the limbs, muscles and other organs, is the best adapted to man.

Where in the whole range of man's employments can an occupation be found so suited to this object as agriculture, or where a more perfect specimen of humanity, than a healthy, intelligent farmer?

God knows the fitness of things better than any of his creatures: hence, He ordained agriculture. He gave man his rural commission, He placed the first pair in a garden, and he directed that happiness and health should attend its pursuit.

To the pale, sickly and feeble, of every class we would say:

"Would you be strong, go follow the plow:
Would you be thoughtful, study fields and flowers;
Would you be wise, take on yourself a vow
To go to school in nature's sunny bowers:
Fly from the city, nothing there can charm,—
Seek wisdom, strength, and virtue, on a farm."

TO DESTROY THISTLES.—The Canada thistle is easily subdued, if they can be plowed. Plow in the fall and sow to wheat, and stock down heavy with the large red clover and timothy. In the spring, as soon as the ground is dry, or the clover is two inches high, sow plaster, as much as you please, from one-half to four bushels per acre. Get your wheat off as early as possible; let the clover grow as late in the fall as is convenient; then let nothing but calves or yearlings on to it, nor let it be fed more than just to keep the mice from nesting in it. The better you can make the clover grow, the more fatal to the thistle.—*Country Gentleman.*

POTATO ROT PREVENTED.—We learn from the February number of the Michigan Farmer, that a Mr. Webster, of Grand Rapids, in that State, has applied, with apparent success in the way of preventing rot among his potato crop, a composition consisting of one part salt, one part ashes, and two parts plaster. Of this mixture he put into each hill when planting, a table spoonful, and at the time of hoeing, he scattered broadcast about a bushel of it to each acre. About a bushel and a half was applied, in the whole, to each acre. Some rows were left in the field without any application of this mixture. The potatoes from the ashed and the unashed rows were kept separate, "and very soon those without the application began to rot, while the others remained quite sound and good."—*Ibid.*

THE POPE'S PRESENT DESTROYED.—The news that the block of marble sent by the Pope to the Washington Monument had been destroyed by unknown persons, has been commented on in very different terms by the journals of the day. Some say they are "glad of it," while others regard the act as an insult which our government ought to resent. The truth is that all extreme measures of this sort should be discountenanced in every possible way. All trampling upon law and authority, and all disrespectful speaking of them, should be frowned upon by every good citizen. I may have no sympathy whatever with the religion which the Pope professes, but that is no reason why I should do him injustice, or destroy the gift he has offered to the monument of the Father of Republics.

There are sometimes excuses for crime, which palliate its enormity, but they can never justify a wrong deed. As a private individual, the Pope has the same rights as any other man, and his pontifical character ought not to lessen his privileges to do good deeds, or to help on a good cause. —*Ibid.*

THE NEW HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Being involved in debt, this society decided not to hold a summer show, but Mr. Barnum has come to the rescue. He proposes to have an exhibition of flowers at the Museum, and to pay all the premiums and all the necessary expenses of the Exhibition, including advertising, fitting up the halls, tables, &c., for the exhibition, and pay to the society at least one hundred dollars.—*Ibid.*

SUCCESS OF THE ERICSSON.—We take pleasure in announcing, on the authority of one of the parties interested in the caloric ship Ericsson, that they succeeded yesterday in running nine and ten revolutions per minute with one only of her engines, which has been improved in important respects since the late experimental trip. This secures the same number of [illegible] per hour in motion, with only half of the power to use. The other engine will be got in order by the first week in April, and after the success of that [illegible] Havre, [illegible] Liverpool. The owners now feel assured of a [illegible] ter. [illegible] —*N. Y. Courier.*

MINNESOTA.—We have received from O. H. Kelley, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, the following notice of the organization of a Farmers' Club:

Agreeably to the recommendation of the Territorial Agricultural Society, Farmers' Clubs are being organized; and we are happy to learn that old Benton county leads off in this enterprise, as she has done in county organizations.

"The Crow River Farmers' Club" was organized on Tuesday evening, March 10. The objects of the club are to advance the interests of Agriculture, to co-operate with the United States Agricultural Society, as well as the Territorial Society; to promote the introduction and improvement of Live Stock; to introduce to agriculturists the various useful labor-saving machines for farm-work; and, also, to establish an Agricultural Library; each member of the club to be furnished with a duplicate copy of every work at the expense of the club. A cabinet is to be collected, comprising every variety of grain and other productions of our latitude, and geological specimens. Admission fee, $5. This club has sufficient capital to carry out their intentions, and the right men are at the foundation of it. We congratulate the farmers in the southern part of Benton county, upon this organization; for we feel satisfied that it will be attended with great and beneficial results.

The Executive Committee hold meetings every month, and an annual meeting in August.

Correspondence and an exchange of seeds is solicited from State and County Societies, and also, descriptions and models from manufacturers of farming implements.

HOW TO SUBDUE A VICIOUS HORSE.—On looking over some old papers, the other day, we came across the following, which, if true, is worth knowing. It seems that a fruitless effort was being made in a blacksmith shop, to shoe a vicious horse which resisted all efforts, kicking aside everything but an anvil, and came near killing himself against that, when by mere accident, an officer returned from Mexico was passing, and being made acquainted with the difficulty, applied a complete remedy by the following simple process:—

He took a cord, about the size of a bed-cord, put it in the mouth of the horse, like a bit, and tied it tightly on the top of the animal's head, passing his left ear under the string, not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down and the cord in its place. This done, he patted the horse gently on the side of the head, and commanded him to follow, and instantly the horse obeyed, perfectly subdued, and as gentle and obedient as a well-trained dog: suffering his feet to be lifted with entire impunity, and acting in all respects like an old stager. The simple string, thus tied, had made him at once as docile and obedient as any one could desire. The gentleman who thus furnished this exceedingly simple means of subduing a very dangerous propensity, intimated that it is practised in Mexico and South America, in the management of wild horses. Be this as it may, he deserves the thanks of all owners of such horses, and especially the thanks of those whose business it may be to shoe or groom the animals.—*The Plow, the Loom, and Anvil.*

"THE MINES ARE NEARLY EXHAUSTED!"—These words are often uttered, and probably with great sincerity. That it is true no one, if he will reflect a moment, can believe. Nor is it at all probable that the best portions of our mines have been worked out. That many places easily accessible by water flowing in its natural channel have yielded largely we admit, and that the surface has been extensively dug up is also true. But the experience of every day proves that there are far more extensive deposits of the precious metal than could at first have been supposed, even by the most sanguine. Hitherto miners, with few exceptions, have done little more than skim the surface and even that has not been done to a very great extent, and during the rainy season only.

Since the introduction of water by canal companies, many locations, before supposed worthless, are now proving exceedingly rich, and are paying far better than any in '49 or '50, in proportion to the price of labor and living. Grounds thought not worth prospecting then are now pouring forth their golden treasures to gladden the heart of the miner.

Tunnels are being driven into the hills at many points, which weekly reward those who have the capital, enterprise and perseverance to grapple with and overcome the [illegible] and many hills, supposed to contain no gold are now being worked with great [illegible].

The mineral riches of California will [illegible] and stimulate the inventive genius of the age. The appliances of science with the energy and skill of our miners, will ere long develop resources that will startle and enrich the world. The child is yet unborn who [illegible] Nature's mineral treasures exhausted. We shall [illegible] at some future time.—*Miners' Journal.*

CALIFORNIA WOOL.—We are informed [illegible] Mr. [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1854.

Ourselves and Agriculture.

In the political world, it is demanded of those who take a prominent position, that they announce the platform upon which they stand. In various professions, theology, law and medicine, the creed or school of each is soon made manifest by the doctrines and forms each assume and defend. Those great heralds of news that daily and weekly issue from the press—the presiding and controlling mind is not long neutral either in politics or morals. The position is taken, the name adopted and the creed or party finds each conductor of the press a leading mind for the doctrines it has assumed and the cause it has espoused.

We would not that it should be otherwise. We desire to know the true character of each ship we meet upon the ocean of life, by the "flag" it bears. We have raised our banner and nailed it to the mast head, and we mean our friends shall know the "California Farmer," and find in it an advocate and a defender of its interests, as true and as devoted as a cause ever had, however that advocate may fall short in ability to do justice to so great and noble an enterprise as Agriculture. We know our deficiencies in ability, and we regret them the more, as we see how few are ready to engage in this work of advancing the cause of Agriculture; but with an earnest will and a confiding hope, that our cause must prevail, we have launched our ship and hoisted our banner—nailed it to the mast-head, and there shall it wave as long as we have a word of cheer, or a breath of hope to fill a sail. We have placed our right hand upon the helm, and, let the storm beat ever so wildly, we shall not desert our post, to advocate aught but Agriculture and kindred interests, or betray our trust by any temptations to plead for other than our cherished enterprise.

We desire, now that our ship is under full sail, that we may briefly lay before our readers, the present position of the Farmer.

At the commencement of the Farmer, we were associated with our friend, Dr. J. F. Morse, so well and favorably known as the former Editor of the Sacramento Union. After the issue of the first few numbers, the engagements of the Doctor in his profession, and in the issue of the History of the Valley of Sacramento, together with other engagements, made it necessary that we should assume the entire control of the Farmer, which we have done since the issue of the eighth number; and we cannot refrain from an earnest wish that our former associate may find much pleasure in the reflection that he has been instrumental in thus sending forth upon the ocean of literature, an Agricultural Journal upon the shores of the Pacific; and we most earnestly hope that his interesting work upon the Valley of the Sacramento, may, by receiving a larger portion of his time, become what he has the power to make it—a most deeply interesting history of one of the most interesting portions of California.

We regret losing the presence and associate labors of our friend; but wish him abundant success in the profession which he so much honors. We hope he will be sustained and prosper in the "History of the Valley" also.

When we commenced our sheet, it was with a strong determination that, so long as we should exert our influence, it should be worthy the confidence of the Farming interest of California.

With the opening numbers, we threw ourselves upon the generosity and justice of those whose interests we were advocating. We have made no extra exertions to extend our publication, but rather waited to see how earnest our friends were that an Agricultural Journal should be sustained.

The California Farmer we intend to be the "Farmers' own paper;" and we would most earnestly urge upon the cultivators of every portion of the State, to give us their influence, that we may extend every kind of information that shall be useful in every department of the science. Is it not for the interest of the cultivators that this should be done?

We have labored long and hard to advance the highest interests of Agriculture. We have toiled late and early; we have made as many sacrifices, we believe, as any reasonable person could ask. We have suffered by fire and flood, most severely; we have suffered by sea and by land, and yet we are ready and willing to toil on, so that we can but see this noble science receive that attention it deserves.

We ask the friends of Agriculture—those who have so often and so earnestly urged the establishment of an Agricultural Journal, and an Agricultural Society—to give to these objects that attention their importance demands. The "California Farmer" has been before the community, several months, and it speaks for itself.

The State Agricultural Society was organized in November; its constitution was adopted, the officers elected; and now shall that Society exert the influence necessary for so great a work as they have on hand? Its officers are able men, and located in various portions of the State; and if the cause of Agriculture is of that importance which is conceded to it, shall this Society, by its Government, make its influence known and felt. We call upon the officers of the State Society to consider this subject—the Season is advancing, it is time to act, and the California Farmer will lend its influence to aid them in all their plans. We are for WORK! WORK! WORK!! WORK!!! is our motto, and we ask of all to cheer us on in our work.

Farmers, will you not aid us by your subscriptions? Friends of Agriculture, will you not do the same? And will you not, both of you, furnish us with all the important facts that come within your reach? This is what we want. Give us the encouragement we need and what we will try to deserve, and we will make the California Farmer all you desire it.

We have received much to encourage—many kind words, many generous proofs of interest in its welfare—from friends in various parts of the State.

The Press have been kind and have done us good service from time to time, and we shall transfer to our columns the very handsome and encouraging notices they have been pleased to give us. We shall ever remember them with gratitude.

We now appeal to all the friends of Agriculture to aid in the important duties that devolve upon them. The State Society should be actively at work. County Societies should be organized. Preparation should be commenced for the Annual Exhibition under the auspices of the Society. And last, but not least, the California Farmer should be in the hands of every Cultivator in the State, and through its columns the Agriculturists should make their interests known.

The Basis of the Pre-emption Law.—We are frequently inquired of in relation to the primary acts necessary for securing the rights of the settler. We feel desirous to give all the information in our power at all times, to assist those desirous of becoming actual settlers upon the government property. For this purpose we have published the following data, that can be relied upon, as we have it from authority:

The "Pre-emption Law" requires the settler to take his land according to the legal subdivision, which is a "quarter section," or the east or west half of said quarter, but provided there is no conflicting claim on the adjoining quarter *he* can take *one* eighty-acre tract of one and one of another lying east and west of *each* other and forming a square body of 160 acres.

The land must be taken according to law, as the officers have no discretionary power in the matter.

In regard to persons having to build their own houses personally, they are mistaken—a person can purchase a house, and he will acquire his rights from the *date* of purchase, *not* from the time the house was erected by the second party; he may either purchase or hire some one to build for him. But he must be an actual settler on the land.

The Early Harvest Apple.

This apple is also called by other names, as follows: In Thatcher's Am. Orchardist, the Large Early Harvest; in Coxe's View of the Orchard, &c., Prince's Harvest, or Early French Reinette; in Guide to the Orchard, July Pippin; in Hort. Soc. Catalogue, 3d ed. 1842, July Early Pippin, and Lare Early; and in some American collections, Harvest, Yellow Harvest, Large White Juneating, and Tart Bough.

The Early Harvest is without doubt the finest apple yet possessed. Of good size and beautiful appearance, it has a crisp and tender flesh, and combines, in its flavor, that splendid admixture of sweet and acid, that gives a freshness peculiar among early apples.

Mr. Coxe, in his excellent work on fruit trees, describes the Early Harvest under the names above quoted from his book, and he is the first author noticing this variety. He does not, though, state its origin, or from whence he received it; but as it has not been identified among the great number of foreign kinds that have been introduced to American collections, there can be no doubt of its native origin.

Though at present more than thirty years since it was first brought to notice by Mr. Coxe, it is yet very little cultivated, in comparison to other sorts more recently introduced, and of inferior quality. The supply of fruit for our markets is exceedingly limited, and what there is, if large and fine, commands a very high price. That a variety so excellent should not have been much more extensively disseminated is something remarkable, and it is to be hoped this description of it may aid in making it better known to all cultivators.

The Early Harvest is a moderately vigorous and healthy growing tree, branching low, but forming, when full grown, a fine round head; it comes early into bearing and produces abundant crops. The young trees grow upright, and may readily be distinguished among others from the forked appearance of the lateral shoots, several of which spring from the extremity of the previous year's wood.

Tree.—Moderately vigorous, upright, the branches making very acute angles.

Wood.—Reddish chestnut, sprinkled with small whitish specks, moderately stout, short-jointed; annual shoots somewhat downy at the ends; old wood, brownish chestnut; buds, small, short, and flattened, with small shoulders: Flower-buds, medium size, frequently formed at the ends of the shoots.

Leaves.—Medium size, roundish obovate, rather light green, tapering to the point, wavy at the edges, and irregularly and rather obtusely serrated; petiols rather short, about half an inch long, rather stout.

Flowers.—Medium size; petals obovate, cupped.

Fruit.—Medium size, about three inches broad, and two and a half deep: Form, roundish, sometimes a little flattened at the base, rounding off to the crown, which is full: Skin, fair, smooth, pale yellow or straw color when mature, very slightly tinged with blush on the sunny side, with a few traces of russet round the stem, and some scattered spots of the same color, intermixed with white specks, over the surface: Stem, medium length, about three-quarters of an inch long, rather slender, and inserted in a moderately deep and somewhat narrow cavity: Eye, medium size, closed, and slightly sunk in a shallow, nearly smooth basin; segments of the calyx narrow, twisted: Flesh, white, rather fine, crisp, and tender: Juice, abundant, pleasantly acid, sprightly and well flavored: Core, rather close: Seeds, small.

Ripe from the middle of July to the end of August.

The Arabian Horse.

Mr. Youatt says:—"Although in the seventh century, the Arabs had no horses of value, yet the Cappadocian and other horses which they had derived from their neighbors, were preserved with so much care, and propagated so uniformly and strictly from the finest of the breed, that in the thirteenth century, the Arabian horse began to assume a just and unrivalled celebrity.

There are said to be three breeds or varieties of Arabian horses: the *Attechi*, or inferior breed, on which they set little value, and which are found wild on some parts of the deserts; the *Kadischi*, literally horses of an unknown race, answering to our half-bred horses—a mixed breed; and the *Kochlani*, horses whose genealogy, according to the Arab account, is known for two thousand years. Many of them have written and attested pedigrees, extending more than four hundred years, and, with true Eastern exaggeration, traced by oral tradition from the stud of Solomon. A more careful account is kept of these genealogies, than belongs to the most ancient family of the proudest Arab chief, and very singular precautions are taken to prevent the possibility of fraud, so far as the written pedigree extends.

The *Kochlani* are principally reared by the Bedouin Arabs, in the remoter deserts. A stallion may be procured without much difficulty, although at a great price. A mare is rarely to be obtained, except by fraud and excessive bribery. The Arabs have found out that which the English breeder should never forget, that the female is more concerned than the male in the excellence and value of the produce; and the genealogies of their horses are always reckoned from their mothers.

The Arabian horse would not be acknowledged by every judge to possess a perfect form: his head, however, is inimitable. The broadness and squareness of the forehead, the shortness and fineness of the muzzle, the prominence and brilliancy of the eye, the smallness of the ears, and the beautiful course of the veins, will always characterize the head of the Arabian horse.

His body may be considered as too light, and his chest as too narrow; but behind the arms the barrel generally swells out, and leaves sufficient room for the play of the lungs.

In the formation of the shoulder, next to that of the head, the Arab is superior to any other breed. The withers are high, and the shoulder-blade inclined backward, and so nicely adjusted, that in descending a hill, the point or edge of the ham never ruffles the skin. He may not be thought sufficiently high; he seldom stands more than fourteen hands, two inches.

The fineness of his legs, and the oblique position of his pasterns, may be supposed to lessen his apparent strength; but the leg, although small, is flat and wiry; anatomists know that the bone has no common density, and the startling muscles of the fore-arm and the thigh indicate that he is fully capable of accomplishing many of the feats which are recorded of him.

The Barb alone excels him in noble and spirited action; and if there be defects about him, he is perfect for that for which he was designed. He presents the true combination of speed and bottom—strength enough to carry more than a light weight, and courage that would cause him to die rather than to give up.

We may not, perhaps, believe all that is told us of the Arabian. It has been remarked that there are, on the deserts which this horse traverses, no mile-stones to mark the distance, or watches to calculate the time; and the Bedouin is naturally given to exaggeration, and most of all when relating the prowess of the animal, which he loves as dearly as his children; yet it cannot be denied that, as the introduction of the Arabian into the European stables, there was no other horse comparable to him.

The Arab horse is as celebrated for his docility and good temper, as for his speed and courage. In that delightful book, 'Bishop Heber's Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India,' the following interesting character is given of him: "My morning rides are very pleasant. My horse is a nice, quiet, good-tempered little Arab, who is so fearless, that he goes, without starting, close to an elephant, and so gentle and docile that he eats bread out of my hand, and has almost as much attachment and coaxing ways as a dog. This seems the general character of the Arab horses, to judge from what I have seen in this country. It is not the fiery, dashing animal I had supposed, but with more rationality about him, and more apparent confidence in his rider, than the majority of English horses."

The kindness with which he is treated from a foal, gives him an affection for his master, a wish to please, a pride in exerting every energy in obedience to his commands, and, consequently, an apparent sagacity which is seldom seen in other breeds. The mare and the foal inhabit the same tent with the Bedouin and his children. The neck of the mare is often the pillow of the rider, and, more frequently, of the children, who are rolling about upon her and the foal; yet no accident ever occurs, and the animal acquires that friendship and love for man which occasional ill-treatment will not cause him for a moment to forget.

When the Arab falls from his mare, and is unable to rise, she will immediately stand still, and neigh until assistance arrives. If he lies down to sleep, as fatigue sometimes compels him, in the midst of the desert, she stands watchful over him, and neighs and rouses him if either man or beast approaches. An old Arab had a valuable mare that had carried him for fifteen years in many a hard-fought battle, and many a rapid, weary march; at length, eighty years old, and unable longer to ride her, he gave her, and a scimetar that had been his father's, to his eldest son, and told him to appreciate their value and never lie down to rest until he had rubbed them both as bright as a looking-glass. In the first skirmish in which the young man was engaged, he was killed, and the mare fell into the hands of the enemy. When the news reached the old man, he exclaimed that "life was no longer worth preserving, for he had lost both his son and his mare, and he grieved for one as much as the other;" and he immediately sickened and died.

Man, however, is an inconsistent being. The Arab who thus lives with and loves his horses, regarding them as his most valuable treasure, sometimes treats them with a cruelty scarcely to be believed, and not at all to be justified. The severest treatment which the English race-horse endures, is gentleness, compared with the trial of the young Arabian. Probably the filly has never before been mounted; she is led out; her owner springs on her back, and goads her over the sand and rocks of the desert, at full speed, for fifty or sixty miles, without one moment's respite. She is then forced, steaming and panting, into water deep enough for her to swim. If, immediately after this, she will eat as if nothing had occurred, her character is established, and she is acknowledged to be a genuine descendant of the *Kochlani* breed. The Arab is not conscious of the cruelty which he thus inflicts. It is an invariable custom, and custom will induce us to inflict many a pang on those whom, after all, we love.

The following anecdote of the attachment of an Arab to his mare, has often been told, but it comes home to the bosom of every one possessed of common feeling. "The whole stock of an Arab of the desert consisted of a mare. The French Consul offered to purchase her, in order to send her to his sovereign, Louis XIV. The Arab would have rejected the proposal at once, with indignation and scorn; but he was miserably poor. He had no means of supplying his most urgent wants, or procuring the barest necessaries of life. Still he hesitated: he had scarcely a rag to cover him—and his wife and children were starving. The sum offered was great—it would provide him and his family with food for life. At length, and reluctantly, he consented. He brought the mare to the dwelling of the Consul—he dismounted—he stood leaning upon her; he looked now at the gold, and then at his favorite; he sighed—he wept. 'To whom is it,' said he, 'I am going to yield thee up? To Europeans, who will tie thee close, who will beat thee—who will render thee miserable. Return with me, my beauty, my jewel, and rejoice the hearts of my children.' As he pronounced the last words, he sprung upon her back, and was out of sight in a moment."

Our horses would fare badly on the scanty nourishment afforded the Arabian. The mare usually has but one or two meals in twenty-four hours. During the day, she is tied to the door of the tent, ready for the Bedouin to spring, at a moment's warning, into the saddle; or she is turned out before the tent, ready saddled, the bridle merely taken off, and so trained that she gallops up immediately at her master's call. At night, she receives a little water; and with her scanty provender of five or six pounds of barley or beans, and sometimes a little straw, she lies

down content, in the midst of her master's family. She can, however, endure great fatigue; she will travel fifty miles without stopping; she has been pushed, on emergency, one hundred and twenty miles, and occasionally, neither she nor her rider has tasted food for three whole days.

To the Arabian, principally, England is indebted for her improved and now unrivalled breed of horses foo the turf, the field, and the road."

As already said, when speaking of the English race-horse, the Arabian is not equal to his English descendant. This has also been incontestably proved in the United States. Pure blood Arabians, of the highest pretensions, have at various times been imported into our country; but they have never compared, in either speed or bottom, with the English race-horse and his descendants.

Soils.

A FARMER should be well informed of the nature of soils, and of the various plants adapted to them. Some useful plants flourish best in what is called poor land; and, if cultivators were perfectly acquainted with the art of adapting plants to soils, much manore might be saved, that is wasted by injudicious and improper application.

It is supposed by geologists that the whole of this earth originally consisted of rocks, of various sorts or combinations. These rocks, by the lapse of ages and exposure to air and water, become disintegrated or worn in part or altogether to fine particles, that compose what are called earths or soils. These soils are chiefly silica (sand or earth of flints), lime (or calcareous earth), alumina (clay), and magnesia (a mineral substance). With these are blended animal and vegetable matters in a decomposed or decomposing state, and saline, acid, or alkaline combinations.

Plants are the most certain indicators of the nature of a soil; for, while no practical cultivator would buy or undertake to till land, of which he knew only the results of chemical analysis, yet every farmer and gardener, who knew the timber and plants a soil spontaneously produced, would at once be able to decide on its value for cultivation.

It was a maxim of Kliyogg, a famous philosophical farmer of Switzerland, "that every species of earth may be instrumental to the improvement of another of opposite qualities." All sands are hot and dry,—all clays, cold and wet; and, therefore, the manuring sandy lands with clay, or clay lands with sand, is best for grain and pulse. But it is not the natural soil only that the farmer ought to consider, but the depth of it, and what lies immediately underneath it. For if the richest soil is only seven or eight inches deep, and lies on a cold, wet clay or stone, it will not be so fruitful as leaner soils that lie on a better under stratum. Gravel is perhaps, the best under stratum to make the land prolific.

The best loams and natural earths are of a bright brown, or hazel color. Hence, they are called hazel loams. They cut smooth and tolerably easy, without clinging to the spade or ploughshare; are light, friable, and fall into small clods without chapping or cracking in dry weather, or turning into mortar when wet. Dark gray and russet moulds are accounted the next best. The worst of all, are the light and dark colored. The goodness of land may also be very well judged of by the smell and the touch. The best emits a fresh, pleasant scent on being dug or ploughed up, especially after rain; and, being a just proportion of sand and clay intimately blended, will not stick much to the fingers on handling. But all soils, however good, may be impoverished, and worn out, by successive crops without rest, especially if the ploughings are not very frequently repeated before the seed is sown.

If we examine tracts of land which have not been cultivated, we find nature has adapted different kinds of plants to most of the distinguished varieties of soils; and though some belonging to one may for some cause or other be found on lands of a different quality, they seldom thrive, or perfect their seeds so as to become general. The great care of the farmer ought, therefore, to be, by proper mixtures, to reduce his land to that state and temperament, in which the extremes of hot and cold, wet and dry, are best corrected by each other; to give them every possible advantage flowing from the benign influences of the sun and air; and to adopt such kinds of plants as they afford in this state the greatest nourishment to; and to renew their fertility by a judicious allowance of the most proper manures. Where these things are done, there are few spots so unfriendly to cultivation as not to repay his expenses and labor with a plentiful increase. But without these, the best tracts of land will in time become a barren waste, or produce little but weeds.

The color of soils is important. The Farmer's Journal observes, coal ashes were sprinkled over half the surface of beds, sown with peas, beans, &c., and on these the plants invariably appeared above the ground two or three days earlier, obviously on account of the increased warmth; it being a well-known fact, that dark colored bodies absorb caloric more readily, and in larger proportions than those of a lighter hue.

Soils which absorb the most moisture are the most fertile. Sir Humphrey Davy observed, "I have compared the absorbent moisture and I have always found it greatest in the most fertile soils; so that it affords a method of judging of the productiveness of land."—*Rural Economy*.

The treaty of commerce between France and Belgium is signed.

We learn are [illegible]

The Preparation of the Earth for the Intellectual Races.

BY C. F. WINSLOW, M. D.

IN the discourse to which I have the honor to invite your attention, I shall endeavor to trace the connexion of the most prominent events in the history of our planet, and to unbind, link by link, the golden chain which unites man with the earth, and the earth with its creator. The subject is vast in extent; but my design is only to present to your careful observation a picture of *a few* great landmarks in the progress of time, and to give a brief abstract of the present state of human knowledge, expressly adapted to the highest interests of this new Commonwealth. Without entering into the details of Agriculture itself, I have ventured to believe that it might, at this time, be more instructive and useful to unfold the great fundamental principles on which all agricultural sequences are based. Instead of going into the minutiæ growing out of the application of any particular science to the cultivation of the soil, I shall embrace, in one grand generalization, the affinity of all the sciences to Agriculture, and its relation, as a consequence, to the highest interests of human life.

Some of the most striking considerations you may observe to be original, and the application of the whole range of thought many persons may imagine bold and novel; but I shall solicit your patient attention and kind indulgence for a short time, trusting that a kindly and confidiug stroll, hand in hand with the Infinite Creator, may conduct us to brighter insights into his nature, and impart to us that sublimity of knowledge which can only be attained by a calm and profound contemplation of his works.

As salts exist in the ocean dissolved and invisible, so in the original condition of things the matter composing this earth existed as a solution in ether and was diffused throughout space. As the salts of the ocean crystalize by condensation and assume specific shapes, so primordial atoms subject to forces instituted by Supreme Wisdom, assumed solidity and became planetary spheres. Atoms endowed with similar degrees of the creative forces possessed similar properties and became the simple elements of nature, which have been brought to light by the power of the human understanding. The accumulation of elementary masses of condensed matter was attended with galvanic results so potent that complete fusion ensued to the earth, and what existed at first as molecules dissolved in ether, and afterwards as solid masses of varying metallic and mineral composition, or as gas and fluid, became, when ultimately mingled together, a glowing globe of compound and liquid rock, 8,000 miles thick, circling around the sun.

Such was the primeval condition of the planet which is now our delightful and inviting abode.

In process of time, the incandescent globe cooled on its surface, and in solidifying, a second condensation ensued under circumstances not favorable to the formation of such enormous crystals as probably existed when matter possessed greater freedom and mobility in space. The degree of fluidity, however, in the molten matter, was sufficient for such elective affinities to take place as resulted in the formation of the granitic or primitive rocks constituting, throughout its surface, the rib-work and solid foundation of the earth. Succeeding these events gases condensed around the sphere, forming an envelope of water charged with soluble matters a thousand fathoms deep, and an envelop of atmosphere many miles in height.

Thus God made the material world—a mere atom in space—but to us appearing so vast and mysterious, that no mortal powers have yet fathomed the forces by which its centre is vivified or its surface rendered so rich and prolific in animal and vegetable forms.

To transmute rock into fertile soil, fresh exertions of wisdom and power became necessary. The arrangement of the spheres in space subjected all subsequents events to the operation of fixed and eternal laws, and simplified the exertions and manifestations of the Infinite Will. As the globe made its annual circuit around the sun, a periodical change in the density of its mass ensued, the result of which has either been to elevate areas of greater or less extent above the ocean to form islands and continents, or to open fissures in the crust, to afford an outlet for melted rock. Thus, overlying the granite, we find sedimentary materials of such a nature as to show that the constituents of the granite had been comminuted, while in fusion, by contact with the primeval ocean. The process of granulation on the largest possible scale laid the first foundation for the future soil of continents. Here is the origin of the gneiss, the mica slate, and of some clays which have become so useful to mankind in the progress of civilization. These materials were so easily acted on and decomposed by meteoric and mechanical causes, that their silicious and alkaline elements were rapidly reduced to dust, and fitted for the admixture of the vegetable and animal remains which were subsequently destined to enrich their [illegible] and prepare the earth for the creation of the human race.

How marvellous in number are the cycles of ages which have elapsed [illegible] the creation of the earth, ere that creature in the [illegible] How clearly we discover that the [illegible] of the past was to [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ishing mortal men with the magnitude of their frames, or the rapacity of their appetites. They were ingeniously designed for the noblest and most useful of all purposes—vast laboratories, whereby the marine races were to be transformed into new and fertilizing elements for the soil, and at last, they were to lay down their own unwieldy forms on the earth, and mingle their decomposing remains with the ancient rocks. Chemistry unfolds the interesting mystery that the secretions of reptiles and birds afford the most quickening principles of vegetable growth; and if we cast the eye over some of the most productive commercial operations of the present time, we behold whole navies transporting these products from one extremity of the globe to the other, for the purpose of imparting fresh fertility to exhausted soils. These decomposed materials of the amphibious races and of the sea birds, called guano, which have accumulated for ages on some solitary islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, are only a grain of sand on the sea shore, in comparison with the vast amount of the decomposed remains of reptiles that were piled up with the drifting sands and deposits of the secondary ages. Some of the monsters of that day were sixty feet in length, and the aquatic birds were of such enormous size that their foot-prints left in the sand or mud of those ancient shores, subsequently hardened into rock, exhibit a length of eighteen inches, and are 5 feet apart. Now the mysteries of those wonderful ages are unfolded to human comprehension. The whole work of God had been to prepare the earth for man; but man's time had not yet come.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1854.

The Wheat Crop.

If the Farmers of our State feel an interest in securing a just return for their labor, if the Wheat Growers would be secured in a fair price for this great staple of the State, then there must be some effort made on their part to furnish reliable data of the crops from each county.

It will be very easy indeed if those most interested will give a little—let a County Meeting be called in each county, and all the principal growers go prepared to give in the amount of acres they have planted and the probable return, and let this return be made to the California Farmer, and we will publish full reports and the sum total, and thus we shall be able to arrive at the *true* condition of the Wheat Crop of California. Farmers! will it not promote your interests to have this done? Do you not wish to know the amount raised in this State.

If the Farmers knew the entire crop, a value could be fixed upon the article and it would not be liable to the fluctuations which so often destroy the hopes of the husbandmen.

If the true condition of the crop could be presented, Farmers could control the price and not be compelled to sell under the influence of any operation of speculators whose only object is to depress a market and buy, and then excite it and sell. If then the growers would respect their own interests, the measuro we propose would be seen to be of great value, and the only one they could adopt to protect themselves. Let County Agricultural Societies be immediately formed by inviting all within the county to meet on a given day; send us word in season, and we will publish the notices free, and do all we can to aid them. Great good will result from it to all.

We most earnestly invoke the Wheat growers especially, to this measure, and to do it in season, for unless this is done, depend upon it you will be the sport of speculators the coming year. Already stories are in circulation to affect the value of the coming crop, and self preservation demands that each county should act, and act promptly. Farmers! the value of your crops depends in a great measure upon such action. Farmers! will you think of these things before it is too late?

Newspapers by the Cartload.—Who will say Californians are not a reading people? Adams & Co. brought up on the Senator, on Saturday evening, *a cartload of papers* for their up-river offices, and this was not all, more was to follow. Remember, reader, this is a semi-monthly quantity; large quantities of reading matter, in addition, is scattered by mail, and a very large quantity goes from every literary depot of magazines and papers, in addition, every mail. We should also add that Wells, Fargo & Co. send out very large quantities every mail. With these facts before us, who dares say Californians are not a literary people?

The Type Founder's Book of Specimens.—We have to return thanks to Mr. Pelouze, Jr., for a handsome volume of the above, from Bruce's foundry, New York. We are glad to know that we can now be supplied with all the fine cuts, equally as well as in New York, by Mr. Pelouze, the type founder of this city, on Washington street, just above Atwill's. Thus we are advancing, and soon shall be able to manufacture and raise all we need.

Home News.

Since our last issue the Golden Gate has arrived with, as reported, 1,500 passengers: a large portion of them being ladies and children. Also, the Cortes with 800 passengers; 226 being ladies. However full the steamers leave our shores, those are only flying visitants, they return to us again as the bird returns to its nest. Among the arrivals we observe the lady and daughters of Col. Pardee, the efficient manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express establishment in this State.

The news from the mines is of the most cheering kind. Large yields from every section give proof of the inexhaustible resources yet to be developed.

The hopes of the farmer are brightening; crops of grain never looked better; and the prospect of an ample reward to the producer, is most gratifying. The repeated calamities by steamers, we are sorry to say, continue to scatter gloom upon our community; and so frequent have these disasters become, that some action should be had to check them, if life is held to be of any value.

The news of the sudden death of James Mills, Esq., of Sacramento city, has cast a gloom over a large circle. Mr. Mills was widely known and honored, and his loss will be deeply felt. An obituary notice, at length, will appear in our next issue.

Our main object being Agriculture, and our readers receiving the principal local news from other sources, we shall give mining news and local matters more in detail in our steamer numbers for the Atlantic States, than we do in our weekly.

Dr. Winslow's Address in Musical Hall.

The Agricultural address of Dr. C. F. Winslow, which was delivered at the Capital, was again delivered at Musical Hall, at the solicitation of the Hon. Paul K. Hubbs, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and H. O'Gready, Esq., the City Superintendent of Schools. The object of the delivery was for the benefit of the School Library. Dr. Winslow was introduced to the audience by Hon. Mr. Hubbs, by the following very complimentary remarks:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—About a score of years have passed since, sitting in my office on the Rue de Mondovi, adjoining the garden of the Tuilleries, in that great Babel of the world—Paris, a young gentlemen presented himself, with a letter of introduction, and named his intention to follow the great masters of that day in the pursuit of knowledge. Letters to parties of distinction placed him immediately in connection with them. The early dawn found him, during some two years, assisting in the various medical examinations and surgical operations of the hospitals, and the midday with Magendie, Dumas the great chemist, or beside that great man of our age—Arago. It was *then*, to me, matter of just pride to notice the marked attention awarded by those great masters, to his genius; it is *now*, with equal pride, I have the honor to present to this audience my friend Dr. Winslow.

Dr. Winslow then came forward, and commenced his address as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—The repetition of a lecture for an object such as has been demanded of me, by my distinguished and honored, but too generous friend, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and such as has been announced to the public, by the City Superintendent of Public Schools, will hardly require an apology for my appearance here this evening; and as the nature of the subject is such as will recommend itself to the favorable attention of cultivated society, I shall venture to present the address without material alteration from the text, as it was presented at the Capital. At some point, here and there, it may appear a little out of place, but on the whole, it may not be inappropriate to any occasion; and without further explanation or comment, I shall proceed to repeat my remarks on "The preparation of the earth for the intellectual races."

Adams & Co., Bankers.—It must be highly cheering to this Pioneer Express and Banking House, to know the happy, world-wide influence they exert by their enterprise. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and over our entire country and Europe, the arrival of ocean steamers is synonomous with the announcement of news by Adams & Co. The immense amount of gold transmitted by them, influences and affects the business and interest of more persons and property, than any other house in the United States; and their name and fame is now paralleled only by their well-tested abilities and permanency. Well have they merited the honors they enjoy.

Agriculture at the Capital.—The address delivered by Dr. C. F. Winslow, before the Legislature, on Monday, April 11, we publish in part in this number. It affords us much pleasuro to present our readers with an address of this character, and we commend it most earnestly as worthy a careful perusal. Every reader will find, in the theories presented by the speaker, many views entirely new, but they will be found of the deepest interest, and to the scientific mind, will be as beautiful as they are new.

Opinions of the Press.

It is always cheering, when engaged in a great enterprize, to receive words of encouragement, and to know that our efforts are appreciated: it serves as a stimulus for still greater exertions. For the kind approval—of the Press—of our endeavors thus far to make the Farmer the medium of Agricultural information and usefulness, we are truly grateful. We have many more notices from other journals of the State, exclusive of those we publish to-day, all of which we have noted, and we hope to have it in our power to reciprocate every courtesy, and return, with interest, every kindness done us. Every publisher knows the need of such encouragement, for all have more trials than usually fall to the lot of mortals, and kindness and encouragement is "like water to a parched ground." If the Press, generally, will but aid us in the diffusion of Agricultural knowledge, the success of this science shall give to every paper, three readers where they now have one.

The California Farmer.—We hail, with pleasure, the appearance of a weekly paper, under this title. It is to be devoted principally to agriculture. The mechanical appearance of the paper is remarkably beautiful, whilst all its editorials evince ability of a high order. A journal of this kind has long been needed in this State, and we have no doubt it will be suitably supported.—*Evening News, Jan.* 6.

The Literature of Agriculture.—The second number of the California Farmer, just laid damp from the press on our table, is the most elegant specimen of typography we have yet seen in the State.—*Evening Journal, Jan.* 12.

* * The paper is a folio size, and is gotten up with excellent taste. The first number contains a variety of well-written editorials, and much information that will prove valuable to agriculturists. We bespeak for our new confrere a career of success that such an enterprise eminently deserves.—*Evening Picayune, Jan.* 7.

We greet with pleasure the first number of the California Farmer, a weekly journal of agriculture. It appears in a handsome quarto form, with thirty-two columns of matter, elegantly printed, of the most interesting character.—*Placer Times & Transcript, Jan.* 6.

We have received the first number of a handsomely printed agricultural paper, under the title of The California Farmer. It is filled with matter of interest and value to the agricultural community in general, and to the California farmer in particular. We trust that this enterprise will meet with that support which it truly deserves.—*Public Ledger, Jan.* 6.

The second number of this paper has appeared, and we are glad to see improves upon acquaintance. The California Farmer should be sustained by the farmers of California—*Public Ledger, Jan.* 14.

The first number of this new weekly made its appearance yesterday. It is printed on excellent paper, and its typographical appearance is highly creditable to all concerned in its publication, while the editorial columns give evidence of such skill and ability as cannot fail to win for the Farmer a permanent place in the affections of the people.—*Sun, Jan.* 6.

This handsome and useful weekly has now been before the public over three months, in which time it has won its way into the affections of our agriculturalists, amongst whom it has a large circulation. Its columns are well filled with excellent reading matter, both useful and instructive, combining information and entertainment. The Farmer is specially devoted to the support and advocacy of the agricultural and mechanical interests of California, and is deserving a liberal support from the friends of labor, whose rights and privileges have been so ably and manfully sustained in its columns.—*Sun, April* 7.

We have received the first number of the California Farmer, an agricultural journal published in this city. The editorial management and the typographical appearance are alike creditable.—*Alta Californio, Jan.* 7.

We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, published in this city, and devoted to the cause of Agriculture and Science. The paper is a folio in size, and is filled with matter of interest to the agricultural community of California. It is entitled to a hearty support from all interested in the prosperity of the State.—*Herald, Jan.* 11.

We welcome the first regular organ of the agricultural interests of California. No one interest in this State is more urgently deserving the exclusive attention of a newspaper than agriculture. Thousands of our most industrious and intelligent citizens are engaged in its pursuit; and to the farmers must California look, eventually, for the prosperity and increasing value of the country.—*Commercial Advertiser, Jan.* 11.

This work has now reached its fifteenth number, and may be considered on a permanent basis. The contents of the sheet and its mechanical execution reflect much credit upon its publishers and editors. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public of California.—*Ib., April* 8.

The first number of the California Farmer was laid upon our table on Thursday last. In typographical appearance, the specimen before us is exceedingly creditable, and its editorials evince a thorough knowledge of the agricultural capacity of California. Such a paper is needed, and should and undoubtedly will receive the unanimous support of the agriculturalists on the Pacific. The terms of the Farmer are $8 per annum. Office on Bush street.—*Golden Era, Jan.* 8.

The California Farmer, whose intended advent we noticed some weeks ago, has commenced its career. It is printed in quarto form, on good paper, of No. 1, Imperial, which makes it very convenient for filing and binding. The first number was issued at San Francisco, on the 5th inst. The farmers of this State have been sadly in want of just such a friend and instructor, and it is to be hoped they will not be sluggish in availing themselves of its individual aid.—*Marysville Herald, Jan.* 11.

The California Farmer, No. 1, has made its appearance. It is a handsome broad quarto sheet, well filled with matters of interest to the agriculturist. It promises well, and we wish it may enjoy an extensive patronage.—*Los Angeles Star, Jan.* 21.

OBITUARY.

Death hurls his shaft with relentless cruelty, and with fatal aim, striking down those most loved, piercing the hearts of the most hopeful. Death snatches from us those whose lives are the most useful; those whose influence for good is the most salutary, and whose loss will be the most deplored. When we have those around us whose influence diffuses happiness, those who seem to cast a sunlight upon all they meet; whose presence gives pleasure, and spreads a genial peace upon all—here is sure to come a blight upon this happiness, and a darkening cloud upon these hopeful scenes. Thus death would make us feel his power. Truly death is the "king of terrors." Other elements can be made to subserve the interests of man. Earth, air, ocean and fire are all under his controll, in a measure; but the elements of death are sown within his mortal natures, and their increase is his destruction.

Within the past week, this relentless foe has entered "a happy home" in our city, stretched suddenly down one of the heads of a family, leaving a fearful blank—one that cannot be easily supplied.

Mrs. Lydia Shannon, wife of Joseph Shannon, Esq., of this city, died on the 12th, after a brief illness.

We cannot find language with which to tender to the bereaved ones all the needed sympathy for the deep loss they have sustained. Mrs. Shannon was widely known and universally beloved; her presence was always welcome, and ever added a new source of pleasure to every social circle. Her own happiness consisted in rendering others happy. By the faithful performance of every duty, by the exercise of numberless deeds of benevolence and kindness, she had endeared her memory to a large circle of friends that mourn her sudden departure. Deeply afflicting as this loss must be to her family, they have a cheering consolation that their loss is her infinite gain.

"None knew her but to love,
None named her but to praise."

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Messrs Adams & Co. at all their offices throughout the United States or Europe.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.

Mr. Chauncey Langdon, Travelling Agent for the northern section of the State.

Mr. E. R. Highton, general and travelling Agent for Northeastern section of the state, to whom we commend our Agents for all information needed.

Messrs. Langton & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minesota.*

Messrs. Leland & McCoombe—*Crescent City, Port Orford, Uniontown, Eureka, and Buckeport.*

San Francisco—Sullivan's newspaper stand, near the Post Office; Kimball's, Noisy Carriers Hall, Long wharf.

Benicia, Martinez, &c.—Messrs. Stiles & Dodds.

Union City and Mission San Jose—Messrs. Howard & Chamberlain.

Sacramento—Messrs. Gardiner & Kirk.

San Luis Obispo—Dr. Thomas T. Harvey, P. M.

Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.

Mount Farm, O. T.—Gen. M. M. McCarver.

Marysville—Geo S. Becker & Co.

Stockton—Rosenbaum & Joachimsen.

Bidwell's, Butte Co.—P. Freer.

Weaverville, Trinity Co.—H B. Davison & Co.

Yreka—Crum, Rogers & Co.

New York City, N. Y.—J. M. Thorburn & Co.

N. B.—We want Agents in all the principal localities, and persons disposed to act can have the opportunity, if satisfactory to all parties.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, April 19, 1854.

The condition of trade, we can confidently say, is better. There is every indication of a better state of things, and as the price of merchandise is advancing and trade improving, we look for brighter days.

Barley advanced of late and again receded. Wheat is firm in prospect of wants in Europe. Potatoes are a drag.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—			
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@	— —
do do short handled	8 00	@	— —
do Fields', long handled	10 12	@	14 00
do do short handled, no sale.			
do Rowland's, long handled	8 00	@	— —
do do short handled	8 00	@	00 00
do King's, long handled	6 00	@	— —
Spades, bright c. s. best make	12 00	@	13 00
do iron	8 00	@	10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@	15 00
do do iron	— —	@	12 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	14 00	@	— —
do Hunts', do	14 00	@	— —
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	9 00	@	— —
do other brands	5 00	@	7 00
Holves, heavy hickory pick, turned	1 50	@	3 00
do o do axe	2 00	@	3 50
Plows, best make	14 00	@	30 00
do steel	30 00	@	75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power, Hall & Pitts', no sale, nominal, $600 to $800: other makes $100 to $600; Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and tan mill, $300 to $350.			
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	20 00	@	65 00
Rakes, horse and revolving, no sale.			
do hand, wood do			
do do steel	12 00	@	20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz, no sale.			
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	4 00	@	
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@	12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.			
FLOUR—			
Gallego and Haxall	— —	@	14 00
Chile	9 50	@	10 50
Repacked	— —	@	— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	11 00	@	11 50
Benicia Mills, do	10 00	@	10 50
Meal, in bbls	7 00	@	7 50
do ½ bbls	3 75	@	4 00
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@	— 1¾
GRAIN—			
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 3	@	— —
do Calhornia	— 3½	@	— —
Barley, Chili	— 2	@	— 2¾
do Cal. seeding	— 3	@	—
Buckwheat, for seed	— 8	@	— -
Oats, Calhornia	— 3	@	— 3½
do Seed	— 4	@	— 4½
do Oregon, none in mk't.			
do Eastern	— 3	@	— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 3½	@	— —
do California, for seed	— 4½	@	— 5
do do for milling	— 3	@	— —
Australia, seed	— 4	@	— 5
LUMBER—			
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	30 00	@	35 00
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	30 00	@	35 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@	70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@	100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	70 00	@	80 00
do do 2d quality	50 00	@	60 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	60 00	@	65 00
do Oregon pine, rough	32 00	@	35 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	42 50	@	45 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	32 00	@	37 00
Floor Joist	35 00	@	— —
Shingles, Eastern, best	8 00	@	10 00
Clapboards, No. 1	55 00	@	70 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@	9 00
do California	— —	@	8 00
Doors, Eastern	3 75	@	5 50
Sashes, window	3 75	@	5 00
PROVISIONS—			
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	— 00	@	22 00
do ½ bbl extra family	13 00	@	14 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	17	@	18
do Mess, nominal, no sale.			
Cheese	20	@	25
Eggs, fresh Cal	63	@	1 00
Butter, choice	34	@	35
do good ordinary	16	@	25
do California	50	@	1 00
Hams, ordinary	—	@	— 16
do extra	17½	@	19
Lard, in kegs	—	@	16
do tins 10-lb	17	@	17¾
do 15—20 do	—	@	17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	— —	@	28 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@	15 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	— —	@	25 00
do do ½ do	— —	@	16 00
RICE—			
Carolina, in bbls	4	@	4½
China, No. 1, in mats	4½	@	5
do No. 2, do		@	3
Manila	3½	@	4
VEGETABLES—			
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.			
Beans, California	3	@	4
do do Red	2½	@	— 3½
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@	— —
Carrots	— —	@	— —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 6	@	10
Turnips	— —	@	2
Potatoes	— 2½	@	1½
Peas, (none in market.)			
Squashes, ₱ lb	— 2	@	3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	50@$1	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	3 00	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, very scarce	50
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	50
Marrowfat squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	$1@6	Parsley	1 50
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	$@$	Parsnips	1 50
Radishes, ₱ doz	1 50	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 00
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	12	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	12
Potatoes	3@4	Asparagus, ₱ doz bdls	3 50
Onions, prime	@12		

Messrs. Bryant & Co.—In reference to the card of this well established house, we are pleased to notice them prepared and ready to receive their old friends and customers. We wish them success.

U. S. Land Commission.

April 18—Cases Submitted on Briefs.

No. 399—Claim of Juan Abita, et al, to El Miguel, 3 leagues in Los Angeles county.

No. 399—Claim of Urbano, Odon, Manuel, et al, to El Escorpion, 1-2 square league in Los Angeles county.

No. 402—Claim of Ramon Yorba, et al, to Los Bolsas, undivided half of 7 square leagues in same.

No. 457—Francisco Sepulveda to San Vincinta de Mordi, 5 sq leagues.

No. 423—Conception Nieto, et al, to Santa Gertrudes, 5 square leagues in Los Angeles county.

No. 405—Jose Sepulveda to San Joaquin, 11 square leagues in Los Angeles county.

No. 400—Andres Pico, et al, to Los Coyotes, 10 square leagues in Los Angeles county.

No. 401—Andres Pico, et al, to La Habra, 1 1-2 do.

No. 737—A. A. Ritchie, to part of Napa, 150 acres;

No. 634—A. McDonald, et al, to part of same.

No. 657—M. E. Cook, to part of Malacores o Muristul, 2 miles square.

No. 659—John Acudty, to Santa Rosa.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in this city, by Hon. John Heard, County Judge, April 16th, Horace Smith, Esq., to Miss S. Emma Hardy, daughter of Capt. J. P. Hardy, all of this city.

On the 16th April, by Rev. John Ingoldsby, Mr. George R. Underwood and Miss Kate Fagin, all of this city.

On the 15th April, by P. W. Shepherd, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Henry Rosenbamm and Mrs. E. Smith, all of this city.

On the 9th March, in New York, by Rev. G. Thurston Bedell, J. Henry Coghill, of San Francisco, and Mary, daughter of James H. Mulford, Esq.

On the 6th April, by Rev. Elder Knapp, Mr. A. V. Burns and Miss Elizabeth Stevenson, all of Yreka.

On the 30th March, near Butteville, Marion Co., O. T., by Rev. G. H. Atkinson, Mr. Lemuel Ryuerson and Miss Elizabeth Eberhard.

On the 29th March, at the residence of Capt. Wm. E. Molthrop, Wapatoo, Washington Co., O. T., Mr. R. P. Meade, of New York, and Miss Lucy M. Molthrop; Mr. Benj. Stark, of Portland, O. T., and Miss Elizabeth Molthrop; Mr. John C. Cissna, of San Francisco, and Miss Lydia E. Molthrop.

On the 29th March, in Salem, O. T., Mr. Cyrus Pitney and Mrs. Martha Fricud, of Marion Co.

On the 16th March, at the residence of Mr. D. C. Rowell, Mr. R. McKune and Miss Sarah A. Buel, of Polk Co., O. T.

On board steamer Gazelle, March 20th, (on a pleasure excursion from Salem to Corvallis,) by Judge Chester N. Terry, Dr. E. C. Ashir, of Polk county, and Miss Martha M. Kemp, of Tukenah, Linn Co., O. T.

DIED.

On the 14th April, after an illness of 24 hours, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Joseph Kendall, of this city.

On the 14th April, at Shaw's Flat, Obed Allen, recently from Smithfild, Somerset Co., Me.

On the 20th March, at Honolulu, of consumption, Orson F. Jepson, aged 26 years, formerly of Mo.

On the 23d March, at Honolulu, of consumption, Miss Sarah A. D. Stevens, aged 23 years and 10 months, of Brownville, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

On the 18th March, suddenly, Mr. James Mills, in the 37th year of his age, of paralysis in the side. Mr. Mills was formerly a resident of Sacramento, and a member of the banking house of D. O. Mills & Co. He had recently left this city for the benefit of his health, and was residing in the town of Sing Sing, N. Y., at the time of his death.

On the 1st April, at Fort Vancouver, W. T., in her 26th year, Susan, wife of James A. Graham, Esq., of the Hudson Bay Company.

On the 15th April, from injuries received from the explosion of the steamer Secretary, Cecelia, wife of J. B. Clark, Esq., late of Green Point, N. Y., aged 40 years.

On the 11th April, at Mokelumne Hill, Wm. Clark, of Monroe county, Ohio.

On the 13th April, at Coloma, Mr. Richard Williams, aged 49 years, formerly from Pike county, Ill.

On the 13th April, George E. Turner, formerly of Boston, aged 27 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

April 12—Brig Carbon, Sampson, 14 days from Port Gamble, with lumber.

Schr Tarantu, Turner, 34 hours from Mendocino; lumber.

Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, 24 hours fm Santa Cruz; produce.

April 13—Bark Delegate, Gillan, 36 hours from Mendocino, with lumber.

Schr J M Ryerson, McCarthy, 3 days from Humboldt Bay, with lumber.

April 14—Steamship Golden Gate, Isham, 13 days from Panama, with mdse and 900 passengers.

Steamer Major Tompkins, Hunt, 12 hours from Santa Cruz, with produce and 30 passengers.

April 15—Steamship Peytona, Sampson, 3 days from Oregon, with passengers.

Ham ship Wilhemsburg, Muller, 70 days from Hong Kong, with mdse and 370 passengers—100 female.

Bark Mallory, Hurd, 7 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.

Brig Oriental, Myers, 7 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.

Brig Cyrus, Brown, 18 days from Puget Sound, with piles.

Brig J W Kendall, Wilson, 13 days from Puget Sound; piles.

Schr Astoria, Willoughby, 2 days from Santa Cruz; lime.

April 16—Steam ship Cortes, Cropper, 13 days from San Juan del Sur, with mdse and 801 passengers—231 in cabin.

Clipper ship Telegraph, Hurlow, 134 days from Boston, via Valparaiso 38 days, with mdse and 13 passengers.

Schr Mount Vernon, Lowe, from the wreck of steamship Winfield Scott, via Santa Barbara 6 days, with mdse.

Schr Francisco, Miller, 4 days from Pajaro, with potatoes.

Schr Chas Sinbrick, Edwards, 2 days fm Tomales, with produce.

April 17—Steamship America, Mitchell, 60 hrs from Oregon, with mdse and 190 passengers.

Steamer Major Tompkins, Hunt, 8 hours from Carrier Pigeon Point, with 1,000 sacks potatoes.

Ship St Lawrence, Truett, 16 days from Washington Bay, with lumber.

Bark Pioneer, Morton, 16 days from Puget Sound, lumber.

Brig Lucy, Morrison, 12 days fm Vancouver Island; piles.

Schr Fanny, Perry, 7 days from Humboldt, with piles.

Schr Eugene, Davis, 4 days from Shoalwater Bay, oysters.

Sloop Wanderer, Mewes, 12 hours from Tomales; produce.

April 7—Sloop San Pedro, Allen, 5 hours from Bolinas Bay, with lumber.

Sloop Gold Hunter, Morgan, 5 hours from Bolinas Bay, with lumber.

CLEARANCES.

April 12—Ship [illegible], for Victoria; schr Wanderer, Pitcairn Island.

April 14—Bark Mary Taylor, for China, schr Kossuth, Crabtree, Honolulu.

April 14—Steamer Tennessee, Marshall, Panama.

April 15—Steamer Julia Ann Moulton, for Panama; Steamer Newbern, Smith, Juan del Sur; Nicaragua; Dolphin, Wilson, Bodega; Active, Dawson, Bodega; Eureka, Dawson, Bodega; Invincible, Dawson, Bodega; Victoria, Victoria.

April [illegible], for Honolulu.

April [illegible], for Willamette River.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Greenhouse and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Liberal discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Newman's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus multilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cuphoea, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS.* Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,

16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

CHARLES D. CARTER.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 16

REMOVAL,

WE HAVE REMOVED to the *CORNER OF BATTERY AND RICHMOND STREETS,* (opposite Delong, McNeil & Co's,) up stairs.

☞ Our *HARDWARE BUSINESS* will be confined principally to Importing and Jobbing. The AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE to be continued as formerly.

16 BRYANT & CO.

Kechum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,

15 1m (between Battery and Front streets.)

Lots for Sale in Horner's Addition.

THE subscriber has removed his office, books, maps and records, to the old San Miguel Rancho House, one mile southwest of the Mission Dolores Church, where he can be consulted every day. Those who may wish to purchase in HORNER'S ADDITION, or Ville Lots of any required size, from one to twenty acres, with clear and undisputed title, would do well to call upon him before buying elsewhere, for it will cost nothing to get posted up before purchasing. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call at the "Old Rancho House," where they can see an abstract of the titles, the identical lands, with their boundaries, advantages, elegant situations for residences, gardens, &c., &c.

J. M. H. can be seen at Horner & Co.'s Counting Office, on Davis street, corner of Broadway Wharf, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M. [13] JOHN M. HORNER.

Splendid Rancho for Sale.

ONE of the finest Ranches, and in the highest cultivation, with mill and promising crop in ground, will be offered, and immediate possession given to a bona fide purchaser. The Rancho contains 160 acres, pleasantly located upon one of our river bank, with dwelling and out buildings, and all in perfect order. To a person desirous of securing a permanent residence, one that is desirable, and that can be made profitable, this opportunity presents a chance rarely met with. About one-half of the purchase money can remain upon mortgage or exchanged for valuable property in this city

Persons desirous of purchasing, may learn the particulars by calling at our place of business. WARREN & SON.

15 Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

WOODWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 130 Clay st., are the exclusive Agents for the sale of STODART'S PIANO FORTES and PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturers' prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and at avoiding the great and many importation.

Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire 15 tf

MUSICAL HALL,

FIRST STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY

THE Proprietor of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for CONCERTS, BALLS, LECTURES, &c. &c

They have recently fitted up a SUPPER ROOM, in the basement, for Balls, Parties, Dinners, Receptions, &c., and the same will be furnished in the best style of the country.

To Hire for any of the above purposes, or for Religious Services. Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,

15 Real Estate Agents, Musical Hall Building.

DR. COFT,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO No. 24 Washington street, corner of Sansome.

Six doors west of Montgomery. 12tf

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Rough, Surfaced and Joint Sash and Panel Doors, Window and Building Frames, &c. 2

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. } { H. H. MEGAEES, Of New York.

WADSWORTH & MEGAEES,

COMMISSION AGENTS

And Manufacturers and Ship Builders.

Have [illegible]

$100.000 WORTH OF FURNITURE

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT

HOWES & CO.'S

No. 180 Montgomery Street,

(Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre.)

COMPRISING everything suitable to furnish the *PARLOR, OFFICE, DINING ROOM, CHAMBER* or *KITCHEN*—at wholesale and retail.

All persons who wish to furnish

Hotels, Offices, or Dwelling Houses,

Are respectfully invited to examine our stock before making purchases, as we feel certain that we can offer greater inducements to purchasers than any concern in the City. Our goods are purchased by a

Partner in the Eastern States,

For CASH, consequently we are enabled to sell all kinds and qualities of Furniture at the **Lowest Market Prices.**

We shall enlarge our store in the course of fifteen or twenty days, and until that time we are prepared to offer *GREAT BARGAINS TO OUR CUSTOMERS*—rather than be at the trouble of removing our goods to some other place, we prefer to sell

☞ *VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.* ☜

*** Goods delivered to any part of the city, free of charge.

Orders promptly filled, and goods packed properly for country dealers.

Come and be convinced. HOWES & CO.

Remember the number,

180 *Montgomery Street,*

Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre. 14 tf

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 15 tf

"The Original Clayton Saloon."

North side of Commercial Street, above Montgomery.

THIS favorite place of resort, having undergone thorough renovation and repair, will be re-opened under the charge of the former proprietor, S. V. TRUESDALE, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., when he will be happy to meet his old friends, and as many new ones as may favor him. The Bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. The Restaurant, with the choicest the market affords, prepared in a superior manner. Every attention will be paid to promote the comfort of those who patronize the house.

N. B.—Fresh Oregon Oysters. 13 tf

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.,

Intelligence Office,

14 4t 87 Long wharf.

Wanted.

A PERSON who speaks the English, German and French Languages, is desirous of employment in any situation in which these qualifications may be available. He is prepared to make himself generally useful, and is willing to go into the country. Address W., at this office.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer SENATOR, S. Seymour, master—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Freight, $8 per ton.

FOR STOCKTON,

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. C. M. Cudlwick, master—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. RAGGON, Thomas Seary, master—Mondays and Thursdays.

Steamer CAMANCHE, George Barclay, master—Wednesdays 4 o'clock P. M., and Sundays 10 A. M.

Steamer URILDA, Z. E. Clarke, master—Tuesdays and Fridays 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ All the above boats call at Benicia.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Cushman, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. W. H. Taylor will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, and every Saturday, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Monday morning.

The steamer GUILLE, Capt. Henry Gnoss, will leave Sacramento every Friday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, returning Saturday, will leave Red Bluffs every Monday morning.

The steamer PLUMAS, Capt. Sam Rankin, leaves Sacramento every Wednesday at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning leaves Colusi every Sunday and Thursday at 9 o'clock A. M.

The PLUMAS will also make a trip each month to Tehama, leaving Sacramento every Monday at 12 M.

☞ For freight or passage having apply on board, every boat, or at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front.

R. CHENERY, President.

H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 14tf

CONTRA COSTA FERRY.

Foot corner East and Jackson sts.

THREE TRIPS DAILY.

REDUCTION OF FARE

[illegible]

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis. | David Hoffman, Henry Dwight, San Francisco. | [illegible] W. P. Sacramento

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co. ..... London.
F. Huth & Co ..... London.
American Exchange Bank ..... New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co ..... New York
Atlantic Bank ..... Boston.
Philadelphia Bank ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank ..... New Orleans.
Page & Bacon ..... St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. ..... Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. ..... Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. ..... Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 2 4t

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank ..... New York.
Bank of North America ..... Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany.
Drexel & Co. ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq ..... Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer ..... Pittsburg, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq. ..... Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq. ..... Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co. ..... New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina. 41 1m

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany
Utica City Bank ..... Utica
Bank of Syracuse ..... Syracuse
Bank of Auburn ..... Auburn.
Bank of Attica ..... Buffalo
Rochester City Bank ..... Rochester.
George Smith & Co. ..... Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. ..... Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank ..... Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio ..... Cleveland.
Clinton Bank ..... Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposite, and General Deposite, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.

Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4tf

LELAND & McCOMBE'S EXPRESS

FOR CRESCENT CITY,
PORT ORFORD, TRINIDAD,
GOLD BLUFF, HARBISCRABBLE,
BUTTERVILLE, SAILOR'S DIGGINGS,
ALSO TO
BUCKSPORT, EUREKA, AND UNIONTOWN, ON
HUMBOLDT BAY,

We have made the necessary arrangements to run a REGULAR and RELIABLE EXPRESS to the above points, and will make collections.

We can safely promise our friends and patrons, accuracy, promptness and dispatch in all matter entrusted to our care.

LELAND & McCOMBE, Post Office Building.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mt. Ophir and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger to start from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

3 111 Montgomery street

C. A. McNULTY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

No. 81 Battery Street, [illegible] San Francisco.

FRANK BAKER,

Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

35 and 37 Clay [illegible] San Francisco.

BURNETT & POMEROY,

CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Sawing and Planing done to Order.

GIBSON & KING

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines,

No. [illegible]

15 4t

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN [illegible] H. S. WYER

CHAPIN & LAWYER

HARDWARE AND LEATHER

Saddlery, [illegible]

WILLIAM HILL,

[illegible]

Sperm, Pond, Elephant and [illegible] Oils

[illegible]

ROBB & COE

Ice Cream, Breakfast and Tea Saloon,

THE BABY BIRD.

You'll be remembered [illegible] years since, "Fanny Forrester married to "Dr. Judson," the Missionary, and left the United States for India. The birth of their first child, a daughter, brought new joys to the heart of its fond parent, and the motives, in the gush of her affections, thus sweetly sings:

The last year's moon had left the sky,
A starling sought my Indian nest,
And folded, oh! so lovingly!
Her tiny wings upon my breast.

From morn till evening's purple tinge,
In winsome helplessness she lies,
Two rose-leaves, with a silken fringe,
Shut softly on her starry eyes,

There's not in Ind, a lovelier bird,
Broad earth owns not a happier nest;
Oh God! thou hast a fountain stirred,
Whose waters never more shall rest!

This beautiful, mysterious thing,
This seeming visitant from Heaven,
This bird with the immortal wing,
To me—to me, thy hand is given.

The pulse first caught its tiny stroke,
The blood its crimson hues, from mine;
'Tis life, which I have dared invoke,
Henceforth is parallel with thine.

A silent awe is in my room,
I tremble with delicious fear;
The future, with its light and gloom,
Time and Eternity are here.

Doubts—hope, in eager tumult rise;
Hear, oh my God! an earnest prayer—
Room for my bird in Paradise,
And give her angel plumage there!

FANNY FORRESTER.

DREAM NOT, BUT WORK!

Dream not, but work! Be bold! be brave!
Let not the coward spirit crave
Escape from tasks allotted!
Thankful for toil and danger be;
Duty's high call will make thee flee
The vicious—tho besotted!

Think not thy share of strife too great;
Speed to thy post—erect, elate:
Strength from above is given
To those who combat sin and wrong,
Nor ask how much, nor count how long
They with the foe have striven!

Wage ceaseless war 'gainst lawless might;
Speak out the truth—act out the right—
Shield the defenceless—
Be firm—be strong—improve the time—
Pity the sinners—but for crime,
Crush it—relentless!

Strive on, strive on, nor ever deem
Thy work complete. Care not to seem,
But be, a Christian true.
Think, speak, and act 'gainst mean device;
Wrestle with those who sacrifice
The many to the few.

Forget thyself, but bear in mind
The claims of suffering humankind;
So shall the welcome night,
Unseen, o'ertake thee, and thy soul
Sinking in slumber at the goal,
Wake to eternal light!

GOODNESS.—Let the misanthrope grumble as he will, there is many a sunny spot to cheer the path of life. An incident, trifling in itself, but charmingly illustrative of benevolence and virtue, passed under our window, last Monday.

A little girl was crying along the pavement, overburdened by two baskets of chips.

"What is the matter, child?" said a lovely young lady, in kindest accents.

"They are so heavy," replied the girl, setting down the load.

"Tell me where you live, and let me carry one for you."

She would not tell her residence.

"Well, my little friend, do you take one basket horse, and I will stay and guard the other, till you return for it."

With a bright smile, away trudged the tiny porteress, and there stood the benevolent lady—the daughter of one whose name is an honor to the city: whose unyielding integrity, the Chancellorship of the Exchequer could not move, "for modern degeneracy had not reached him." The child found her treasure safe, and that charming lady (God bless her!) stepped lightly on her way, her heart swelling with emotions that the wisest and the best might envy. She did a simple deed, and blushed to find it fame."—*United States Gazette.*

CHILDHOOD.—"O, what a nice place to cry," said a laughing little girl, as she nestled her head lovingly on her mother's breast!

The words were spoken playfully, and the little fairy was all unconscious how much meaning lay hid in them; but they brought the tears to my eyes; for I looked forward to the time when care and trial should throw their shadows over the laughing face; when adversity should overpower, when summer friends should fall off like autumn leaves before the rough blasts of misfortune; when the faithful breast she leaned upon should be no longer warm with love and life; when, in all the wide earth, there should be for that little one "no nice place to cry!"

God shield the motherless! A father may be left—kind, affectionate, considerate, perhaps—but a man's affections form but a small fraction of his existence. His thoughts are far away, even while his child clambers on his knee. The distant ship, with its rich freight, the state of the money market, the fluctuations of trade, the office, the shop, the bank; and he answers at random, the little lisping immortal, and gives the child a toy, and passes on.

The little sensitive heart has borne its childish griefs through the day unshared, she don't know the reason for anything, and nobody stops to tell her. Nurse "don't know;" the cook is busy, and so she wanders restlessly about, through poor mama's empty room. Something is wanting! ah! there is no "nice place to cry!"

Childhood passes: blooming maidenhood comes on, lovers woo; the mother's quick instinct, timely word of caution, and omnipresent watchfulness, are not there. She gives her heart, with all its yearning sympathies, into unworthy keeping. A fleeting honey-moon—then the dawning of a long day of misery—wearisome days of sickness—the feeble moan of the first born; no mother's arm in which to place—with girlish pride—the little wailing stranger; lover and friend afar; no "nice place to cry!"

Thank God! not unheard by Him who "wipeth all tears away," goeth by that troubled heart-plaint from the despairing lips of the motherless!

MUSIC.—There is a strange, unaccountable and dream-like beauty in music, which can subdue the proudest spirit, and, gliding into the hush of the heart, will nestle there, stilling its more tumultuous throbbings, and filling it with calm, peaceful memories of the far long-ago. All tribes and in all times have owned the spell, from the hour when Pan first taught the Thracian shepherd to carve his love-notes in the invisible air, and fill the summer nights with softest, sweetest flute music down to the present moment.

It is a language understood by all, and awakens strange pulsations even in the most obdurate heart.

Most of us have experienced the luxury of tears when listening to an old ballad. We know an old man who, having led a long career of vice and crime, was at length banished from his country; and who, while undergoing his period of punishment, amidst the wilds of a distant land, heard, in the summer eventide, a sweet female voice, singing in his own language the very song which had lulled him to his infant slumbers, when he knew crime not even by name. It had been often sung, too, by the cradle of an infant sister—a little one who had died young, and was now in Heaven—the mother, too, was no more.

But the song, the old song, had not lost its influence over him yet. Back came trooping upon him, the old memories which had so long slumbered down there in the depths of his heart—the mother and the father, the household gatherings, the old books, the old school-house—all came back upon him as fresh as if it were but yesterday, and overpowered by his feelings, he gave vent to them in a flood of tears.

Then the old man grew calm, and his latter days were his best days; and when the term of his banishment had expired, he came back to his native land, and there, in the old village-graveyard, amid whose grassy hillocks he had first played and gamboled, and where the mother and her little one were sleeping, he laid his weary limbs, and sank peacefully away into the common grave.

TIME.

PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4 t

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c., &c.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY, importers and wholesale dealers in the above articles, keep on hand the most extensive stock to be found in the city.
3 1m Corner Battery and Halleck streets.

SIDE HILL PLOWS,

FOR cultivating Potatoes—the best article that can be used. No Farmer should be without them. Constantly on hand and for sale by WARREN & SON,
14 tf2w Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

WM. F. PATCH. CHARLES CLAYTON.

PATCH & CLAYTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 92 Front street, (in Gordon's Iron Block.)

☞ Faithful attention given to sales of California Produce, and orders for Merchandise promptly filled at lowest market rates. 51 3t

Great Sale of Fruit Trees.

APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY AND PLUM TREES—RASPBERRY, CURRANT, FIG, GRAPE, &c.

WE shall offer every day, at 11 o'clock, in lots to suit purchasers, at our rooms, Musical Hall, the above varieties of Fruit Trees. They are in fine condition and worthy particular notice. WARREN & SON,
8 tf Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Osage Orange, Raspberries and Currants.

20,000 Plants of strong growth, just received. 500 extra size Raspberries, the fair fruited that produce in such incredible quantities.
For sale by WARREN & SON.

FLOWERS! BRIGHT FLOWERS!

A GIFT FOR HOME.

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."

WE convert the pill box into a Floral vase, and instead of the "nauseate drug," we offer the perfume of Flowers. Our beautiful collection of *California Flower Seeds* we now offer.

These are put up in handsome morocco cases, or homœopathic cases of glass bottles, with printed lists and directions, and with pressed flowers of the different varieties of each. These are of the most beautiful style that can be prepared, and are most appropriate gifts for home at this season.

We invite attention to them at our rooms, at Musical Hall Buildings. WARREN & SON,
5 Seedsmen and Florists.

BATES' SUPERIOR

UPLAND BELL CRANBERRY.

THE PROPRIETOR has been induced to present this Circular to the public on account of the numerous applications from distinguished Horticulturists, Amateurs, Land Agents and others, in different parts of the Union, personally and by letter, wishing information in regard to cultivating this valuable fruit upon ordinary upland, and would respectfully invite the attention of Gardeners and Fruit Growers, to such facts only as have come directly under our own experience and observation.

Soil, Preparation, Management, &c.—Having tested the plants thoroughly in all kinds of soils, we have no particular choice in their selection. We know of no kind of soil in which they would not be likely to grow well if managed according to our method. We should not choose a perfect clay soil, extremely liable to bake, nor a perfect sand, containing no power of vegetation.

In extensive field culture, the Bell Cranberry flourishes well in soils varying from moist to dry. No great degree of moisture is necessary, providing it is more or less moistened. Any soil that the strawberry can be grown on to advantage, is well adapted to the growth of this plant, but no animal or vegetable manure should be used, as the fruit draws most of its nourishment from the atmosphere. The vines propagate by runners, like the Strawberry, and will flourish in almost any soil and location, under good management. Where the land is rich and liable to grass and weeds, we prepare the ground by removing the top sod at a sufficient depth to prevent their growth. This may be easily done by plowing the sod, and removing the top soil in carts or otherwise. The object in doing this is to make the soil so poor that nothing will grow to obstruct the growth of the Cranberry Plants, bearing this in mind, that I am fully satisfied, from long experience in the business, that the Cranberry derives its nourishment only from the air and moisture.

If the land is poor, so that grass and weeds will not vegetate, then it may be plowed and harrowed without other preparation. If these rules are followed there is no difficulty whatever in their cultivation. Persons having a garden of moderate size, and wishing to raise their own Cranberries of a superior quality can do so by obtaining a few plants, and with a small amount of labor at the commencement, will find their cultivation both easy and profitable.

Persons wishing for Plants can have their supply of the subscriber. The Plants will be carefully packed in meadow moss, and well boxed, which will enable them to go to a great distance in a fresh state.

The proper time for Fall transplanting is October and November; for Spring, from the opening of the same till about the 25th of May. Persons wishing for Plants, are requested to order as early as the first of September, for Fall transplanting, and during the winter for Spring. 15

SULLIVAN BATES,
14 Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street, Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Hops, Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water, Shaker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Seidlitz Powders, Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts, Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds), Osgood's Cholagogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jones' Expectorant, Alterative Pills, Moffat's Bitters and Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,
Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.

Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,
CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.

☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 13 1m

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.

THE largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of B. F. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will admit of. Having on hand the most splendid and substantial assortment of all kinds of Furniture ever offered in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices to suit, that none can go away empty that may favor us with a call.

Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Basketsads, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Sets—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.

Also, Mattresses, of Curled Hair, Patent Felt, Moss, Wool, Straw and Straw with Cotton Tops. Also, Feather Pillows, and Feathers for Beds, with a large stock of Quilts, Comforts, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of Chairs, Wood, and Cane Seats of all descriptions: also, of Hair, Cloth, Spring, Plush, Velvet and Parlor Bottoms, with Rockers of all kinds; all of which will be sold at reduced rates.
13 3t Also at 130 Jackson street, San Francisco.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 5 6m

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,
[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges, Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.
2 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

3,000 lbs. New Garden Seeds.

RECEIVED by Brother Jonathan and John L. Stephens—20 cases Fresh Garden Seeds, of the very best varieties, which we shall offer at wholesale or retail, at low prices.

Purchasers who buy of us may always depend upon the Seed being true and fresh. We never offer seed from auction houses and refuse lots. WARREN & SON,
8 tf Musical Hall.

PRIZE ONIONS—ONION SETTS, &c.

WE have just received a superior lot of Onion Seed, of very extra quality, to which we call the particular attention of cultivators. Also, 500 lbs Onion Setts, to fine order. 200 lbs French Sugar Beet, for stock. WARREN & SON'S
Seed Warehouse, Musical Hall, San Francisco,
2 tf And J street, Sacramento.

12,000 Fresh Grape Vines,

JUST received per Comet, from the most vineyards of Los Angeles. These vines are selected from three to six feet long, and are warranted to be superior to any in the market. For sale, at the lowest market rates, by

W. B. PEAKE,
6-1m. No. 7 Washington street.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Hawaii and Oregon.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Catalogue of Fruit and Fruit Trees.

WE call the attention of Nurserymen and Orchardists to a new catalogue just issued by us, prepared with great labor and cost, giving the lists of the best fruits cultivated in Europe or America, with their synonyms. This catalogue embraces also lists of best Vegetables, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Seeds, &c.—being a perfect illustration of the best varieties of everything belonging to AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, and FLORICULTURE, with brief directions for the cultivators in each department, and as *adapted to California.*

This work will be found a very great help to all engaged in cultivation.

Price $1 per copy. WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists,
5 Musical Hall Buildings.

New Drug Establishment.

A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fine DRUGS of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States.

Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.

Country orders promptly attended to.

A. T. McCLURE,
6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place.

10,000 FRUIT TREES,

Grape Vines, Fig Trees, Raspberry and Current.

WE invite all who intend planting Trees and Vines to call on us before they make their purchases, as we can offer them many advantages that cannot be found elsewhere. Our collections, we know, are the most extensive, and the quality the best that can be had. We therefore invite all to call on us: we can show them, in our Exhibition Rooms, the samples of the actual fruit they produce. WARREN & SON,
Musical Hall Buildings, San Francisco,
and 15 J street, Sacramento.

GRASS SEED,

10,000 LBS. NEW GRASS SEEDS—Timothy or Herds' Grass, Red Clover, White Clover, Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass.

Persons wanting the very best seed are requested to give attention to the above. WARREN & SON'S
Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.
And J street, Sacramento.

Shells for Garden Walks.

A VERY handsome species of Shells for Garden Walks, have recently been discovered and are now ready for delivery; they will form a compact and beautiful walk, *hard*, free from weeds, and give a finished beauty far beyond the cost of material and expense of preparation.

Samples can be seen at, and orders received by the subscribers, who will give all needed information, and who will act as agents of the discoverers and proprietors.
12 tf WARREN & SON.

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;
The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish Samples now on exhibition at our store.

TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,
No. 93 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantel and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse;
do "Emery's," two horse power;
Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two mal three how rakes;
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels;
Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Excelsior Soap;
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks;
Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

Any Journal of Useful Sciences.

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A Thanksgiving Scene.

ADELAIDE TALBOT was beautiful and lovely in her youth, dearly loved by all, but best by those of her own fireside circle. She was, indeed, the richest gem of that circle. When the long lashes were lifted from her ever changing cheek, you could look into the very soul of the high-minded, sunny-hearted girl. Six years before, she had stood in her father's low parlor on Thanksgiving eve—she had stood between that father and mother to whose faces she had lifted her soul speaking eyes, his bride of an hour. And as the good mother's raspberry wine, carefully bottled for the occasion, went round, she dreamed not that in that cup lurked a demon that should overthrow the altar just erected. Caleb Reynolds was now a drunkard and a deserter from his home. He had enlisted, it was thought, in an hour of intoxication—but his wife was left to learn it from other lips. He went without one word of farewell to the plains of Mexico—and never since had she heard of him. Poor Adelaide carried her crushed heart back to her father's house, longing only to lay in the grave. Have you even seen a tree in our Western forests blighted by "girdling," as the woodsmen call it—cut off from its connection with the life-giving earth, and then left to wither for years? I never pass such a tree without thinking of the slow death of the heart, to which some writer has strikingly compared it. It was thus that Adelaide stood among the other plants of her father's nurture. Have you ever seen from such a girdled tree a young shoot spring out, and striking down its fibres form a feeble connection with the bark below, and sustain a sure though sickly life in the tree? It was thus that little Robert came, to bind a few broken fibres from her early hopes and dreams on earth.

But we are forgetting our Thanksgiving—none of the aunties forget it however, or the cousins—and by the time farmer Talbot's "big sleigh" had emptied twice upon the old salt-sprinkled stone steps, all were brought home from church, and all were there.

All—except two unaccountable stragglers, "the boys," as two striplings nearly six feet high continued to be called, who were cultivating the sciences in a college not many miles away. And why were they not there? So questioned every one, and grandmamma did not answer—only cleaned her spectacles every few minutes on her apron, and peered out of her south-west window.

Meanwhile all the new comers were clustered in the "sitting room," making a merry use of the interlude between service and dinner. There was Robert, the eldest son, with his romping family and anxious looking wife. There was Charlotte—no, nobody knew her by that name—Lotti, blooming in her prime, and managing her little ones to a charm. There was Philip, "the old bachelor," though by no means a crusty one. Next to him sat a pale, stiff-looking cousin from the nearest factory village. Last, but not least, though in truth she was a little one—was the school ma'm—the youngest of her father's flock, the laughing, fun-loving Susie. She was not beautiful, as Addie had been, but there was such a world of good nature in her low, broad forehead and dimpling cheeks, that you loved her at first sight. I need not attempt her portrait, for I do not know that she ever sat still long enough to have it taken, except in church. This day she was here, and everywhere, among the children, kissing one, romping with another, and then tossing up Robert's baby, to the terror of its mamma and the delight of all others.

"You must let me go and help grandmamma take up the turkey, indeed you must," cried Susan, laughing, as she passed through the doorway followed by the white-aproned girl. One had sprung from the top of the arm-chair to her shoulder and sat crowing like a parrot on his perch.

As she advanced towards the kitchen, the outer door was thrown suddenly open and "A merry Thanksgiving to you!" burst from the lips of the intruders, and the renewed shouts of the children

"I dare say not," cried Edward, as he knocked the snow from his boots. "We chartered other sort of vehicles, hey, Will?"

"The fact is," exclaimed Will, "that we started with the sunrise this morning, but met with a most provoking 'breakdown' by the way. So, not to be cheated out of our Thanksgiving, we footed it through the drifts. We've lost Parson Wood's sermon, but we're in time for mother's dinner; and I assure you a walk of eight miles has given us a good pair of appetites."

So they sat down to dinner at last, all the loving and the merry ones. Grandfather hushed them for a moment, while he lifted his bronzed hands over the huge platter, and invoked bountiful Heaven in a lengthy but fervent "blessing." Then followed the usual clattering, and—but I need not describe it all—you see it as well as I do.

The "wish bone," (a great prize that,) fell to the share of the shyest one, little blue eyed Nelly, who carefully wrapped it in her white apron as a sacred treasure.

"Coz, may I break with you?" screamed her cousin Harry, from the other end of the table.

"No; I am going to break"—

"With whom, I should like to know?"

"With aunt Susie, then," said the little dove, nestling timidly to her side.

"Aunt Susie—ha! aunt Susie would look finely breaking a wish bone."

"And why not, Master Harry?" said Susan, merrily. "I assure you I have broken more than one wish bone at this very table."

"And did your wish ever come to pass—did they ever, aunt Susie?" cried three voices at once.

"Yes, did they ever, aunt Susie?" chimed in Edward, casting up from his plate a sidelong, demure glance, that brought blushes and dimples to her cheeks.

Susie had seen some quiet little flirtations. Suddenly her face grew serious. She caught Adelaide's expression of countenance, as the latter quietly rose from the table, and made some excuse for withdrawing.

The wish bone was broken to a charm—snapping exactly in the middle, to the infinite amusement of the juveniles, who had been making bets on the result. The "babies" went to sleep at the right hour precisely, and were packed into their snug cradles with blankets and pillows. The elders of the juvenile company were ensconced in a corner to play "button?" and the brothers and sisters clustered in quiet little knots. William and Susan sat by the window, not to sentimentalize over the moonlight that came flickering through the fleecy clouds, but to gather up the threads of confidential *tete-a-tete*—to chat of college scrapes, and—save the mark—school ma'am's roguneries.

Grandmamma had her knitting of course—bless the dear old fingers that had kept so many feet warm; and Susie, the modern substitute a crochet purse to net.

"William," said Susie, lowering her voice at a pause in the conversation, and glancing up furtively, "what do you think of Addie to-day?"

William stole a glance around. "Much as usual, is she not, poor thing?"

"See how she sits there with her fingers moving through Bobby's curls, and her eyes fixed on vacancy."

"This was her wedding night, you know."

"I tell you Willie, that Addie loves Reynolds with all her heart yet, as truly as she ever did on that evening. She has never spoken his name, even to me, since the day her father forbade it ever to be mentioned in his presence, but there is something terrible in this statue-like grief of hers."

"A sharp, quick bark under the window arrested the conversation

"Be quiet, Growler, old fellow, what are you about?" shouted William, and he was still.

Dear, silent Adelaide now brought around the tray of nuts and apples, and every one tried to make her share as he took a share, but her smile was as faint as moonlight on an icy lake.

Harry and Nelly had called aunt Susie over to the corner to name their apples, and all seemed quite silent for a few moments. The quick bark came again from the log, followed by a low protracted growl. Edward jumped up to investigate matters, but before he reached the door it was opened, slowly but firmly, and a tall, pale figure stepped within it, and stood—silently. The sudden paralysis of surprise bound every voice. A moment more, and with a short despairing cry, Adelaide dropped her face from her lap, and sprang across the room to the figure.

As it arms closed around her and her head sank like a broken lily upon the shoulder, farmer Talbot's gruff voice of welcome to the wanderer died away in a husky murmur. His arm was raised and his fingers pointed

"Father!"

The uplifted hand fell, and all was hushed for one long moment.

"Come you as a reformed man, Caleb Reynold's?" and farmers Talbot's tone was firm, though quiet.

"I do, by the help of God, my father," the stranger solemnly answered.

Farmer Talbot threw the glare of the candle on his features. "Caleb Reynolds never spoke like that," and the old man modulated each word, as if to steady his trembling voice. "Have you signed the temperance pledge?"

"I *have* signed it, and I have kept it for a year."

"Then, my son,"—the old man's hand was extended, but his voice was choked. He bowed himself down, and wept like a child.

But the arms hung loosely around Caleb Reynold's neck; the surprise had been too sudden, and gentle Addie had fainted. Not till they had won back the life tide to her cheek, and seen her again in the arms of her husband, turning to him that look of soulfull earnestness that her early years had won—not till then—did the others approach to welcome, with tearful embraces, their long lost brother.

"And is this our boy, Addie, whom I never saw?" murmured Caleb, pressing his lips to the little round forehead of the sleeper, She only replied by her tears.

No question further was asked; but Caleb soon spoke of his wanderings. Wounded in battle, and brought to the point of death, he had listened to the angel Reflection. But with reflection and bold resolutions came also remorse and despair. Who should win back to him the forfeited affections of his devoted wife? It was then that the lesson learned on the mother's knee came beaming up through the gloom of years squandered in dissipation. He went to the fountain of peace and drank of the "living water." Having fixed and finished his term of probation, he sought again his home.

"I knew," said he, "you would be all assembled here to-night; and I lingered, shivering, long before I could man my heart to come in among you."

"Brother," exclaimed more voices than one.

The clock in the corner struck nine—it was the hour of prayer. Farmer Talbot laid his hand on the family Bible, and wiped his glasses.

"Come my children, let us give thanks to the angels to-night, for this my son was dead, and is alive again—was lost, and is found."

The Blacksmith's Daughter.

BY KATE GLENMORE.

"I wish to exact a promise from you, Fred, on this anniversary of my birth-day; say, shall it be given?"

"Most assuredly, Lucy, if it be anything consistent, unless indeed it be that I shall relinquish my cigars?"

"No, Fred, that is not what I am aiming at so rest easy. I will not tease you on that point today; but it is one of infinitely more importance. So, say yes."

"Tell me, first, what I am to promise. It is too much like taking a leap in the dark, to say yes to an undefined proposition. My sister knows I would not willingly refuse her any request today."

"Well, then it is simply this, that you pay Susan Howard no further attentions."

"How so Lucy? what has Susan Howard done to offend you, or what can you bring against her that will justify you in making such a request?"

"I should not suppose you would ask that. Is not her parentage enough?"

"I cannot see why? She is the daughter of an honest and respectable blacksmith, who has always supported his family honorably, and given his daughters an education that will render them ornaments to the best society in our land."

"How absurdly you talk, Fred, where can you have picked up such sentiments?

I think society would be vastly obliged to you were you to introduce a blacksmith's daughter to grace its circles."

"Well it might be, Lucy; for now I understand your prejudices let me assure you there is not a girl among the circle of your acquaintance who, for the sterling qualities of mind and heart, can compare with Susan Howard."

"I know nothing of her sterling qualities, no doubt she is well enough for those who [illegible] and who [illegible] but I am sure you will not, when you are well [illegible] would [illegible] a girl of her position.

"I am sorry, Lucy, to hear you [illegible] Would [illegible] are to judge, not the possession of [illegible] This is one of the chief beauties of our republican institution, that it grants to every man and woman the power to become the architect of their own fortune. To be something, or nothing."

"All that sounds very nice for you politicians, and may doubtless have a very good effect in electioneering purposes; but I have no ambition, because I live under a republican government, to become so very republican in my feelings and associations. The distinctions of society should be observed, else what would it become?"

"So they should, Lucy, and so they ever shall. The distinction between vice and virtue, ignorance and intelligence, cannot be too nicely drawn, though I fear it would be to the exclusion of many who now swell the list of our would-be aristocracy, while the admission of our noble blacksmith and his intelligent family, would more than compensate for the loss of a score of them."

"How can you, Fred, persist in that which you know is so annoying to your family? The very idea of having a girl like Susan Howard associated with it, is too humbling to be endured."

"I regret exceedingly that your prejudices are so strong, Lucy, as I have decided upon asking Miss Howard to become your sister; so you see I cannot, with consistency, give you the required promise."

"If that is your decision further argument is useless; but you know my feelings towards her, and the welcome she will be likely to receive from me."

"Have you seen the member from C——, Fred?" asked Lucy Preston of her brother the day after his arrival in Washington, where she had been spending a few weeks with her father, a distinguished member of Congress from one of our New England States."

"No. Who is he? and what is he like?"

"His name is Howard; and I heard father say this morning, he was one of the most talented members of the House. He is certainly one of the most perfect gentlemen I ever met."

"Howard. Oh! I wonder if he has any sisters."

"Yes, several. One of them was here with him during the early part of the session, and judging from the quantity and quality of praise lavished upon her, she must be a paragon. She will be here again soon, as she is expected to grace Mrs. L——'s party to-morrow night."

"I must manage to get an introduction to her."

"I think I can effect that, as her brother has promised to favor me with one. I am really curious to see one who excites such unqualified admiration."

Mrs. L——'s spacious drawing-rooms were already filled with the elite of the capital, when Lucy Preston entered, accompanied by the talented and accomplished Mr. Howard.

Grave statesmen and politicians had lain aside the care and dignity of state and office, to participate in those fashionable follies that so invitingly promise to afford relaxation and amusement; and well were those promises fulfilled, as the radiant faces of beauty, and majestic manhood proclaim; as they here surrender themselves to the exhilerating sounds of music and keep time and pace with its voluptuous swellings, or they join themselves to that merry group where wit and humor is the presiding genius. While perchance, some more intellectual in their tastes, find a deeper source of enjoyment in the discussion of graver topics.

Lucy's eager eye took in at a glance the gay assembly, then wandered inquiringly from one group to another, to distinguish if possible the star which deserved precedence; but almost to her make gay and beautiful, and she soon is the fascinating companion of the gentleman on whose arm she leaned half forgot her womanly coyness and the proposed introduction; which the arrangement of Mr. Preston and Miss Howard, exceeded both [illegible] and astonishment. The supposed mixture of admiration that greeted their entrance [illegible] when their appointment was so suddenly changed to the deepest [illegible] and astonishment; for when the owner of the name she so much admired, and the undisputed favorite of the whole assembly of the evening, she beheld none other than her blacksmith's daughter. The [illegible] were a merry party [illegible] the rest of our readers [illegible] Lucy [illegible] Howard [illegible] blacksmith's son—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"The [illegible] Lucy [illegible] compared with [illegible] Fred! you [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Lecture before the Young Mens' Christian Association.

BY REV. S. WOODBRIDGE.

VAST as are the revolutions of the present age, they are far from being complete. Travellers inform us that one of the most striking contrasts between the old countries in Europe and the United States appears in the finished aspect of the one and the progressive attitude of the other. Ancient communities, with their cities, villages, palaces and farms, repose in the quietude of established order and arrangement, while our country is in a transition state; buildings are being constructed, streets opened, lands surveyed, every thing is changing and progressive. * * * *

When the Almighty had created the heavens and the earth, it is said that the earth was without form and void, that darkness was upon the face of the deep, and that the Spirit of God moved or brooded, as is the import of the original, over the abyss. Now, whether we consider with modern geologists that these brief words are the history of mighty changes, or suppose them to be the text of what ensues, describing the present construction of the earth, this at least is apparent, that chaotic elements may be employed by the Deity in working out His great designs toward the world.

In the present age we think we discern such elements—yet in a formation state, but capable of producing the most extraordinary results. Divinely originated and directed, they will change the very face of society, and will fill the earth with righteousness, joy and peace. Let us glance then at some of these elements, and behold in them the hand of God.

1. *Wealth.* One of the most prominent features of the present day is the successful pursuit of riches. This is the necessary result of the vast enterprises, of the ease of intercommunication, of the demand and supply of commodities everywhere encouraged. We are taught by political economists that capital is the accumulation of labor, or its representatives; that currency is a medium for exchanging the productions of labor. Now, when we consider the mighty auxiliaries brought to increase these results; when we see the winds that move the elements, fire, air, steam, electricity, the very sunbeams, harnessed to our machinery, traversing the ocean, careering on our highways, carrying our messages, pourtraying our likenesses—it becomes at a glance apparent that labor (in other words capital) must accumulate with enormous rapidity. Two hundred and fifty years ago North America had no money value. The real and personal estate owned in the United States is estimated by a late writer to be in the neighborhood of 20,000 millions of dollars, and its annual income to be nearly 2000 millions. Six years ago California was not probably worth five millions of dollars—the tax list of last of last year was over 100 millions. The proportionate value of property to the individual has also greatly increased. The money criterion has also been very fluctuating; but estimated by articles used in barter—wheat or clothing, and particularly among Protestant nations the change is amazing. Our poorest laborers are better fed, better clothed, and have more comfortable habitations, better instruction—yes, and have more intelligence, than had the aristocracy of Europe at the beginning of the 18th century.

It is easy to denounce covetousness, which is idolatry; and it is a kind of fashion to exclaim against wealth; and abused wealth, selfish wealth, uncharitable wealth, is the meanest of the reptiles that creep on God's earth—but open handed, great hearted, liberal wealth is a river of mercy to irrigate the world's desert and make it bud and blossom as the rose.

What, then, is God's intention? What can be done with this vast wealth thus accumulating with this currency that allows the tides of commerce to flow so easily and safely. * * * *

1. Produce the immediate effects of capital, build houses, ships, railroads, cultivate farms, establish factories, increase all needful appliances for comfort, art, knowledge and virtue. Convert every house to a parlor, every field to a garden.

2. Fight the battles of truth by the press, the judiciary, the police, by those vast armies and navies that shall contend in the fearful conflict of principles that threatens us in the future.

3. Fill the world with the fruits of goodness. Oh, it is only unsanctified wealth that we have to fear. It is not money, but the base, low, grovelling love of money that kills the heart and soul. This is the rich man burying his talent in the earth, who cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven. The rich men, tho rust of whose treasures have cankered the soul, are damned in the bitter woe of God's wrath. If the bearer of the shield of Minerva turned it toward himself, he changed to an inanimate stone, but if he hurled himself with it upon the foe, the snakey horrors of the Gorgon's head, flashing lurid lightnings, destroyed every foe. * * * * * *

III. *The Press.* I am sometimes almost disposed to believe that this tremendous element is in advance of its day and generation. But upon second thought, considering that, if the offspring of the age, it is intended also to lead its parent—that its business is to teach as well as learn—and its right of precedence is at once apparent.

Read the leaders in our newspapers. They are no longer the authoritative dicta of the ruler; or, if they pretend to dictate, they are laughed at. They are just what they ought to be—the eloquent appeal of the advocate, who arrays logic, and argument, and wit, in order to captivate the court he addresses. Do I in this disparage the Press? No! I exalt it! I give it a personal character; no blind reverence, like that of the Chinese devotee for a piece of printed paper, but an individuality—a full panoplied presence, great objects, and dazzling success. * * *

Popular opinion has not yet been guaged by the wisest and most far-seeing of our sages. Nor is it yet by far at its summit of power and influence. Union of sentiment and interest among a free and intelligent people must produce the most extraordinary results. A few generations so actuated would change the very face of the globe. The travelling public combine, and express their opinion, and straightway our steam boats and hotels become palaces; and roads of iron are built over which thunder ponderous cars at a rate of velocity that would distance the swiftest race horse at his highest speed. The inhabitants of a city combine and express their opinion, and aqueducts are built, parks laid out, cemeteries are formed, libraries are collected, and all luxuries of life are made subservient to our wishes. Christians combine and express their opinion, and all the instrumentalities of religious progress are created. The presses pour forth sacred writings in inexhaustible profusion. missionaries of all denominations go forth on their work of love and mercy, and the tremendous array of light and love and Christian faith against intemperance and vice indicates the speedy destruction of these enemies of human happiness.

V. The most scientific discoveries of the present age are an element of glorious portent to the future of our race. We have entered evidently upon a new career. It is not now a question merely how any desirable results can be accomplished, but also how it can be effected in the promptest, least laborious manner, and with the most multiplied effects. Had an individual one hundred years ago been able to foresee and describe a tythe of the great triumphs of mechanism at this day he would have been deemed only fit for the lunatic asylum.

And yet it is evident that we are only upon the threshold of still greater discoveries. We are yet comparatively but timid explorers, coasting upon the verge of the great continent of life. Some of those subjects, destined to produce the most important results—such as electricity and agricultural chemistry—are yet but evidently in their infancy, and no person living can even imagine what another century may produce. It is said that in favorable circumstances, with the common agricultural implements, one man produce sustenance for nine persons; so that under the best form of government only one in nine need employ their labor for the necessaries of life, and the residue could work for the luxuries, the refinements, the capital, the knowledge of all. But how if that labor be a Briarins? If, as a celebrated British agriculturist recently assumed, by means of machinery he can perform the work of one hundred men, and by increased steam power, (combined with chemistry to restore the riches taken from the earth) the labor of a thousand, what magical results may follow. More minds are liberated from one kind of service; the mind engaged there works in a higher capacity. And we are not dreaming when we may suppose that in time the great portion of the physical labor of the world will fall upon muscles that will know no fatigue or exhaustion, and that are capable of multiplying strength to an indefinite extent.

In the vast rush of mind toward the application of science to practical results we discover a sign of the times, and a promise for the future so resplendent that we turn from it as something so far beyond all former experience that it seems, though the result of careful analysis, too visionary even to be a reality. * * * *

Tell me not that we are too much in advance—that our impressions are too sanguine. We have come infinitely short of the prayer of our Lord.

Young men of the Christian Association of San Francisco, you are the proper persons to lead on in the movement from the city in which you reside, in the fore front of Christendom—from your position in this city, giving shape to that grand future that lies before us.

The hearts of all men earnest for truth are with you, anxious for your success.

With you is the spirit of God, moving you to regenerate the world, and honor, and glory, and victory, and eternal life.

DR. CLEGHORN states that after the burning or clearing of a forest in India, there invariably springs up a new set of plants, never known before. We observe the same result in North America. India has always been covered with a population more or less civilized, and in vast numbers, while America has never been populated at all, comparatively. The singular results here or there excite a high degree of interest. All the theories given out are unsatisfactory. One says the birds do it! How long will the seeds of the trees live when dropped by birds on the surface, and exposed to the weather for the season? Do we find a sound seed of any tree which has lain one winter exposed to the weather? Are not almost all seeds very perishable? Who buys last year's nuts?

Seeds buried at a great depth are found to germinate. But who buried on the surface the seeds of the new forest which succeeds the old one in populous India? We throw out these hints in order to induce citizens to examine closely the growth of new plants and trees on the clearings of our country, and to have the kindness to send to the Club all authentic information relative to it, that we may compile something reliable upon this curious and interesting subject. We add one desire, that close observation be also made on old cultivated farms. What agency has there been at work to re-plant it—what lapse of time after it is deserted before it becomes replanted?

The Largest Ship in the World.

THE Oriental Company's screw steamer Himalaya arrived at Southampton a few days since from London. She is the largest ship in the world, and is intended for the conveyance of the mails between Southampton and Alexandria. The amazing length and bulk of the Himalaya struck every one with surprise. She is ship rigged, not heavily so, and she drew 15 feet of water forward and 18 aft. She has a flush deck, and if a person walks up one side of it and down the other, seven times, he will walk a mile. Her width is as great as Metropolitan street. Her depth is enormous. The funnel is 24 feet in circumference, and is scarcely noticed on the deck. A person at one end of the deck, hallooing ever so loud, could not be heard distinctly at the other end. Relays of officers will communicate the orders of the commander to either end of the ship.

On the platform where the commander is stationed, there are series of bells to communicate with the engine department. On the Himalaya entering Southampton Water, Calshot Castle, the ancient defence of that entrance and the Solent, looked like a mole hill, when contrasted with the steamer, and could have been towed away—guns, artillery, men and all—in her hold. Nearly 200 passengers' berths are on board of her, 150 of which are first class, with rooms as large as those at hotels; 200 persons can dine luxuriously in the saloon. The fitting up of the steamer is superb, and the upholstery work is most expensive. All the curtains cost three guineas a yard, and damask five guineas. The ladies' saloon is a large, elegant and commodious apartment, with servants' room and bath room adjoining. The Himalaya is an iron ship, built by Mare, of Blackwell, and cost £22,000. She would have cost much more had she been built of wood.

The engines are by Penn, and are the direct acting trunk engines, such as were fitted into some of the screw line of battle ships—the Agamemnon, for instance. They work beautifully, and give immense speed. The Himalaya will bring Gibraltar within three days distance, Malta six days, and Egypt nine days. She would take 3,000 soldiers as far as the Cape of Good Hope in about three weeks, and 2,000 emigrants to America in a week. This magnificent vessel is as yet the crowning effort of a princely enterprise. The appearance and success of such a colossal steamer has been foretold, but never before realized. There can be no doubt that the great oceans will be bridged over by steamers like the Himalaya before long. At present, however, that ship is one of the wonders of the world.

On Friday this immense steamer left Southampton with the India and China mails. She took out about 90 passengers, specie amounting to $155,000, and about 200 tons of merchandise. Her commander is Capt. Kellock, an able and experienced officer. The officers and crew number 160 persons—the largest number ever employed in a merchant ship. Such is the enormous size of the Himalaya, that if the hull of ship in which Columbus discovered America were slung at her stern, she might almost pass for one of her boats.—*Liverpool paper, Jan. 25.*

Vegetable Instinct.

IF a pan of water be placed within six inches of either side of the stem of a young pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will, in the course of the night, approach it, and be found in the morning with one of its leaves floating on the water. This experiment may be continued nightly, until the plant begins to fruit. If a prop be placed within six inches of a young convolvulus or scarlet runner, it will find it, although the prop may be shifted daily. If, after it has twined some distance up the prop, it be unwound and twined in the opposite direction, it will return to its original position, or die in the attempt; yet, if two of those plants grow near to each other, and have no stake around which they can entwine, one of them will alter the direction of its spiral, and they will twine round each other.

Duhamel placed some kidney beans in a cylinder of moist earth; after a short time they commenced to germinate, of course sending the plume upwards to the light, and the root down into the soil. After a few days the cylinder was turned one-fourth round, and again and again this was repeated, until an entire revolution of the cylinder was completed. The beans were then taken out of the earth, and it was found that both plume and radicle had bent to accommodate themselves to every revolution, and the one in its efforts to ascend perpendicularly, and the other to descend, they had formed a perfect spiral. But although the natural tendency of the roots is downwards, if the soil beneath be dry, and any damp substance be above, the roots will ascend to reach it.

SICK HEADACHE.—The following cure for the sick headache was furnished to the Boston Medical Journal, by Dr. N. S. Folsom, of Portsmouth, N. H.:

"Take any number of drops of Croton Oil, mix them with flour and molasses, and make as many pills as drops of the oil used. When the patient begins to feel the sick headache coming on, one-half of a pill is to be taken every hour in molasses, or something of like consistence, until it acts as a catbartic; and thus treat the sick headache at each attack. If thus taken, each attack will be less severe, and in some cases a few doses produce a permanent cure. He seems to think the Crotou Oil acts in three ways: 1st. By increasing the secretions. 2d. By counteracting the antiperistaltic action of the stomach and bowels; and 3d, by acting as a counter-irritant to the brain."

A New Descriptive Hen's-Nest.

UNDER this head, our venerable friend, the Knickerbocker, says in its March number that, he finds the following in a Southern journal:

"This is one of the most ingenious contrivances of the age, and is the invention of a downeast Yankee. The design is to deceive poultry into the speedy and liberal laying of eggs, which is accomplished by the peculiar construction of the machine. At the bottom of the nest there is a trap-door, which works on a hinge, being supported by a spring. The moment an egg is placed on this, the trap opens and lets it fall through into a cushioned apartment prepared for its reception. The consequence is, that the bird, just as she is preparing to cackle, glances at the nest, and seeing nothing, actually reasons herself into the belief that she has not laid at all, and resumes her position on the nest, in hopes of making a more successful effort. On the first trial of this curious contrivance before the Commissioner of Patents, to test its virtues, a singular result is effected. A large imported Russian hen was "located" on the nest, and left to her meditations. On account of pressing business, the hen was forgotten until the next day, when, to the utter astonishment of the commissioner, a half-bushel of eggs was found in the cushioned chamber below."

The Knickerbocker then goes on to intimate that the above Southern paper has been infringing on his own patent, long before obtained for the "*Self-Acting Hen-Persuader.*" We should be glad if our fun-loving neighbor would give us the exact date of the caveat for the said patent, for we too have a "claim" of an invention to register; but whether it is as great an antique as that of our venerable contemporary, we shall leave him to determine. Suffice it to say, that upwards of six years ago, in the seventh volume of our journal, a grave contributor of ours, in his veritable history of "Yankee Farming," thus causes one his heroines to speak:

"Du tell, Sargeant, now," interrupted the impatient Mrs. Doolittle, "have you hearn anything about that 'ere patent hen's neest, way down to Inventionville, that keeps the hens layin' all the time? We havn't had a egg all winter, and I am dreadful fearful we shan't get one for settin' in the spring. Mr. Doolittle says he don't believe a word on 't; but I do, every bit; for I see it in the almanac; and the way was, soon as the hen had laid the egg, it rolled down through a little trap-door into a basket, when the hen looking under her could'nt find nothin' there, so concludin' she'd made a mistake and hadn't laid, she begun agin, and so kept on layin' as many as three or four a day, sometimes. He only asks five dollars for his patent; and sartin true, if I had one now, I could sell eggs enough before settin' time, to buy Molly a bran new, silk frock, though she hardly desarves one."

WHEAT and Rye grow spontaneously in Tartary and Siberia. Wheat is also indigenous in Sicily. Oats grow wild in Abyssinia. Buckwheat is said to be a native of Asia. The native country of Barley is unknown. Indian corn is a native of America. Rice of Ethiopia. It was introduced into South Carolina from Madagascar, in 1693 or 4. Artichokes, Cabbage and Lettuce, are said to be natives of Holland; Asparagus of Asia; Onions and Garlic of various eastern countries; Horse Radish of China; Mustard of Great Britain; Beans of the East Indies; Pumpkins of America; Peaches and Cherries of Persia; Plums and Apricots of Asia; Hemp of Persia and India. Flax grows spontaneously in Persia, but the cultivated variety is supposed to have originated in Egypt. Tobacco is a native of America. It is supposed to have been introduced into England in 1586, by Ralph Lane and the colony under his command, who returned from Roanoke in that year. Probably it was introduced by order of Sir Walter Raleigh, under whose auspices the colony had been sent out, who had learned its use of the Indians, or in France, Where it had previously been introduced by Nicot, from whence it takes its generic name, *Nicotiana.* The Sugar Cane is a native of China or the East Indies, where sugar has been manufactured from it from a very remote period. Sugar is first mentioned by a European writer, A.D., 625, but for centuries after was sold only as a medicine, and previous to its cultivation in the West Indies it did not come into general use as an article of food.—*American Agriculturist.*

MERINO SHEEP were first introduced into this country in 1802, by Robert R. Livingston. The same year one hundred were imported at Hmmphreysville, Ct., by Gen. Humphreys, at that time Minister to Spain.—*Ibid.*

SCRATCHES IN HORSES.—This well known disease, a sort of cutaneous affection ending in cracks and sores, between the hinder joints and hoofs, is sometimes quite troublesome, and often difficult to cure. Several remedies are in common use, among which are, first, shearing off closely the hair, then washing well in soap suds, and then in salt water or beef brine—washing with soap suds and then rubbing off the scurf or scabs with a corn cob, and applying a thin coating of hog's lard. Another way is to wash with saltpetre after the soap suds washing has become dry, and after the saltpetre has become dry to apply a slight coat of turpentine with a feather or quill. All these remedies are quite similar in character, and are all useful, but we have never found anything equal to a solution of chloride of lime, applied after the first washing, and after the removal of the scabs where necessary. We have never seen this remedy recommended, but it is certainly eminently cleansing in its operation.—*Agricultural Exchange.*

Hints on Horse Breeding.

For a month or two before foaling, the mare should be allowed somewhat better food, and if worked at all, moderately and slowly.

There can be no truer philosophy, we think, than that a mare during the period of gestation, should be kept at her usual work, care being taken that she be not overworked. In the latter case, if abortion does not result, so much of the vital force of the mother would be expended, that a feeble colt would be the result. But a regular, systematic, daily labor will be of use both to the mother and to the offspring.

The appropriate work of the mare should be continued very nearly up to the full period of her gestation. In the latter part of the time it may be rendered lighter. At the time she is expected to foal, of course she will not be put to work. The whole thing is a natural process, and is intended by nature to interfere little with the ordinary habits of animals.

In regard to feeding, two words may say all that is absolutely necessary—*feed well.* If a mare is habitually well fed, there is no need to increase the quantity, or to enrich the quality. It is only those who are ordinarily trying experiments to see how near to starvation they may keep a horse, that would need to feed better just before foaling.

After the foaling, there is more need of care. The colt suckling draws more severely on the constitution of the mare, than the same colt living an almost stagnant life in the womb of the mother.

As soon as she has been foaled, she should be turned into a well sheltered pasture, and taken in during storms. If the grass is scanty, she should have two feeds of good bran or grain daily. Nothing is gained by starving and stinting the foal at this time.

We should say give her the bran mash at any rate, and after a few days continue with liberal feeds of grain. Every hour of the life of the colt while with its mother, tells on his subsequent value. He should be as fully fed as will consist with health, that like a character we read of, he may "wax fat and kick."

After the foaling, the mare should have nothing of consequence to do beyond the nourishment of her colt. And yet it is nothing uncommon to see a mare put to hot and hard drives with a very young colt by her side. This is gross hardship to the animal, and impolitic for the owner. If a brood mare in addition to the work of eight or nine months in the year, adds the product of a colt worth, at four months old, from fifty to a hundred dollars—she ought, we think, to be considered as having discharged her duty, and be entitled to three months run with her colt.

By this course the mare sooner and more perfectly recovers from the effects of her breeding, is in better condition for carrying a new colt—and the colt at her foot comes up a healthier, stronger and livelier animal.—*Iowa Farmer.*

Agriculture in Maine.

The farmers of this state have been holding a convention respecting their wants. They have taken the bit in their teeth, and tell their legislators plainly what they want, and what they will have. This is right, because they are right, and know what they want; and it is believed they will carry their point. The following resolutions were discussed and adopted:

Resolved,—That a more general diffusion of agriculture knowledge among the farmers of this State, is essential to the promotion of this highly important interest.

Resolved,—That an appropriation of the public lands belonging to the State, be asked from the Legislature, to establish an agricultural school, or schools, to be connected with a farm, or farms, for the purpose of promoting a systematic and scientific education in agriculture, among the youths of this State.

Among other speakers and discussions, the following appears to have attracted much attention:

Mr. Waring, of New York, was called upon to answer some questions, in regard to the value of Mapes' Improved Super-phosphate of Lime, as a fertilizer, and a very interesting discussion sprang up.

Mr. Waring gave a lucid explanation of the causes which make a dressing of that kind necessary, and mentioned instances of successful use of it. Other gentlemen gave an account of their experience in its use, which was favorable to using it, except in very dry weather.

The State Board of Agriculture of Maine, have held a very interesting session, at which the right spirit prevailed. The Board cordially approved the Resolves of the Farmers' Convention, and pledged their co-operation. The following order suits our case:

Ordered,—That the Board of Agriculture recommend to the Legislature, through their committee, that the laws of this State, relating to Agriculture and Horticulture, be so amended that the Treasurer of this State shall pay to the Treasurer of each Agricultural and Horticultural Society in this State, as many dollars as each society shall respectively receive by tax contributions, or otherwise, from the members of said Societies, not to exceed the sum of $[illegible] per annum; and there shall not be more than three such Societies in a county.

This was adopted in a modified form so that if there are three societies in a county, they may draw $[illegible], 1 two, $20; one not more than $[illegible].

They recommended the Legislature to pass an appropriation of [illegible] to aid [illegible] in each county that should connect an agricultural Department to their system of instruction.

Mr. Waring submitted a manuscript of an agricultural text-book for the use of schools, which was examined and reported on favorably to the Board.

Productive Milch Cows.

The Farmer and Visitor gives the following list of some of the best milch cows which the country has afforded, more particularly those of the short horn class. Many persons have been disappointed in Durham, as well as in other imported breeds, because they did not commence and breed from the very best milkers among them. Taking good and bad promiscuously among our native population.

We have long been satisfied that the proper selection, in this way has been greatly neglected; but selection is not all. Good succulent food, regularly given, and good management generally, are quite as important; but with both combined, the highest success is attained, as some of the following instances show:

John Hare Powell, of Powelton, Pa., had one that produced 36 quarts of milk daily and rising, 20 pounds of butter per week. Charles H. Hall, of Harlem, N. Y., had one that produced thirty-four quarts daily at four years of age, and E. W. Featherstonhaugh imported one that produced 36 quarts daily.

But to come nearer home, and to take our native cows; among the cows named by Mr. Colman as superior, and the single county of Berkshire, Mass., that of Mr. Colt of Pittsfield, produced 193 pounds of butter in 148 days, and that too from the first of December to the first of April! Mr. Campbell's cow, of Pittsfield, yielded 26 beer quarts per day, and Mr. Merrill's cow of the same town produced 30 beer quarts daily! A cow four years old belonging to Mr. Calvin Davis produced 225 pounds of butter in 172 days and fattened a calf in the same time!

A cow of Mr. Thomas Hodge, of North Adams, Mass., produced 425 pounds of butter in one year, 400 pounds of it being produced in nine months!

In 1851, the first premium of the Norfolk County Agricultural Society in Massachusetts, was awarded to S. J. Capen of Dorchester for the best cow. From the first day of September to the 20th, being 19 days, she gave on the average, 25 quarts per day, weighing 58 pounds—cow one-half Ayshire and one-half Durham. Samuel Henshaw, of Brooklyn, exhibited at the same time a Durham cow seven years old, which produced, from the 10th to the 19th of June, 1850, inclusive, 555 pounds of milk, or a fraction over 24 quarts per day, and for the same length of time in June, 1851, she gave 656 1-2 pounds of milk, or 28 quarts per day! And this cow had never had any grain or meal since Mr. Mr. Henshaw owned her!

At the Fair in Middlesex county, in 1851, the first premium was awarded to Alexander Wright of Lowell, for the best native cow. We extract Mr. Wright's statement entire, as follows:

"The native cow offered by me for premium was purchased out of a drove from Vermont, when three years old. She is now nine. She calved early in January, 1850. From the 10th of that month to the 20th of August, 1851, she gave 9027 quarts of milk, the measure being the common milk or beer quart, and the weight per quart of milk two pounds, when weighed warm from the cow. The greatest quantity given per day was in June, 1850, viz: twenty-one quarts and one gill.

Her next calf was dropped on the 12th of this month, and it was not without considerable trouble she was dried by the 20th of August, as above. Her milk is very rich in cream; it has been frequently tried and found to produce one pound of butter from seven quarts of milk. During winter, and a part of the summer, she is fed morning and evening, as follows, viz: one quart of Indian meal and one quart of shorts, with one gill of malt, are put in a pail and boiling water poured on till the pail is nearly full; the contents are stirred, the pail covered with a thick cloth and left till the next meal to cool. In winter she has a peck of carrots daily, at noon, in addition.

QUANTITY OF MILK GIVEN EACH MONTH.

January	1850.	20 days.	15 quarts.	300	quarts.
February	"	28	"	16	"	448	"
March	"	31	"	17	"	527	"
April	"	30	"	17	"	510	"
May	"	31	"	20	"	620	"
June	"	30	"	21½	"	630	"
July	"	31	"	21	"	651	"
August	"	31	"	20	"	620	"
September	"	30	"	18½	"	555	"
October	"	31	"	17	"	527	"
November	"	30	"	16	"	480	"
December	"	31	"	14½	"	449	"
January	1851.	31	"	14	"	434	"
February	"	28	"	14	"	392	"
March	"	31	"	33	"	403	"
April	"	30	"	12	"	360	"
May	"	31	"	12	"	372	"
June	"	31	"	13	"	390	"
July	"	31	"	9	"	279	"
August	"	20	"	4	"	80	"

This gives a daily average of but a small fraction less than 16 quarts, for 19 months and 10 days! And for nearly one year, viz: from Jan. 11, 1850, to Jan. 1, 1851, this cow averaged daily, a fractioo over 18 quarts per day.

These are only specimens from a long catalogue of cows that might be given, to show what good cows are capable of producing in the way of butter. And such are the ones our farmers should have. The cannot get such at once, and perhaps never only a few like them. But they can try, and trying is succeeding in a measure, for what one man can produce another can, as a general rule, by like exertion. By [illegible] short-horns or putting a cross of the short-horns and [illegible] of the short-horns and Ayrshire or Holderness, they may easily double the average quantity of milk and butter they now produce.

From the article headed "Art of Culture," in Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, we extract the following:

The developement of the stem, leaves, blossoms and fruit of plants is dependent on certain conditions, the knowledge of which enables us to exercise some influence on their internal constituents as well as on their size. It is the duty of the natural philosopher to discover what these conditions are; for the fundamental principles of agriculture must be based on a knowledge of them. There is no profession that can be compared in importance with that of agriculture, for to it belongs the production of food for man and animals; on it depends the welfare and developement of the whole human species, the riches of States, and all commerce. There is no other profession in which the application of correct principles is productive of more beneficial effects, or is of greater or more decided influence. Hence it appears somewhat unaccountable, that we may vainly search for one leading principle in the writings of our agriculturists and vegetable physiologists.

The methods employed in the cultivation of land are different in every country, and in every district; and on inquiry as to the causes of these differences, the answer is, that they depend upon circumstances. (*Les circonstances font les assolements.*) No answer could show ignorance more plainly, since no one has ever yet devoted himself to ascertain what these circumstances are. Thus on inquiry in what manner manure acts, the answer by the most intelligent men is that its action is covered by the veil of Isis; and if demanded further for the meaning, it is discovered merely that the excrements of men and animals are supposed to contain an incomprehensible *something* which assists in the nutrition of plants, and increases their size. This opinion is embraced without even an attempt being made to discover the component parts of manure, or to become acquainted with its nature.

In addition to the general conditions, such as heat, light, moisture, and the component parts of the atmosphere, which are for the growth of all plants, certain substances are found to exercise a peculiar influence on the developement of particular families. These substances either are already contained in the soil, or are supplied to it in the form of matter known under the general name of manure. But what does the soil contain, and what are the components of the substances used as manure? Until these points are satisfactorily determined, a rational system of agriculture cannot exist. The power and knowledge of the physiologist, of the agriculturist and chemist, must be united for the complete solution of these questions; and in order to attain this end, a commencement must be made.

The *general* object of agriculture is to produce in the most advantageous manner certain qualities, or a maximum size, in certain plants or organs of particular plants. Now, this object can be obtained only by the application of those substances that are indispensable to the developement of these parts or organs, or by supplying the conditions necessary to the production of the qualities desired.

The rules of a rational system of agriculture should enable us, therefore, to give to each plant that which it requires for the attainment of the object in view.

The *special* object of agriculture is to obtain an abnormal developement and production of certain parts of plants, or of certain vegetable matters, which are employed as food for man and animals, or for the purpose of industry.

The means employed for effecting these two purposes are very different. Thus the mode of culture, employed for the purpose of procuring fine pliable straw for Florentine hats, is the very opposite to that adopted in order to produce a maximum of corn from the same plant. Peculiar methods must be used for the production of nitrogen in the seeds, others for giving strength and solidity to the straw, and others again must be followed to give such strength and solidity to the straw as will enable it to bear the weight of the ears.

We must proceed in the culture of plants in precisely the same manner as we do in the fattening of animals. The flesh of the stag and roe, or of wild animals in general, is quite devoid of fat. Like the muscular flesh of the Arab; or it contains only small quantities of it. The production of flesh and fat may be artificially increased; all domestic animals, for example, contain much fat. We give food to animals, which increases the activity of certain organs, and is itself capable of being transformed into fat. We add to the quantity of food, or lessen the processes of respiration and perspiration by preventing motion. The conditions necessary to effect this purpose in birds are different from those in quadrupeds; and it is well known that charcoal powder produces such an excessive growth of the liver of a goose, as at length causes the death of the animal.

Large Ox.—The Ogdensburg Sentinel says Mr. Perkins, of Hydepark, Vt. has an ox on exhibition in Ogdensburg which weighs [illegible] pounds. This Behemoth was raised at Hydepark, is now in his sixth year and is still growing, having gained the past year, nearly [illegible] pounds. He stands [illegible] feet 4 inches high, and measures from rump to [illegible] 12 feet 4 inches and from tip to tip 21 feet. He is considered the largest specimen of animal nature in the world. Mr. Perkins is on his way to [illegible], where he has [illegible] and will remain for a few days to let the animal satisfy his curiosity. Vermont have crowded for that purpose.

The Strawberry.—The sexual character of the strawberry is the subject of a very interesting report just made to the Cincinnati Horticultural Society by a committee who have come to the following conclusions:

1st. That all strawberries, in their natural state, have some blossoms, perfect in what are termed male and female organs, while some are decidedly pistillate, and others staminate.

2d. That when they are in some degree perfect in both organs, the fruit will be small and indifferent, except perhaps in the case of "Longworth's Prolific."

3. That if the staminate plants prevail, there will be but little fruit realized.

4th. That if they be all pistillate there will be a like result, and that of an inferior quality.

5th. That to insure a full crop, whatever be the theory, it is absolutely necessary that the pistillate plants predominate; indeed, that the staminate plants be very sparsely distributed.

A Good Cow.—During a recent visit to Massachusetts, we called on Mr. Henry Sabin, of Lee, to whom, in 1852, the Berkshire County Agricultural Society awarded the highest premiums for the best milch cow. She is a cross between Native and Devon, and in June, 1852, gave in one week 307 lbs. of milk; 66 3-4 lbs. of this milk was set and churned, and produced 3 lbs. 11 oz. of butter—equal to 17 lbs. of butter per week. In June, 1853, she gave, on several different evening milkings, 31 lbs. of milk. One day's milk was churned separately, and produced 2 lbs. 7 oz. During this time her pasture was not very good, and she was allowed a bucket of bran swill per day.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Gardening at Coloma.—The Coloma Argus says that quite a number of Gardens are opening in that vicinity, some of them on a large scale. The soil is rich and very productive, and is as susceptible of as high a state of cultivation as any in the Atlantic States; besides this, vegetables always command a good price and have a ready sale.

Later from the South.

By the arrival of the steamer Sea Bird, Capt. Haley, from San Diego, we have received San Diego and Los Angeles papers to the 22d. With the exception of the following from the Star of the 22d, they contain nothing of importance.

Walker's Party.—About the 7th instant a party of ten or twelve of Walker's men came up on the Sonora side of the Colorado and crossed the ferry nearly in a naked and starving condition. The party gave no satisfactory explanation why they separated from Walker. They stated that about ten days previous Walker crossed the river some forty miles below the mouth of the Gila, by means of rafts and swimming. They describe the whole of the command as being in a most miserable and destitute condition—wearing the same clothing with which they went to the country, and this is in tatters and rags. Walker himself is no better clad than the rest, and has but one boot and a piece of another. At their crossing they *cached* about seventy stand of arms. The Cucupa Indians were here detected stealing some of their stolen cattle, and in the attack upon them seven or eight of the Indians were killed. After this, Walker recrossed the river at the same point with only twenty-five men, and started back to Santo Tomas, with nothing to subsist on but beef—their only fare previously. They represented W. as having turned back in sheer desperation, without an object, or, if he had one, it was concealed, and because it was the best thing he could do. The party arrived at the fort in extreme destitution, and were kindly furnished with clothing and provisions by Major Heintzelman and Dr. McKinstry. They represent themselves as extremely sorry for having joined the expedition, and are on their way to the settlements to obtain employment. They say if they can gain an honest living, they will not "go soldiering any more."

Three steamers will leave this port on Monday next, carrying passengers and specie for New York, viz.—the Panama and Uncle Sam via Panama, and the Cortes via Nicaragua.

A large portion of the San Antonio Rancho (Peralta's) in Alameda county, was sold at auction in Clinton, on the 18th inst., and brought the very handsome sum of $60,000.

It is stated that about one-fourth of the buildings in San Francisco are "to let." Not all of these however are tenantless—but the present occupants are about changing their business locations.

The Packet from San Juan, and the Oregon, from Panama are due on Monday or Tuesday next.

The new [illegible] Senora, of the Pacific Mail Line, is expected to arrive at this port early in June. She sailed from New York on the 11th of March.

The [illegible] Texas Rifles, of the late [illegible] Line, is about proposed to [illegible] New York, and Panama.

Mount Gay Hagerstown has [illegible] the appointment of [illegible] on Monday [illegible] next.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1854.

Uncertainty of Human Hopes.

History presents no series of events, in any country, where human hopes have been so suddenly blighted, where the faint prospects have been so quickly crushed, and where the heart has been made to feel so keenly the uncertainty of everything, as in California. Where is the pen so gifted, that could, in a just degree, shadow forth the heart agonies felt by thousands that this "land of gold" had separated for years from their families, so that they might earn a competency for them? When their fondest anticipations were nearly realized, and the future looked bright and joyous, "the cloud—no bigger than the hand"—suddenly appeared in the horizon, spreading a darkening hue over life's fairest prospects; and death would strike away the pillar of hope, making life a cheerless blank. How often has death entered the domestic circle and stricken down those upon whom all joys were centred—those whose influence alone made that circle complete. Mark these instances and we see how fearful the havoc death has made, and feel how "uncertain are human hopes." Mark those engaged in the mighty enterprises of life, laying plans for the future, and —like a gallant ship—sweeping the sea with prosperous gales, their hopes raised by bright anticipations, when suddenly "all's aback;" the gale in its fury has rent asunder every sail, swept away every spar, and the proud ship, once so hopeful, is now a shattered wreck.

California has a fate peculiarly her own. Her cities have all been desolated by the devouring elements; the plague has sent mourning through all her cities and villages; death knew no distinction, unless it were to strike where the blow would fall the heaviest. The fire and the plague followed the floods—leaving behind them their marks of cheerless desolation. Thus have the elements been sporting for years upon our shores, leaving the impress that can never be forgotten. Upon the sea, too, there has been this same fatality. On the ocean, in our harbors, on our rivers —there has been a series of calamities that have stricken whole families from our community, and wrecked many hearts; utterly robbing life of half its charms to those whom death spared. These all cause a conviction that there is a fearful fatality attending human plans and efforts in California. None escape: if it comes not in one form, it surely comes in another. If we call to mind what all have had to endure, in the varied scenes through which so many have struggled, we must admit the truth of the assertion that California, rich as she may be in her gold, has ever had to witness scenes so dark that even hope could could not illumine them. No week passes that we are not called upon to record calamities of more than ordinary character—calamities that startle, by the utter ruin they have brought upon those around us. Were we to cite cases in point, we would recall the disasters of many steamers, by which entire families have perished, and some of our best and most prominent citizens have been suddenly taken from us, in the midst of their usefulness.

See the obituaries that fill the columns of the daily journals; are not these facts sufficient to prove that California gold cannot shield us—but that "all that is bright must fade," and all our hopes are uncertain.

A striking instance of the fatalities so peculiar to California, is witnessed in the recent calamity of the destruction of the steamer Gazelle, at Oregon, and the death of David Page, Esq. But about a year since, Mr. Page had gathered his family around him, when the destruction of the Jenny Lind took from him wife and children, leaving him desolate and alone; and now, on the anniversary of their loss, he is called as fearfully and as suddenly, in like manner. Thus the best are taken from us, and the brightest hopes blasted. Are not such instances proof of the uncertainty of human hopes? The case of James Mills, Esq., of Sacramento: one steamer brings news so hopeful, the next dashes the cup to the earth, and scatters desolation in many hearts. But why record isolated cases; our cities are full of instances so fatal, so destructive of human happiness as not to seem real. Where is the heart that has not felt the icy chill that death sent to it? Whose eye has not swollen with bitter tears that have fallen upon the grave of brother, sister, wife or child? Whose cheek has not paled, and whose life has not for a time seemed a burden by the message that has been borne to them across the ocean, telling them a dearly loved, an aged parent is no more? And for what are all these sacrifices made? Is it for gold: can gold restore peace of mind; can gold heal the broken heart; can gold bring the dead to life? And yet will it not be found in that great day, that the havoc that has been made of human life and human happiness, has all resulted in a too sordid love of gold, which all history has told us from the time of the "first betrayer" to the present time, that it is the first great cause of the "wreck and uncertainty of all human hopes."

State Agricultural Society.

We rejoice to announce the passage of a bill to its second reading, to incorporate a State Agricultural Society. This speaks well for the legislators of California; they are now engaged in a subject that will tell more for the permanent interest of California, than all the canals, railroads, or manufactories of the State—however, these all are auxiliaries. Agriculture is the basis of all prosperity. Honor to our legislators who shall watch this great interest and give it the care it needs.

We found pleasure in perusing the bill which has been printed, and trust every section will be given to this institution, so that it can be efficient, to develope the resources of the State as speedily as possible. We would hope that the "Eureka State" would imitate many of the older States, and establish a "Board of Agriculture," and it would add very much to the efficiency of the State Society if this Board should be as a special direction to the State organization, and have authority to explore the State and bring to notice the many valuable resources that would otherwise be lost. Whatever the cost might be to the State, it would increase its wealth ten-fold by such an action We trust this will be done.

Wheat Crop.

The reports of this crop are so various, that it will be impossible to arrive at any certain data, unless the "Farmers will form their Clubs," hold consultations, and report in full, as suggested in another column. The State Journal, a few days since, in their report on the amount of wheat in fourteen counties, gave 55,000 acres, and 1,803,000 bushels, or an average of 30 bushels per acre, as the probable yield of this year's crop, although the larger portion of that of last year, averaged 50, and often as high as 60 and 70 bushels per acre.

The amount stated by the Journal is but a tithe of the crop. The San Joaquin county alone is reported at nearly as many bushels as is given by that paper for the whole fourteen; and, upon this basis, more than 20,000,000 bushels will be raised.

We shall be able, before long, to report from the various counties, reliable data; and we would again call upon the cultivators to aid in this matter, for it is to their interest that a careful estimate be rendered. The wheat crop of California will materially aid in the general improvement of business; it will be the means of retaining a large amount of gold here, which otherwise would leave the country, and will be expended in further developing the resources of our young State.

The almost certainty of a European war, and the short crops abroad, also, will materially advance the value of all breadstuff over our whole country, giving an ample reward to the cultivator of the soil. This is always followed by a general prosperity, for it will ever be found that when produce commands a high price, every kind of business is prosperous; and the reverse is always proved conclusively, that Agriculture is the basis of all prosperity.

Mode of Manuring Vines.

The observations which follow, should be extensively known, because they furnish a remarkable proof of the principles previously stated, both as to the manner manure acts, and on the origin of the carbon and nitrogen of plants.

They prove that a vineyard may be retained in fertility without the application of animal matters, when the leaves and branches pruned from the vines are cut into small pieces and used as manure. According to the first of the following statements, both of which merit complete confidence, the perfect fruitfulness of a vineyard has been maintained in this manner for eight years, and according to the second statement for ten years.

Now, during this long period, no carbon was conveyed to the soil, for that contained in the pruned branches was the produce of the plant itself, so that the vines were placed exactly in the same condition as trees in a forest that received no manure. Under ordinary circumstances a manure containing potash must be used, otherwise the fertility of the soil decreases. This is done in all wine-countries, so that alkalies to a very considerable amount must be extracted from the soil.

When, however, the method of manuring now to be described is adopted, the quantity of alkalies exported in the wine does not exceed that which the progressive disintegration of the soil every year renders capable of being absorbed by the plants. On the Rhine one litre of wine is calculated as the yearly produce of a square metre of land (10-8 square feet English). Now if we suppose that the wine is three-fourths saturated with cream of tartar, a proportion much above the truth, then we remove from every square metre of land with the wine only 1-8 gramme of potash. 1000 grammes (1 litre) of champagne yield only 1.54, and the same quantity of Wachenheimer 1-72 of a residue which after being heated to redness is found to consist of carbonates.

One vine-stock, on an average, grows on every square metre of land, and 1000 parts of the pruned branches contain 56 to 60 parts of carbonate, or 38 to 40 parts of pure potash. Hence it is evident that 45 grammes, or 1 ounce, of these branches contain as much potash as 1000 grammes (1 litre) of wine. But from ten to twenty times this quantity of branches are yearly taken from the above extent of surface.

In the vicinity of Johannisberg, Rudesheim, and Budesheim, new vines are not planted after the rooting out of the old stocks, until the land has lain for five or six years in barley and esparcet, or lucerne; in the sixth year the young stocks are planted, but not matured till the ninth.

Cultivation of the Radish.—How can radishes be raised to be tender, crisp, and palatable? I have often tried to have them fit to eat, but they grow to tops and are very wormy. A. L. S.

Few vegetables are here cultivated with greater facility than the radish; it seldom commands notice in the pages of our periodicals, because every one is satisfied that there is no secret in its management—sow the seed and a crop will follow. This, however, will not hold good in all cases, and occasionally it is found that even this common root demands that certain conditions be fulfilled; for frequently the produce of the radish bed is not fit for use. It is one of those roots which are not submitted to the process of cooking, and, for this reason, it must be produced at table in a tender and crisp state, or it will be rejected. All such vegetables owe this quality to the soil in which they grow, and several other points in their treatment. To produce tender and crisp flesh in any vegetable, rapidity of growth or development is essential; the tissue of which the substance is composed, must be quickly formed, so as to attain its full size before the influence of the air and sun can convert it into woody fibre, or at least so act upon it as to harden it. The radish, then, requires a light loamy soil, so open as to permit the swelling of the bulb or root, and yet firm enough to prevent the sun from acting with too much force on them while forming. The soil must be rich enough to promote rapid growth, and yet not too highly manured to induce a greater development of leaves than is absolutely necessary, as by this means, the size of the root would be diminished. A proper degree of coolness and moisture are the most essential conditions in the production of crisp and tender specimens. Stiff clay soil must be avoided, and during the latter part of spring and summer, a spot selected for the sowings, little exposed to the midday sun. Sow moderately thin, as when too thick the crop is inferior. Give plentiful supplies of water at this season; and if the soil is not very rich, a little manure might be added with the water. Avoid special applications of fresh manure, as this would produce an undue proportion of leaves.

The canker or worm which you complain of may arise from an undue amount of vegetable matter in the soil. If this be the case, add a quantity of sand, and apply a portion of salt when preparing the ground. Salt destroys the worms, and they do not agree with a sandy soil. Perhaps your soil has been worn out by continual cropping, and exhausted of certain necessary elements. You do not state the nature of your soil.—*N. Y. Agricultor.*

Ornamental Planting.—We commend the following extract from J. W. Proctor's Agricultural Address, to those who have *forgotten* to plant a single shade-tree near their large and costly farm-houses:

The objects met about the door-yard of a farmer's residence, are as *unmistakeable indices* of the character to be found within, as are the expressions of the human countenance, of the emotions of the mind. Where the rose, the dahlia, and the honey-suckle, have crowded out the pig-trough, the goose-pen and the sink-drain—be sure improvement has there found a habitation and a home. A few flowering shrubs in front; a climber or two by the door; a border carefully arranged by female hands, with female taste, are luxuries at the command of all. I have often heard an esteemed friend, too soon, alas! removed from these scenes of anxious solicitude, remark, she should prefer a cottage with only one small room, a bed-room and a kitchen, surrounded by cultivated grounds and a shrubbery, with an elm overshadowing the yard, to a spacious mansion without these appendages. What is more out of place which they labor, both as to comfort and as to than a square three-story house, in the country, with no shade-trees about it? Those who have not the benefit of shade-trees about their residences, are insensible of the inconveniences under health. I have heard it said, by one of the most intelligent physicians whose acquaintance I ever enjoyed, that the best preventive of the progress of cholera, and other malignant diseases, was the multiplication of shade-trees. To my certain knowledge, the best security against the spreading of fires in villages, is an abundance of shade-trees in the way, and in the yards between dwellings.

The Preparation of the Earth for the Intellectual Races.

BY C. F. WINSLOW, M. D.

[CONCLUDED.]

The secondary ages passed away. Old islands and continents sank beneath the sea, and after countless ages, they rose again to display new and more perfect forms of vegetable and animal life. The races of huge amphibious creatures with a single heart and cold blood had finished their work; and ponderous beasts with warm blood and double hearts, which breathe the air and feed on trees and shrubs and grass and some of which devour each other, were introduced and multiplied in endless numbers. This is the Tertiary Age, the age of *mammiferous animals*, through whose agency all the organic elements of nature were amalgamated, and laid down upon the earth, and stored up in successive strata for the agricultural epoch to ensue at the introduction of the human race. These, in time, passed away by the physical changes of the surface;—and, at last, after cycles of ages so infinite in number that no human thought can imagine or calculate their beginning, the most perfect work of the Almighty was created by a special act and planted in the rich alluvial valleys of Asia, which in the Hebrew tongue are called "Eden," or the abodes of pleasure and delight. Previous to that time "there was not a man to till the ground."

Thus the remarkable revelation by Moses of God's design in the introduction of man, is clearly sustained by following the physical history of the globe from chaos to the period when its surface was sufficiently stored with vegetable and animal remains to fit it for the highest developments of scientific agriculture. And it seems to me no less extraordinary than remarkable, while the first great truths from heaven were planted among the flags of the Nile, that they should never have attained their complete germination, until they have grasped the entire circuit of the earth, substantially encircling both hemispheres, and uniting the Asiatic and European civilizations amid the bull-rushes of the Sacramento. The operation of the mysterious laws controlling the motion and transmutation of matter and of society by life and death, though ever active and constantly attaining minor results, is nevertheless insensible. But the great events growing out of the aggregate of these changes, constitute landmarks in the history of the earth, which become the more conspicuous by appearing remote and widely separated from each other. Such are the conditions of time, and the relations of the ages, from chaos to Adam, and from Adam until now.

The instinctive foresight of many animals induces them to store up food for their future necessity, or for the nourishment of an offspring which is to appear at some subsequent period. So the intelligence of all varieties of the human family induces them to make provision for future want; and the strong commercial wisdom of enlightened communities not only creates the thousand forms of merchandise suited to the tastes and necessities of all races of men, but it transports these from one region of the earth to the other as the demands of society require. This is the result of intellectual foresight and activity—the finite exhibition of a principle which, in the Creator of the world, becomes infinite. Through the long ages occupied in the vegetable and animal growths and in the various geological formations and changes, the same economical ideas were manifested, and similar arrangements provided for all the various agricultural and commercial necessities of mankind. This fact is fully comprehended when we survey the present diversity of the earth's surface. Had the deposits of vegetable and animal remains continued forever in the same horizontal positions in which they accumulated, they would have been very unavailable to our present necessities. But the same forces which were exerted in the original state of matter to concentrate it into globes, and to move these globes through space, in ceaseless circuits around each other, are still displayed in such a manner as to create the physical and geographical changes of the surface, which everywhere arrest the eye of the most common observer. These forces, employed to produce the alternate elevation and depression of whole hemispheres in a quiet and inseasible manner, by a periodical change of density in the planet as it approaches or recedes from the sun, are oftentimes exerted in spasmodic outbreaks through various parts of the earth's crust. These local exhibitions arise from the tension of the whole molten interior of the planet; and those portions of the crust which are thinnest, or which have been weakened by previous subterranean action, yield the most readily to the pressure of the internal repulsive agency. Thus volcanic phenomena arise by the formation of fissures through the crust—and earthquakes, trap-dykes, craters, and inundations of lava ensue. These are the agencies employed to act beneath the crust for the purpose of disturbing the horizontality of original deposits. After these, comes the operation of atmospherical agencies which are so necessary to accomplish the disintegration and diffusion of the most ancient strata. Here we behold again the marvellous display of an infinite wisdom, and trace with an unmistaking eye, the links of adamant, which chain together the beginning and the end. The remote past, extending to chaos, and advancing step by step through the paleozoic ages, opens upon our wondering senses, like an immense panorama in which the events are so strange, great, numerous and complex as to overwhelm us with their grandeur, and to appear fab-

ulous and incredible. But the first display of forces by which matter was gathered up in space and formed into worlds, was connected beyond a question with the present condition of the globe, when the multiform deposits on its primitive crust are overturned and exposed, so as to become accessible to man, and to fit the soil for the most elaborate cultivation. Not a shower of rain falls on the hills, except those old store-houses of sedimentary rock, so full of siliciates and of the solid or dissolved remnants of the organic ages, yield up a portion of their fertilizing elements which flow over the plains or valleys endowing them with fresh energies, and enriching them with successive harvests of fruits and grain. The Nile in its annual inundations spreads itself over the broad vale of Egypt, loaded with the detritus which was first garnered up in the palæozoic seas. Thousands of years have not exhausted those fertilizing treasuries, and for thousands of years to come they shall continue to pour down their wealth upon the heated plains of Africa, and abundant fields of golden grain shall reward the toils of industrious husbandry. The great Sacramento valley is a counterpart of the valley of the Nile. The periodical overflows of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers are loaded with solutions and detritus gathered from the ancient rocks by countless rills which at last uniting into formidable tributaries, rush with impetuosity through the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada. The gold which they transport is the least valuable of all their freight. The decomposed bones of one Ichthyosaurus or of one Mastodon would stimulate the growth of tons of wheat and barley, while the whole valley full of gold dust properly ploughed and harrowed, laid down with good seed and well irrigated, would breed a famine in the land.

But, all the products of the earth have their use, and are substantial articles of wealth, and they are not to be degraded below their real value by any system of philosophy. The same agency which turned up the coal beds and the strata so rich in the elementary materials of agriculture, has also exposed the metallic veins, and mankind has been endowed with faculties to discover the utility of iron, copper, silver and gold; and while one exerts an immense influence in extending his power, the other will not be without its influence in a more advanced state of civilization, in extending the warmest charities of the heart. Thus all the agents of nature will work together for the physical, intellectual, and moral development of human society.

It is not the object of a discourse so philosophical in its character as this, and extending over so broad a range, to enter into extensive details of any sort; but only, by a series of bold touches, to present a panoramic picture of the earth, and to show that, by special arrangements of Providence, it was directly prepared for the habitation of the intellectual races, and for the perfection of the immaterial nature with which they are endowed. The remains of man and his monuments are no where found below the surface, but through strata extending ten miles deep, we find the fossil exhibitions of previous life, advancing, in each successive series, from the original bare surface of the gneissoid rock, through higher stages of development, until, at last, man was created with the cow, sheep, and camel, which are so essential to all his pastoral and agricultural pursuits. It would be a delightful and instructive theme to walk with Adam and the patriarchs, and to dwell long on the nomadic employments which occupied primeval society during its unfoldings in Asia. But it is in Egypt that we trace the first developments of Agriculture, and discover its connexion with the mechanic arts, and with the refinement and wealth of nations. Even the pastoral and wandering tribes of Syria and Arabia became dependent on that prolific valley for bread; and science, learning and the arts flourished, and spread to the Indus on one hand and to Greece on the other. In Greece the same arts were cultivated under a new form of civilization, and added to them, were the luxuriant and sequestered groves of Athens, resounding with the eloquence of various systems of philosophy, and a hundred temples consecrated to mythological divinities whose especial province was to preside over the germination of the cereal grasses and the general fruitfulness of the land.

Some centuries later, we behold the great Roman dominion spreading over the east, and overwhelming all that is so resplendent in the history of the past, and endeavoring to appropriate to itself the refinements of agriculture, taste and the arts which had arisen in Egypt and been perfected in Greece. Wherever the Romans extended their arms over the barbaric races who inhabited Spain, Gaul, and Britain, they carried their agricultural tastes, and not only laid the foundation of new cities, but planted the vine and cereal grains, and introduced all the varied operations of husbandry. Such was the fruitful and smiling condition of the plains of Italy and of the whole south of Europe, that the fierce and naked sons of the German forests could not resist the temptation to invade them and enjoy their plenty. And though the fine arts and general learning were neglected and languished beneath the barbaric sky of the middle ages, nothing remained so undisturbed as the old implements and methods of cultivating the soil, and notwithstanding the rapid advancement of the white race, within two centuries, in astronomy, navigation, and some other lofty and useful pursuits, it is only within the present year that agriculture has begun to assume its proper position among the sciences. Botany, vegetable anatomy and physiology, in connexion with chemistry in the structure and habits of the cultivated varieties of the vegetable kingdom. Chemistry is exposing the nature of soils, and the nutritive, medicinal and economical qualities of plants. Meteorology is exhibiting the operation of the electrical forces and other phenomena which preside over the developement of germs, the circulation of the sap, and the formation of the ligneous fibre. Geology is unfolding to us the immense resources of the earth, and the rich composts of organic remains that have been garnered up from very remote ages to meet the endless wants of the pastoral and agricultural races. And while Physical Astronomy unveils the wonderful and mighty forces by which the earth is bound to the sun and to all other bodies in the universe, a new branch of inquiry which I propose to name Astrography, will, in the progressive development of science, explain the mysterious operation of the forces that elevate and depress the surfaces of the planets, and thereby create the great and numerous inequalities of mountain and valley which have exposed the sedimentary strata on the earth and rendered its face so fertile, and varied in temperature, and so suitable for all the wants of the human family. Thus, it may be observed, that researches in all the physical sciences directly extend the limits of agricultural knowledge;—and that agriculture as a science, is the complex offspring of all other departments of human learning; and, that it, embracing the kindred and more attractive pursuits of horticulture and floriculture, can only attain its *complete* development when all other sciences have reached their perfection.

Heretofore I have traced the history of the earth as especially intended for the ultimate habitation of man, and have endeavored thus far to show that the chief aim of the Creator was to store it with inexhaustible resources for man's *physical* aggrandisement. If you will grant me your kind indulgence a little longer, I will bestow a few reflections on what appears to have been even a higher aim of the Infinite will.

In tracing all the great geological and organic events,—and even the mutations of society,—as one order of circumstances succeeds another, we discover a tendency to improve on the past, and an undeviating advancement towards perfection. During the palæozoic, carboniferous, reptilian and even the mammiferous ages, the vegetable forms had not attained that degree of development and perfection which is found to exist in connexion with the appearance of the human race. Trees and plants bearing flowers and fruits attractive to the highest sensibilities and the most delicate faculties of appreciation, had not been created. But immediately preceding the advent of the human family they were called into being; and on the hill-sides and in the valleys, in the open plains and sequestered forests, they unfold their smiling petals, and hold out their varied fruitage to win the admiration, impart the most refined pleasure, and exalt the immaterial nature of man. Previous to this, the surface of the earth had not been so elaborated by the intermixture of organic remains, or so diversified in the elevation and temperature of its mountains and low lands, as to fit it for the multiform varieties of the vegetable family. Now we find it prepared, both in climate and soil, to nourish not only the imperfect types of the earlier ages, but the most complicated ligneous structures which adorn the colder zones. So various is the distribution of land and water,—of mountain ranges, broad plains and open or deep valleys,—of heat and cold,—and of the predominant elements derived from the different geological disintegrations and organic deposits, that the earth has at last become capable of sustaining an endless variety of vegetable forms. And this fitness for such diversified productions had never existed previous to the TERTIARY AGE. But now we behold the earth an immense Eden, luxuriant with every plant and "tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food," and mankind placed in the midst thereof, with "the tree of knowledge of good and evil" overshadowing all, and the tree of life eternal unfolding its heavenly blossoms and winning mortals to repose beneath its blissful and everlasting shades.

The last vegetable germs planted on the earth by the Creator were those which produced beautiful and fragrant flowers and grateful fruits; and they are made capable of multiplying their forms and fragrance, and of being developed by scientific cultivation, to an extent not dreamed of by uninformed minds. Coincident with them appeared the last and most elaborate animal structure—that of the human race, endowed with lofty powers of understanding, and a spiritual efflorescence capable of the highest degree of expansion. These two classes of material and moral developments are intimately connected, and even dependent, one upon the other in the attainment of their ultimate perfectibility. They are linked inseparably together. The budding and blossoming of most lovely and odorous flowers are not only emblematical of, but they are positively united with, the growth and unfolding of the sweetest, most delicate and holiest affections of the human soul. Moreover, while it seems to especially appertain to the stronger and more masculine spirit of man to regard and cherish the forming of the fruit, the deep, humble, chaste, and sweet spirit of the cultivated woman, is exalted and beautified by its intercourse with flowers. So, under the spiritualizing influences of sickness and death, when all the hard and bitter memories of life are merged in the prospect of a more perfect state of being and of intercourse with angels and with the Creator, we instinctively gather around us the inspiring companionship of the sweet beauties and fragrance of vegetable forms, as types and emblems of the more perfect development of our own immaterial nature. Not only we, but after our frames are mingled with the common soil, the spirit of friendship and love,—the finite personification of the purest attribute of the Infinite,—still follows us, weaving garlands of flowers to connect the mortal with the immortal, and they are planted above our decaying forms, as living types of the heavenly nature which attains its full development only in the bosom of the Creator.

Thus God and the chaotic night of remote time are connected by the wonderful organic life of the geological ages with the human race, and with the present surface and soil of the planet, which are so essential to the happiness of man as a temporary, and to his intellectual and moral culture, and to his religious inspiration, as an immortal being. Eternity past is joined with eternity to come by a chain whose links are marvellous and beautiful as they are unbroken, from the beginning to the end. The past and future are alike connected with the fertilization of the soil, and with the creation of man to till that soil, for thereby he is fitted to perfect his physical and immaterial nature, to attain the highest refinements of civilization, and become prepared for still more exalted and enduring enjoyment.

Having traced some of the most remarkable events of the past, by bold and rapid touches of a pencil both feeble and unskilful, the final scene of the picture discloses the present age in peaceful possession of the broad alluvial valleys of this virgin and unbroken country. Its inhabitants, yet scanty, are surrounded with all the accumulations of scientific knowledge to aid in developing its resources. What a responsibility must rest on a community fully awakened to the providential character of their destiny! Cast your eye over the physical geography of the western slope of the North American continent, and behold this comely region of the earth. God, in his government of the great physical and moral affairs of the globe, has reserved it until the present age, to give a fresh and more vigorous impulse to the development of human society. It holds the same relation to the ancient nations and to old forms of civilization, as does the modern geological age to all that preceded it. It is the last stratum overlying all the rest, a sort of compound accumulation of all previous deposits, from which shall spring the most diversified abundance, and where the richest flowers and fruits shall flourish with perennial increase. The old nations lie buried thousands of years deep below us. The primeval Asiatic growths of intelligence are so profound and ancient, that like the slate-beds and limestones of the primitive seas, the mere rudiments of life are discovered by only a doubtful tradition. The misty spectres of old Egyptian dynasties,—with their pyramids, temples and sphinxes—sucking the lifeblood of the Hebrew tribes and of the common people, sweep before us and pass away, like the gluttonous races of the palæozoic ages. A succeeding epoch brings forth new forms of intelligence, and Greece—so beautiful and magnificent—so rich in letters, philosophy and the fine arts—instinctively rises before the mind, as an emblem of the verdant and prolific creations which adorned the earth during the carboniferous era. Stored away in the dark abysses of revolutionary time,—covered up by the fragmentary and refuse materials of a hundred generations, are those wonderful remains of Homer, Plato, Socrates, Euclid, Hippocrates, Xenophon, and scores of other immortal men, whose resplendent genius warms and illuminates these later times.

A new social fabric arose over the decaying institutions of the Peloponesus, and Rome, with her ponderous armies and devouring ambition, overwhelmed the world, playing the part of a secondary age, swarming with monsters alike distinguished for their cold blood and for their ferocity. On the ruins of this imperfect civilization, sprang other developments of society, improved and embellished by the addition of the christian element, and a spirit of scientific inquiry. This was a sort of tertiary age in the history of the moral world, when the old Spanish monarchy, the French empire, and British sway, were represented by the palæotherii, megatherii, and mastadons—the creation and destruction of whose huge forms were to prepare the earth for the great American epoch—the last stratum in the successive developments of human society. The mingling of the culture of decayed nations—the Oriental, Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and Saracenic—with the christian and scientific elements of the modern era, constitutes that vast store of intelligence and wisdom—that rich subsoil from which are springing the thousand inventions and intellectual enterprises which adorn the human character as the flowers and fruits adorn the present surface of the earth. This favored land of our adoption is now in a state of partial submersion by the last great moral deluge. The richest alluvium is fast settling from the turbid waters that have rushed over it with such astonishing impetuosity, and an intellectual soil will soon be formed, whose vigor and fertility will well compare with the agricultural strength of its prolific valley bottoms. The last social stratum is forming from the accumulating detritus of all past races, and of all the kingdoms of nature, and from this shall spring the most elaborate and abundant growths of intellectual and moral enterprise.

As firm as are the throws of the Coast Range, California is still but a nursery of a more perfect race, at that, hurled in the primal ages and enriched with the stupendous contributions of all the centuries of the earth. While its very [illegible] the present and [illegible] of [illegible] and of every species of [illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible] its developed energies [illegible] industry and [illegible] to lay upon the [illegible] of wealth.

The very act of decomposing the rock, to prepare the foundation of a productive soil, has distributed a precious medium of commercial intercourse throughout the surface of the highlands and the beds of the streams, and exposed it to the easy access of toil, as a stimulus to all sorts of enterprise. The broad and prolific valleys of the land have gone through their pastoral epoch, and their deep and rich alluvial bottoms are inviting enlightened husbandry to unfold their exhaustless fertility. No dense forests cover the earth, to retard the hand of the ploughman; but an open and boundless fallow allures him to turn its surface, and to plant a hundred golden hopes with every grain of golden seed. The mountains send up cedars so many fathoms high, as to remind us of the gigantic productions of the ancient ages; while the valleys give nourishment to roots, cereals, and succulent vines, whose yields would appear fabulous, did we not possess substantial evidence of their extraordinary growth and plenteousness. A million flowers announce with a million voices—from the earth and from the heavens—that the fullness of time has arrived, when the human soul shall accept the silent and sweet revelations of nature, and vanish from the sunlight with the profound conviction that mortal life is only a bud of inspiration, created to blossom in the elysian gardens of immortality. From the broad declivities of the Sierra Nevada to the rock-bound shores of the neighboring ocean, and from the icy summits of the Siskiyous to the sunny vales of the vine-clad south, the genii of rural wealth lift their smiling faces from the soil, at the magic touch of the ploughshare and reaping-hook, and mingling their hymns with the inundations of the Sacramento, proclaim that lawgiver the greatest benefactor to the commonwealth, who advocates the most liberal enactments for founding agricultural institutions, for stimulating agricultural enterprises, and filling the barns of the people with overflowing abundance.

In reaching, at last, the closing view of this hasty and imperfect tableau, we find ourselves standing on the summit of the ages; and the immense vista of the past, filled with a succession of startling events, gradually receding before our eye, till all is lost in the profoundest night of chaotic antiquity. From the first dawn of a creative force, we behold, little by little, the unfolding of a scheme, at first indefinite in its object, but at last so clearly revealed, that we marvel at the amount of power, and at the infinitude of time, expended to lay down the agricultural and horticultural foundations of the earth. The great and unmistakeable fact bursts upon us that the time occupied—however incalculable and infinite its duration—was especially spent for purposes connected with the intellectual races. The whole scheme was planned and developed to prepare the earth for man. The inference is as positive as the duration of organic life is infinite and incalculable, that the creation of man is the last organic act intended by the Creator, and that his existence shall be without end, and his intellectual development eternally progressive. The history of the earth proves the truth of this declaration. For, now, nothing is wanting to stimulate the industry or the faculties of man. All past organic creations have stored the earth with their riches; and as human wisdom gathers together merchandise of food, raiment, and fuel, for long and adventurous expeditions, so the Almighty has consolidated stratum over stratum, of rich materials, which dissolve at even the touch of a dew-drop, and transform their solid shapes into esculent roots, herbs, and fruits. The economy of nature is such that no losses ensue to the surface of the earth. All that springs from it returns to enrich it still more. The preparatory ages have long since past. Even society has emerged from its infantile and preparatory stages, and science so completely controls modern civilization, that the human faculties have no rest, and seek none, short of perfection. That perfection, in the nature of things, can never be reached, and therefore, human progress becomes eternal: and as beautiful trees not only adorn the landscape, affording shade and nutriment to roaming herds, but mingle their decomposing substance with the earth, to stimulate the growth of new and more refined forms of organic being, so, not only do the *lives* of great and good men impart light and beauty to the social state, but their *death*, also, awakens fresh developments of intelligence and virtue. Thus, all nature tends to refinement; and though the processes of accomplishing its ends are silent, they are neverthless positive; and they appear slow because DURATION is the broad stage on which man is to act his part, and to consummate his destiny.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.—The amount invested in school houses in Boston is $1,5[illegible],000. The yearly appropriations for education are $1,2[illegible],000, while the amount raised for all other yearly expenses is only $8[illegible],000. The amount expended for instruction in the common schools of Massachusetts last year was $1 50 for each child between five and fifteen years of age in the State. This is unquestionably the best [illegible] ever afforded upon [illegible]; [illegible] city out of [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] of the shadow of an approach to [illegible] ever been heard of—[illegible].

WATERING CATTLE.—[illegible] apply [illegible] to [illegible]. [illegible] are [illegible] to [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] a week. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1854.

Reclamation of Swamp Lands.

We have before us the bill for the reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands: after a perusal of the bill we are led to fear that by its provisions there will be little inducements for any one to enter these lands.

It will be seen that *one dollar per acre must first be paid*, and an additional cost of construction of drains and sewers taxed by the county officers.

We must note also that at the end of *twenty years'* effort, if the land is not reclaimed, it must revert to the State.

We would respectfully ask if it would not be a more enlightened policy on the part of our government to offer a *bounty* for reclaiming these lands instead of TAXATION, to those who make the effort to reclaim them.

The term reclamation, signifiies something lost; and we believe it is customary to offer REWARDS to those who restore lost property. Would it not be considered rather hard to any person, if after labor and and expense they should restore to a friend a valuable property—and instead of a *return of the cost*, and a grateful acknowledgement of services rendered, they should be subjected to still further costs and trouble?

If our government desire to bring into value the vast waste lands of California, they should offer a liberal inducement, and we would suggest that a certain number of sections be donated to those who will take possession and improve them and for the section that shall be found in the best condition after five years—as a committee shall adjudge—a premium of one thousand dollars shall be given. Let this be done, and the swamp lands and waste places of California will soon "blossom as the rose."

Let the Legislature of California act with a liberal hand, and the encouragement it shall give will soon revert to the State in the improved value of all her lands, and the increased prosperity of her people.

This bill, introduced by the able member from Yolo, we trust will receive the attention it deserves, and if the course pursued be a liberal one, great good will result from it—if not, the bill will be a dead letter, for no person will enter waste lands without a liberal bounty.

Afternoon Ramble.

STEALING an hour from busy care, we strolled away over the plank road to the Mission, to breathe the fresh air and note the progress of Horticulture and floriculture.

We paid a visit to the ground of Mr. Centre, at the Mission, recently under the care of Mr. Sontag, and now under the especial direction of Mr. Saul, a brother of the present proprietor of the famed "Newhurgh Nurseries" of the late lamented Downing.

We found great pleasure in viewing the fine collection of plants in the conservatory—many roses, carnations, verbenas, &c., in full bloom and evincing care, skill, and taste in their cultivation.

In the garden we noted a very fine trellis of trained peach trees, all showing fruit very abundantly. We saw also many well-grown peach, pear and cherry trees as standards; strawberry beds in excellent order, giving promise of a fine crop. Roses and other blooming plants ornament the borders.

Mr. Centre is doing much to cultivate a love of floriculture in the community by the taste manifested in his grounds, and the valuable varieties of trees and plants introduced.

We were invited to visit the new fruit garden now in process of laying out, opposite to the old garden. In this place Mr. Centre has many hundreds of thrifty *peach* and pear trees, in very fine order, planted in rows, at right angles. Between every row of trees strawberries are planted. The cultivation of the strawberry between the trees keeps the ground in good order, and gives the trees a vigorous and healthy tone.

Currants also are receiving special care, and as Mr. Centre is constantly extending and improving his grounds, we may expect in a short time to find this garden one of the finest and most productive in the State. Mr. Centre was very courteous and attentive, showing us through the grounds and giving us a sketch of his plans, &c. We saw and recognized young plants of the *Paulonia Imperialis*, a splendid shade tree, of very rapid growth. It will be very gratifying to those who feel interested in this science, to visit Mr. Centre's gardens, and we can assure them they will be much gratified by what they see.

There are many flower gardens at and around the Mission, and many extensive vegetable grounds. They all have the appearance of being well cared for.

While at the Mission we heard the "bell" of the "Old Mission Church" toll for "Vespers," and we felt an inclination to enter and witness the forms that still exist. The altar, with the candles burning, was there, and the priests, and all the accustomed forms and devotions were performed. *One Spanish woman and two children, only, were present without the rail.* We listened a little time and then turned away, feeling that such scenes could not interest us so much as those where nature was revelling in beauty and fragrance.

A stroll farther upon the hills, among the native flowers for a while, and we soon entered the omnibus and returned to the city, refreshed by our ramble.

GAS FIXTURES.—It is very gratifying to see the improvements in every department of mechanics in California. Already we are independent of other States for large and valuable machinery and for much of the ornamental work now used in every department of manufactures. It will interest all who are receiving the benefit of Gas light to visit the extensive manufactories of Messrs. Donahue & Co., corner Mission and First streets, one of the most extensive in the country. From the massive boilers and huge steamer machinery to the most finished and ornamental pipes and burners for gas—all are to be found here. It is important that the mining interest should be apprised of a manufactory where they can receive whatever may be necessary in mining operations, and cheerfully commend them to visit this establishment.

REV. S. WOODBRIDGE'S LECTURE.—We should publish entire this most able address, were it possible. In another column we have extracted portions of it, and feel assured our readers will appreciate them, and obtain, at the earliest moment, the entire Lecture. It is published in the Alta California of the 22d, and does honor to the head and heart of the author.

Interior Items.

THE following letter found in the pocket of the late James Sutton, who recently committed suicide in Sacramento, speaks volumes of warning to those who recklessly rush to this country without some definite and well digested end in view, and teaches those who are here the necessity of economy:

SACRAMENTO CITY, April 18, 1854.

Mr. William Mecasky—I write these few lines to let you know the reason of my death. I have been in this country since forty-nine, and I have never had to live on charity before. I have tried hard to get work, but cannot; and to live longer in the way I have been living is impossible. I have no more to say, but God bless you all, and give you a better end than mine.

JAMES SUTTON.

I have pawned my tools on J street for forty dollars, to pay some small debts that I owed. Amen.

SUICIDE.—An artist, named Benj. F. West, supposed to be from Salem, Mass., committed suicide a few days ago in Fremont township, Santa Clara county, by shooting himself through the head with a rifle bullet. Depression of mind, caused by destitute circumstances, is supposed to have been the cause that led to the deed.

Messrs. Judah, Edwards & Co. took out of their claim, in the vicinity of Mud Springs, one day last week, some rich specimens of quartz; the largest one weighing 21 lbs. and 10 ozs., and being estimated to be worth $1,000.

New diggings have lately been discovered on the south branch of the middle fork of the Consumes, both in the bed and on the banks. Some $1200 worth of dust was taken into Indian Diggings from that vicinity, and said to be as fine a lot as any ever produced in the country.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—In consequence of a threatened permanent disease of the lungs, Dr. L. C. Gunn has retired from the editorship of the Sonora Herald. Under his management the Herald has attained a high position among the Democratic papers of the State. He is succeeded by Messrs. O'Sullivan & Murray, whom we wish every success.

The Sacramento River has been on the rise steadily for the past week, and has now attained a height nearly equal to that of last winter. The American has also raised, but not so much as the other. The warm sun has melted a goodly portion of the snows of four months' accumulation on the mountains, but as there is much more left we may expect high water for several weeks.

The Yreka Herald says that the miners in that vicinity are doing well, and that business in the city is brisk. Several brick yards are in operation, and the erection of quite a number of brick buildings is contemplated. The farmers and gardeners of that region are taking the necessary steps to irrigate during the dry season, by using the water of the Shasta river.

The Sacramento Democrat is informed that eighteen hundred ounces of gold were purchased last week in Downieville by Langton & Co. The fact speaks well for the mines in that region.

Twelve or fifteen four horse teams, loaded with Celestials, left Sacramento on Saturday, bound for the mountains. Large numbers have been passing along for several days.

Owing to the scarcity of water but little mining has been doing in the vicinity of Pilot Hill. The few that have water are doing well, and could a plentiful supply be obtained, it must be a flourishing camp during the summer, as it has the reputation of being a good mining locality.

Go'd Hill still maintains its well earned reputation, and the miners in that vicinity are doing a good average business.

The mining in the vicinity of Union still holds good. A large number of men are profitably employed, and the prospect for a good summer's work is cheering.

A specimen has been taken out at the Lower Springs, Shasta, by Mr. Pickett, weighing twenty five ounces of pure gold, without the slightest speck or stone in it.

At French Gulch a company of three Frenchmen had taken out six hundred dollars in one day. The miners generally are making from $8 to $16 per day.

The miners along the South Fork of the Yuba appear to be doing better this year than at any former time. One reason for their success is that the miners have more facilities for getting machinery into use, there being an abundance of lumber in the immediate vicinity

WRECK OF CLIPPER SHIP GOLDEN FLEECE. This fine ship, in going out of the harbor on Saturday afternoon, missed stays and went ashore about one hundred yards outside Fort Point, where she is laying broadside on, her mizen-mast gone by the board, and topmasts by the mast heads. Most of the crew and one of her boats were brought to the city the same evening. She was full of water, though resting easy; she had a large hole in her bottom, but not otherwise seriously damaged, and possibly may be got off. She was sold at auction on Monday, for $2,600. The purchasers, Messrs. Silas E. Burrows and and others, intend to get her afloat.

The Golden Fleece was owned by Wm. F. Weld & Co. of Boston, and is two and a half years old. She is not known to be insured. The cause seems not to have been mismanagement in sending her to sea with a drunken crew, as at first reported. On leaving the wharf, the steamtug towed her clear of the shipping as sail was being made on her, and as she cast off the tide was ebbing, with a good breeze from the west. It seems to have been one of that class of accidents which sometimes happen to the most careful and prudent.

LOSS OF BARK WALTER CLAXTON.—The bark Walter Claxton, Capt. Joseph Folger, started from Mendocino on Friday last, about noon, and when about ten miles out she was found to be partially filled with water. A heavy sea struck her about this time, laying her on her beam ends and she soon after turned completely bottom up. She had on board sixteen persons, including the officers and crew, who succeeded in getting a boat, but it was soon after upset. Capt. Turner, of the sch. Taranto, went to their assistance, and succeeded in saving three persons, at the risk of the safety of his own vessel and crew. The persons saved by her are, Henry Coons and John Moore, passengers, and Nicholas Holsen, seaman.

The Walter Claxton was a bark of 156 tons, and belonged to the California Lumber Company. The loss is about $20,000. She had 180,000 feet of lumber on board, her usual freight.

U. S. Land Commission.

AT the meeting of this Board on Tuesday, 25th April, the following cases were disposed of:

No. 433—Claim of Isaac Williams to Santa Ana del Chino, confirmed.
No. 457—Claim of Francisco Sopulveda to San Vincente o' St. Monica, confirmed.
No. 130—Claim of Francis Larkin et al. to Larkin's Rancho, confirmed.
No. 339—Claim of Juan Abila et al. to El Miguel, confirmed.
No. 60—Claim of Jose Dolores Pacheco to Santa Rita, rejected.
No. 292—Claim of Urbano, Odon et al. to El Escorption, confirmed.
No. 31—Claim of Ysabel Yorba to Guadualazca, rejected.
No. 737—Claim of Archd. A. Ritchie to part of Napa, confirmed.
No. 694—Claim of Ann McDonald et al. to part of Napa, confirmed.
No. 345—Claim of Manuel Sarfias to San Pascual, confirmed.
No. 406—Claim of Jose Supulveda to San Joaquin, confirmed.

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Messrs ADAMS & Co. at all their offices throughout the United States or Europe.
Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.
Mr. CHAUNCEY LANGDON, Travelling Agent for the northern section of the State.
Mr. E. R. HIGHTON, general and travelling Agent for Northeastern section of the state, to whom we commend our Agents for all information needed.
Messrs. LANGTON & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minesota.*
Messrs. LELAND & MCCOOMBE—*Crescent City, Port Orford, Uniontown, Eureka, and Bucksport.*
San Francisco—SULLIVAN'S newspaper stand, near the Post Office; KIMBALL'S, Noisy Carriers Hall, Long wharf.
Benicia, Martinez, &c.—Messrs. Stiles & Dodds.
Union City and Mission San Jose—Messrs. Howard & Chamberlain.
Sacramento—Messrs. Gardiner & Kirk.
San Luis Obispo—Dr. Thomas T. Harvey, P. M.
Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.
Mount Farm, O. T.—Gen. M. M. McCarver.
Marysville—Geo S. Becker & Co.
Stockton—Rosenbaum & Joackimsen.
Bidwell's, Butte Co.—P. Freer.
Wearerville, Trinity Co.—H. R. Davison & Co.
Yreka—Crum, Rogers & Co.
New York City, N. Y.—J. M. Thorburn & Co.
N. B.—We want Agents in all the principal localities, and persons disposed to act can have the opportunity, if satisfactory to all parties.

A Premium---Farmers' Clubs.

WITH the hope of inducing such of our friends, and those who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and introduce an AGRICULTURAL PAPER, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us FIVE subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you SIX PAPERS, or for TEN subscribers, TWELVE PAPERS. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the FARMER, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

Subscribers will please be particular to name the Post Office to which papers are to be sent; or, if forwarded by express, which line they prefer.

We want good active agents to visit every county in the State for the FARMER. Young men can find a steady and profitable employment. Apply at this office.

Our paper will always be found at the store of Messrs. GARDINER & KIRK, newsmen, Third street, Sacramento—on mail days neatly enveloped and ready for mail. To those who wish to show their friends in the States how Farming operations prosper in California, this will afford a good opportunity.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, April 25, 1854.

The Grain Crops never looked better. The late rains will give a strength and a tone that will add a large per cent to the crop. Farmers are looking with hope to the present crop to relieve them from the losses of the past.

General vegetation, root crops, &c., never gave better promise, and the prospect of a good crop of various fruits is cheering. Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Strawberries, and Figs will form a handsome crop this season in our markets.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—			
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@	— —
do do short handled	8 00	@	— —
do Fields', long handled	10 12	@	14 00
do do short handled, no sale.			
do Rowland's, long handled	8 00	@	— —
do do short handled	8 00	@	00 00
do King's, long handled	8 00	@	— —
Spades, bright c. s. best make	12 00	@	13 00
do iron	8 00	@	10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@	15 00
do do iron	— —	@	12 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	14 00	@	— —
do Hunts', do	14 00	@	— —
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	9 00	@	— —
do other brands	5 00	@	7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	1 50	@	3 00
do do do axe	2 00	@	3 50
Plows, best make	14 00	@	30 00
do steel	30 00	@	75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power, Hall & Pitts', no sale, nominal, $600 to $800: other makes $400 to $600; Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill, $300 to $350.			
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	20 00	@	65 00
Rakes, horse and revolving, no sale.			
do hand, wood do			
do do steel	12 00	@	20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz, no sale.			
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	4 00	@	
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@	12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $150.			
FLOUR—			
Gallego and Haxall	— —	@	14 00
Chile	9 50	@	10 50
Repacked	— —	@	— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	11 00	@	11 50
Benicia Mills, do	10 00	@	10 50
Meal, in bbls	7 00	@	7 50
do ½ bbls	3 75	@	4 00
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@	— 1¾
GRAIN—			
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 3	@	— —
do California	— 3½	@	— —
Barley, Chili	— 2	@	— 2¾
do Cal. seeding	— 3	@	— -
Buckwheat, for seed	— 8	@	— -
Oats, California	— 3	@	— 3½
do Seed	— 4	@	— 4½
do Oregon, none in mk't.			
do Eastern	— 3	@	— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 3½	@	— —
do California, for seed	— 4½	@	— 5
do do for milling	— 3	@	— —
Australia, seed	— 4	@	— 5
LUMBER—			
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	30 00	@	35 00
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	30 00	@	35 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@	70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@	100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	70 00	@	80 00
do do 2d quality	50 00	@	60 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	60 00	@	65 00
do Oregon pine, rough	32 00	@	35 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	42 50	@	45 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	32 00	@	37 00
Floor Joist	35 00	@	— —
Shingles, Eastern, best	8 00	@	10 00
Clapboards, No. 1	55 00	@	70 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@	9 00
do California	— —	@	8 00
Doors, Eastern	3 75	@	5 50
Sashes, window	3 75	@	5 00
PROVISIONS—			
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	— 00	@	22 00
do ½ bbl extra family	13 00	@	14 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	17	@	18
do Mess, nominal, no sale.			
Cheese	20	@	25
Eggs, fresh Cal	63	@	1 00
Butter, choice	34	@	35
do good ordinary	16	@	25
do California	50	@	1 00
Hams, ordinary	—	@	— 16
do extra	17½	@	18
Lard, in kegs	—	@	16
do tins 10-lb	17	@	17¾
do 15—20 do	—	@	17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	— —	@	28 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@	16 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	— —	@	25 00
do do ½ do	— —	@	15 00
RICE—			
Carolina, in bbls	4	@	8¼
China, No. 1, in mats	4½	@	6
do No. 2, do		@	3
Manila	3½	@	4
VEGETABLES—			
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.			
Beans, California	3	@	4
do do Red	2½	@	— 3½
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@	— —
Carrots	— —	@	— —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 6	@	10
Turnips	— —	@	2
Potatoes	—3½	@	1¼
Peas, (none in market.)			
Squashes, ₱ lb	—2	@	3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	50@$1	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	3 00	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, very scarce	50
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	50
Marrowfat squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	$3@6	Parsley	1 50
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	$6@8	Parsnips	1 50
Radishes, ₱ doz	1 50	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 00
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	12	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	12
Pointoes	3@4	Asparagus, ₱ doz bdls	3 50
Onions, prime	@12		

MARRIED.

On the 17th April, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, Mr Henry G. McLean, of San Francisco, and Miss Kate Campbell, late of Boston.

[Boston and Halifax papers please copy.]

On the 25th April, in this city, Mr. Valentine Tacobold, of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, and Helen Hatton Dunn, from the county Fife, Scotland.

On the 23d inst., by Rev. S. H. Willey, Benjamin Franklin Reed, formerly of Massachusetts, and Mary Kennedy, of this city.

On the 20th April, in Sacramento, Mr. Lloyd Tevis and Miss Susan G., daughter of Col. Lewis Saunders, Jr., of that city.

On the 23d April, in Sacramento, W. R. Johnson and Miss Helen Rowman.

On the 24th April, in Sacramento, James Daly and Miss Mary Davies, eldest daughter of Mr. T. W. Davies, of Sacramento.

On the 29th April, in Sutter, Herman Leimbach and Catherine M. Bullhant.

DIED.

On the 20th April, in this city, at Wilson's Exchange, of chronic diarrhœa, Capt. Wm. E. Hendy, of Chelsea, Mass., aged 45 years.

On the 23d April, in this city, after a lingering illness, Sarah, the beloved wife of Peter A. Owens, Esq., in the 23d year of her age.

On the 25th April, in this city, Elizabeth Martha, wife of John B. Halford, of England, aged 27 years.

On the 15th April, in San Pablo, from injuries received by the explosion of the steamer Secretary, Stephen J. Wright, son of the Hon. Stephen A. Wright, of Rhode Island, in the 19th year of his age.

On the 15th April, was drowned off Point Quentin, Dr. John S. Becuer, late Superintendent of the State Prison at Marin city, aged 35 years, formerly of Philadelphia.

[Pennsylvania papers please copy.]

On the 21st April, of disease of the heart, Gilbert Lester, late of Patterson, N. J., aged 32 years.

On the 19th April, in Nevada, Samuel S. Green, aged about 36 years.

OBITUARY.

THERE are so many ways in which death approaches us, that we ever feel, even in health, that life is uncertain. We are continually reminded that the brightest and most cheering hopes are most like likely to receive a sudden blast. Most clearly is this verified by the case of James Mills, Esq., of Sacramento, whose death occurred recently. We received the facts of his death and his loss by last steamer.

Mr. Mills came to Sacramento in 1849, and his long residence gave him many friends. Mr. James Mills is the senior partner of the banking house at Columbia, and also partner in the banking house of D. O. Mills & Co., of this city. Mr. D. O. Mills and brother were lately on a visit to the East. Mr. James Mills was improving in health when his brother returned, two weeks since; but these hopes were de-troyed, and the next steamer brought news of his death. Thus have fond hearts been separated, and plans of human happiness been blighted. Mr. Mills was seized with an attack of paralysis at Sing Sing, N. Y., on the 18th March, and died at 5 o'clock P. M., same day. The loss of one so energetic and enterprising is a sad calamity—but California is witness to such calamities. Widely as Mr. Mills was known, so widely will his loss be deplored, and firmly as he had gained the esteem of friends, as firmly will his memory be cherished.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 19—Br ship Lord Warriston, Cubitt, 48 days from Hong Kong, with mdse.

APRIL 20—Clipper ship Flying Cloud, Cressy, 89 days 8 hours from New York, with mdse.

Dan bark Sophie, Bentzon, 195 days from Hamburg, via Valparaiso 62 days, with mdse.

Schr Mary Taylor, Winants, 9 days from Shoalwater Bay, with 1200 bskts oysters.

Schr Loo Choo, Charles, 2 days from Pajaro, with produce.

Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, 30 hours from Santa Cruz: lime.

APRIL 21—Steamer Ariope, Wilcox, 28 hours from Humboldt Bay, with gold dust.

Ship Talma, Gibbs, 10 days from Puget Sound; 18 M ft piles and sq timber.

Bark American, Wiggins, 7 days from Oregon; 105 M ft lumber.

Bark Acadia Cosine, 7 days from Oregon; 170 M ft lumber.

Ham bark Lorenz, Saahye, 88 days from Hong Kong, with mdse and 254 passengers—82 females.

Brig Potomac, Cannan, 7 days fm Oregon; 139 M ft lumber.

Brig Cohansey, Merritbew, 4 days from Humboldt Bay; 90 M ft sq timber.

Brig Wyandot, Woodley, 3 days from Humboldt Bay; 100 M ft lumber.

Brig Marshall, Dyer, 2 days fm Mendocino; 120 M ft lumber.

Brig Fawn Barrel, 4 days from Umpqua River; piles, &c.

Schr Matthew Vassar, Dodge, 7 days from Oregon; 90 M ft lumber.

Schr Harriet, Rowden, 4 days from Humboldt Bay; 100 M ft lumber.

Schr Guzelle, Prescott, 3 days from Humboldt Bay; 85 M ft lumber.

APRIL 22—Ship Leonore, Yates, 6 days from Puget Sound, with lumber.

Bark What Cheer, Baker, 180 days from Richmond, via Valparaiso 34 days, with flour.

Brig Cyclone, McDonough, 17 days from Puget Sound; piles.

Schr Quadratus, Finley, 6 days fm Oregon; 115 M ft lumber.

APRIL 23—Clipper ship Game Cock, Osgood, 110 days from New York, with mdse.

Bark Ork, Ookes, 3 days from Oregon; 170 M ft lumber.

Bark A. A. Eldridge, Nye, 168 days from Boston, via Rio Janeiro 87 days, with mdse.

Brig Dudley, Staples, 7 days from Oregon; 170 M ft lumber.

Schr Stag Hound, Norris, from Boston, via Straits of Magellan, and 56 days from Valparaiso, with flour.

APRIL 24—Schr Julius Pringle, Holmes, 30 hours from Mendocino.

APRIL 25—Steamer Sea Bird, Haley, 24½ days from San Diego.

CLEARANCES.

APRIL 19—Steamship Peytona, Sampson, for Portland.

APRIL 20—Br ship Victoria, Wallace, for San Blas; ship Eagle Wing, Linnell, Hong Kong; bark Wavelet, Green, Honolulu.

APRIL 21—Ship Golden Fleece, Freeman, for Manila; Chil ship Vice de Bordeaux, Olavarrica, San Carlos; Dan ship Hindostan, Bendixen, Cullao: Fr ship Hambourg, Barbe, Batavia.

APRIL 22—Steamship American, Howland, for Portland; ship Polynesia, Steele, Calcutta; bark Ocean Bird, Warner, Astoria; schr Restless, Paty, Honolulu.

APRIL 24—Ship Sheffield, Dubois, for Callao; Chinese ship Hamilton, Cunningham, Hong Kong; Mex schr Alerta, Guaymas.

APRIL 25—Br ships Polynesia, Rowlands, Callao; Robina, McWeen, do; bark Orion, Hussey, do; Brem brig Canopres, Buchanan, Mazatlan.

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Second sts, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jars, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

[illegible] Second and D streets, MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the accommodation of the public and to all who will favor it with a call a welcome will be given. R. J. MURRAY

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

[illegible] Nursery have for sale [illegible] Orchard, with all the [illegible] Descriptive Catalogues may be had on application. Address M. WARD, Oregon City, Oregon.

Murray's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

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Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogue gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a post-age stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's Waite Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scoteb Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cuphea, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Poteuilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS.* Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,

16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

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REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 16

REMOVAL,

WE HAVE REMOVED to the *CORNER OF BATTERY AND RICHMOND STREETS,* (opposite Delong, McNeil & Co's,) up stairs.

☞ Our *HARDWARE BUSINESS* will be confined principally to Importing and Jobbing. The AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE to be continued as formerly.

16 BRYANT & CO.

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by

HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,

15 1m (between Battery and Front streets.)

Lots for Sale in Horner's Addition.

THE subscriber has removed his office, books, maps and records, to the old San Miguel Rancho House, one mile southwest of the Mission Dolores Church, where he can be consulted every day. Those who may wish to purchase in HORNER'S ADDITION, or Villa Lots of any required size, from one to twenty acres, with clear and undisputed titles, would do well to call upon him before buying elsewhere, for it will cost nothing to get posted up before purchasing. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call at the "Old Rancho House," where they can see an abstract of the titles, the identical lands, with their boundaries, advantages, elegant situations for residences, gardens, &c., &c.

J. M. H. can be seen at Horner & Co.'s Counting Office, on Davis street, corner of Broadway Wharf, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M. 15 JOHN M. HORNER.

Splendid Rancho for Sale.

ONE of the finest Ranchos, and in the highest cultivation, with full and promising crop in ground, will be offered, and immediate possession given to a bona fide purchaser. The Rancho contains 160 acres, pleasantly located upon one of our river banks, with dwellings and out buildings, and all in perfect order. To a person desirous of securing a permanent residence, one that is desirable, and that can be made profitable, this opportunity presents a chance rarely met with. About one-half of the purchase money can remain upon mortgage or exchanged for valuable property in this city.

Persons desirous of purchasing, may learn the particulars by calling at our place of business. WARREN & SON.

15 Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

WOODWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 130 Clay street, are the exclusive Agents for the sale of STODART'S PIANO FORTES and PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation.

Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire. 15 tf

MUSICAL HALL.

PUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to rent for

CONCERTS,

BALLS,

LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM*, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,

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DR. COIT,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stone's Alley. Six doors above [illegible] Dockery. 15tf

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Flooring, Sash, and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 2

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 FRONT ST., next to the corner of Jackson street, and [illegible] their attention to the [illegible] produce to [illegible]

Cash Consignments [illegible] and Cash Wants [illegible]

[illegible] Line of [illegible]

1 [illegible]

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Pass, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.
F. Huth & Co.	London.
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
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Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12 4t

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BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq.	Louisville, Ky.
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41 1m

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

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Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
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Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets, SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

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We have made the necessary arrangements to run a REGULAR and RELIABLE EXPRESS to the above points, and will make collections.

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SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from

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Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for MT. OPHIR and MARIPOSA.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

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ROBB & CO'S

Ice Cream, Breakfast and Tea Saloon,

182 COURT BLOCK, CLAY STREET,

Between [illegible] Opera, San Francisco.

PARTIES and FAMILIES [illegible] SEASON. ORNAMENTAL [illegible]

DRS HARRIS & BIRDSALL,

Physicians [illegible]

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$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT

HOWES & CO'S

No. 180 Montgomery Street,

(Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre.)

COMPRISING everything suitable to furnish the *PARLOR, OFFICE, DINING ROOM, CHAMBER* or *KITCHEN*—at wholesale and retail.

All persons who wish to furnish

Hotels, Offices, or Dwelling Houses,

Are respectfully invited to examine our stock before making purchases, as we feel certain that we can offer greater inducements to purchasers than any concern in the City. Our goods are purchased by a

Partner in the Eastern States,

FOR CASH, consequently we are enabled to sell all kinds and qualities of Furniture at the **Lowest Market Prices.**

We shall enlarge our store in the course of fifteen or twenty days, and until that time we are prepared to offer *GREAT BARGAINS TO OUR CUSTOMERS*—rather than be at the trouble of removing our goods to some other place, we prefer to sell

☞ *VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.* ☜

*** Goods delivered to any part of the city, free of charge.

Orders promptly filled, and goods packed properly for country dealers.

Come and be convinced. HOWES & CO.

Remember the number,

180 *Montgomery Street,*

Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre. 14 tf

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins, Guitars, Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

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"The Original Clayton Saloon."

North side of Commercial Street, above Montgomery.

THIS favorite place of resort, having undergone thorough renovation and repair, will be re-opened under the charge of the former proprietor, S. V. TRUESDALE, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., when he will be happy to meet his old friends, and as many new ones as may favor him. The Bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. The Restaurant, with the choicest the market affords, prepared in a superior manner. Every attention will be paid to promote the comfort of those who patronize the house.

N. B.—Fresh Oregon Oysters. 13 tf

Wanted,

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.

Intelligence Office,

14 4t 87 Long wharf.

Wanted.

A PERSON who speaks the English, German and French Languages, is desirous of employment in any situation in which these qualifications may be available. He is prepared to make himself generally useful, and is willing to go into the country. Address W., at this office.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer SENATOR, S. Seymour, master—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Freight, $8 per ton.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.

Steamer CAMANCHE, George Barclay, master—Wednesdays 4 o'clock P. M., and Sundays 10 A. M.

Steamer URILDA, Z. E. Clarke, master—Tuesdays and Fridays.

☞ All the above boats touch at Benicia.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from stores up the slough. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Monday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Coman, will leave Sacramento every Friday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from stores up the slough. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Monday morning.

The steamer PLUMAS Capt. Sam'l Rands, leaves Sacramento for Colusi every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M. Returning, leaves Colusi every Sunday and Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The PLUMAS will also make a trip each week from Sacramento to Knight's landing, leaving Sacramento every Monday at 12 M.

☞ Freight by the above boats can be sent on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front.

R. CAFFREY, President.

H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 4tf

CONTRA COSTA FERRY

From corner East and J streets.

THREE TRIPS DAILY

REDUCTION OF FARE.

[illegible] Line [illegible]

A. M.

P. M.

[illegible]

I'LL PRAY FOR THEE.

[The following poetical gem, written by Miss MATILDA HERON, and originally published in the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, more than five years ago, shows that the lady possesses other than mere dramatic talent. It is but proper to acknowledge that it, along with some others, was rather surreptitiously extracted from her scrap-book, during her visit to this city, and is now re-published without her privity. The excellence of the *stolen* article must be an excuse for the *theft*.—*Marysville Herald.*]

I'll pray for thee! when o'er the em'rald billow
Thy light bark ploughs alone its liquid way;
Yet ere my cheek at evening meets my pillow,
My thoughts in prayer to Heaven for thee will stray.

As clouds against the fair horizon parting,
Distill their darkness o'er the troubled sea,
So from my soul the burning tear-drops starting,
Fall o'er my breast, which trembling throbs for thee.

I'll pray for thee, when o'er thy pathway pleasure
Fills up the cup of peace I may not share,
And think beneath thy smile my own small measure
Would flow with sweets that must be gall elsewhere;

When palsied hopes, like aspen leaflets, shiver
Within the breast, which thou alone couldst stir,
And friendship's chords in their low murmurings quiver,
Lest in their strain the world should deem they err.

Another's smile may o'er me fondly glisten,
And I may languish in its purity;
While to his words with tenderness I listen
I dare not hope, but oh! *I'll pray for thee!*

—Philadelphia, January, 1849.

WHERE IS BEAUTY TO BE FOUND?

There's beauty in the rose!
When first the young bud opens, fresh and gay,
Throughout the air what heavenly perfume flows!
How many a blush these modest leaves display!
There's beauty in the rose!

There's beauty in the grove!
In the majestic stature of the trees;
In the dark leaves which their tall branches clothe,
And wave in union with the passing breeze!
There's beauty in the grove!

There's beauty in the sky!
In the clear azure of a summer's day:
The rainbow's colors; sunset's crimson dye;
And the dark night hung in her bright array:
There's beauty in the sky.

There's beauty in the sea!
In the wild grandeur of its rolling waves;
Its untold treasures, costly, fair, and free,
That lie deep buried in its coral caves:
There's beauty in the sea.

There's beauty in all things!
'Tis richly stamped on every thing of earth;
But richer beauty from that Being springs,
Whose unseen loveliness they shadow forth!
There's beauty in all things!

LITTLE THINGS.

Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean
And the beauteous land.

And the little moments,
Humble though they be,
Make the mighty ages
Of eternity.

So our little errors
Lead the soul away
From the paths of virtue,
Oft in sin to stray.

Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make our earth an Eden,
Like the heaven above!

THE PIN AND THE NEEDLE.—A pin and a needle being neighbors in a work-basket, and being both idle, began to quarrel, as idle folks are apt to do.

"I should like to know," said the pin to the needle, "what you are good for, and how you expect to get through the world without a *head*?"

"What is the use of your head," replied the needle rather sharply, "if you have no *eye*?"

"What is the use of an eye," said the pin, "if there is always something in it?"

"I am more active, and can go through more work than you can," said the needle.

"Yes, but you will not live long."

"Why not?" said the needle.

"Because you always have a *stitch* at your side," said the pin.

"You are a poor crooked creature," said the needle.

"And you are so proud that you can't bend without breaking your back," said the pin.

"I'll pull your head off, if you insult me again," said the needle.

"And I'll pull your eye out, if you touch my head," said the pin. "Remember that your life hangs by a single thread."

"I would rather be threadless than headless," said the needle.

While they were thus contending, a little girl entered, and undertaking to sew, she very soon broke off the needle at the eye. Then she tied the thread around the neck of the pin, and in trying to pull it through the cloth, soon pulled its head off, and threw it in the dirt by the side of the broken needle.

"Well, here we are," said the needle.

"We have nothing to fight about, now," said the pin. "Misfortune seems to have brought us to our senses."

"A pity we had not come to them, sooner," said the needle. "How much we resemble human beings, who quarrel about their blessings till they lose them, and never find out they are brothers till they lie down in the dust together as we do."

THE TEST OF LOVE.—All that Albert Drurer's wife cared about, was her husband's love, and of that she wished to be certain. She concluded, therefore, her honey-moon in this way: One night she became very ill, and the artist was alarmed. She desired some tea: the servant was called up—Susanna appeared, and now sat the good husband, and held the little teapot over the flame of the lamp to boil, till it became too hot for his fingers, and then Susanna held it by the handle till it was too hot for her; and willingly the master took his turn. Thus they both sat, talking in an under-tone, and looking at each other with anxious countenances, till it boiled. When, however, Susanna was gone, and Albert carried the tea to his dear, beautiful Agnes, there she lay laughing under the coverlet. She flung her arms around his neck, and said—"I only wished to see whether thou really carest for me. Now, drink thy own tea to cure thy fright," and he drank, whilst she blew upon his smarting fingers, kissing, meanwhile, the points of them. Whether every husband would be pleased after such a deception, we cannot undertake to say.

A TRICK ON BEGGARS.—At Florence, some few years ago, it was proclaimed that every beggar who would appear in the grand plaza, at a certain mentioned time, would be provided, by the duke, with a new suit of clothes, free of cost. At the appointed time, the beggars of the city all assembled, and the grand duke, causing all the avenues to the square to be closed, compelled the beggars to strip off their old clothes, and gave each one, according to the promise, a new suit. In the old clothes thus collected, enough money was found concealed to build a beautiful bridge over the Arno, still called "The Beggar's Bridge;" and the city, for the time being, was relieved of the beggars by which it had been previously overrun, as none would give to the well-dressed individuals who implored charity, not believing their tale of distress.

THE FIVE DAUGHTERS.—A gentleman had five daughters, all of whom he brought up to some useful and respectable occupation in life. These daughters married, one after the other, with the consent of their father. The first married a man by the name of Poor; the second, a Mr. Little; the third, a Mr. Short; the fourth, a Mr. Brown; and the fifth, a Mr. Hogg. At the wedding of the latter, her sisters with their husbands were present. After the ceremonies of the wedding were over, the gentleman said to his guests—"I have taken great pains to educate my daughters, that they might act well their parts in life; and from their advantages and improvements, I fondly hoped that they would do honor to my family; and now I find that all my pains, cares, and expectations, have turned out nothing but a *Poor, Little, Short, Brown Hogg.*

"Madam," said a boarder to his landlady, at breakfast the other morning, "your coffee is abominable—it's not settled." "Indeed," coolly retorted the lady; "you'd better settle for the coffee, and then complain."

AN Irish gentleman, the other day, in the excess of connubial affection, exclaimed—"Heaven forbid, my dear, that I should ever live to see you a widow!"

TIME.

PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,

City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4 t

SIDE HILL PLOWS.

FOR cultivating Potatoes—the best article that can be used. No Farmer should be without them. Constantly on hand and for sale by

WARREN & SON,

14 is2w Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

WM. F. PATCH. CHARLES CLAYTON.

PATCH & CLAYTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 92 Front street, (in Gordon's Iron Block.)

☞ Faithful attention given to sales of California Produce, and orders for Merchandise promptly filled at lowest market rates. 51 4t

Great Sale of Fruit Trees.

APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY AND PLUM TREES—RASPBERRY, CURRANT, FIG, GRAPE, &c.

WE shall offer every day, at 11 o'clock, in lots to suit purchasers, at our rooms, Musical Hall, the above varieties of Fruit Trees. They are in fine condition and worthy particular notice. WARREN & SON,

8-tf Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,

9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Osage Orange, Raspberries and Currants.

10,000 Plants of strong growth, just received. 500 extra size Raspberries, the far famed that produce in such incredible quantities.

For sale by WARREN & SON.

FLOWERS! BRIGHT FLOWERS!

A GIFT FOR HOME.

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."

WE convert the pill box into a Floral vase, and instead of the "nauseate drug," we offer the perfume of Flowers. Our beautiful collection of *California Flower Seeds* we now offer.

These are put up in handsome morocco cases, or homœopathic cases of glass bottles, with printed lists and directions, and with pressed flowers of the different varieties of each. These are of the most beautiful style that can be prepared, and are most appropriate gifts for home at this season.

We invite attention to them at our rooms, at Musical Hall Buildings. WARREN & SON,

5 Seedsmen and Florists.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Hecolt and Godleg.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the vator heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Catalogue of Fruit and Fruit Trees.

WE call the attention of Nurserymen and Orchardists to a new catalogue just issued by us, prepared with great labor and cost, giving the lists of the best fruits cultivated in Europe or America, with their synonyms. This catalogue embraces also lists of best Vegetables, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Seeds, &c.—being a perfect illustration of the best varieties of everything belonging to AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, and FLORICULTURE, with brief directions for the cultivator in each department, and as *adapted to California.*

This work will be found a very great help to all engaged in cultivation.

Price $1 per copy. WARREN & SON,

5 Nurserymen, Seed-men, and Florists, Musical Hall Buildings.

New Drug Establishment.

A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States

Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.

Country orders promptly attended to.

A. T. McCLURE,

6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place.

10,000 FRUIT TREES,

Grape Vines, Fig Trees, Raspberry and Current.

WE invite all who intend planting Trees and Vines to call on us before they make their purchases, as we can offer them many advantages that cannot be found elsewhere. Our collections, we know, are the most extensive, and the quality the best that can be had. We therefore invite all to call on us: we can show them, in our Exhibition Rooms, the samples of the actual fruit they produce. WARREN & SON,

Musical Hall Buildings, San Francisco, and 15 J street, Sacramento.

GRASS SEED.

10,000 LBS. NEW GRASS SEEDS—Timothy or Herds' Grass, Red Clover, White Clover, Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass.

Persons wanting the very best seed are requested to give attention to the above. WARREN & SON'S

Musical Hall Building, San Francisco. And J street, Sacramento.

Shells for Garden Walks.

A VERY handsome species of Shells for Garden Walks, have recently been discovered and are now ready for delivery: they will form a compact and beautiful walk, *hard*, free from weeds, and give a finished beauty far beyond the cost of material and expense of preparation.

Samples can be seen at, and orders received by the subscribers, who will give all needed information, and who will act as agents of the discoverers and proprietors.

12 tf WARREN & SON.

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS:

3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;

100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;

The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,

Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse;
do "Emery's," two horse power;
Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes;
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels;
Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Excelsior Soap;
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagon—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks;
Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Boren, small size—grind stone frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves;
Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete;
Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones;
Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans;
Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions—for seed;
Marrow Fat Peas;
Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat—for seed;
Osage Orange Seed;
White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed;
Hemp Seed—for Birds;
GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety;
Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article;
Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins;
Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton;
Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany;
Nowells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter;
Mexican Spurs; Invoice of Mexican Bitts, &c., of the highest finish, &c.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,

9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

BATES' SUPERIOR

UPLAND BELL CRANBERRY.

THE PROPRIETOR has been induced to present this Circular to the public on account of the numerous applications from distinguished Horticulturists, Amateurs, Land Agents and others, in different parts of the Union, personally and by letter, wishing information in regard to cultivating this valuable fruit upon ordinary upland, and would respectfully invite the attention of Gardeners and Fruit Growers, to such facts only as have come directly under our own experience and observation.

Soil, Propagation, Management, &c.—Having tested the plants thoroughly in all kinds of soils, we have no particular choice in their selection. We know of no kind of soil in which they would not be likely to grow well if managed according to our method. We should not choose a perfect clay soil, extremely liable to bake, nor a perfect sand, containing no power of vegetation.

In extensive field culture, the Bell Cranberry flourishes well in soils varying from moist to dry. No great degree of moisture is necessary, providing it is more or less uniform. Any soil that the strawberry can be grown on to advantage, is well adapted to the growth of this plant, but no animal or vegetable manure should be used, as the fruit draws most of its nourishment from the atmosphere. The vines propagate by runners, like the Strawberry, and will flourish in almost any soil and location, under good management. Where the land is rich and liable to grass and weeds, we prepare the ground by removing the top sod at a sufficient depth to prevent their growth. This may be easily done by plowing the sod, and removing the top soil in carts or otherwise. The object in doing this is to make the soil so poor that nothing will grow to obstruct the growth of the Cranberry Plants, bearing this in mind, that I am fully satisfied, from long experience in the business, that the Cranberry derives its nourishment only from the air and moisture.

If the land is poor, so that grass and weeds will not vegetate, then it may be plowed and harrowed without other preparation. If these rules are followed there is no difficulty whatever in their cultivation. Persons having a garden of moderate size, and wishing to raise their own Cranberries of a superior quality can do so by obtaining a few plants, and with a small amount of labor at the commencement, will find their cultivation both easy and profitable.

Persons wishing for Plants can have their supply of the subscriber. The Plants will be carefully packed in meadow moss, and well boxed, which will enable them to go to a great distance in a fresh state.

The proper time for Fall transplanting is October and November; for Spring, from the opening of the same till about the 25th of May. Persons wishing for Plants, are requested to order as early as the first of September, for Fall transplanting, and during the winter for Spring. 15

SULLIVAN BATES,

14 Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Hops, Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water, Shaker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Schiltz Powders, Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts, Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds), Osgood's Cholagogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jones' Expectorant, Alterative Pills, Mollé's Bitters and Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Liniment,

Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,

Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.

Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,

CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.

☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 13-1m

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.

THE largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of B. P. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will admit of. Having on hand the most splendid and substantial assortment of all kinds of Furniture ever offered in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices to suit, that none can go away empty that may favor us with a call.

Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Setts—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.

Also, Mattresses, of Curled Hair, Patent Felt, Moss, Wool Straw, and Straw with Cotton Tops. Also, Feather Pillows, and Feathers for Beds, with a large stock of Quilts, Comforts, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of Chairs, Wood, and Cane Seats of all descriptions: also, of Hair, Cloth, Spring, Plush, Velvet and Carpet Bottoms, with Rockers of all kinds; all of which will be sold at reduced rates.

13 4t Also at 130 Jackson street, San Francisco.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE.....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 5 6m

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,

[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,

Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

2 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

3,000 lbs. New Garden Seeds.

RECEIVED by Brother Jonathan and John L. Stephens—20 cases Fresh Garden Seeds, of the very best varieties, which we shall offer at wholesale or retail, at low prices.

Purchasers who buy of us may always depend upon the Seed being true and fresh. We never offer seed from auction houses and refuse lots. WARREN & SON,

8-tf Musical Hall.

PRIZE ONIONS—ONION SETTS, &c.

WE have just received a superior lot of Onion Seed, of very extra quality, to which we call the particular attention of cultivators. Also, 500 lbs Onion Setts, in fine order. 200 lbs French Sugar Beet, for stock. WARREN & SON'S

Seed Warehouse, Musical Hall, San Francisco, 2 tf And J street, Sacramento.

12,000 Fresh Grape Vines,

JUST received per Josiah, from the best vineyards of Los Angeles. These vines are selected from three to six feet long, and are warranted to be superior to any in the market. For sale, at the lowest market rates, by

W. B. PEAKE,

6-1m. No. 7 Washington street.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1854. NO. 18.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

Twilight Musings.

BY JANE L. FLEET.

"Oh, spirit-land! the land of thought," thou art without limit and without boundary. Thought will wing its way back to the beautiful home of childhood, the loved friends of youth, and all endearing associations that cluster around one's early days. The heart may be cold to outward seeming, it may be ruled by ambition, hardened by the love of gold, or led on by the desire for fame; but however isolated man may be, however unloving he may seem, there will still be one vital spark in the affections that will kindle when, in some lonely hour, the thought of his youthful days, like the muse of a half-forgotten dream, sheds its radiance around him; and though the sensation may be evanescent, it will be so sweet that he will desire, were it possible, to break the bonds that bind him to earthly objects, and to grasp the visions of his youth, and revel in their pure light for ever; but he sighs to think that his happiest days are passed, and must ever be to him like a star that has fallen, a happy dream that has passed away, or a romance that has died in the dark shadow of reality.

The poet, when seeking a theme for his loftiest verse, will turn with affection and pride to his early home, where first he felt the divine inspiration of poetic fire; where first he roamed the wild wood, or listened to the warbler's note, gleaning something round which he might weave, with God-given power, his glowing fancies; and as he traces their pure imaginings, he feels that life is full of poetry and thought. Every breeze that trembles, every flower that lifts its chalice to the sun, and every bird that warbles its gladsome lay, wafts a cup of incense to the shrine of poetry; yet all the brilliant tissues that a loving heart could weave would still bow to early associations as the source from which the inspiring power had flown.

It matters not if the home be lowly, love and poetry will find sweet music in the babbling rivulet; affection within the cottage walls; rest on the green earth, and sublime beauty in the frowning precipice. It will find a calm delight in the hour of sunset, when the king of day is slowly sinking behind the western hills, pouring an unclouded blaze of light on all surrounding objects; and as its beams rest upon the hushed deep, gilding the green billows, and again reflecting back to earth with increased radiance, forming the paradise described in the glowing language of the poet, it will crown with laurels his anxious brow, and send a soothing whisper to his fainting heart.

The sunset hour is a fitting moment for reflection. Even like the sun must all mankind sink into their last resting-place, perhaps when in the same meridian of glory as this brilliant orb. It would seem as though the evening hour should be a peaceful one; such lovely harmony and quiet pervade all nature, that mankind should then bid adieu to the turmoils of the day; but it is not thus. The sun moves onward, still onward in its appointed course, through the beautiful, unfathomable depths of blue, yet seldom leaves the hearts of men at peace. Let us for a moment look into their various pursuits. The first scene presented to view is one of felicity: no cankering care intrudes; and should the glance into life last here, the echo would be happiness; but our thoughts cannot always linger where are woven the most beautiful threads in the "web of life." We pass on to those who entered the gay world with a loving heart: no sorrow darkened the beautiful brow; no care saddened the joyous spirit; yet contact with the world and its hypocrisy has bowed low the beautiful brow once crowned with the halo of merriment, and has crushed the joyous spirit from which no sound but sweetest music once whispered; or perhaps those who are blessed with a spirit to brook the falsehoods of the world, have lost that which they most prized, have been silent watchers at the death-bed of those they devotedly loved, and have seen the pure spirit wend its way to the Author of its being, and have said in the sorrow of the heart.

The [illegible] is loosened, the golden bowl broken, and I am alone."

There, too, the ambitious wealth-seeker, who has closed the door of his heart against every kindly feeling, has sacrificed every [illegible] to gain, to [illegible] soul to the [illegible] around [illegible] world, [illegible] is heard [illegible] day by day; his coffers [illegible] with their added contents; gems of costly dye, and pearls that well might deck a throne, flash before his eye; in his possession servitors in jewelled armor as in the olden days of chivalry; yet he awakes as from a dream, and says, I am not happy. His guiding star has fallen; no longer does the fascination exist to lure him on to the acquisition of wealth which he has bartered his soul to obtain. The waters of life close over him; his gold has not conferred happiness upon him in life, still less in death; his gold cannot procure his ransom from his God.

Death enters all homes, of the rich and of the poor, of the high and of the low. It has paralysed the efforts of age, and frustrated the schemes of manhood; it has dispelled the happy visions of youth by taking the fairest and brightest from the social group; it has clouded the bright dreams, and placed its signet on the laughing brow of childhood; and as the requiem of departed hopes is still sounding in mournful murmurs of the fading joy of earthly pursuits, we are led to exclaim:

"Oh! if no other boon were given,
To keep our hearts from wrong and stain,
Who would not try to win a heaven
Where all we love shall live again."

"Summer Days;"

OR, THE YOUNG WIFE'S AFFLICTION.

A DELIGHTFUL summer we passed, to be sure, at the —— Hotel, in the quiet village of S——. A collection of prettier women, or more gentlemanly, agreeable men, were never thrown together by the necessity of seeking country quarters in the dog-days. Fashion, by common consent, was laid upon the shelf, and comfort and smiling faces were the natural result. Husbands took the cars in the morning for the city, rejoicing in linen coats and pants, and loose neck-ties; while their wives were equally independent till their return, in flowing muslin wrappers, not too dainty for the wear and tear of little climbing feet, fresh from the meadow or wildwood.

There were no separate "cliques" or "sets." Nobody knew, or inquired, or cared, whether your great grandfather had his horse shod, or shod horses for other people. The ladies were not afraid of smutting their fingers, or their reputation, if they washed their children's faces; and did not consider it necessary to fasten the door, and close the blinds, when they replaced a missing button on their husband's waistband, or mended a ragged frock.

Plenty of fruit, plenty of fresh, sweet air, plenty of children, and plenty of room for them to play in. A short nap in the afternoon, a little additional care in arranging tumbled ringlets, and in girdling a fresh robe round the waist, and they were all seated, in the cool of the evening, on the long piazza, smiling, happy, and expectant, as the car bell announced the return of their liege lords from the dusty, heated city. It was delightful to see their business faces brighten up, as each fair wife came forward, and relieved them from the little parcels and newspapers they carried in their hands, and smiled a welcome, sweet as the cool, fresh air that fanned their heated foreheads. A cool bath, a clean dickey, and they were presentable at the supper-table, where merry jokes flew round, and city news was discussed between the fragrant cups of tea, and each man feel in love with his pretty wife over again,—or his neighbor's, if he liked!

It was one harmonious, happy family! Mrs. —— and her husband were the prime ministers of fun and frolic in the establishment. It was she who concocted all the games, and riddles, that sent our merry shouts ringing far and wide, as we sat in the evening on the long moonlit piazza. It was she that planned the pic-nics and sails, and drives in the old hay-cart; the berry parties, and romps on the green; and the little cosey suppers in the back parlor, just before bed-time, that nobody but herself could have coaxed out of the fussy old landlord. It was she that salted our coffee and sugared our toast; it was she that made puns for us, and wrote verses; it was she that sewed up pockets in overcoats, or stole cigars, or dipped the ends in water; it was she that nursed all the sick children in the house; it was she that cut out frocks, and pinafores, and caps for unskilful mothers; it was she that was here, and there, and everywhere the embodiment of mischief, and fun, and kindness, and as she flew past her handsome husband with her finger on her lip, bent upon some new prank, he looked after her with a proud, happy smile, more eloquent than words.

He was the handsomest man I ever saw—tall, commanding and elegant, with dark blue eyes, a profusion of curling black hair, glittering teeth, and a form like Apollo's. Mary was so proud of him! She would always wait to see him when she meditated any little piece of mischief, and it was encouraged or punished as the mood was in. He was just the [illegible] husband for her [illegible] and knew when to check, and to [illegible], and it needed but a word, a look; for her whole soul went out to him.

And so the bright summer days sped fleetly on; and now autumn had come, with its gorgeous beauty, and no one had courage to speak of breaking up our happy circle; but ah, there came one, with stealthy steps, who had no such scruples!

* * * * *

The merry shout of the children is hushed in the wide halls; anxious faces are grouped on the piazza; for in a darkened room above lies Mary's princely husband, delirious with fever! The smile has fled her lip, the rose her cheek; her eye is humid with tears that never fall; day and night, without sleep or food, she keeps untiring vigil; while,—unconscious of her presence,—in tones that pierce her heart, he calls unceasingly for "my wife!" She puts back the tangled masses of dark hair from his heated forehead; she passes her little hand coaxingly over it; she hears not the advice of the physician, "to procure a nurse." She fears not to be alone with him when he is raving. She tells no one that on her delicate breast she bears the impress of an (almost) deadly blow from the hand that was never raised but to bless her. And now the physician, who has come once, twice, thrice a day from the city, tells the anxious groups in the hall that his patient must die. Not one dare break the news to the wretched Mary! There is little need! She has gazed in their faces, with a keen, agonized earnestness; she has asked no questions, but she knows it all; and her heart is dying within her! No entreaty, no persuasion, can draw her from the bedside.

The old doctor, with tearful eyes, passes his arm round her trembling form, and says, "My child, you can not meet the next hour—leave him with me."

A mournful shake of the head is her only answer, as she takes her seat again by her husband, and presses her forehead low upon that clammy hand, praying God that she may die with him.

An hour of time—an eternity of agony—has passed! A fainting, unresisting form is borne from that chamber of death.

Beautiful, as a piece of rare sculpture, lies the husband!—no traces of pain on lip or brow; the long, heavy lashes lay upon the marble cheek; the raven locks, damp with the dew of death, clustered profusely round the noble forehead; those chiselled lips are gloriously beautiful in their repose! Tears fell like rain from kindly eyes; servants pass to and fro, respectfully, with measured tread; kind hands are busy with vain attempts to restore animation to the fainting wife. O, that bitter, bitter, waking!—for she does wake. God pity her!

Her hand is passed slowly across her forehead; she remembers — she is a widow! She looks about the room—there is his hat, his coat, his cane; and now, indeed, she throws herself, with a burst of passionate grief, into the arms of the old physician, who says, betwixt a tear and a smile, "Now, God be praised,—she weeps!"

And so, with the falling leaves of autumn, "the Great Reaper" gathered in our noble friend. Why should I dwell on the agony of the gentle wife; or tell of her return to her desolate home in the city; of the disposal of the rare pictures and statuary collected to grace its walls by the refined taste of its proprietor; of the necessary disposal of every article of luxury; of her removal to plain lodgings, where curious people speculated upon her history, and marked her moistened eyes; of the long interminable, wretched days; of the wakeful nights, when she lay with her cheek pressed against the sweet, fatherless child of her love; of her untiring efforts to seek an honorable, independent support? It is but an every-day history, but—God knows—its crushing weight of agony is none the less keenly felt by the sufferer!

—*Fern Leaves.*

Self-Conquest.

"WELL, Bridget, what do you think of the bride?"

"O, she's a pretty young thing; but if she had known as much as you and I do of her husband's mother, she never would have come to live with her. She's a regular old hyena, and if she don't bring the tears into those [illegible] eyes before the honey-moon is over, my name isn't Bridget. Why, she's the most owdacious old [illegible]! She overhauled all her warbrobe yesterday, [illegible] could get here; and, as I passed through the entry, I heard her muttering to herself, 'Silk stockings, humph!—ruffled under-clothes! Wonder if she thinks I'll have them ironed here? Embroidered night-caps with [illegible] and ruin!'

"I'll tell you what, Bridget, there will be a house full [illegible] that will be [illegible] I reckon."

"What! tears, Emma?—tears!" said the young husband, as he returned from his counting-room one day, about a month after their marriage; and, with a look of anxiety, he drew her closer to his breast. "Tell me, you do not so soon repent your choice?" The little, rosy mouth was held up temptingly for a kiss; and in those blue eyes he read the answer his heart was seeking.

"What, then, is your pet canary sick? Can't you dress your hair to suit you? Or are you in despair because you can't decide in which of all your dresses you look prettiest?"

"Don't be ridiculous, Harry!" said Emma, laughing and crying together. "I feel nervous, that's all. I'm so glad you've come home."

Harry felt sure that was not all; but he forebore to question her, for he felt very sure she would tell him all in good time.

The truth was, Harry's mother had been lecturing her daughter-in-law, all the morning, upon the degeneracy of the times;—hoped she would not think of putting on all the fine things her friends had been so foolish as to rig her out in!—times were not now as they used to be!—that if Harry gave her pocket money, she had better give it to *her* to keep, and not be spending it for nonsense;—that a young wife's place was in her husband's house;—and she hoped she would leave off that babyish trick, of running home every day to see her mother and sisters.

Emma listened in silent amazement. She was a warm-hearted, affectionate girl, but she was very high-spirited. The color came and went rapidly in her cheek; but she forced back the tears that were startling to her eyes, for she had too much pride to allow her to see them fall.

After old Mrs. Hall had retired she sat for a moment or two, recalling her words. "'Babyish,' to love my own dear home, where I was as merry as a cricket from morning till night; where we all sang, and played, and read, in mother's old room, and father and mother the happiest of us all—'babyish!' I won't be dictated to!" said the young wife. "I'm married if I am only nineteen, and my own mistress;" and the rebellious tears did come in spite of her determination. But then she thought of Harry,—dear Harry,—whom she had already learned to love so well. Her first impulse was, to tell him. But she had a great deal of good sense, if she was young; and she said to herself, "No, that won't do;—then he'll have to take sides with one or the other, and either way it will make trouble. It may wean his love from me, too. No, no. I'll try to get along without; but I wish I had known more about her, before I came here to live."

And so she smiled and chatted gayly with Harry, and hoped he had set it down to the account of "nervousness." Still the hours passed slowly, when he was absent on business; and she felt uneasy every time she heard a step on the stairs, lest the old lady should subject her to some new trial.

"I wonder what has come over our Emma?" said one of her sisters; "she has grown so grave and matronly. I half-hated Harry when he carried her off, and I quite hate him now, for she's so sedate and moping. I desire to keep my neck out of the matrimonial noose."

Shortly after this, Emma's mother sent her some little delicacy, manufactured by herself, of which she knew her daughter to be particularly fond. Mrs. Hall brought it into her room, and set it down on the table as if she were testing the strength of the dish, and said, "I wonder if your mother is afraid you'll not have enough to eat here. One would think you were a child at a boarding-school."

Emma controlled herself by a strong effort, and made her no reply, simply taking the gift from her hands, with a nod of acknowledgment. Every day brought her some such petty annoyance; and her father-in-law, who was old and childish, being quite as troublesome as his wife in their respects, it required all Emma's love for Harry to carry her through.

She still adhered to her determination, however, to conceal her trouble from her husband, although he noticed she was less vivacious, perhaps he thought the gentle [illegible] very becoming to his young wife, that he did not disapprove. In the [illegible] old Mrs. Hall [illegible] with a [illegible] very [illegible] needs. What [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] was a wide [illegible] Emma's [illegible]

[illegible]

the gruel was always "not quite right," the pillows not arranged easily behind her back, or she expected to find "Bedlam let loose" when she got down stairs, and various other encouraging prognostications of the same character.

"Emma," said Harry, "how should you like living five miles out of this city? I have seen a place that just suits my fancy, and I think of hiring it on trial."

Emma hesitated. She wished to ask, "Does your mother go with us?" but she only said "I could not tell dear Harry, how I should like the place, till I saw it; but I should fear it would take you too much from me. It would seem so odd to have five miles' distance between us for the whole day. O, I'm very sure I shouln't like it. Harry!" and the thought of her mother-in-law clouded her sunny face, and, in spite of herself, a tear dropped on her husband's hand.

"Well, dear Emma, now I'm very sure you will like it,"—and his large, dark eyes had a look she did not quite understand, even with all her skill and practice in reading them,—"and so I'm going to drive you out there this very afternoon, and we'll see," said he, gayly kissing her forehead.

"O, what a little Paradise, Harry! Look at that cluster of prairie roses! What splendid old trees! See how the wind sweeps the drooping branches across the tall grass! And that little, low window, latticed over with sweet briar; and that pretty terraced-garden.—O, Harry!"

"Well, let us go inside, Emma;" and, applying a key he held in his hand, the door yielded to his touch, and they stood side by side in a little rustic parlor, furnished simply, yet so tastefully. Tables, stands, and mantel, covered with vases, sending forth fragrance from the sweetest of wild-wood flowers; the long, white muslin curtains, looped away from a window, whence could be seen wooded hill, and fertile valley, and silvery stream. Then they ascended into the old chamber, which was quite as unexceptionable in its appointments. Emma looked about in bewildered wonder.

"But who lives here now, Harry?"

"Nobody."

"Nobody? What a tease you are! To whom does all this furniture belong,—and who arranged everything with such exquisite taste? I have been expecting every minute to see the mistress of the mansion step out."

"Well, there she is," said Harry, leading her gayly up to the looking-glass. "I only hope you admire her half as much as I do. Do you think I've been blind and deaf, because I've been dumb? Do you think I've not seen my high-spirited little wife, struggling with trial, day by day, suffering, enduring, gaining the victory over her own spirit, silently and uncomplainingly? Do you think I could see all this, and not think she was the dearest little wife in the world?" and tears and smiles struggled for mastery, as he pressed his lips to her forehead. "And now you will have nobody to please you here, but me, Emma. Do you think the task will be difficult?"

The answer, though highly satisfactory to the husband, was not intended for you, dear reader; so please excuse Fanny Fern.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1854.

Good News for Farmers.

We had almost said "we *stop the press* to announce." &c.; but we will rather say WE HASTEN THE PRESS, that we may lay before our readers the most GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE of the passage of the bill to incorporate "A STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY," and the grant of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS per annum, for FOUR YEARS, to be offered in Premiums to advance the cause of Agriculture.

Our pulse beats quicker and our heart feels a corresponding throb, and it is of joy at such intelligence from the Capital.

This news compensates us for years of effort and cheers us for the future; ill as we have been for days past, this is good medicine, 'tis the "Aqua Vitæ" to our spirit, and we can now look forward with the eye of faith and see the "rough places made smooth" and the "waste places a fruitful garden." The "hills shall break forth into singing," and the "desert shall blossom as the rose." Whatever fate may have in store for us—whether for weal or woe, we shall feel we have not labored in vain, for the cause of our heart will receive an impetus that will ere long place it in such a position that it shall command the attention it deserves.

With this sanction of our Legislature and with the means to operate with, we trust those whose duty it shall be to commence the work will not remain idle, but will act nobly when the bill shall have received the approval of the Governor—and we feel that he will have a proud satisfaction in writing the word APPROVED in capitals.

We shall ever remember the Legislature of 1854, and the day of the final passage of this bill. We will make it a "red letter day" in the history of Agriculture, and enroll every name that approves and aids such acts among the benefactors of the State. There is now a corresponding duty on the part of the government of the State Society when called upon to act, and we trust there will be no delay; but that we shall see a prompt and vigorous action.

There is also a duty on the part of the farmers. This bill immediately affects them, and will affect all their interests; and it will now devolve upon them to act. A State organization in full operation, with means. Every county should be ready to act, and be a faithful auxiliary, to second and carry out the work. Farmers, will you be ready? Will you accept the offered boon? Let us hear from you! Now is the time to manifest your appreciations of this action on the part of the State government.

One word more and our duty is done. Do you take the FARMER? If you do not; will you do so now? and if you do, will you write for it and tell us what is done in your county?

The most prominent features of the bill are—Authorities to hold four sections of land, Two thousand five hundred and sixty acres, for the purposes of college, schools, exhibitions, &c. The officers, to be a President, seven Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer. Annual meetings in October. The grants from the treasury to be five thousand dollars annually.

We shall soon publish the act complete, and shall take a pride in urging home its importance to the farming interests.

"Honor to the Legislators of California, for the noble regard of 'AGRICULTURE.'"

High Pressure.

NOT being familiar with steamboat tactics, we could not understand always the *true* meaning of *high* pressure and *low* pressure, as applied to steam navigation, until very recently. The great change that has taken place in the 4 o'clock line has let us into the secret.

The good old favorites—the "Senator" and its noble compeers—those splendid boats that comprised the "Sacramento line of steamers," have been taken from this route, and the Bragdon and Urilda have taken their place. How well this plan suits the community, the following article copied from the State Journal of May 1, shows.

The Steam Navigation Company have recently adopted the unpopular custom of sending to San Francisco as 4 o'clock steamers none but high pressure boats, such as the Urilda and Bragdon. These boats are of that class, though doubtless perfectly safe, that the Express Companies dare not or will not entrust their treasure on them; and a few days since Adams & Co. were compelled to hold over for one day their valuables, and send by the 12 o'clock low pressure boats. We hope that the Steamboat Company may so arrange it that in future they will despatch as good and the same kind of steamers at 4 o'clock as at 12 o'clock.

We have ever approved of the "combination," believing they would regard the wants of the travelling public, and, having control of ample means to work with, and as fine boats as need be, we felt that they had the power in their own hands; but we had faith to believe that they were wise enough to use it so as to win what is so essential to success—the favor of the public.

We have been aware that the cry would go forth—monopoly! monopoly! yet even though there is actually a monopoly of the business, we had the fact before us that this very monopoly had accomplished a great good—one that could have been accomplished in no other way—that of laying up, or removing from the waters many old and useless and dangerous boats—no less than *ten* we counted at Sacramento the present week. No other plan upon earth but this very combination could have removed such useless boats. Let us see, in the removal of boats that endanger life and property, a good of such magnitude that it may in some degree compensate for any extras that may be imposed, as it is termed, in a "high fare scale."

Some may say that an editor, to whom, by courtesy, (a just one, however, for they are laboring for the public good,) a free passage is tendered, does not feel the effects of such a combination. This is not so: an editor who performs his duty as a faithful chronicler of passing events, will speak according to his convictions, without fear or favor. We speak, therefore, and say promptly that we believe this combination "miss a figure" by taking off the old favorites of the "Sacramento line." It was evident to the public that it must be a losing matter for the company to keep both the 12 o'clock and 4 o'clock lines running during the present state of trade; but it was freely accredited to them, as an act evincing on their part a desire to meet the requirements of the public, even at a sacrifice; but, most unfortunately, just at the moment the combination was securing friends and silencing croakers, this plan was knocked on the head, our favorite steamers taken off, and the Bragdon and Urilda substituted. As soon as the change is made, its ill effects are perceptible. We have heard many and strong complaints; Sacramentans, and all in that region—the great majority of the travellers that sustain the boats—demur; and we see plainly that it will be a theme upon which a strong opposition will be built. Give us, then, gentlemen of the combination, give us back our old familiar friends the "Sacramento boats;" they are to us as household gods, and their quiet, dignified and brave moving through the waters give us an assurance of safety that no other boats in the world could give. We are satisfied with low pressure, gentlemen, and pray give us back our friends.

We have tried high pressure boats, but their puffing and wheezing disturbs our quiet nerves. They may do up river, but old Sacramentans will not stand it. High pressure!—now we understand it. Changes make strangers, and strangers make us *feel* the pressure. We have felt it, to the cost of *purchasing a passage*, which, among our old friends of the Sacramento line, has ever been accorded to every editor in a courteous and obliging manner. Yes! we all feel when *our pockets* feel, is an old saying, but in this instance we were made to feel the *authority*, the *power*, which can be used by a monopoly if they choose. But this is the first instance which has come under our observation of such an exercise of it, and feel glad *we were* the objects of it, for we can and do speak fearlessly. We have from the beginning approved this monopoly, believing, as before stated, good must result from it, by driving off useless and dangerous steamers, and establishing a line of safer ones. We believed also that the Company would find their interest in meeting the requirements and favoring the views of the travelling community. We do not expect *all* to be pleased, but the majority, and we hope so still, but the case alluded to, as affecting ourselves, arose from the *change*, and, taking passage on the Urilda, instead of the brave old Senator that we hoped to find, led us among strangers.

Presuming the same courteous privilege would be accorded to us, if known as the conductor of a journal, we were introduced to those in power, but received the reply that no privileges were accorded *without a special order to that effect from head quarters*. We readily yielded to this mandate, believing that it is best to "obey orders, if you break owners." We have no fault to find with the captain or clerk—they have duties to perform, and if such orders have been given, they are right; but we supposed that a special privilege, granted and known to all in their public instructions, required only a knowledge of the *fact* on the part of the officers, to ensure the enjoyment of that privilege; for surely this privilege must be a dead letter in most cases, if the recipients of it are obliged to go to the agent's office and obtain a *written permit*. We never heard of such an act before, and never expect to again, and as it would be an impossibility for editors to know when or where they should chance to be, this act must debar them from its enjoyment. *We paid our passage*, sat up all night, heard the puffing and snorting of "high pressure," and felt it too—borrowed pen and ink of the clerk (for this we are grateful) to write upon their own "high pressure," and arrived safe in the morning. The only difference between high pressure and low pressure is—the first cost us ten dollars, made us feel authority by debarring us a privilege, gave us a roll in the bay, a headache, and a long night's passage; and the latter would have saved us that same, and doubly, too, by the courteous enjoyment of a privilege, a quiet, smooth and pleasant passage of 7 or 8 hours, and freedom from pain or regret. With such a contrast, every one must say—give us back our old favorites, the Sacramento steamers. High pressure won't do, gentlemen of the combination—the people have said so. When houses like Wells, Fargo & Co. and Adams & Co. say it, as said in the above, it won't do, surely.

An Evening Stroll.

MOONLIGHT, star-light, gas-light. San Francisco offers all these to those who desire a pleasant promenade. Passing down Montgomery street, we could not help looking into the show windows of the splendid establishments that now ornament that great thoroughfare. We could not but note the fine display of costly wares at Tuckers. No person need want now for rich silverware, or costly watches, or jewelry. Tucker says no one can offer a better article, and no one can undersell him; for he will sell cheaper than the cheapest, and good as the best. It is not worth while for any to dispute this, for Tucker will do as he says, and therefore you had better try him.

Passing on, the next fine establishment we noticed was that of Barrett & Sherwood. A rich display of jewelry and watches, many of high value, attracted our attention. In this window one can learn the true time in Greenwich, in Washington, and in San Francisco. This is of great interest, as it revives old familiar household times and seasons, by giving us the time in the "old States" in contrast with our own time here.

We entered the store of the Messrs. Shreve, in Howard's buildings; in this place we saw some of the finest silverware we have ever noticed in California. We learn they are in the regular receipt of the very best that can be manufactured from the establishment of Jones, Ball & Poor, of Boston.

Speaking of moonlight, it is of but little account in San Francisco for a promenade, unless we could have our streets finished. When this is done, Montgomery street will prove a beautiful promenade by moonlight or starlight; and as we are now feeling the benefits of gas, we expect to see our citizens using our great thoroughfares as the promenade, when they can do so without risk of life or limb; but until this can be done they must stay at home.

The last idea we found while stopping in for a moment at Winn's, and a "second sober thought" rather convinced us that nothing would keep people at home, so long as they could indulge in "strawberries and cream." Speaking of Winn, we can say, "competition is the life of trade," for we notice fine music here as well as at Robb's. Music at a repast is delightful, and those who do so much as these caterers for the public appetite, deserve well. We trust both will be amply rewarded for their exertions.

"A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold, in pictures of silver."

The following kind notice of our weekly we clip from the "Pacific," of this week. We feel every word of encouragement as quickly and we act upon it as promptly as the wires of the telegraph respond to the actions of those who control it:

"*The California Farmer.*—We are pleased to see this ably conducted and handsomely printed Agricultural Weekly, making its appearance promptly. Its editorial management evinces knowledge, judgment and taste, and its mechanical execution is characterized by "neatness and dispatch." We trust that a journal so much needed in this fertile portion of the globe will be fully sustained. Its labors and influence will be productive of good fruits."

Yes, Brother of the Pacific, we are grateful, and we believe "a journal like the one we send out weekly is much needed." We have had many encouraging promises from those interested in Farming, and we are receiving letters every mail inquiring how various things shall be done. We shall answer all these inquiries through the FARMER. Those who desire correct information upon the points they name, should subscribe for the FARMER, and get it in detail. Farmers, will you not be instructed upon the very subject you desire to be informed about? Give then your word and act of faith,—build up and sustain an AGRICULTURAL PAPER, form County Societies, collect data, and then through the County Societies of each county this information will rapidly spread and the Farmer who subscribes for an agricultural paper will be posted throughout all the State. Where is the Farmer that is not able to take a paper and pay for it? Show us such a man and we will show you a man that is always behind the times in all his improvements and the business of his farm.

We have endeavored to offer you a Farmer's paper, that was worthy your aid and support,—will you give it that good cheer it needs? We shall look very anxiously to see what response you give! We have tempting offers to make to farmers if they will read the FARMER.

THE OREGONIAN.—This journal, published and edited by T. J. Dryer, Esq., comes to us this week bearing good news. We gladly record the establishing of two County Societies, as of great moment to the State, and Oregon is doing nobly. We note how readily those interested in Agriculture take hold of the work—this is the only way.

We commend in the highest degree the very honorable interest manifested for all that affects Agriculture by this journal—many very excellent articles, editorial and selected, are presented weekly to the readers of the Oregonian. Right heartily do we wish the Oregonian success, and every journal, that will once in a while forget politics, lay them aside and look after those things that affect the present and the future of California.

Medicine.

We have often heard of "gilding the pill," but never saw it fully exemplified till recently. Passing up the Broadway of San Francisco, we were arrested by a blaze of light, and, while thus brought to a stand still, had an opportunity to gaze at the magnificent establishment of Messrs. Little & Cole, Druggists, Howard's building.

Here is undoubtedly one of the most perfectly arranged apothecary establishments in the United States. There are undoubtedly many more extensive, but we look upon this place as a perfect "bijou"—chaste and beautiful, it is in such perfect keeping—all the proportions so beautiful, that it cannot be excelled. It was this recherche style that brought to our mind the "gilded pill," and we ask of all who go to this head quarters of Pharmacy, if, upon entering and examining all that the eye will feast upon—if, when the medicine is received, be the drug ever so nauseous, you will not truly feel that the pill you are about to taste is a gilded one. Did we need proof, we should remember the vase of beautiful flowers we saw in the saloon, the sight of which must rob every drug of the greater part of its bitter taste, and gild the pill that we must swallow. Messrs. Little & Cole have proved that they are as familiar with the art of beautifying as they are with the art of medicine. This establishment is also an ornament to the street and the city, and speaks well for all concerned.

We notice it is the Howard Buildings, and the outside improvements are a credit to the owner, W. D. M. Howard, Esq., and C. R. Bond, Esq., his agent, under whose directions such worke are carried on during his absence.

A Morning Ride.

How invigorating to the mind an early ride in the saddle. Breaking away from the harrassing cares and duties which press so heavily upon us in this country, it is indeed a relief to snuff the fresh breath of the hills, and inhale the fragrance from the morning flowers just opening to the light, and sending out their perfumed breath.

'T is a fine ride that over the "new mission road"—a good pony and an easy saddle, early morn and a clear sky, there is enjoyment beyond price. On our ride out, we could not pass the beautiful grounds of W. C. Walker, Esq., without a visit. Here one can note the rapid improvement that has been made in a short space of time. A very spacious and well-planned conservatory has been erected within the past year, and is now filled with the best collection of plants in the country. Several hundred camellias are here to be seen in excellent condition. Rare and valuable plants of many kinds have also been imported by Mr. Walker. In addition to this, he has erected a very neat and well-proportioned Rose house—and we venture to say that at this time there is not among the growers at the East a better or more healthy collection of roses, comprizing the same number, and for blooms, California will excel all others, even "La Belle France."

The grounds in front of the conservatory are well designed, and in a little time, under the skilful care of Mr. ——, the head gardener of Mr. Walker, the grounds will present a beautiful appearance. Mr. Walker deserves great credit for the advance he has made, under all the difficulties of making a new place—and amid the general and universal depression which so seriously affects a business that is esteemed a luxury. We commend his perseverance and admire his taste. We heartily wish him success, for he deserves it, and we advise our readers to call at the earliest moment and visit the Golden Gate Nursery, on the new plank road, near the toll gate.

"Martins" have come.—This bird of passage, whose cheerful notes announce the approach of spring-time, and give us a pleasing anticipation of genial sunshine, budding flowers, and abundant crops, is always a welcome bird.

We penned this passage from the fact that our old familiar friend "Martin," the able and indefatigable express driver and delivery agent of Adams & Co. at Sacramento, was passing down river with us—and, as he informed us, it was the first moment for *two years* that he had left his post above to visit his friends below—and we felt that his presence to them would be as welcome as the merry birds are to us, that announce the departure of cold weather and the return of spring again. We have often experienced the benefits of the prompt delivery of parcels from our friend Martin, and hope his visit below will be a pleasant one.

"Crowing" [illegible] to hand two [illegible] this week. We should be happy to publish the article in question.

United States Nursery.

We took a hurried stroll upon the plank road a few days since, and made a visit to the garden and grounds of Messrs. O'Donnell & Brother. We desire to call particular attention to these industrious young men. From a waste and barren hill side they have established a neat and flourishing garden. Such industrial efforts are worthy of all praise; such men are worthy of a generous support. We found here a neat and pretty greenhouse, well filled with a fine collection of plants, in a healthy condition; and a large variety of some of the most desirable plants in the borders and nursery.

We noticed the industry and energy that had converted a waste and barren sand-hill into a beautiful garden. We shall by and by note specially the various plants and shrubs worthy of notice; but we cannot leave this garden without urging those who are willing and who love to bid God speed to those who convert the waste into a flower garden, to call upon our young friends and worthy florists, to visit their garden, encourage their industry, buy a beautiful boquet, rose, German, fuchia, or any of the gems of which they have such an abundance.

Strawberries.—This delicious fruit has made its appearance in San Francisco, and many kinds give promise of great excellence. We have tasted of those grown across the bay, by Wilson Flint, Esq., and they were certainly of the very finest quality, and the largest berries and the best ripened we have ever seen of this variety; they are the true "Alpine Monthly."

We found those we tasted, at "Robb's," floating in the cream; and we have no objection to experiment more upon that variety. If Mr. Flint desires to know the capabilities of his vines to bear, we can tell him after testing a basket upon a balance taster which we carry in our mouth—and fruit growers should not forget the printer.

Speaking of this delicious fruit—California will beat the world in this luscious fruit in a short time. We recommend all our fruit-growers to experiment in raising *from the seed*. This is the important thing—in this new and fertile soil and country, raise new varieties.

Since writing the above we have been refreshed by the sight and taste of some of the same variety of fine strawberries, brought to us by Mr. Andrew D. Pryel, Gardener to Wilson G. Flint and G. O. Whitney, Esqs., the owners of Oak Forest Gardens, from whence this sample was taken.

These berries were the finest of the season and were refreshing to our palate. We recommend the variety as one that will prove of the highest character. Plants will soon be for sale and can be planted during all the summer, with proper care.

Gas Light in Public Buildings.—Owners of our large establishments, our places of public resort, have with much promptitude introduced gas into them, thus adding much to their appearance as well as utility. Among those we have seen improved, we know of none whose general appearance is more improved by this addition than "Musical Hall." This Hall is now the famed resort for all concerts, balls, and parties, and the proprietors, Messrs. G. Frank Smith & Co., have done much to make it the most acceptable Hall in the State.

They have recently added spacious dining rooms and drawing rooms, and are improving in various ways, so that it may rival every other place as a Public Hall.

To the original design of this fine building and Hall, the public are indebted to Henry Meiggs, Esq., as also to him they are indebted for some of the finest "Oratorios" and concerts on the Pacific shores. The energy and enterprise of this gentleman is only equalled by his liberality and his public spirit.

Sailing of the Steamers.—On Monday the U. S. M. steamer Panama left her dock at 2 1-2 o'clock, the Nicaragua steamer Cortes at 3 1-2 and the Independent steamer Uncle Sam at 4 o'clock. They were all crowed with passengers, and carried away the aggregate sum of $2459,631—of which the Panama took $912,181; the Cortes $1,237,500; and the Uncle Sam $310,000.

Agricultural Address.

We find the following excellent, humorous and satirical passage in an address delivered by G. R. Russell, Esq., some time since, before the Society for the encouragement of Domestic Industry and Horticultural Science in Providence, R. I. It is so true that it will apply everywhere, and proves [illegible] appropriate maxim—

[illegible]

It is also important, nay, imperature, that the heart as well as the hands, must be at work. It is well enough for the wealthy to employ stewards and gardeners of acknowledged skill to take charge of their grounds entirely, and do the laboring part principally. But it is far better for the proprietors to have such an interest in the success of his own plans, as to make him acquainted with the first principles. These acquired he will be led on step by step until he will become so much interested in the great work that he will before he is aware of it, have his mind and heart so engaged, that he will find himself at work. Here is the secret of success. Without this interest in this science, it will not be pursued long or successfully; for those that take no interest in their own pursuits, cannot expect them to be entirely successful or satisfactory, and more especially when a great work like that of horticulture is at stake. It demands the highest faculties of mind and body for its purposes.

We have long seen and felt the withering influence which has been cast upon this noble science, by the distain and even contempt which has been poured upon it as a menial service, as below the occupation of those who claimed respectability. Even at the present day, with all the advance that has been made, how difficult it is to bring the subject of agriculture and horticulture properly before the people—all, and every other subject before agriculture.

Such things ought not so to be. Agriculture is the great interest, and it should be a predominant one, with not only those interested, but with all classes—mercantile, commercial and mechanical. They should each feel its influence as making up their success; and not only our citizens, but our legislators too, they should as true guardians of the public weal, and the watchmen of her great interest, cast aside for a season subjects of lesser magnitude, and regard the interest of agriculture, upon which depends the permanency and prosperity of the State.

We have extended our remarks to a greater length than we intended; but we trust we shall be fully understood, for it is by reason of the want of heart to appreciate, in many engaged in, and the apathy with those outside, that agriculture languishes. We commend a careful perusal of the extracts.

"Playing farmer is a very interesting but somewhat expensive luxury. It is not only harmless but praiseworthy recreation to those that need not stop to count the cost. If it is a most effectual, it is also a refreshing and exemplary relief for a plethora of the pocket,—a bleeding useful to the propriety of obtaining experience vicariously. Unlike most methods of spending money for mere amusement, there is virtue in excess, and merit is due in direct ratio to the extent of outlay. The practitioner has little danger of injuring the constitution of his subject by repeated experiment. Mother earth is a tough old lady, and stands dosing and cutting up with admirable fortitude. Indeed, the more she gets, the better she looks, being decidedly in favor of the allopathic mode of treatment, and despising all infinitesmal application.

A gentleman farmer is usually understood, in this country, to mean one who possesses some capital in money, and very little, if any, in agricultural knowledge. He pays for his information as he gets it, and, if endowed with a moderate share of prudence, abstains from being lavish of his opinions before his practical hired laborers. When he assumes the direction of things, his orders have very much the appearance of a declaration of hostility against first principles, being often irreconcilable with each other, and somewhat at variance with the laws of nature. Like a newly made general at a militia muster, he is apt to get the rank and file into a hard knot without knowing by what earthly process he shall disentangle them, putting them as they were. He can sympathise with the sailor's embarrassment in ploughing, who managed tolerably well before the wind, but in going about missed stays, and involved the whole team in inextricable confusion. He fills his barn and corn-crib at an expense which may well entitle the contents of the latter to the graphic appellation of "golden grain." He talks learnedly of crops, and buys his vegetables; has the most wonderful cows, and often wants milk; is well supplied with newly invented churns, and is furnished with butter from a passing market wagon, although occasionally, the product of his diary enables him to exult over what seems to be a lump of white tallow. He is strong on poultry, mixing the ornamental with the useful, gives them crystal palaces with many curious devices to induce hens to become perpetual laying machines, and is lucky if he can eat a few of his own eggs at a dollar a piece depending for his family supply on his poor neighbors, who can at any time sell him as a favor hurriedly collected [illegible] old chicks and rickety haymows. He [illegible] for resort to his fruit as a perennial source of [illegible] does occasionally at least [illegible] element of [illegible] dispensing [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible]. His [illegible] at work for him. [illegible] rubbing the apple trees, [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] curl or the yellows and becomes poor fire-wood; and after waiting for years for the rich harvest from his dearly bought imported pear stocks, he finds dependent thereon a few gnarled, wrinkled, warty excrescences, being apparently a cross from a stringy turnip and a third rate potato.

The experiences of the tyro-horticulturist are not entirely exempt from similar degrees of perplexity sorely testing his philosophy. There is a charm in the close shaved lawn, in the well kept flower ground, and hard rolled pathway. The shady trees and fragrant shrubbery, the murmuring bees, the silvery brook, and the Claude landscape, with its setting sun, are things which make the city visitor turn with abhorrence to his stifled home, jammed with its fellows looking alike uncomfortable, among kindred nuisances. He has not seen the means which bring about and preserve this beauty, and in delightful simplicity supposes that the whole is the result of a self-regulating machinery, that requires neither winding up nor repairing. The hoeings and scuffings, the prunings and weedings, the sweepings and rollings, and all the "hurry-skurry" of the morning, that the evening guest may find order and repose, are not fathomed by the plummet of his imagination. He has rural longings which must be gratified, and, after much seeking, he finds the paradise that is to embody his visions of earthly bliss. Some lurking doubt of his own qualifications suggests the expediency of a practical assistant, and he most effectually debars himself from obtaining information by choosing for his prime minister an imported underling, who, fresh from the drudgery of some long descended establishment of the old world, feels authorized to transplant himself to the new, a full blown gardener. Under the dictation of the latter, our beginner commences operations. He is told that every thing on the place is wrong; that a radical reform is necessary; and the mode of management practiced on the Duke's estate, where his tormenter last bungled, is dinned into him, until he believes there can be no other model, and blindly submits to his "manifest destiny." A fellow, who, in his own country, would not have been trusted to trim a gooseberry bush, now slashes and saws in orchard and garden, as though he were still soaking in the humidity of his old home. The tree, which there moulds in eternal damp, gasping for a ray of sunshine, is here mercilessly laid open to the scorching sun of a New England summer, and to its winter's cold and storms. He knows nothing of climate beyond the fogs and drizzle of his native land. He, however, gains some knowledge in destroying, awakening gradually to the astounding fact that difference of position and circumstance requires corresponding management—and his education is paid for by his employer. The latter finds that the promised beauties, that were to supersede the old arrangement, are slow in coming. The lawn of velvet, the pride of English gardening, is merely a patch of brown stubble; the hedge becomes top-heavy, presenting below a series of archways for the accommodation of such animals as have no objection to stooping. He sees that in the race between flowers and weeds, the latter glory in an exuberance which defies competition, while the former are behind time, being "no where." He discovers that brooks perversely stop running in summer, when most wanted, that no skill in hydraulics can make a fountain play without water, and that the carefully constructed pond is admirably adapted for depositing any thing that should be kept dry. Finally he begins to suspect that he himself is the most verdant thing on the place, and that for the purpose of carrying out the Duke's improvements it would be rather a convenience to have the Duke's income. How uncertain are human exectations! An advertisement proclaims that a valuable and highly finished estate is for sale, the red flag denotes the locality, and the auctioneer knocks it off at the cost of the additions, generously throwing in the original property. This picture is not intended to dishearten the aspirant for rural life; it is merely an endeavor to impress upon him the conviction, that in this, as in all other pursuits, it is not only necessary to be in earnest, but to take that interest which is not overcome by opposition and petty annoyances. It would be bad policy to keep those away who pioneer improvement and aid a good cause even by their failure. In storming a fortress, it is poor generalship to discourage the forlorn hope.

One more extract and we must close our long quotation:

There is a custom, on the increase, in our country or suburban residences, to leave every thing to others, and in humble but mistaken imitation of the supposed indifference in the lordly establishments of Europe, to glory in an ignorance in which there is no affectation, but which exists naturally, and requires little effort to reveal itself. The means by which order and harmony are created, are considered too [illegible] for the ethereal[ized] respectability of the [illegible] and even the results are disowned in public, as too [illegible] for direct acknowledgment. The [illegible] exhibition of horticultural [illegible] by [illegible] the gardens and [illegible] that the proprietor [illegible] and [illegible] rather ashamed to [illegible] his own [illegible] to [illegible] to proclaim to the world that he [illegible] efforts to do so by [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1854.

A Horse! a Horse!! a Visit for a Horse.

We are often urged to visit various portions of the State—to examine particular ranchos, vineyards, gardens, valleys, &c.—by friends who feel an interest in developing the localities under their control, and who really desire information and counsel upon these subjects.

We are urged most invitingly to do this by those who desire to extend to us that courtesy and hospitality which ever characterise the true farmer, and who feel that a little respite from care and labor would do us good. All this we most gratefully appreciate, and we shall be most happy to respond to the wishes of all our friends who are cultivators, even to the remotest portions of the State, as early as duty will permit. We intend to visit the principal localities of California, for the express purpose of obtaining those important facts so absolutely necessary for us to spread before our readers; to witness the operations of the Practical Farmer and Orchardist, and give the result of our observations in a series of reports on farming and gardening and sketches of California husbandry. But, kind friends, how can we reach you? 'Tis true we have fine steamers upon our rivers; equal to any in the Union, and we shall soon excel the older States. The owners and officers are as generous and courteous as heart could wish. Ever ready to facilitate any worthy enterprise and make the passage of those who labor for the public weal agreeable and pleasant. Stage companies too are always prompt and generous. But steamers and stages do not reach every point, nor cross the prairies to every comfortable home of the farmer. We wish to cross lots, jump ditches, leap fences, scale mountains, dive into valleys, and we must do it in a hurry; we must ride fast, if we could secure the time we desire to spend among our friends in the examination of their ground, and to do this we need a horse, a good horse, a fleet horse; one that will carry us like the "wings of the wind." We have owned two—noble animals both—one our ever ready "Brown Bucephalus; but some one took a liking to him and rode him off, without asking leave. The other, our fleet "Black Mule;" he went between two days—a short notice—and we are afraid to buy another. We therefore hint to our generous friends, many of them, we know, have more than they have a care for, and can spare "one of a thousand," and not feel it; we say, if they can only supply our wants by sending us a beautiful "Arab Steed," we shall soon come to them and show them a way by which they shall find treasures in the soil upon their homestead, that shall be worth a hundred horses. In fine we can give that information and suggest those plans that *we know should be commenced* and perfected, and which, if done, would place our cultivators among the happiest and wealthiest of the land.

Now, kind readers whose farm shall we visit first? Don't all speak at once; we cannot ride but one at a time. Relays are excellent for long and repeated journeys. So let them come gently and we shall come to you all. One at a time, and it shall not be our fault if we do not come quickly.

Woman and the Rose.

See that beautiful Rose! Its rich colors vie with the crimson and purple robes of royalty—aye, they exceed them, for the one is but the artificial fabric of mortals, beautiful however they may be; the other is nature's handiwork, fresh from the looms of the Almighty. Royal robes may deck a mortal being, but they may cover the heart of a Nero, as well as a Good Henry VIII.

But the petals of the rose still covered with the dewdrop bears the impress of purity and hides only the cell from whence issues the fragrant odors which ever delight the hearts of mortals. How emblematical of lovely woman—this queen of flowers. Woman, like the Rose, becomes the "admired of all admirers," and receives the homage justly due.

The butterfly plays around the rose, and flies from flower to flower, regardless of its beauty or worth. So the gay and flippant coxcomb tenders homage to woman, and heeds not her worth, but seeks only his own pleasure. And as the tiny foot or wing of the butterfly destroys a portion of the delicate flower, so the very presence and contact of the flatterer sullies and deadens woman's noble nature as oft as his presence is permitted. The bee, too, hastens from flowret to flowret, tarrying only to gather the sweets from out each honied cup, and the Rose, in its beauty and fragrance, becomes the especial object of his attention. So does the wily and deceitful destroyer of woman's fame and peace of mind pay his worship at her shrine. He seeks only the sweets that are for himself, and the longer his presence is permitted the more will the sweetness and beauty of woman's character be removed.

The TRUE worshipper of the lovely flower observes its early budding, and, gazing with deep interest as petal after petal unfolds itself, 'revealing newer beauties and shedding sweeter fragrance" upon him as he bows in admiration before it, until, satisfied that the object of his admiration is necessary to his happiness, he plucks the Rose, places it in his bosom, and claims it as his own. So the heart of the true and trusting would ever pay homage to woman, and behold with more pleasure and admiration the unfolding of beauty in her character than the worshipper of the richest floral gem that ever bloomed in Eden—and like as beauty of form and richness of fragrance give value to the Rose so, beauty of character and sweetness of temper make the value man would worship until he would claim her as his own, plucking her from out the too uncongenial soil of the world, and placing her next his heart as the object, next to God, worthy of man's purest affections.

Rain and its Effect.

From all quarters we hear of the impetus the late rains have given to the grain fields. As these late rains are unusual in their period and quantity, it is important that cultivators should be very particular to note all its effects—not only the rapid growth, but its effect upon the straw and upon the head of such as is already set. Watch and see if it give symptoms of weakness in the straw by giving it to sudden a start, and thus adding to its succulency and weakening it. Watch and see its effects upon the heads, upon each grain in the head, and see if there is any appearance of rust or blight in its incipient stages.

These changes in the seasons is the result of improved lands, settlement of the country, and civilization—and no class of the community is more interested than the cultivators of the soil.

Abundance of Fruit.

We call attention most particularly to the following letter from our enterprising Agent and Correspondent who writes from above. This statement of the orchard of Mr. Briggs is but the fulfilment of what we have always promised would result from an attention to planting Fruit Trees.

We saw in the *soil*, climate, temperature, all the necessary ingredients to insure success—but when we urged *home* the importance of planting *Trees*,—if we did so with earnestness, which is part of our nature,—oh, it was ENTHUSIASM, and if we recommended it when we had *trees to sell*, ah, that smack'd so much of the shop that many lost sight of the truth in the greater fear of spending a few dollars for *trees* that would never grow in *such a country*.

Behold the result of one man's perseverance, and the promised crop is but a just reward for his *confidence in nature* and his knowledge of the soil when right application is made of these gifts.

The report of our Agent, of the productiveness of these *trees*, of the "fruit hanging in clusters," is but the general report we are receiving from all who cultivate with proper care. We have letters making inquiries—and they ask, "What shall we do to prevent our trees over-bearing?" This is the question now—

"What shall do to prevent our trees over-bearing?"

How significant of the abundance that is in store for us in coming years! Yet it is only what we have ever asserted would be the result in California—and yet in urging the cultivation of fruit we have often been met with the cry—Grow fruit in California? Enthusiasm! gas! bumbug.

Behold the prospect, ye lovers of Strawberries and cream! Peaches! Melons! Figs! Pears! Grapes and Figs! *This present year*, you shall see the promise fulfilled:

BRIGGS RANCH, near Marysville, April 24.

MESSRS. EDITORS: With this I send some peaches which I picked from some trees growing upon the Ranch of Mr. G. G. Briggs, about three miles from Marysville upon the Yuba. Mr. B. has about six hundred Peach trees and sixty of them are bearing fruit, this being their third year (of age); but what is most singular is that most of the fruit is double, and even as many as five upon a single stem. Some of the trees have as many as thousand peaches upon them. The trees came from New York originally; but how to account for their fruitfulness? perhaps you can tell—I cannot.

Mr. B. has also a large lot of Apple and other trees; also, about forty acres of Watermelons planted; and gives an invitation to the Editors of the FARMER to pay him a visit when the fruit season arrives. Thinking that the above might be a matter of interest, I send it.

Respectfully, yours,
CHAUNCY LANGNON.

Professor Liebig.

We present the address of Dr. Liebig to the British Association for the Advance of Science, upon the subject of Agricultural Chemistry. It is the preface to his invaluable work on Agricultural and Animal Chemistry; a work that should be in the hands of every farmer of the land; a work that has immortalized his name as a man of science:

One of the most remarkable features of modern times is the combination of large numbers of individuals representing the whole intelligence of nations, for the express purpose of advancing science by their united efforts, of learning its progress, and of communicating new discoveries. The formation of such associations is, in itself, an evidence that they were needed.

It is not every one who is called by his situation in life to assist in extending the bounds of science; but all mankind have a claim to the benefits and blessing which accrue from its earnest cultivation. The foundation of scientific institutions is an acknowledgement of these benefits, and this acknowledgment proceeding from whole nations may be considered a triumph of mind over empiricism.

Innumerable are the aids afforded to the means of life, to manufactures and to commerce, by the truths which assiduous and anxious inquirers have discovered and rendered capable of practical application. But it is not the mere practical utility of these truths which is of importance. Their influence upon mental culture is most beneficial; and the new views acquired by the knowledge of them enable the mind to recognise, in the phenomena of nature, proofs of an Infinite Wisdom, for the unfathomable profundity of which, language has no expression.

At one of the meetings of the chemical section of the "British Association for the Advancement of Science," the honorable task of preparing a Report upon the state of Organic Chemistry was imposed upon me. In the present work I present the Association with a part of this report.

I have endeavored to develope, in a manner correspondent to the present state of science, the fundamental principles of Chemistry in general, and the laws of Organic Chemistry in particular, in their application to Agriculture and Physiology; to the causes of fermentation, decay, and putrefaction; to the vinous and acetous fermentations, and to nitrification. The conversion of woody fibre into wood and mineral coal, the nature of poisons, contagions, and miasms, and the causes of their action on the living organism, have been elucidated in their chemical relations.

I shall be happy if I succeed in attracting the attention of men of science to subjects which so well merit to engage their talents and energies. Perfect Agriculture is the true foundation of all trade and industry—it is the foundation of the riches of States. But a rational system of Agriculture cannot be formed without the application of scientific principles; for such a system must be based on an exact acquaintance with the means of nutrition of vegetables, and with the influence of soils and action of manure upon them. This knowledge we must seek from chemistry, which teaches the mode of investigating the composition and of studying the characters of the different substances from which plants derive their nourishment.

The chemical forces play a part in all the processes of the living animal organism; and a number of transformations and changes in the living body are exclusively dependent on their influence. The diseases incident to the period of growth of man, contagion and contagious matters, have their analogues in many chemical processes. The investigation of the chemical connection subsisting between those actions proceeding in the living body, and the transformations presented by chemical compounds, has also been a subject of my inquiries. A perfect exhaustion of this subject, so highly important to medicine, cannot be expected without the co-operation of physiologists. Hence I have merely brought forward the purely chemical part of the inquiry, and hope to attract attention to the subject.

Since the time of the immortal author of the "Agricultural Chemistry," no chemist has occupied himself in studying the application of chemical principles to the growth of vegetables, and to organic processes. I have endeavored to follow the path marked out by Sir Humphry Davy, who based his conclusions only on that which was capable of inquiry and proof. This is the path of true philosophical inquiry, which promises to lead us to truth—the proper object of our research.

Oregon Awake.

We publish the action of the farmers of Oregon in the formation of County Societies, for the promotion of Agriculture. This shows the interest they feel. Where are the farmers of California? Shall Oregon lead? Sonoma county of our own State has won the title as banner county in California. Who shall follow her lead?

We have offered premiums to Farmers Clubs, and a premium to those who shall send us the greatest number of subscribers the first six months. Who wins?

The Peach.

MANAGEMENT DURING THE FIRST YEAR.

The peach-stones, soon after they are extricated from the pulp, should be covered with earth to the depth of four inches, and remain in that condition till they are required for sowing, the following spring. Towards the end of March, or as soon as the ground is deprived of frost, let them be sown in good garden mould, two inches deep, and if possible in the place where the trees are intended to stand. As soon as the young plants have risen high enough to throw out branches the ground should be scraped over with a hoe, in order to destroy the weeds, and the side-shoots must be cut off near the main stem, care being observed not to injure the leaves which stand at the base of each shoot; for on the preservation of those leaves depend the health and vigorous growth of the young trees. As soon as shoots of choice varieties, with good eyes of the current year, can be obtained, the trees should be budded or inoculated, within one inch, or even below the surface of the ground. The buds may be known to be ready for insertion by the shield or portion of the bark to which they are attached, easily parting from the wood. Let the shoots, from which the buds are to be procured for inoculation, be taken only from the outside branches of healthy and fruitful trees. The buds usually preferred are those on the middle shoots, as they are not so liable to run to wood as those at the extremity, nor so apt to lie dormant as those at the lower end. Let the buds be collected in a cloudy day, or at an early or late hour of a fair one. When they are to be transported to a distance, they may be packed in moistened moss; or if shortly to be used, they may be put into a vessel of water: though in general they should be used as soon as possible after gathering. Before the buds are prepared, let the stock be made ready to receive them. At the part fixed on for inoculation, which should be smooth, and rather on the northerly side of the stock, make an incision, about an inch and a half in length, with a sharp knife, quite through the bark, but not into the wood, in the form of a letter I. This being done, proceed quickly and take off a bud by holding a shoot in one hand with the thickest end from you, and with the knife in the other hand, enter it about three-fourths of an inch below the bud, cutting nearly half way into the shoot, continuing it with one clean slanting cut, about three-fourths of an inch above the bud, sufficiently deep to take off part of the wood along with it, the whole to be about an inch and a half long; then directly with the thumb and finger, or point of the knife, slip off the woody part remaining on the bud, and observe if the eye of the bud remains perfect; if not, and a little hole appears in that part, it is unfit for use, or, as the nurserymen say, the bud has lost its root, and another must be prepared. This being done, place the back part of the bud or shield between your lips, and with the flat haft of the knife, or a piece of ivory or bone formed for the purpose, separate the bark of the stock for the admission of the bud, which must be closely inserted between the wood and bark in the aperture. Then cut off the top part of the shield containing the bud, even with the upper horizontal or cross-cut of the letter I, in order to let it completely into its place, and exactly join the upper edge of the shield with the bark of the upper transverse cut, so that the descending sap may immediately enter the bark of the shield, and deposit the granulated matter between it and the wood, so as to effect a living union. The parts are next to be immediately bound round with a water-proof bass ligature, or some substitute, beginning a little below the incision, proceeding upwards closely round every part, except just over the eye of the bud, and sufficiently tight to keep the whole secure, and to exclude the air and moisture. In a fortnight, at farthest, after performing the operation, such buds as have united may be known by their fresh appearance, and in three weeks, all those which have succeeded, must have their ligatures loosened, and in ten days more, entirely removed. In order to guard against the borer, (Ægeria.) let there be laid round each tree, in August, about a pint of coarse sand, so as to cover the roots and the tenderest part of the bark; and during the succeeding autumn, the same care should be observed, as in the early part of the season, to preserve the leaves.—*Browne's Trees of America.*

Agricultural Society of Polk Co., O. T.

A MEETING of the farmers of Polk county was held at Dallas, on the 3d April, for the purpose of taking into consideration the formation of an agricultural society. Hon. J. M. Fulkerson was called to the Chair, and J. E. Lyle appointed Secretary.

On motion of John Rigdou it was unanimously

Resolved, That we deem it expedient, necessary and proper to form ourselves into an agricultural society.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare and draft a constitution, and report the same to our next meeting.

Messrs. R. P. Boise, Isaac Hall, and J. E. Lyle were appointed said committee.

On motion of G. O. Burnett, voted that said committee procure some suitable person to deliver an agricultural address at our next meeting.

On motion of the Hon. H. N. Y. Holmes, voted that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished to the publishers of the several newspapers of this territory for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place at 10 o'clock on the 4th Monday of May next.

J. M. FULKERSON, Chairman.
J. E. LYLE, Secretary.

Correspondence.

MONTEREY, April 20, 1854.

To the Editors of the California Farmer:

In the Illustrated London News of Feb. 11 last—a copy of which is enclosed—you will find an excellent botanical description, accompanied with an engraving, of the celebrated Arbor Vitæ of San Antonio Creek, in the County of Calaveras.

The gentleman who gives the scientific biography of this wonder of living vegetation was well known to me during his residence in this country, and it is no flattery to say that a more competent person could not be found to delineate its physical features. Besides extensive journeys through nearly every portion of Oregon and California, Mr. Lobb is pre-eminently fitted to form a correct judgment, from a thorough acquaintance with the order of cone bearing trees—having traversed the Cordillera of South America from the equator to near the Straits of Magellan—these countries, with Northwest America, affording the most magnificent specimens and varieties of this class of plants. Mr. Lobb is not only an experienced and diligent collector, but his taste has constantly led him to take the greatest interest in the Coniferæ, and his accuracy and care, I can say from personal knowledge, it is almost impossible to exceed.

The description by this gentlemen of our celebrated tree was made to the London Gardeners' Chronicle prior to the 11th February—Mr. Lobb having sent living specimens of the youthful brothers of the Calaveras giant, with a quantity of the seeds, to London, for the examination of the scientific, and for the purpose of propagating the species in England. The man of the Chronicle thereon dilates and exfoliates to that degree, that to any other but a lover of trees and flowers and running brooks, it would be thought expedient to confine him within the square of a soda water bottle crate; but finally you conclude it would be wiser to sew him up in a straight jacket, for, after a most inviting and delightful description of the the tree, he worries his brains into a vortex of names and quandaries, and finally falls from his excursive flights and heights into the domains of Nature's history, to proposing as a name for our noble Arbor Vitæ,—or, if you please, in Spanish· Arboldzo grandissima—what do you think?—what name could you possibly exercise your jealous California guessing at, by which you would arrive at a satisfactory solution of the enigma? Give it up, for I am impatient to let you know. He suggests and accords the name of a soldier—a mere piece of flesh—of a son of Mars—lately clothed in a Field Marshal's dress in the army of Britain, and called Arthur Wellesley, whilom Duke of Wellington, commander of her military forces till he grew grey with service, and then quietly laid down his life at the finality of his corporeal existence, amidst the benedictions of his countrymen, for sticking to them and by them through thick and thin. He says it ought to be called the "Wellingtonia Gigantea," and then goes on to call it so, and actually describes it as such; thus making the first assumption of a name, which, with most European and English readers, will cleave to it, unless we enter our vigilant and vigorous protest. And, in the name of California, I shall assume to do so, for a more preposterous piece of cockneyfied nonsense never tiltered through the brain down into the fingers through the ink of the pen of any denizen of the commercial Babylon of the modern world.

Without detracting one iota from the claims and character of the great Duke of Wellington, who was all his life a very monument of plain, sagacious, practical good sense—let us ask what right his admiring countrymen in the botanical or military line have for flying off to California to fasten his fame and glory to the most wonderful specimen of the living, spreading presence of the great Creative Author of all things, who planted this vegetable pyramid as a memento of his handiwork, when the Sierra Nevada was lifted from the volcanic centres of our planet, and emerged, with its snow-crested peaks, from a primeval ocean, which laved its bases! And the benificent Father of bountiful creation, 3000 or 5000 years ago planted with His own paternal hand in a silent valley of our California on the side of the eternal hills this sign of his love to that portion of the family of his children who should reside for all mundane time in this partition of the earth's extremities after passing through centuries of warfare in human blood, and petrified in their souls in the sanctities of religious faith and ritualistic bigotry—you after 3000 or 5000 years of experience, to subvert the shores of this [illegible] Bay, and [illegible] and their [illegible] [illegible] with pleasant and grateful thoughts under its wavy foliage and spreading branches—realizing the typical comparison of the all-embracing wings of nature's Universal Parent. Or, if left as a monument to men, to testify of the truth of the Chronicles of the Democratic Theocracy of the Jews, who, like true cosmopolites, have scattered from the cradles of humanity in the Asiatic Palestine, at that point of their history when Joshua, their first leader after Moses, wearied with the slaughter of the Amorites—"And Joshua said, in the sight of all the hosts of Israel, 'Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon.' And the sun stood still and the moon stayed, and hasted not to go down about a whole day." And at this great concurrence of human passions, when the mechanism of the universe of the Living God was arrested for a space of time, as asserted in the most ancient collection of historical and literary documents, we may imagine our Californian Arborial Methusaleh was planted, to mark a momentous epoch in the cycles of wordly events.

Now, I say, hath not Wellington's name been stuck by Englishmen to boots, shoes, dogs, cats, carts, horses, carriages—to streets, towns, cities, rivers, ships, counties—to puling infants, regiments of red coated soldiers, inns of rest for man and beast—to every conceivable thing under the sun, so as to weary and disgust the mind of independent man, born of the forests and prairies, with the very sound of his title? Then, why seek to fasten it on the magnificent specimen of nature's handiwork, placed in a far off valley in the bosom of the snowy mountains of the Northern Pacific, where its roots were laved with the waters from the primeval snows of our Cordillera; for 6000 years depositing their flakes of gold at its roots, to attract men from every clime to come and rest under its benificent pyramidal pile of leafy and bounteous refreshing green foliage of shade.

The heart of every Californian ought to rise up indignant at this assumption of a stranger, and in a still greater degree at the American savage who dared, with his barbarous axe, in open day, to slay this mighty giant of our mountains, built by the hands of God in the virginal youth of California, when the foundations of the eternal hills were laid by His majesty and omnipotence.

If Californians or botanists wish to bestow the name of a human being on this majestic plant, there are sufficient names in the history of our State and country far more applicable and proper than those of fagged out old Europe. There is Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who discovered California in 1542, and laid his bones on one of her ocean islands. There is Juan de Fuca, who discovered Oregon in 1592. There is Sebastian Vizcaino, who explored the coasts of California in 1602, and left the sickened, wasted remains of his brave sailors on her ocean shores, and returned to Spain and Mexico to weary out his noble spirit with petitions to kings and viceroys to be permitted to come and make settlements and converts among the tribes of half-civilized Indians, governed by the fabulous monarch of cities paved with gold, and living without the knowledge of the holy apostolic faith of Catholic Rome. There is Jonathan Swift, who immortalized his name by his account of the travels of Lemuel Gulliver, Esq., among the populous nations of the Lilliputians, found somewhere on her northern coast by that celebrated traveller about the year 1713. There is the name of Junipero Serra, who founded and settled the missions, and Christianized and civilized 15,000 savage Indians of her valleys and shores from 1769 to 1784. There is La Perouse, the Frenchman, and Vancouver, the Englishman, who mapped her coasts from 1786 to 1792—of Juan Perez, Estevan Martinez, and Juan Bodega, Spanish mariners, who explored her coasts and discovered the rivers, harbors, islands and capes long before Cook or other Europeans. And finally, to come to our own times, there is Fremont, who first explored and gave to the world a description and map of her interior territories, and helped in war with his own hand to bring this rich and beautiful country under the sway of American policy and democratic institutions. There is Gwin, who has worked with fidelity and sagacity for four years in Congress for her interests; and is there not Greenhow, who wrote the best or only chronology of her history and Oregon, and actually by his knowledge and evidence of original hidden records of truth, struck the beam of the scale, and by the timely use of his [illegible] and perspicacious pen [illegible] [illegible] in the adjustment of the [illegible] millions of dollars worth of land, and settled forever [illegible] by the preponderance of our [illegible] on the Pacific Ocean. The [illegible] man the sword. To prove it, take a voyage to China or India, and you will find five hundred millions of fellow men who own the sway of the literary and theological dogmas of Confucius, Brahmah, and Budh. This is a great mystery, but it is a greater truth. Soldiers' bodies are but food for powder, but men's souls are the embodiment of the divine life of the eternal Creator of the incomprehensible universe, and the scramble for its possession and subjection—the great game staked for by scholars and students, whose SERVANTS are priests and warriors.

Now, are not the men's names mentioned in the foregoing more worthy of our acceptance and of perpetuation in the annals of our empire than the fame, title and glory of a grey old warrior, buried with his nation's pomp in monarchical Europe, 15,000 miles away? I think so.

But the tree, I conceive, ought not to bear the name of a human being. It is God's tree—His gift to the children of Californians, to repose under its cooling shade in the heat of the noonday sun, and rest their wearied bodies from exhausting labor. Therefore Californians ought to baptise this primary wonder of botanical science, and not Atlantic or European strangers.

ALEX. S. TAYLOR, of Monterey.

Letter from Grass Valley.

GRASS VALLEY, April 20, 1854.

MY last was from Bear River. About two miles from Johnson's Ranch we reach the foot hills; here the vast level plain which extends so many miles northward from Sacramento finds its eastern limit, and from this point stretching our eyes away to the west we can see the Butte's with their rough and craggy peaks while beneath them we can easily mark the course of the Yuba and Feather rivers, whose golden sands have tempted so many to leave their homes and firesides to search for the yellow metal contained in their water beds; but in the soil which skirts their banks lies a far more sure and lasting fortune than was ever hidden beneath the waters and the golden harvest which the farmer reaps but grows the richer for digging, and is a claim which can never be worked out. Beneath our feet run the waters of Bear river, cold and muddy from their mountain source and washing and foaming along as if hurrying to mingle their muddy waters with those of the deep blue ocean. Near this place some shrewd Yankee, foreseeing the wants of the Farmer in this neighborhood, is erecting a flour mill with two run of stones, that will no doubt prove a profitable investment as well as a convenience to those in the vicinity. A little farther on towards the west is reached a little valley through which runs a small stream called Dry Creek; on four Ranchos situated here I found five hundred acres of Barley growing, being a larger amount than I have before met with in a similar circuit. It looked finely too, much better than the crops in the vicinity of Bear river, which appeared to have suffered from drought. A large number of Spanish cattle were grazing upon the plains in the neighborhood, and also a flock of about six thousand sheep were scattered over the plain, attended by two shepherds, and looked in fine condition.

We will now leave the valley with its rich and varied carpet of flowers, fine farms and hospitable inhabitants, and turn our steps towards Grass Valley.

A tramp over the hills, ever and anon stopping to admire some new and beautiful flower that presents its pretty and unobtrusive face to our view, while at intervals of a mile or two is found some fertile little spot, upon which the Farmer has located himself, far away from the noisy confusion of the busy city—but there is a love of intelligence here, and I often find the "FARMER" a welcome companion to their solitude. About two miles from Rough and Ready is a fertile tract of land containing about two thousand acres of fine soil, and called Penn Valley; upon ten Ranchos here I found seven hundred acres of Barley and three hundred of Wheat sown; besides these, there is a small crop of oats, and some acres of vegetables being raised. Some interest is also being manifested here in the culture of fruit trees. Of the ten farmers mentioned above, nine of them are subscribers to this paper; the tenth man, poor fellow, is a bachelor, and was absent from home when I called. I looked at his fine house and neat little farm and thought how much more comfortable and pleasant it would appear had he but a dear wife to grace his mansion; —a [illegible] but he had to [illegible] it [illegible] own [illegible] and I was [illegible]

We [illegible]

lar would express thanks to Mr. Taylor, for the interest he showed in advancing the cause of this paper. In my next I will give a few items in regard to Grass Valley, as my letter is already too lengthy to do so at present.

I have taken the number of acres of Wheat and Barley which is being raised upon the various Farms I have visited, and shall continue to do so, and present the result to the readers of the FARMER at some future day. C. L.

Marion County Agricultural Society.

RESPONSIVE to the following notice, that "a meeting will be held at the Court Room in Salem, on Thursday evening the 6th inst., for the purpose of taking preliminary steps for the organization of an agricultural society," the farmers of Marion County met in assembly to perfect arrangements for the complete organization of an agricultural association.

On motion of J. C. Geer, jr., Gov. John W. Davis was chosen temporary chairman. After a few happy remarks, prefacing the proceedings, the chair declared the meeting ready for business, whereupon, on motion of W. J. Herron, J. G. Wilson was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

On motion of J. C. Geer, jr., that a committee of six be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of an agricultural association, and report to an adjourned meeting hereof, the following gentlemen were nominated, viz.—Jacob Woodside, Thomas Ayers, David Crawford, Hiram A. Johnson, Samuel Brown, and Ralph Geer, and, upon motion confirmed as such committee.

Upon motion of J. Woodside, three additional members were added to the aforesaid committee, viz.—L. F. Grover, N. Cornoyer, Wm. J. Herren.

Pertinent and interesting addresses were made to the meeting by Messrs. E. M. Barnum, J. Woodside, J. C. Geer, David Crawford, H. A. Johnson, Samuel Brown, L. F. Grover, F. E. Eldridge, John T. Smith, Norris Humphrey, and W. Cox, and the best of feeling prevailed.

On motion of W. J. Herren, said committee were instructed to extend an invitation to the farmers of Polk county to join in the adjourned meeting with the farmers of Marion county.

On motion of C. P. Crandall, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare and publish, previous to the next meeting of this body, an address to the farmers of Oregon, upon the subject of agriculture, and the means of promoting the farming interests of our territory. Messrs. Wesley, Shannon, A. W. Ferguson, and E. Parrish were nominated and by motion confirmed as such committee; and the committe was further enlarged upon motion to the number of five, by the addition of E. M. Barnum and Samuel Simmons.

It was further ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Statesman and Oregonian, and upon motion of W. J. Herren, it was carried, that this meeting stand adjourned until Saturday, May 13th, at 10 o'clock, at the court-house in Salem.

JOHN W. DAVIS, Chairman.

J. G. WILSON, Secretary.

The Good Effects of Gardening.

GARDENING is a civilizing and improving occupation in itself; its influences are all beneficial; it usually makes people more industrious and more amiable. Persuade a careless, indolent man to take an interest in his garden, and his reformation has begun. Let an idle woman honestly watch over her flower-beds, and she naturally becomes more active. There is always work to be done in a garden, some little job to be added to yesterday's task, to make it complete; books may be closed with a mark where one left off; needle-work may be laid aside and resumed again; a sketch may be left half finished, a piece of music half practiced; even attention to household matters may relax in some measure for a time; but regularity and method are constantly required, and are absolutely indispensable to the well-being of a garden. The occupation itself is so engaging that one commences readily, and the interest increases so naturally, that no great share of perseverance is needed to continue the employment, and thus labor becomes a pleasure, and the dangerous habits of idleness are checked. Of all faults of character, there is not one, perhaps, depending so entirely upon habit as [illegible]dence; and nowhere can one learn of order and diligence more prettily and more pleasantly than from a flower-garden.

But another common instance of the good effect of gardening may be mentioned: it naturally inclines one to be open-handed. The [illegible]ful returns which are made year after year upon our labors, shame us into liberality. Among the farmers who have lived on earth [illegible] many have been gardeners. Some [illegible] church may set out perhaps with a [illegible] to be niggardly with the fruits and [illegible] portion; but gradually [illegible] views change and [illegible] of money [illegible] [illegible] the free gifts of Providence [illegible] learn at last [illegible]

The Valleys are Moving.

We copy the proceedings of the meeting of some of the prominent citizens of the Sonoma Valley, in relation to a communication from their lovely valley to our city. This is progress, and we are proud to say Agriculture is the moving wheel. This is the great lever. Let the valleys awake to their own interest, and take measures to open rapid communications with the metropolis, so that produce can be brought into the market readily, and the value of the agricultural interest will begin to be seen and felt, and its influence will no longer be kept in the background.

At a meeting held on the 20th of Aptil, at the Union Hotel, Sonoma, for the purpose of facilitating the conveyance between this place and San Francisco, thereby promoting the general good of the valley, Col. J. Hooker was called to the chair and Morley E. Miller to act as Secretary. After an address from the Chair,

It was moved and carried, that a committee of five be appointed to draw up resolutions, and to report them on Saturday, 22d, at 4 o'oclock, relative to the object of the meeting, and to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of purchasing a steamboat to run between this place and San Francisco.

Committee appointed—Gen. Vallejo, Dr. Leavensworth, Capt. Graham, J. E. McNair, J. B. Boggs.

Adjourned to the 22d.

At a meeting on Saturday, April 22d, the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting being read, was accepted, after amendment, as follows:

To the citizens of Sonoma Valley, in Mass meeting assembled:

Your committee, appointed at a meeting held in Sonoma city, on Thursday the 20th inst., for the purpose of devising means by which the citizens of Sonoma Valley and vicinity may be enabled to communicate with the city of San Francisco, the metropolis of this State, by an easy and expeditious conveyance, and for that purpose to secure the permanent and continuous navigation of Sonoma river by means of a steamboat, beg leave to report: That they are unanimously of opinion that the navigation of our river is entirely practicable by steam, and that the transportation and communication necessary for our citizens between here and San Francisco demand that a steamboat should immediately be placed on the river to run continuously, be the expense what it may. Your committee propose that books should be opened for the subscription of stock, and that the meeting appoint a committee of five for that purpose, who shall give public notice to the citizens when they may attend and subscribe. Your committee recommend that the shares in the contemplated combination be fixed at $50 each, and that each share be entitled to one vote; and further, that as soon as the subscription list shall reach the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, the committee above mentioned be authorized to give public notice of a meeting of the stockholders in Sonoma, to organize and elect a President and Board of Directors.

M. G. Vallejo, Chairman.
Robert Graham.
T. M. Leavensworth,
J. B. Boggs,
J. E. McNair.

It was resolved that these proceedings be published in the Sonoma Bulletin. The meeting then adjourned till Saturday, April 29.

"Farmers! Write for your Paper."

The above paragraph stands at the head of the Prairie Farmer, one of the best and most ably conducted of our agricultural journals. Its editors are possessed of that kind of "brain power" which makes their paper always instructive and often highly amusing. But I have not taken up the pen at this time for the purpose of commending the Prairie Farmer, for it will commend itself wherever it circulates; but to call attention to the text it furnishes.

The life of an agricultural paper is "the plain, practical communications of good sensible farmers." Their experience is the only *book* on which a farmer can safely rely. On them then rests the responsibility of sustaining their papers and making them valuable, for without their assistance no paper of this class can be sustained. Hence the necessity of the call that stands at the head of this article. But it is to be regretted that to this call, which is substantially adopted by all our papers, so few should be willing to respond and that there should still exist the well founded objection that they do not contain a sufficient amount of practical matter to make them instructive and interesting to the common farmer. In this more than to any other cause, is their limited circulation to be attributed. It is strange that while there are writers in abundance upon the various theories, and the general principles of agriculture that there should be so few of a practical character. The want of more practical writers, those that give in detail their various methods of cultivation, treatment of stock, arrangements and plans of farm buildings, &c., is by none more sensibly felt than by the conductors of our journals. They try in every possible way to get observing, thinking men to communicate the results of their experience, and would gladly fill a much larger space with articles of that class if they were to be obtained. Now this state of things ought not to exist; our periodicals should be better sustained on this point, and it remains for the intelligent cultivators of the soil to do it, for no others can. They have the material at hand, and all that is required is a little exertion on their part to put it in form and submit it for publication. But putting matter in form, or rather committing ideas to paper is a task which many of our most observing and successful farmers are unwilling to perform. They not only underrate their own abilities, but entertain erroneous views of the qualifications necessary to constitute a good writer on the subject of practical agriculture. They think that one should possess all the advantages that an early and thorough education gives; should write correctly and should be accustomed to write for the press. This is not absolutely necessary. Which class of articles are most generally read and are highest prized—those written in every day, comprehensive language and are short, or those that may possess literary merit, but are so encumbered with words and are of such length as to make them objectionble to the common reader.

For nior than twenty years I have been a constant reader of our agricultural papers, and to them I am mainly indebted for the success which has thus far attended my efforts to reduce farming to a system and make it satisfactory and profitable. And of all the various Writers that have appeared in the columns of those papers, none have been studied with so much profit as those who have given in detail their experience in the different departments of farm husbandry. Many of these writers were evidently what are termed uneducated men, and had to depend in a great measure upon the editor for the correction of their articles, yet the facts were set forth in so plain and brief a manner as to carry conviction to my mind, of their truthfulness and value. The time may come when none but the learned farmer will be called upon to write for his papers, but that time is not yet. Therefore the call now is both to the learned and the "illiterate," and if they will obey that call they will no longer have reason to complain that their papers are mostly filled with articles which to them are of little value. As I have myself experienced, (and do still experience,) all the difficulties that can possibly stand in the way of an unlearned beginner in writing upon the subject of practical agriculture, I will offer a few words of advice to such. Become thoroughly acquainted with your subject; avoid preliminaries; go at once into the merits; be truthful and accurate in your statements, in regard to soil, situation, products, &c.; leave out minor particulars that can readily be inferred; use every-day language such as you use with your friends; talk to us just as you would to them and don't try to accomplish too much. Write plain, be short. Follow these rules and you will improve yourself, impart instruction to thousands of readers and pay in part the debt you owe to others who have written for your information.

L. C.

Troy, Feb. 7th. —*Farmer's Companion.*

On Rearing and Managing Trees.

Vast sums of money are annually spent in this country on trees; it would be impossible to make a close estimate of the amount, but we cannot be very far out of the way in putting it at a million of dollars. We believe that we could show by figures that this is not, as it may appear to many, an immoderate estimate; for more than one quarter of that amount may be set down to Rochester alone. This gives us some idea of the extent and importance of our arborical interest, yet it attracts little attention. The men engaged in rearing and planting trees are not those who make much noise in the world. We have no arboricultural societies to collect information and incite to experiment and observation—no public gardens or arboretums to test theories or modes of culture—the whole matter thus far has been left to individual effort and enterprise; and as both growers and purchasers of seed usually proceed upon principles of economy, no great improvement has been made on old methods;—at least, this business has not advanced in the same ratio as some other branches of the useful arts and sciences. How many of those engaged in the planting and culture of trees have attempted to acquire the slightest degree of knowledge concerning their structure, the functions of the different parts, and their relative connection and influence on each other? Not one in five hundred. A man giving a hundred dollars for trees does not consider it worth his while to consult the best books that have been written on the subject—he does not consider that a dollar spent in that way might save him fifty in the management of his plantation. A few words of oral instruction perhaps from some one as ill-informed as himself, or a few hints which he finds on the cover of a nurseryman's catalogue, supply all the needed information. We are happy to admit exceptions—numerous too. Books and papers are read and studied—but the few who read and seek information from such sources are, when compared with the number of persons who plant trees, like a drop in the bucket. Frauds of all kinds are perpetrated upon people thus exposed by ignorance; for there is no pursuit under the sun exempt from dishonest and tricky persons. It is not surprising that we hear, every year, people complain bitterly of their trees. "They were nice trees, rightly planted, and properly cared for." There are many reasons for these failures: and if people were as fully informed as they should be on this subject—if they possessed a correct knowledge of the essential properties of a tree fit for safe and successful removal, and understood properly what good planting and good treatment consist in—they could readily account for their losses.

We propose to offer a few suggestions in regard to the qualities of trees. In the first place, a very large number of the trees sent out from the nurseries are not fit to be planted. It must be generally admitted that *hardiness* is one of the most important qualities of a tree, to fit it for safe removal. It is well known that nearly all purchasers of trees prefer such as are tall and straight, with a smooth, glossy bark, indicating thriftiness. Nurserymen must consult the tastes of their customers, and they are compelled to adopt a system of culture producing such trees as they find most saleable. They must either do this or abandon the trade. To produce these tall, smooth-barked trees, they must manure their ground highly, and plant closely. In these dense nursery plantations the light is pretty effectually excluded from all parts of the tree except the top; and as, according to an unalterable law of nature, plants and trees shoot toward the light, the tops push upward, and no side branches are formed. Those who have not seen this exemplified in the nursery, may have seen it in the forest. If a number of elms or maples, for instance, are planted closely in a group, and others separately, on the same sort of soil, we find that those planted close together shoot up rapidly, forming tall, smooth, naked trunks, having only a few branches at the top; and those standing apart in the open space grow in height less rapidly, but produce numerous side branches, the trunk is thick, the bark rough, and the trees are so different from each other as to have scarcely a characteristic in common, save the foliage. These tall trees, grown in the shade and shelter, are almost destitute of roots. In a natural state the roots bear a due proportion to the branches. We find that a tree standing in the open field, and having a wide-spread head has roots extending three or four times the distance that those of much more lofty trees do, growing in a thick grove or forest. It is on this account that trees left standing when the forests are cut down seldom survive the shock of the first gale; they are broken or torn up by the roots. Nature beautifully adapts everything to its situation and circumstances. The tree in the depth of the forest is sheltered on all sides, and requires but few roots to resist the force of the wind, or branches to protect its trunk. The tree in the open field, exposed on all sides, requires an ample supply of both.

Science of Mowing.—The scythe should hang natural and easy, and it should be kept in first rate order. As you approach the standing grass, let the heel of the scythe move to the very point of commencement, and let it stop the very instant it has done its work. Thus there is nothing lost by a backward or forward swing. If the grass stands up so as to admit of moving on, measure with your eye the utmost capacity forward of your scythe; take a quick, easy gate, moving your right foot well up to the standing grass, and your body with it, though leaning back by bending the knees a little forward, so as to bring your whole weight to bear upon the scythe without twisting the body from right to left, as many do; thus giving ease to each clip, and an ability to repeat in an advanced position without fatigue.

Note.—If you swing six inches too far back, and six inches too far in pointing out, it makes twenty-four inches loss! This applied to a scientific forward motion, will give a great gain on ordinary mowers.

Scientific Farming.—The importance of conducting agricultural operations upon scientific principles, is beginning to be acknowledged and appreciated by all good practical farmers. Indeed, if in this day of agricultural progress, a man be found who opposes or ridicules scientific farming, the inference may be drawn, with a good deal of certainty, that either his prejudice or his ignorance is more powerful that his perception of truth. We advise all such men to subscribe for, and read, some good agricultural newspaper. They may then learn "how a wet soil may be drained—how a dry soil may be irrigated—how a barren soil may be enriched—how a rich soil may be made more productive—how a heavy soil may be made lighter—how a loose soil may be made more compact—how a bleak soil may be sheltered—and how waste lands may be converted into fertile fields."

From China.

By the arrival of the bark Pathfinder, on the 1st inst., we have dates from Hong Kong to the 9th of March.

The government of the Philippine Islands has established a regular monthly steam communication between Manila and Hong Kong.

The papers contain no reliable or important information in regard to the state of affairs between the Imperialists and the rebels. The China Mail says they have no reliable intelligence, except that many of the missionaries were lending the rebels every aid in their power. "Whether Christianity will be benefited by their support of such a dissolute scum as now hold Shanghae, is an open question." It was reported that a large body of Mongolians, supported by several thousand horsemen, were on their way to Nanking, to exterminate the rebels. The statement, however, rests only on Chinese authority.

The ship Mandarin, which arrived at Shanghae on the 15th February, brought the new American Consuls for Shanghae and Amoy—R. C. Murphy and T. H. Hyatt.

From Japan we have the important intelligence that Admiral Pontiatine, commander of the Russian squadron, had gone to Nangasaki, and received from the authorities a notice that, in consequence of the anxious desire of foreigners to open intercourse with them, and of the willingness of their own people to trade, it had been decided to open the commerce of Japan to all nations. The information is said to be reliable, though a Canton letter of the 4th of March discredits the story. With regard to commercial intercourse, the Japanese officers stated that, after centuries of seclusion, some preparation was necessary, and therefore a year must elapse before any treaty or privileges to trade could come into operation. Thus the plumes have been shorn from the crest of Com. Perry, and by a Russian, too!

Correspondence.—We call attention to the able and interesting communication of our traveling agent, Mr. Langdon. This very pleasant description awakes an interest in the subject of agriculture, and we hope many of our practical farmers will take up the subject and write us an off-hand familiar letter occasionally, and tell us of their whereabouts.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, May 3, 1854.

Since our last, copious showers have refreshed the earth and given a new feature to Agricultural prospects. Grain never looked so well, or promised so abundantly, and the Farmer having been saved a vast amount of labor in the watering process, his attention has been given to other branches, to great advantage. There is a prospect that California will become an exporter of Flour the present season.

Barley is steady. Potatoes are advertised at 25c ₱ bag.

General marketing in Vegetables commands satisfactory prices,

Fruits will be abundant; Grapes, Peaches, Figs, Melons, Apples, Plums and Apricots will gladden the eyes of all, and the market is already supplied with delicious Strawberries enough to make the mouth water; they brought $6 ₱ box when first introduced, and were purchased by Robb & Co.

Business has been much depressed in every branch and the country has been again drained of her precious treasures to the tune of two and a half millions, and so long as this continues we can never expect prosperous times; the Treasure must be kept at home, by home productions and home manufactures, and then we shall see prosperity.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@—
do do short handled	8 00	@— —
do Fields', long handled	10 12	@14 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	8 00	@— —
do do short handled	8 00	@00 00
do King's, long handled	8 00	@— —
Spades, bright c. s. best make	12 00	@13 00
do Iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@15 00
do do iron	— —	@12 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	14 00	@— —
do Hunts', do	14 00	@— —
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	9 00	@— —
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	1 50	@ 3 00
do do axe	2 00	@ 3 50
Plows, best make	14 00	@30 00
do steel	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power, Hall & Pitts', no sale, nominal, $600 to $800: other makes $400 to $600; Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill, $300 to $350.		
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	20 00	@65 00
Rakes, horse and revolving, no sale.		
do hand, wood do		
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz, no sale.		
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	4 00	@
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Haxall	— —	@14 00
Chile	9 50	@10 50
Repacked	— —	@— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	11 00	@11 50
Benicia Mills, do	10 00	@10 50
Meal, in bbls	7 00	@ 7 50
do ½ bbls	3 75	@ 4 00
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@— 1¾
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 3	@— —
do California	— 3½	@— —
Barley, Chili	— 2	@— 2¼
do Cal. seeding	— 3	@— -
Buckwheat, for seed	— 8	@— -
Oats, California	— 3	@— 3½
do Seed	— 4	@— 4½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 3	@— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 3½	@— —
do California, for seed	— 4½	@— 5
do do for milling	— 3	@— —
Australia, seed	— 4	@— 5
LUMBER—		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	30 00	@35 00
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	30 00	@35 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	70 00	@ 80 00
do do 2d quality	50 00	@ 60 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	60 00	@ 65 00
do Oregon pine, rough	32 00	@ 35 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	42 50	@ 45 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	32 00	@ 37 00
Floor Joist	35 00	@— —
Shingles, Eastern, best	8 00	@ 10 00
Clapboards, No. 1	55 00	@ 70 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 9 00
do California	— —	@ 8 00
Doors, Eastern	3 75	@ 5 50
Sashes, window	3 75	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS—		
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	— 00	@22 00
do ½ bbl extra family	13 00	@14 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	17	@ 18
do Mess, nominal, no sale.		
Cheese	20	@ 25
Eggs, fresh Cal	63	@ 1 00
Butter, choice	34	@ 35
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	50	@ 1 00
Hams, ordinary	—	@— 16
do extra	17½	@ 18
Lard, in kegs	—	@ 16
do tins 10-lb	17	@ 17¾
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	— —	@28 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@16 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	— —	@25 00
do do ½ do	— —	@15 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	4	@ 8½
China, No. 1, in mats	4½	@ 6
do No. 2, do		@ 3
Manila	3½	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do do Red	2½	@— 3½
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots	— —	@ —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 6	@ 10
Turnips	— —	@ 2
Potatoes	—⅞	@ 1½
Peas, (none in market.)		
Squashes, ₱ lb	—2	@ 3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	50@$1	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	3 00	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, very scarce	50
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	50
Marrowfat squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	$1@6	Parsley	1 50
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	$6@8	Parsnips	1 50
Radishes, ₱ doz	1 50	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 00
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	12	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	12
Potatoes	3@4	Asparagus, ₱ doz bills	3 00
Onions, prime	@12		

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA FARMER

Messrs. ADAMS & Co. at all their offices throughout the United States or Europe.

Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.

Mr. CHAUNCEY LANGDON, Travelling Agent for the northern portion of the State.

Mr. E. R. HIGHTON, general and travelling Agent for Northern section of the state, to whom we commend our Agents for all information needed.

Messrs. LANGTON & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minnesota.*

Messrs. LELAND & McCOMBE—*Crescent City, Port Orford, Uniontown, Eureka, and Bucksport.*

San Francisco.—SULLIVAN'S newspaper stand, near the Post Office; KIMBALL'S, Notary Carriers Hall, Long wharf.

Benicia, Martinez, &c.—Messrs. Stiles & Dodds.

Union City and Mission San Jose—Messrs. Howard & Chamberlain.

Sacramento.—Messrs. Gardiner & Kirk.

San Luis Obispo.—Dr. Thomas T. Harvey, P. M.

Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.

Mount Firm, O. T.—Gen. M. M. McCarver.

Marysville—Geo S. Becker & Co.

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Bidwell's, Butte Co.—P. Freer.

Weaverville, Trinity Co.—H B. Davison & Co.

Yreka—Crum, Rogers & Co.

New York City, N. Y.—J. M. Thorburn & Co.

N. B.—We want Agents in all the principal localities, and persons disposed to act can have the opportunity, if satisfactory to all parties.

MARRIED.

On the 1st May, in this city, by Rev. J. M. Homer, Mr. Origin Morrey and Miss Delina Cheney, all of this city.

On the 1st May, near Sacramento, Mr. D. L. Williamson and Ellen Emery.

On the 29th April, in this city, by Rev. F. T. Gray, Isaac M'Kim Bowly and Miss Angelina Douglass, both of New York city.

On the 30th April, in Sacramento, Mr. Abraham Vandemark and Miss Martha Burrell, of Illinois.

On the 24th April, in Downieville, by Rev. Mr. Bonner, R. H. Taylor, formerly editor of the Marysville Herald, and Miss Mary Jane Lehigh, all of Downieville.

On the 29th April, in this city, by Rev. J. E. Benton, Samuel B. Ahlen and Miss Mary Gillis, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 1st May, in Sacramento, of consumption, Mr. Wm. Fallis, formerly from Montreal, aged 30 years.

[Quebec and Montreal papers please copy.]

On the 1st May, in this city, Augustus F. Fay, aged 31 years, of this city, formerly of Southboro', Mass.

On the 1st May, in this city, of consumption, Alfred Stewart, late member of the Marion Rifles, and of Vigilant Engine Company, No. 9.

On the 2d May, lost overboard, from brig Kingsbury, while coming into this port, Joseph Murden, seamen, aged 19 years, of Norfolk, Va.

On the 28th April, in this city, Mary Ann, daughter of Patrick and Mary Noonan, aged 5 years.

[New Orleans papers please copy.]

On the 23d April, in Portland, Oregon, Nancy, wife of D. H Lownsdale, aged 33 years.

On the 23d April, at Monterey, Mrs. Maria Louisa, wife of Pacific Ord.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 26—Steamer Major Tompkins, Hunt, 13 hours from Santa Cruz, via Pigeon Point, with produce.

Br ship Orleans, Evans, 60 days from Hong Kong; mdse.

Bark St Mary, Lawrence, 77 days from Punta Arenas, C A, via Acapulco 36 days; mdse.

Bark Madonna, Russell, 3 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.

Schr Iowa, Gregg, 3 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.

Sch Favorite, Wheelwright, 13 hours from Tomales; lime.

APRIL 27—Steamer Columbia, Dall, 56 hours from Columbia River.

Schr Gen Morgan, Way, 12 hours from Bodega; lumber.

Schr Rambler, Woodbury, 24 hours from Tomales; produce.

APRIL 28—Schr John Dunlap, Ellis, 2 days from Monterey, with produce.

Schr Odd Fellow, Austen, 30 hours from Santa Cruz; lime.

Schr Velasco, Copeland, 2½ days from Santa Cruz; lime.

APRIL 30—Clipper ship Archer, Thomas, 106 days from New York, with mdse.

Brig Colorado, West, 5 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.

Schr Page, Phillips, 5 days from the island of San Miguel, via St Simon's Bay, in ballast.

Schr Astoria, Willoughby, 2 days from Pajaro; produce.

Schr Vaquero, Wilcox, 7 days from San Pedro, in ballast.

APRIL 30—Steamship America, Howland, 56 hrs from Oregon.

Steamship Peytona, Sampson, 2½ days from Oregon.

Brem brig Rodolic, Wupper, 50 days from Tahiti; oranges.

Brig Susan Abagail, Caruo, 7 days from Columbia River; with lumber.

Brig Wm Penn, Huffington, 4 days from Humboldt Bay; with timber.

Brig North Bend, Lent, 24 hours from Mendocino; lumber.

Schr S D Bailey, Garcia, 6 days from Santa Barbara; ballast.

Schr Alfred Adams, Briggs, 24 hrs from Santa Cruz; lumber.

MAY 1—Clipper bark Pathfinder, Lawrence, 49 days from Canton, with mdse and 148 passengers.

Bark Sarah Warren, Gove, 10 days fm Puget Sound; lumber.

Bark Clara Devene, 8 days from Columbia River; lumber.

Bark Archibald Gracie, Vandetwerd, 5 days from Oregon; 185 M ft lumber.

Bark Burnham, Kinney, 12 days from Penn's Cove (Puget Sound), with piles.

Brig Kingsbury, Cook, 5 days from Oregon; 142 M ft lumber.

Brig Detroit, Hall, 6 days from Oregon; lumber.

Brig Merchantman, Pray, 9 days from Puget Sound; lumber.

Schr Ario Pierce, 2 days from Trinidad; with pickets.

Schr San Diego, Crafton, 3 days from Port Orford; 30 M ft cedar lumber.

Schr Tennessee, Ellis, 5 days from Oregon; lumber.

MAY 2—Ship John Haven, Ricker, 147 days from New York, with mdse.

Ship Flowers, Thomas, 12 days from Stellacoom (P S); piles.

Bark Harriet Thompson, Johnson, 4 days fm Oregon; lumber.

Brig Agate, Collins, 4 days from Oregon; lumber.

Brig S R Jackson, Given, 7 days from Columbia River; 125 M ft lumber.

Brig Zoroaster, Crosby, 9 days from Puget Sound; lumber.

Brig Grecian, Phillips, 9 days from Oregon; lumber.

Schr Minna, Pulsifer, 60 days from Hong Kong; with mdse.

Schr Panamiscove, Wood, 4 days fm Coose Bay, 30 cds wood.

Schr Maryland, Smith, 5 days from Shoalwater Bay: 3000 bskts oysters.

Sloop Mona, Vanbaum, 12 hours from Tomales; with clams.

CLEARANCES.

APRIL 26—Steamships Columbus, Dow, for Panama: Isthmus, Hilliard, San Diego; ship Telegraph, Harlow, Hong Kong.

APRIL 27—Brig Fawn, Barrett, for Umpqua River.

APRIL 28—Ships Aurora, Brown, for Manila: Flying Cloud, Cressey, Hong Kong; schr Laura Bevan, Martin, San Pedro.

APRIL 29—Steamship Uncle Sam, Mack, for Panama; stmr Sea Bird, Haley, San Diego; Br ship Lord Warriston, Cubitt, Hong Kong.

MAY 1—Steamships Panama, McLane, for Panama; Cortes, Cropper, San Juan del Sud: bark America, Wing, Astoria.

MAY 2—Schr Gazelle, Dorcott, for Eureka, Humboldt Bay.

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Fifth and Second streets, near Francisco Co

D'AGHIO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tops, Chimney Pots, Jars, Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line.

Orders promptly attended to [illegible]

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

[illegible] and D streets, MARYSVILLE.

THIS [illegible] is strictly devoted to the [illegible] trade, and [illegible] 15 R. J. [illegible] AY.

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

[illegible] as a Reaper [illegible] MANNY.

[illegible] No. [illegible] street, (near [illegible]

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's Wine Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spiræa Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cuphea, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS.* Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,

16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

CHARLES D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 16

REMOVAL,

WE HAVE REMOVED to the *CORNER OF BATTERY AND RICHMOND STREETS,* (opposite Delong, McNeil & Co's,) up stairs.

☞ Our *HARDWARE BUSINESS* will be confined principally to Importing and Jobbing. The AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE to be continued as formerly.

16 BRYANT & CO.

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street, 15 1m (between Battery and Front streets.)

Lots for Sale in Horner's Addition.

THE subscriber has removed his office, books, maps and records, to the old San Miguel Rancho House, one mile southwest of the Mission Dolores Church, where he can be consulted every day. Those who may wish to purchase in HORNER'S ADDITION, or Villa Lots of any required size, from one to twenty acres, with clear and undisputed titles, would do well to call upon him before buying elsewhere, for it will cost nothing to get posted up before purchasing. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call at the "Old Rancho House," where they can see an abstract of the titles, the identical lands, with their boundaries, advantages, elegant situations for residences, gardens, &c., &c.

J. M. H. can be seen at Horner & Co.'s Counting Office, on Davis street, corner of Broadway Wharf, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M. [15] JOHN M. HORNER.

Splendid Rancho for Sale.

ONE of the finest Ranchos, and in the highest cultivation, with hill and promising crop in ground, will be offered, and immediate possession given to a bona fide purchaser. The Rancho contains 160 acres, pleasantly located upon one of our river banks, with dwellings and out buildings, and all in perfect order. To a person desirous of securing a permanent residence, one that is desirable, and that can be made profitable, this opportunity presents a chance rarely met with. About one-half of the purchase money can remain upon mortgage or exchanged for valuable property in this city.

Persons desirous of purchasing, may learn the particulars by calling at our place of business. WARREN & SON,

15 Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

WOODWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 130 Clay street, are the exclusive Agents for the sale of STODART'S PIANO FORTES and PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation.

Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire. 15 tf

MUSICAL HALL,

BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for

CONCERTS,

BALLS,

LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM*, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,

15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

DR. COIT,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley. Six doors above his old locality. 15tf

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 2

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. } { O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 FRONT STREET, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to [illegible] where they can realize or produce to dispose of, or purchase to ship in San Francisco.

Cash and California Flour Barrel Flour, California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a good assortment of produce for sale.

Loans negotiated upon produce or Real Estate.

We have been actively engaged in [illegible] and trade in California for over [illegible] years, and feel confident we can give our friends and patrons entire satisfaction in future business. We would specially refer to the following Merchants [illegible]

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | Duval Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.
F. Huth & Co.	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiada State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12 4t

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq.	Louisville, Ky.
J R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina. 41 1m

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
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Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposite, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.

Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets, SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

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FOR CRESCENT CITY,
PORT ORFORD, TRINIDAD,
GOLD BLUFF, HARDSCRABBLE,
BUTERVILLE, SAILOR'S DIGGINGS,
ALSO TO
BUCKSPORT, EUREKA, AND UNIONTOWN, ON
HUMBOLDT BAY,

We have made the necessary arrangements to run a REGULAR and RELIABLE EXPRESS to the above points, and will make collections.

We can safely promise our friends and patrons, accuracy, promptness and dispatch in all matter entrusted to our care.

LELAND & McCOMBE, Post Office Building.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for MT. OPHIR and MARIPOSA.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf, San Francisco. 12 tf

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Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 12 4t

BURNETT & POMEROY,

CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

Sawing and Planing done to Order. 15 4t

GIBSON & KING,

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Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine, 15 4t San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

HARDWARE AND LEATHER,

Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,

15 4t 127 Sansom st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,

ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.

No. 2 Battery street, between [illegible] Bush. 12

T. P. ROBB. H. H. DOTY W. B. GOULD.

ROBB & CO'S

Ice Cream, Breakfast and Tea Saloon,

[illegible] COURT [illegible] K. CLAY STREET

Between Montgomery and Kearny, [illegible] to the Post [illegible], San [illegible]

PARTIES and FAMILIES [illegible] ICE CREAMS, ORNAMENTAL CAKES [illegible]

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

IN LI[illegible] S[illegible]

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT

HOWES & CO'S

No. 180 Montgomery Street,

(Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre.)

COMPRISING everything suitable to furnish the *PARLOR, OFFICE, DINING ROOM, CHAMBER* or *KITCHEN*—at wholesale and retail.

All persons who wish to furnish

Hotels, Offices, or Dwelling Houses.

Are respectfully invited to examine our stock before making purchases, as we feel certain that we can offer greater inducements to purchasers than any concern in the City. Our goods are purchased by a

Partner in the Eastern States,

For CASH, consequently we are enabled to sell all kinds and qualities of Furniture at the **Lowest Market Prices.**

We shall enlarge our store in the course of fifteen or twenty days, and until that time we are prepared to offer *GREAT BARGAINS TO OUR CUSTOMERS*—rather than be at the trouble of removing our goods to some other place, we prefer to sell

☞ *VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.* ☜

, Goods delivered to any part of the city, free of charge.

Orders promptly filled, and goods packed properly for country dealers.

Come and be convinced. HOWES & CO.

Remember the number,

180 *Montgomery Street,*

Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre. 14 tf

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins, Guitars, Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large whole-sale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 15 tf

"The Original Clayton Saloon."

North side of Commercial Street, above Montgomery.

THIS favorite place of resort, having undergone thorough renovation and repair, will be re-opened under the charge of the former proprietor, S. V. TRUESDALE, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., when he will be happy to meet his old friends, and as many new ones as may favor him. The Bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. The Restaurant, with the choicest the market affords, prepared in a superior manner. Every attention will be paid to promote the comfort of those who patronize the house.

N. B.—Fresh Oregon Oysters. 13 tf

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.

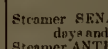
Intelligence Office,

14 4t 87 Long wharf.

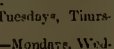
Wanted.

A PERSON who speaks the English, German and French Languages, is desirous of employment in any situation in which these qualifications may be available. He is prepared to make himself generally useful, and is willing to go into the country. Address W., at this office.

California Steam Navigation Company.



ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH, 1854.



Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer SENATOR, S. Seymour, master—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Freight, $3 per ton.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.

Steamer CAMANCHE, George Barclay, master—Wednesdays 4 o'clock P. M., and Sundays 10 A. M.

Steamer URILDA, Z. E. Clarke, master—Tuesdays and Fridays.

☞ All the above boats touch at Benicia.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Monday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Friday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Monday morning.

The steamer PLUMAS, Capt. Sam'l Randall, leaves Sacramento for Colusi every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Colusi every Sunday and Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The PLUMAS will also make a trip each week from Sacramento to Knight's landing, leaving Sacramento every Monday at 12 M.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front.

R. CHENERY, President.

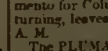
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 13 tf

CONTRA COSTA FERRY.

From corner East and Jackson streets.

THREE TRIPS DAILY.

REDUCTION OF FARE



SAILEN DAILY STEAMER CLIPPER, [illegible] Captain [illegible] Commander, will [illegible] trips.

[illegible]

7 A. M., 9 A. M.

1 P. M. 4 P. M.

3 P. M.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"PRESS ON."

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Press on! there's no such word as fail!
Press nobly on! the goal is near—
Ascend the mountain! Breast the gale!
Look upward, onward—never fear!
Why should'st thou faint? Heaven smiles above,
Though storm and vapor intervene;
That sun shines on, whose name is Love,
Serenely o'er life's shadowed scene.

Press on! surmount the rocky steeps,
Climb boldly o'er the torrent's arch;
He fails alone who feebly creeps,
He wins who dares the hero's march.
Be thou a hero! let thy might
Tramp on eternal snows its way,
And through the ebon wails of night
Hew down a passage unto day.

Press onward! if once and twice thy feet
Slip back and stumble, harder try;
From him who never dreads to meet
Danger and death, they're sure to fly.
To coward ranks the bullet speeds,
While on their breasts, who never quail,
Gleams, guardian of chivalric deeds,
Bright courage like a coat of mail.

Press on! if fortune play thee false
To-day, to-morrow she'll be true;
Whom now she sinks, she now exalts,
Taking old gifts and granting new.
The wisdom of the present hour
Makes up for follies past and gone—
To weakness strength succeeds, and power
From frailty springs—press on! press on!

Press on! what though upon the ground
Thy love has been poured out like rain?
That happiness is always found
The sweetest, which is born of pain.
Oft 'mid the forest's deepest glooms
A bird sings from some blighted tree,
And in the dreariest desert blooms
A never-dying rose for thee.

Therefore press on! and reach the goal
And gain the prize and wear the crown;
Faint not, for to the steadfast soul
Come wealth and honor and renown.
To thine own self be true, and keep
Thy mind from sloth, thy heart from soil:
Press on! and thou shalt surely reap
A heavenly harvest for thy toil!

THERE ARE TWO WAYS TO LIVE ON EARTH.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

There are two ways to live on earth,—
Two ways to judge,—to act,—to view;
For all things here have double birth,—
A right and wrong,—a false and true!

Give me the home where kindness seeks
To make that sweet which seemeth small;
Where every lip in fondness speaks,
And every mind hath care for all.

Whose inmates live in glad exchange
Of pleasures, free from vain expense;
Whose thoughts beyond their means ne'er range;
Nor wise denials give offence!

Who in a neighbor's fortune find
No wish,—no impulse,—to complain;
Who feel not,—never felt,—the mind
To envy yet another's gain!

Who dream not of the mocking tide
Ambition's foiled endeavor meets,—
The bitter pangs of wounded pride,
Nor fallen power that shuns the streets,

Though fate deny its glittering store,
Love's wealth is still the wealth to choose;
For all that gold can purchase more
Are gauds, it is no loss to lose!

Some beings, whereso'er they go,
Find nought to please or to exalt,—
Their constant study but to show
Perpetual modes of finding fault.

While others, in the ceaseless round
Of daily wants, and daily care,
Can yet cull flowers from common ground,
And *twice* enjoy the joy they *share!*

Oh! happy they who happy *make*,—
Who *blessing*, still are blest!
Who something spare for others' sake,
And strive, in all things, for the best!

THE MAGICIAN AND MARKET WOMAN.—McAllister, the famous magician, was passing through one of our markets the other morning, accompanied by a friend, when they suddenly passed before an old woman who had a few dozen eggs to sell.

"Are these fresh?" inquired Mac.

"Yaw, dey ish frcsh," was the reply.

"I may try a few, I suppose, to provo them, if I pay for all I break?"

"Yaw," said the vender of eggs, and McAllister immediately proceeded to break one.

"Good gracious?" he exclaimed, with feigned astonishment, "what is this?" and he picked out of it a $20 gold piece. The woman started with surprise. McAllister broke another egg—the woman eyeing him closely—and to her increased surpriso, out dropped a $10 gold piece. The magician took up another egg, which he broke, when out fell a $5 gold piece upon the stand.

"I rather like these eggs," he quietly remarked, breaking another, and picking up a quarter eagle piece from among the ruins. By this time the Dutch woman began to get excited and taking her basket exclaimed—

"I doesh not like to shee mine eggs all prokes upon to ground!"

"Oh, nonsense, my good woman, what is that to you, so you get your pay," returned Mac.

"At all events let me have one moro egg," and so saying he took another egg, which he broke and extracted from it another gold piece.

The woman refused to sell any more at any price. Whereupon the magician and his companion, paying for the damage they had done, continued on their stroll through the market. After some little time they returned to the scene of the egg exploit, when to their utter astonishment, behold! the Dutch woman had a crowd around her, and was smashing her eggs as fast as she could, but looked in vain for the gold pieces.

"Why, what is the matter, good woman," said McAllister.

"Vere is de eggs mit de golt?" shrieked the woman.

"Why, you don't know how to sort them—let me—I'll take this one—"

"No you shan't," exclaimed the vender, snatching the egg and breaking it herself, but with the same mortifying result.

"I guess the good ones are all gone," said the magician, "but as you haven't many left, I'll take the lot at your regular price."

With a sigh the woman consented, and handed over the basket. McAllister at one began to break them—one—two—three—four—each time producing a gold piece! The Dutch woman could stand it no longer, but seizing one side of the basket dashed her fist in among them, to the demolition of the entire stock. But alas! Not a single gold piece could she find. McAllister threw her one, to compensate for her disappointment, and then slipped away—but not before the crowd began to get an inkling of who he was, and mention, audibly, the name, McAllister, the Great Magician!

AN editor in the land of steady habits says: "There is but one city in Vermont, and not one soldier. We have no police, and not a murder has been committed within this State for the last ten years. We have no museums nor crystal palaces, but we have homes, genuine homes, that are the centre of the world to their inmates, for which the father labors, votes, and talks—where the mother controls, educates, labors and loves where she rears men, scholars and patriots."

"SUCH A GOON UN!"—The Lowell (Mass.) Advertiser out-Billy Blacks Billy Black herein: What's the difference betweeu an attempted homicide and a Cincinnati hog-butchery? "Don't Gasp!"

One is an assault with intent to kill, and the other is to kill with intent to salt!

"I'LL take the *responsibility*," said a parent, as he held out his arms to take the baby.

THE state of life is most happy whose superfluities are not required and necessaries are not wanting.

A NEW YORK paper says no family can live in New York, in any degree of elegance, on less than five or six thousand a year.

TIME.

PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4 t

DRS. HARRIS & BIRDSALL,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
Office, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, offer their professional services to the citizens of San Francisco.

S. B. HARRIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon—Residence, Oriental Hotel, cor. First and Bush streets.
L. H. BIRDSALL, M. D., Late Surgeon U. S. A.—Residence corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
☞ Office hours from 12 to 3 o'clock. 11tf

SIDE HILL PLOWS,
FOR cultivating Potatoes—the best article that can be used. No Farmer should be without them. Constantly on hand and for sale by WARREN & SON,
14 le2w Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

WM. F. PATCH. CHARLES CLAYTON.

PATCH & CLAYTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 92 Front street, (in Gordon's Iron Block.)
☞ Faithful attention given to sales of California Produce, and orders for Merchandise promptly filled at lowest market rates. 51 4t

Great Sale of Fruit Trees.
APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY AND PLUM TREES—RASPBERRY, CURRANT, FIG, GRAPE, &c.
WE shall offer every day, at 11 o'clock, in lots to suit purchasers, at our rooms, Musical Hall, the above varieties of Fruit Trees. They are in fine condition and worthy particular notice. WARREN & SON,
8-tf Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.
PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.
Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.
We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.
Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Osage Orange, Raspberries and Currants.
10,000 Plants of strong growth, just received. 500 extra size Raspberries, the far famed that produce in such incredible quantities.
For sale by WARREN & SON.

FLOWERS! BRIGHT FLOWERS!
A GIFT FOR HOME.
"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."
WE convert the pill box into a Floral vase, and instead of the "nauseate drug," we offer the perfume of Flowers. Our beautiful collection of *California Flower Seeds* we now offer.
These are put up in handsome morocco cases, or homœopathic cases of glass bottles, with printed lists and directions, and with pressed flowers of the different varieties of each. These are of the most beautiful style that can be prepared, and are most appropriate gifts for home at this season.
We invite attention to them at our rooms, at Musical Hall Buildings. WARREN & SON,
5 Seedsmen and Florists.

POLLEY & CO.,
OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.
Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.
Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.
Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the vator heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Catalogue of Fruit and Fruit Trees.
WE call the attention of Nurserymen and Orchardists to a new catalogue just issued by us, prepared with great labor and cost, giving the lists of the best fruits cultivated in Europe or America, with their synonyms. This catalogue embraces also lists of best Vegetables, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Seeds, &c.—being a perfect illustration of the best varieties of everything belonging to AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, and FLORICULTURE, with brief directions for the cultivators in each department, and as *adapted to California.*
This work will be found a very great help to all engaged in cultivation.
Price $1 per copy. WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists,
5 Musical Hall Buildings.

New Drug Establishment.
A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States
Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.
Country orders promptly attended to.
A. T. McCLURE,
6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place.

10,000 FRUIT TREES,
Grape Vines, Fig Trees, Raspberry and Current.
WE invite all who intend planting Trees and Vines to call on us before they make their purchases, as we can offer them many advantages that cannot be found elsewhere. Our collections, we know, are the most extensive, and the quality the best that can be had. We therefore invite all to call on us: we can show them, in our Exhibition Rooms, the samples of the actual fruit they produce. WARREN & SON,
Musical Hall Buildings, San Francisco, and 15 J street, Sacramento.

GRASS SEED.
10,000 LBS. NEW GRASS SEEDS—Timothy or Herds' Grass, Red Clover, White Clover, Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass.
Persons wanting the very best seed are requested to give attention to the above. WARREN & SON'S
Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.
And J street, Sacramento.

Shells for Garden Walks.
A VERY handsome species of Shells for Garden Walks, have recently been discovered and are now ready for delivery; they will form a compact and beautiful walk, *hard*, free from weeds, and give a finished beauty far beyond the cost of material and expense of preparation.
Samples can be seen at, and orders received by the subscribers, who will give all needed information, and who will act as agents of the discoverers and proprietors.
12 tf WARREN & SON.

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.
3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;
The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish. Samples now on exhibition at our office.
TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.
TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.
☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,
No. 99 Battery Street
OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.
Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.
☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.
Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.
We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with budding fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.
COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 91 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.
Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse;
do "Emery's," two horse power;
Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes;
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels;
Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Excelsior Soap,
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks;
Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size—grind stone frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves;
Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete;
Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones;
Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans;
Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions—for seed;
Marrow Fat Peas;
Early Charitou Peas;
Buckwheat—for seed;
Osage Orange Seed;
White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed;
Hemp Seed—for Birds;
GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety;
Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article;
Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins;
Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton;
Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany;
Nowells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter;
Mexican Spurs; Invoice of Mexican Bits, &c., of the highest finish, &c.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

BATES' SUPERIOR
UPLAND BELL CRANBERRY.
THE PROPRIETOR has been induced to present this Circular to the public on account of the numerous applications from distinguished Horticulturists, Amateurs, Land Agents and others, in different parts of the Union, personally and by letter, wishing information in regard to cultivating this valuable fruit upon ordinary upland, and would respectfully invite the attention of Gardeners and Fruit Growers, to such facts only as have come directly under our own experience and observation.
Soil, Propagation, Management, &c.—Having tested the plants thoroughly in all kinds of soils, we have no particular choice in their selection. We know of no kind of soil in which they would not be likely to grow well if managed according to our method. We should not choose a perfect clay soil, extremely liable to bake, nor a perfect sand, containing no power of vegetation.
In extensive field culture, the Bell Cranberry flourishes well in soils varying from moist to dry. No great degree of moisture is necessary, providing it is more or less uniform. Any soil that the strawberry can be grown on to advantage, is well adapted to the growth of this plant, but no animal or vegetable manure should be used, as the fruit draws most of its nourishment from the atmosphere. The vines propagate by runners, like the Strawberry, and will flourish in almost any soil and location, under good management. Where the land is rich and liable to grass and weeds, we prepare the ground by removing the top soil at a sufficient depth to prevent their growth. This may be easily done by plowing the sod, and removing the top soil in carts or otherwise. The object in doing this is to make the soil so poor that nothing will grow to obstruct the growth of the Cranberry Plants, bearing this in mind, that I am fully satisfied, from long experience in the business, that the Cranberry derives its nourishment only from the air and moisture.
If the land is poor, so that grass and weeds will not vegetate, then it may be plowed and harrowed without other preparation. If these rules are followed there is no difficulty whatever in their cultivation. Persons having a garden of moderate size, and wishing to raise their own Cranberries of a superior quality can do so by obtaining a few plants, and with a small amount of labor at the commencement, will find their cultivation both easy and profitable.
Persons wishing for Plants can have their supply of the subscriber. The Plants will be carefully packed in meadow moss, and well boxed, which will enable them to go to a great distance in a fresh state.
The proper time for Fall transplanting is October and November; for Spring, from the opening of the same till about the 25th of May. Persons wishing for Plants, are requested to order as early as the first of September, for Fall transplanting, and during the winter for Spring. 15
SULLIVAN BATES,
14 Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.
JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Hops, Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water, Shaker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Seidlitz Powders, Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts, Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds), Osgood's Chalmogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jones' Expectorant, Alterative Pills, Moffat's Bitters and Pills, Green Mountain Ointment, Halloway's Ointment and Pills, Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,
Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.
Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,
CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.
☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 13-1m

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.
THE largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of B. F. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will admit of. Having on hand the most splendid and substantial assortment of all kinds of Furniture ever offered in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices to suit, that none can go away empty that may favor us with a call.
Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Setts—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.
Also, Mattresses, of Curled Hair, Patent Felt, Moss, Wool Straw, and Straw with Cotton Tops, Also, Feather Pillows, and Feathers for Beds, with a large stock of Quilts, Comforts, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of Chairs, Wood, and Cane Seats of all descriptions: also, of Hair, Cloth, Spring, Plush, Velvet and Carpet Bottoms, with Rockers of al, kinds; all of which will be sold at reduced rates.
13 4t Also at 130 Jackson street, San Francisco.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.
THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.
☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the
Real Estate business, in all its branches,
For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their especial attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.
They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.
A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 5 6t

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,
[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco.
THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.
Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,
and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.
STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.
BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.
2 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

3,000 lbs. New Garden Seeds.
RECEIVED by Brother Jonathan and John L. Stephens—20 cases Fresh Garden Seeds, of the very best varieties, which we shall offer at wholesale or retail, at low prices.
Purchasers who buy of us may always depend upon the Seed being true and fresh. We never offer seed from auction houses and refuse lots. WARREN & SON,
8-tf Musical Hall.

PRIZE ONIONS—ONION SETTS, &c.
WE have just received a superior lot of Onion Seed, of very extra quality, to which we call the particular attention of cultivators. Also, 500 lbs Onion Setts, in fine order. 200 lbs French Sugar Beet, for stock. WARREN & SON'S
Seed Warehouse, Musical Hall, San Francisco,
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12,000 Fresh Grape Vines,
JUST received per Comish, from the best vineyards of Los Angeles. These vines are selected from three to six feet long, and are warranted to be superior to any in the market For sale, at the lowest market rates, by
W. B. PEAKE,
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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered at Four per month.

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[From the Pioneer.

Love of the Beautiful.

BY J. SWETT.

A LOVE of the Beautiful in Nature and Art constitutes an essential element of true scholarship. Education is the continuous and systematic training of all the powers of man's nature, with a view to their perfect development; and in any system the cultivation of taste and imagination, the affections and sensibilities, must hold a prominent place.

Love of the Beautiful, to a certain extent, is common to all, and gives to life much of its refinement. Like other qualities of man's nature, it is susceptible to cultivation, and, of thus becoming a source of pure and exalted enjoyment.

The half-clad Digger-Indian, who, possessing the form but wanting the noblest attributes of humanity, roams through our pleasant valleys and over the swelling slopes of mountain land, where seas of wild flowers spread in waves of beauty, feels some light emotion of pleasure as he gazes on the landscape; but how is it to be compared to the delight of the artist whose soul becomes a part of the scene! On the untrained eye of one the picture falls like the image on the lifeless surface of the Camera; to the other, it opens the windows of the soul, and there creates a new spirit of harmony and beauty.

The Beautiful in Art, is a modification of the beautiful in Nature to the higher wants of humanity. It is an embodiment of the Ideal, a creation of the mind from elements derived from a close study of the Natural. The rude swain before the finest paintings sees only colors and canvas; appreciates nothing of the harmonious blendings of light and shade, of delicate penciling, of lines of beauty, and inimitable touches of spiritual expression; but the painter, as he bends over them enraptured, perceives the embodiment of the highest and grandest conceptions of Genius.

Love of the Beautiful, has been a distinguishing characteristic of all nations that have attained to the highest perfection of refinement and civilization.

The present is emphatically a practical age,—one condemning a utilitarian system of education; but it may justly be questioned, if the tendency be not to an extreme:—if, in the zeal for progress and the love for improvement, the ideal has not been too exclusively sacrificed to the actual, as the taste to the useful, and the cultivation of the higher powers of man's nature to the exercise of the lower.

Those are many who regard education as a means not an *end*; who value knowledge, not for the intrinsic worth it possesses, but because for money it can be made useful; who would cultivate taste not because of its intrinsic capacities for development, but because such improvement could be made to minister to the physical wants. To such is the *end* of life, material. Instead of constituting the aspiring soul to the high tops of science to look abroad over the wide fields of truth, they would limit her range of vision to the narrow confines of material progress. Man, with such views, is but a practical, commonplace being, and ever as the old fiery system of universal dominion of the material over the spiritual, the reign of brute force, of might, with such views, is as contrary to the revelations of Christianity; to the progressive spirit of the age, as the old

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1854.

To our Subscribers.

The nineteenth number of the California Farmer we lay before our readers for perusal. From its commencement to the present moment we have waited cheerfully, toiled earnestly and looked anxiously for a response to what we deem our deserts as publishers of a work devoted to the cause of Agriculture. If every subscriber who has promised his support to this paper, could realize the anxiety we feel at the result of their action, their movements would be like the telegraph, instantaneous. Conscience tells us we have labored faithfully and earnestly. From our subreribers we hear kind words of approval. Were we rich we should regard the words like the flowers of the field; they would please us while they lasted, and they would endure according to their truthfulness. Flowers are beautiful, pleasant and agreeable always, and so are pleasant words; but fruits are better, more enduring, and suit the appetite better.

If our readers are our friends—if our paper is worth reading, we shall see the fruits of our labors in a prompt and generous response.

Nineteen weeks we have waited for many of those who desired an "Agricultural Paper." Nineteen weeks we bave waited for some of our agents who promised well, and this is the first time we have ever gently hinted to them that they have a duty to perform as well as ourselves. Those who desire that the California Farmen shall be what we desire to make it, and what we intend it shall he, we trust will approve this gentle hint, and give us kindly assurauee that that duty shall be performed.

We are resolved to improve continually, and to take inmediate measures for visiting the different countics to meet the cultivators, and to know from a personal observation the condition of the Agriculture of the State. We desire to make improvement speedily, and if the amounts due us were in our hands, we could do so now. Yet when we look to those who could do more for us we feel a regret in doubting the value of those promises that have been made to us from many whose names have been, as we felt at the time, kindly sent to us.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire." God knows we have labored to the best of our ability to carry forward this cause, and by His blessing we shall continue to do so. There are those we have enrolled as the true and firm friends of the enterprise; but we are constrained to say there are those also whose names cause us to fear they do not look upon this subject as earnestly as they should.

Now, kind reader, to which class of names shall we affix yours? The one that blesses by words and acts, or by words only. We shall wait a little for the response to this enquiry, hoping to be able to show a list worthy to be called the active friends of Agriculture. The last issue gave you the information that the State was ready to aid in advancing this great interest, and it becomes the farmers in every part of the State to act in concert and act promptly. If the friends of Agriculture will awake to their own interest, and furnish us with the information relative to their wants, the capabilities of the soil in their districts, and unite with us in the efforts needed to give to the Farmer that ready support as the medium of all Agricultural information, we will give to them results that shall gladden them by a return of prosperous days.

We repeat our determination to make the California Farmer all that it should be, so far as our efforts can make it, and to have it reach our friends promptly as the day comes, (if the mails will permit.)

Steamboat Monopoly.—It is most gratifying to us to note the promptness with which this great monopoly meet the wishes of their patrons. It is the best assurance that we were right in the views we advanced. The "high-pressures" were supplanted this day (Monday,) by the excellent steamer Wilson G. Hunt, Capt. Pool, and it was pleasant to make a trip upon this favorite steamer again and meet familiar friends. If any one doubts the benefit of this combination, let them visit Sacramento and look across the river and see a dozeu old boats laid up, and then bear in mind the safety in travelling only upon the very best boats with ease, comfort, rapidity, and *no racing*. No reasonable man will wish to go back to the old unsteady and unsafe fashions again.

The "crack" steamers Golden Gate, and Sierra Nevada, leave on Tuesday next, for the East.

Sacramento.

If there is a city in the world that deserves well at the hands of "dame fortune," it is the city of Sacramento. No people upon earth, nor citizens of any metropolis have ever been called upon to endure so many and oft repeated calamities, as this famed city of the plains. With all this suffering, still, like the proud eagle, her course has been onward and upward. No calamity seems to retard her progress, no frowning of fortune to hinder her advance; in spite of all these, every improvement needed has been perfected, and every public work that marks the progress of the age has been added to make her more secure, and to give to her citizens those safeguards, facilities, improvements, and even enjoyments that make a city destined to rank high among the cities of the earth.

Sacramento city has never received the least portion of the credit she deserves for her undying determinations to conquer and to overcome the accumulation of difficulties by which she has been surrounded. It is not saying too much to aver that this city is now by far the finest laid out city in the State, having all her principal streets graded and planked; a levee complete and secure; water works ample and in perfect order; a most efficient and well provided fire department with fire-proof houses; an excellent police and of reliable action. These, with a new government, whose promptness in meeting emergencies give our citizens a renewed confidence, that in spite of all difficulties, and amid all the depressing influences that retard, Sacramento will meet her obligations, redeem her public pledges, and sustain her credit abroad and at home.

These accomplished, is it not sufficient to entitle her to a just meed of praise. Now the capital of the State, and with hope for the future, every day marks her advance in everything that gives tone and character to her institutions. We can add, as the most sure guarantee of her future prosperity, her churches, schools and academies are flourishing, and no city can excel her in the character and influence exerted for good that results from the social circle that is larger in this city than any other of the State, in proportion to her population. We trust the day of trial to this city has passed; indeed, we have little to fear and everything to hope.

The Gopher.

This little animal has became so notorious that every farmer and gardener has vowed vengeance against him. Numerous plans and contrivances have been adopted to catch and destroy this sly little pest; every species of invention, every variety of trap has been tried, and none yet has been completely successful. The nighest approach to it has been a plan tried by Messrs. O'Donnell & Brother, on the Mission Road—the United States Nursery. They are particularly troublesome there, and we saw an invention that may in some measure thin them off. Their plan is to find the "lead" of the Gopher, or his usual track; this done, a pliable or spring stick is driven into the ground some 2 feet from the track; this stick is then bent in a hoop form, and made fast to a slip noose, that is again made fast to a wire, which is placed in the ground, filling the space of the gopher track. This wire is so arranged in connection with spring rods and the trap itself, that the movement of the gopher forward is certain to catch him in the noose and to suspend him in the air. That it may be more fully understood, the noose is in the track of the gopher, and his hole is stopped by a round mud ball; the trap (a figure 4) is placed, and the gopher, wishing to move forward, presses the ball against the trap, which springs, and the noose catches and suspends him in the air. We saw two thus caught, and we look upon this trap as a well-devised and successful plan to catch this very troublesome animal.

Sacramento River.—We noticed the banks of the river upon our downward trip on Monday, and found the water nearly up to their tops, in many places the ground in the rear being lower, and water was springing up through and thus injuring the early crops of onions. Most sincerely do we hope the farmers may be spared any further disasters, for they have been tried enough; we have reason to hope, for we notice the Sierras are free from their snowy robes.

In the plains beyond, everything looks prosperous and smiling—crops of grain bow their heads to you as you pass, saying "*we are heary.*" The fields of tall clover and high grass are many; and the flowers and fruits promise an abundance of each. Gardens in good cultivation dot the wide prairies for miles around, and add a new pleasure to a pleasant ride.

Agricultural Reports.

We would call especial attention to the very able Report of the Committee on Agriculture, by Hon. W. S. Letcher, of Santa Clara, which is published in our paper to-day. Where every portion is of so much importance, we need not point to particulars.

This Report speaks in right language, and we trust our legislators will calmly and deliberately examine the various themes alluded to, and weigh their importance, and we believe every mind must be convinced of the necessity of immediate and liberal action. We sincerely hope that the appropriation may be increased so as to enable the State society to act promptly and with effect. A handsome bounty, offered early, would induce the effort to introduce Tea, Cotton, Rice, &c., immediately, while a nominal sum would not cause any one to engage in it extensively. The society should have the means to offer five hundred dollars as a bounty to the person who should first introduce Rice, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Cotton, or Tobacco. A successful effort of either would be millions to our State Treasury in a few brief years. California must act quickly and promptly—the present year thousands of the inhabitants of China and probably Japan will flock to our shores, and with them the means and the knowledge for the advancement of agricultural science, and if we are ready, we can secure that aid that must rapidly advance us in knowledge and power. We most earnestly hope that the recommendations of the Committee to establish a Board of Agriculture will receive the approval of our Legislators.

It is all-important that an examination of the capabilities of the State, its resources, and its prospects, should be immediately commenced, and this should be made thorough and in detail. This would reveal to our people resources and treasures that we have, as yet, hardly conceived of. Rich as are our mineral resources, our agricultural wealth must far surpass them. The mines and their treasures are but the means designed by a wise Providence as the capital with which to till the soil, build our dwellings, rear churches, school houses, and institutions of learning—establish manufactories, foundries, ship yards, and other mechanical works for the employment of our people, and thus build up a prosperous commonwealth. Our prayer is that our Legislators may act with enlarged and liberal views at this important moment, and, thus acting, they can demand of our home government a corresponding action on their part—action that will secure the hearty co-operation of the United States Government and secure to us the means of establishing what is so important upon the Pacific shores—an Agricultural College, liberally endowed.

Lightning Thoughts.

"I'll put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes.—[Shakespeare.

Little did Shakespeare think how prophetic were the words he was uttering when he wrote the paragraph we have quoted, yet it will become a propheey. One can hardly realize how quickly "thought flies" until they have spent a little time at one of our telegraphic stations. It was our pleasure thus to enjoy, a few evenings since at the station in Clay street. We conversed with the Sacramento office, and received answers quick as thought could fly—the answers were instantaneous. Sentences returned in a second or two, and messages to friends quickly as the "lightning's flash.

Where shall be the limit to invention? The mind of a Fulton has almost annihilated space by steam upon land and sea—a Maury has marked the course of the proud ship upon the ocean, and a Morse has answered the question that the Deity propounded to Job—"Can a man take the lightnings and say, lo I am here?" A few years more and the dwellers upon the Pacific Coast can readily converse with their friends upon the Atlantic—and a few moments only will be required

What mightly strides has science made within the last few years. The mind thrills in view of the progress, and while dwelling in anticipations upon what is in the future one can hardly conceive of any advance that can be made in the transmission of intelligeuce, and yet, progress is the word.

We were most courteously attended while viewing the telegrahic operations, and were politely shown the batteries and each and all the varied arrangements of this important engine of power and usefulness. To Messrs. Stockton and Patterson we are much indebted for the pleasure enjoyed and the deep interest excited in our mind at this most wonderful invention—we would say the *most* wonderful of the age, and one that will make the name of the inventor IMMORTAL.

The Benicia Mills.

We desire to correct an error unintentionally made in our prices current in regard to the price of the Benicia Flour. It was quoted below its market rates, and we are most happy to state that such is the esteem in which it is held, and the ready demand made at the mills, than none of it has ever been sold less than $13, and it now commands from $13 to $14, and none of it has ever been sent to this city unless by a special order, on account of its superior quality—the agencies at Marysville, Stockton, Colusi and Shasta taking all that can be made. The mills have three run of stones, and turn out one hundred barrels of flour per day. The flour is made from wheat grown in the valley; thus those having flour from these mills are sure of having pure flour. We were pleased to see the agent personally—Thos. Farmer, Esq.—a thorough practical miller, who favored us with a call, and gave us facts he assures us we can rely upon. The agent resides at the mills, and will be glad to show them in operation to all who feel an interest in these matters.

We make this correction relative to the Benicia Flour the more readily, for we feel confident no one will ever charge us with a desire to underrate home productions, but rather to give them all preponderance. The error occurred in not receiving the data from the mills instead of other sources.

The Improved Breed of Stock.

In another column we present to our readers a description of an Alderney Cow, with the necessary data to secure a "valuable milker." The importation of stock of high character, and the crossing of the various breeds of cattle should demand the attention of some of our best farmers and stock raisers.

A great benefit to the State would result from a wise attention to this subject. It requires, however, a knowledge of the subject, and a disposition to engage in it to benefit the State and advance the character of our stock on the part of those who should advance their capital for that purpose now, for an enterprise of that kind "don't pay;" but again it would pay by-and-by, and the return would be compound interest in a short time. We hope the time will soon come when stock of all kinds will command corresponding high prices in California, to any ever received in the old States.

What is most wanted on the part of those who engage in such an enterprise, is capital, knowledge of stock and public spirit—these in due time will bring a just reward. The cattle upon a thousand hills in California, in coming years, will be known and ranked as the finest in the world, for we have the climate, and sustenance for all seasons of the year, and without many of the drawbacks experienced in other countries. We trust we shall hear from those who feel an interest in this subject, and have suggestions from them.

A Hint for the Steamer Combination.

What say you gentlemen—in these times, that men call so awfully dull, and when the bravest of our business men get the blues, and ready to steal away anywhere—would it not be a wise plan to offer an inducement to travel? Would it not be better to carry up river 200 passengers regularly and 200 down regularly at six dollars, than to average only 100 at ten dollars. The passage money would be thus increased $200, besides the profits of berths and suppers. This is a matter of dollars and cents, gentlemen, and although we have always advocated No. 1 boats and fair liberal prices, yet now, in the present very depressed state of trade, if more money can be made to flow into your pockets, and the community be induced to travel more, and be made to feel that you do desire to accommodate it, is it not worth while trying? You know you hold the power—you can try it—if it don't work well, you can abandon it, for it must be as you say. There are many cases where persons will not travel in the boats if they can avoid it. We saw one person yesterday go to the telegraph office and do his business in that way, at an expense of $7 or $8, although he confessed he would much rather have had a a visit, had the fare been $6 or $8 even. Two others declined going on account of the cost—which, with the expenses there, amount to about $40. It bears heavy upon those who are compelled to travel, and especially those whose business is so much crippled, or lost, that they have no $40 for a trip, and they content themselves by remaining at home. All this is lost to the company. We can only say, "A hint to the wise is sufficient."

It is the principle of evaporation producing cold, that occasions the injury which persons sustain by sitting in wet clothes.

Mail Facilities.

Every day brings us regrets from the farmers that they can neither receive their letters or papers—and we feel it to be a matter of vital importance to us as well as them. Many instances have come to our knowledge of delays beyond any excuse. It seems to us as if those in the charge of country routes as well as from the principal points did not care at all about the small offices—and yet these are points in the mining and agricultural districts, where the real wealth of the country lies.

We have several letters upon our table before us, each regretting this difficulty, and on account of the impossibility to get the FARMER. This we feel for the mail facilities to the farmer and miner should be as prompt as those to the merchant, and manufacturer, and ship owner—and there is but one way to remedy this evil. Farmers and miners must write and demand of the Postmaster General here to have these difficulties removed. We know Col. Henley will most cheerfully do all in his power, for he has proved it thus far, and it only requires the knowledge of this inconvenience and loss to be made known to him to secure his attention to the subject, and his prompt exertions to have the remedy applied.

Strawberries.

IF any one wishes evidence of the success that attends the growing of strawberries, they can satisfy themselves by a visit to Robb's saloon. We saw some most remarkable sized ones from the Contra Costa side, that were worth a visit even to look at them, and we were pleased to see they were fully appreciated, for while examining them a gentleman purchased *four tumblers* of them and paid the handsome price of TWENTY DOLLARS for them. They were the "Boston Pines," a variety that we can recommend as one of the very finest for this climate.

We also received from Mr. A. P. Smith, of Sacramento, three bottles of seedling strawberries, of extra size. They came to us preserved in water, to show their size and form. These give promise of excellence, and we commend the growing of seedling fruits of all kinds, as the climate is favorable for it.

Mr. Smith has a very fine garden upon the banks of the Sacramento river, and cultivates very successfully fruits and flowers. He has a very neat greenhouse, well filled with fine plants. His grounds are always in order. It is a pleasant ride from Sacramento city and a fashionable resort, where a pleasant stroll among the flowers will amply reward the visiter. Those strangers who visit the City of the Plains, should by all means visit Smith's Garden.

Hints about Poultry.

THE editor of the New York Evening Post, (the poet Bryant,) occasionally gives his readers a chapter of his rural experience at his country residence on Long Island. The following practical hints about poultry may be read with profit.

At the present time the subject of poultry is attracting a great deal of public attention. The "hen fever" prevails extensively. Public exhibitions are taking place in different places, and accounts of sales at most extravagant rates are published.

Whether the large sized varieties of fowls which are all the rage now amongst fancy breeders and dealers, are really preferable to the old barn yard fowls, is a question on which there are two opinions among those who have tried both. To say nothing of the enormous prices which they occasionally command—when fools can be found to pay such prices—they weigh heavily in the market scales, or fill a large platter on the dinner table. But, on the other hand, they are great gormandizers themselves, and the chickens are generally considered difficult to raise.

But it is not our purpose to-day to enter on a comparison of the different varieties of fowls so much as to throw out a few hints which may be of value to keepers of any and every variety.

In the first place roosters should be changed as often as once in two years, if not annually; and pains should be taken, in replacing them, to procure strong, healthy, and perfect birds. The hens will lay better, and hatch more chickens.

Secondly, but not all number of hens should be kept to one house or together. We have known repeated instances in which keepers of poultry have become discouraged at their failure to lay and have determined to kill them off. They have commenced reducing the number, which was perhaps forty or fifty, and when they got down to ten, were surprised to find every one of the hens laying, and the supply of eggs [illegible]

[illegible] backwheat, thrown at a trifling cost, and left on the ground where they can stroll over it, and feed at their pleasure, will keep them as fat as butter.

But the main and most important point to which we wish to call attention, in connection with this subject, is the great value of the manure of poultry. The hen-roost is the place to which most farmers should go for their guano. If obtained there, it will invariably be of good quality. There need be no fear, for those who get their guano from this source, that it will turn out to be a bed of spurious importation or of an inferior kind. Then, there are no heavy bills to pay for it. The bills of the hens every farmer can provide for, but the bills of the guano dealers not every one is prepared to meet. And we doubt whether even intelligent farmers who have tried it, would estimate it at more than one-hundredth part its actual amount, the quantity of excellent manure that can be made in this way in one year.

The hen-roost—duck-roost—geese-roost—and turkey-roost—should be supplied with several loads of peat, swamp muck, or loam, spread even over the surface of the floor, and on this there should be scattered a thin layer of sand or gravel. Rainy days, when the work can be done as well as not, and as often as practicable, this should be all shovelled over, and the manure mixed with the other ingredients. The compost soon becomes strong, when it can be removed, and a fresh supply of the most suitable material convenient to be obtained, thrown in.

The house is thus kept sweet and clean and healthy for the fowls; and if any farmer will adopt this plan, and practice it faithfully for five years, and keep an accurate account, not only of the crops raised directly from the compost made with the poultry manure, but from the manure made by feeding those crops out in their turn, he will be amazed at the result; first, in the amount of cash which he will have realized, and secondly, in the effect, in the way of permanent improvement of his farm. Try it.

Report of Committee on Agriculture.

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Agriculture to which was referred a Bill, to "incorporate a State Agricultural Society, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report:

Your committee, appreciating the vast importance of the subject, would be wanting in the discharge of a high and imperious duty to the State and the people, were it to permit the occasion to pass, without making use of it, to commend the subject to the earnest and favorable consideration of the House.

This is not merely a bill to create an incorporate society whose influence only affects those immediately interested, and has no bearing upon the State, or upon the great masses of the people—but it is a bill, the provisions of which will act upon every interest, affect all classes of our citizens and touch with electric power every branch of industry throughout the entire State.

Four years ago, the agricultural resources of this State were comparatively unknown. Prior to that time, so little attention had been given to the subject, that much of the soil which experience has demonstrated to be highly productive, was deemed almost valueless. A crude and miserable process of agriculture had induced the the impression that but a limited portion of our soil would justify cultivation, without irrigation and consequently immense tracts of our highlands and mountain slopes were regarded as fit only for pastural purposes. This error has given way before the speeding plow, and it is now found that the cultivation of those lands in grain, will yield us rich returns as the cultivation of the valley lands, and instead of the agricultural resources of the country being circumscribed, and confined to a few valleys, limited in extent, and requiring irrigation, highlands and mountain sides are found to be equally productive and valuable.

It is a pleasant and cheering picture, to see hundreds of pleasant homes and wide spreading fields laden with rich abundant harvest on lands which but a few years ago were deemed almost unfit for cultivation.

Thus, has the experience of a very brief period of time demonstrated the great fact, that the agricultural resources of California are vast and almost incalculable—not only capable of abundantly supplying the millions destined to inhabit the great Pacific empire now springing up with magic rapidity, with all of the necessaries and luxuries grown in the most favored regions of the world but of producing a large surplus for external commerce.

It is conceded that agriculture is the basis of the wealth and prosperity of all civilized nations, and that the condition of agriculture in a country, furnishes a true and unerring index of its moral, mental, and social progress. It is indeed impossible in the nature of things, for a people or a nation to attain any degree of eminence without possessing an enlightened system of agriculture.

Advanced agriculture [illegible] kindred branches of horticulture and [illegible] particular attention to [illegible] plants a tree or [illegible] appreciation of the [illegible] the beauty of the other [illegible]

[illegible] you could go in the country fortresses more impregnable than can be devised in any other way.

Then to protect, to foster and encourage by every legitimate means this vast department of industry, appears to your committee, to be one of the first and most imperative duties of the Legislature of this State. California in its relations to agriculture, is a peculiarly interesting country.

We are now in our infancy. We leave the lights of experience to guide us; we are cognizant of the fatal errors other States and other people have committed; we see and know those errors. Then, let us, while we have a virgin soil, unparalled in variety and richness of production, at once introduce a system of agriculture that will secure to us and to the State the highest degree of prosperity for the time being, and enable us to transmit—unimpaired by our negligence or folly—the great advantages which we now enjoy, to those who will succeed us. Let us establish a system which experience has demonstrated to be productive of the most benificent results in other States, and lay now, the sure and enduring foundations of future prosperity and greatness.

It is believed by those well informed on this subject, that the immense sum of twenty-five millions of dollars is annually employed in the import provision trade of California.

Is it not important to arrest this vast drain upon the country? We have also reliable information that within the past year there has been imported more than half a million barrels of flour, making from five to ten millions of dollars for this single article. The latter sum will now, and hereafter, in all probability, be retained in the country, as the home production will fully supply the home demand.

Now in view of the general importance of the subject, other States are moving in the matter, and stretching forth the hand of encouragement and protection; why should not California do so likewise?

A much greater necessity exists here than in other States.

At present our staples consist of very limited variety, and of these a surplus will soon be produced, hence the vast importance—the overruling necessity of encouraging the cultivation of new products, and before the extensive cultivation of new products can be with prudence engaged in, experiments must demonstrate the adaptation of our soil and climate to their production. It must be ascertained that such new products can be successfully and profitably cultivated. Your committee believe that the surest and speediest mode of attaining the great ends in view, is the immediate organization of a State Agricultural Society, with liberal appropriation for its support. This appropriation is not asked for merely to support an institution as such, but to enable it to perform duties, the accomplishment of which shall give back to the State, the richest returns—to build up, make permanent and perpetuate the most vital interests of the State—to open those fountains from which issue streams that will refresh forever the hills and valleys of this "bright land." This interest is receiving liberal encouragement in other States, and California now presents features in agriculture, that shall, if properly regarded, be as momentous as any the world ever saw. Our vast tule lands can be reclaimed, and fields of rice, cotton and tobacco can be made to flourish and add their untold value to the wealth of our people and State. Tea, coffee and sugar will also be numbered among the rich products of California if that wise care so much needed, be given to nourish the germ which is now in embryo.

The opening of China and Japan reveals sources of wealth in the forms of new and varied products of the Celestial world; and shall California avail itself of these offerings that progress holds out to us?

The sheep and the goat can feed upon our thousand hills, yielding their fleeces for our manufactories. Our sunny slopes will be adorned by fruitful vineyards and beautified by groves of the mulberry, affording food for the worm that shall clothe our people with the costly silks that now draw our treasure to other nations. The people, too, of the Celestial kingdom will bring their knowledge, both of agriculture—of which they possess vast stores—and of the manufacturing of those costly fabrics, adding all these to our own sources of wealth.

To accomplish these great objects a stimulus must be given; the State must extend the hand of encouragement and protection. We therefore recommend the establishment of a "State Board of Agriculture" and the passage of the Bill referred to, providing for the incorporation of a State Agricultural Society," with liberal appropriations in land and money for its support.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the Committee. W. S. LETCHER.

Mechanism of the Horse.

AT the [illegible] of the New York State Agricultural Society, in 1851, a report on [illegible] was made by John B. Wheeler of Burlington, Vt. the object of which appeared to be to call the [illegible] to the importance of a [illegible]

[illegible] This report began by asking the question, What is a horse wanted for?" And the answer given is,—"He is wanted for speed on the road, and for conveying heavy loads quickly." The authors of the report deem this the "peculiar attribute of the horse," and they go on to say that it is found in the "blood horse in the highest perfection" and that therefore "too much cannot fully be said of the importance of a liberal dash of blood in all grades of horses. On the road it is necessary, and at the plough or the truck it will tell wonderfully." From the indefinite expression "a liberal dash," we might be left to guess at the amount of the blood of the race-horse which draft or truck horses should possess, but some light is thrown on this by what follows. "The farmer, with half or three-quarter bloods, can plough his half acre a day more than with common farm horses." He can safely reckon that his *blood* will haul his load some miles further in a day than a common team." The meaning of the last sentence probably is, that the racing blood of the horses (not the blood of the man) would enable them to do more work in a day than could be done by horses which had not this blood.

The report proceeds to speak of the importance of a "thorough acquaintance with the anatomy of the horse"—of the mechanical laws concerned in the movements of the horse—of the necessity of "rope-like muscles," and various other matters, assuming some positions very inconsistent with the laws of mechanism and anatomy.

We are pleased, however, that the absurdities of this report have been shown up by one who has proved himself fully competent to the task. M. Cuming, of St. John, N. B.,—who we understand is a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of London and Edinburgh,—has given it a critical and elaborate review, through the colmuns of the Country Gentleman. Want of space precludes our giving the review in detail, but as the subject is one of much interest and importance to farmers, and in fact to all who either breed or use horses, we are confident we shall render a service by making the following extract:

The "remarks" in the report, are ostensibly on thorough-bred horses only, and seem designed to enlighten on two topics; namely, the purposes for which they are most useful, and the form of parts best suited to fulfil these purposes. As on neither of these points does the dicta of the "remarks" seem to agree with the acknowledged teachings of science; and as this difference, if it exist, is of consequence to be determined, I propose briefly to consider some of the leading statements of each.

The blood horse beats every other animal for speed; therefore, the blood horse is the most suitable for draught. Such, whether logical or not, is the style of argument of the "remarks." But instead of saying so plainly at the beginning, as a foundation on which to base the rest of the position, they introduce it like the thick end of a wedge, at the end. To point out, therefore, the unsoundness of the reasoning on which the "remarks" proceed, the point of the wedge must be looked for. This is to be found in the first sentence. "What is the horse wanted for?" asks the report. "He is wanted for speed on the road, and for conveying heavy loads quickly." It is this "conveying of *heavy loads quickly*," that forms the first points of divergence from the data of science ending in the broadly palpable error of making the fine boned, quick tempered, blood or race horse, the most suitable animal for the plough the wagon or the truck.

Fast motion and heavy draught, are things incompatible together. Carried to an extreme, they are physically so; even within moderate limits, they cannot be profitably combined. For the purposes of draught generally, that horse is the best that will haul the greatest amount of weight from one point to another in a given time—say a week, a month or a year,—no matter what his rate of speed may be. The rate of speed at which a horse even a blood-horse can use his muscles most advantageously for draught is walking at the rate of about three miles an hour; certainly much better under four. For all increase above this, the load has to be reduced in a ratio greater than the speed augments. For example take a horse capable of drawing a load of 30 cwt. at three miles an hour, load him with 15 cwt. and drive him six in the same time or with 7 1/2 cwt. and drive twelve, and mark the difference at the hour's end. Those who have tried the experiment, find that at double the rate of speed one-third of the load instead of one-half is enough. And for this there is an obvious physiological cause. The [illegible] of the horse are produced by muscular contraction, but this contraction does not take place instantaneously. Like every other animal action, it occupies a definite space of time, [illegible] and this time is governed by the amount of force to be overcome. The greater the resistance the longer time does the contraction take. Hence their full power [illegible] heavy weights moved any [illegible] lower knees than [illegible] working at a [illegible] would [illegible] weight of only a quarter [illegible] the greatest [illegible]

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1854.

Education of Farmers.

We publish in this week's issue, the letter of "Cincinnatus," and make it a theme for our editorial of this week.

"'Tis education forms the common mind—
Just as the twig is bent the tree 's inclin'd."

Perhaps there is no one cause why the great class of farmers are so ignorant upon the subjects connected with their employment, as that which has arisen from wrong impressions, fixed in early years, connected with their moral and religious training. Under the severe training of stern views, it was made a sin to walk the fields of a Sabbath-day, and view the "beautiful things of earth," those that God had planted to make our pathways through life joyous and happy. Thus the young mind was in its early buddings chilled by the mandate that taught it to believe it wrong thus to enjoy, and thousands of young hearts that would have become "true students of nature," and an honor to the cause of Agricultural Science, those that only needed a gentle hand to instruct and to point out the purposes for which God created the earth and the things that grow upon it, were turned away from their aspirations and too often led into paths that ruined their prospects for life.

Had all parents been faithful and watched the bent of the child, and when in its ramble through the field its eye caught the bright flower, and as it plucked it, crying out, "look how beautiful;" had that parent seized that moment, to make the impression, that heart would ever have loved and cherished the flowers that gladden our vision, and as the luscious fruit caught the wishful gaze of the child—had the parent gratified the child with its possession, at the same time taking that moment to impress upon the child the plan of the Creator in sending us the various fruits in their seasons, each variety of that nature and character so beautifully appropriate, lasting by their season only till the next in order were ripe—the child would have become so imbued with nature, as to desire a knowledge of that employment which gives to us the flowers and fruits in their seasons.

How few parents have ever been in the habit of taking the child by the hand and leading it forth to investigate the flowers, the fruits, the grains, the grasses, and all the other wonderful products of earth, that God gave for our food and raiment. Alas! these have been forgotten, while all the attention has been turned to finding "a suitable trade" to which they could apprentice the child. The original trade to which the Deity directed the mind of him whom he had made after his own likeness and similitude, has been forgotten, and parents have greatly erred. This is one of the great causes why so few have ever been taught to love the Science of Agriculture, that embraces all that is beautiful as well as useful.

We would wish the early impressions and efforts of the child, as it turns to nature, to study and copy her—should be sealed as were those of Sir Benjamin West. All must readily remember the anecdote of his copying his little sister in the cradle; his mother coming in saw with a mother's fondness his early genius, caught up her son and gave him a fond kiss. That kiss sealed the impressions of beauty that were floating before his visions in the sleeping child in the cradle; and says Sir Benjamin, "that kiss made me a painter." What would have been the result had the mother of West seen no beauty in the early genius of her child? The world would have lost one of her greatest painters, and a mother her richest reward.

So with the works of nature. If parents would watch every opportunity of developing in the minds of their children, that taste for rural life which God gave them, we should not hear so much complaint that cultivators of the soil are wanting in the knowledge of the earth.

We were about writing upon the "advent of flowers," and "May-day," and had already begun an article, when we received the "Pacific" of this week, and found in the leading article, sentiments so congenial, so worthy to be spread before the world, that we copy them entire, and urge a careful perusal of them. Here is a way to educate, make May-day a glorious day; do away with severity, dance, sing, be joyful, as we welcome the works of God in the flowers of Spring, the fruits of summer, and the fields of Grain at Autumn. Teaching like this will lead the minds of children to look to the earth and the blessing flowing from it, till they desire a knowledge of all things therein, and this will teach them to say: "The whole earth is full of His glory."

We thank the "Pacific" for the theme of May-day, and for their generous advocacy of Agriculture, and we rejoice to notice the improved appearance of that paper in all its departments. We wish it complete success.

"May Day has come and gone. It has come with its usual festivities. It has gone, leaving its usual pleasant memories. Sabbath schools and day schools have celebrated it. The sweet bright flowers have crowned their Queens, and fields and groves and halls invited the glad feet and echoed to the joyous songs of happy childhood.

It is well. For May Day is one of the sunny days of life. It is the blooming month of the year. It is the gay season of nature. The air is loaded with perfumes. The very earth is carpeted with beauty. The winds have begun to breathe softly, the sun to shine mildly, and the birds to sing sweetly, and all things animate and inanimate to tell joyously of God. It is meet for hearts of old and young to respond to nature's voice, and now and then be free from care. Smiles and gladsome songs, and social pleasures at home or abroad, may be on some days, and why not on May Day, the heart's best gratitude to Him who made it beautiful.

We have been made glad, and our hopes made buoyant, and our good resolves made firm by the late excursions and festivals of our schools. Groups of children on such occasions always do us good. We love to see the youth youthful. Boys and girls will soon enough be men and women, burdened with the toils and anxious with the cares of life. Let them have their boyhood and girlhood in its season. They will be better and happier all their life for the free sports and simple pleasures of their early years. That child loses much who loses the light-hearted and innocent joys peculiar to childhood. That parent or teacher does a child great harm and wrong who discourages and denies the little one all indulgence in the sportive and ever frolicsome instincts of nature. While more serious things should in their place and time be impressed on the mind as it will bear them, let the first years of life be mainly left to the gushing and bounding instincts of nature, its depravities alone corrected, and its excesses alone restrained. The laugh, the shout, the play, the glee of boys and girls in its time and place, are as harmless as the antics of the lambs and kids upon the hills. There is necessity also for them, both physical and mental, that demands such recreation with the authority of law. And there is as great a necessity, and as clear a duty to develope properly the physical as the intellectual and moral nature. We would teach a child to pray as soon as he or she could lisp the name of God. And long before that time the child should be taught to be silent as we bow in prayer at the family altar. But we would as certainly if the child was lonely and longed for a companion in needed sport, bend to the child's wants, and roll with him or her upon the floor, or run or *dance* even in the yard or through the hall. We would teach a child pious sentiments; especially the doctrines of the catechism; and so plant the best seeds of pious growth in youth, but we would also please the child's eye with bright pictures, and gladden the child's heart with pleasing toys. We would teach a child to give to the poor and go as early as is profitable to the house of God, but we would also indulge the child at suitable times in spending money, and in social playing parties with neighborhood or school companions. Character would thus become symmetrical, and life, we believe, more happy and useful.

Therefore were we glad at the late festival of the schools, to see the decorated hall, the holiday attire of a thousand happy children, the coronation of their own selected queen, the march, and even dance around the pole wreathed with flowery garlands. It did us good. It did every parent and teacher good. It did every child good. We envy no one's feelings, and desire no one's fellowship, who could look upon such a scene of simple enjoyment, and not bless God for such a sight upon these shores.

We believe in early piety. We advocate religious instruction and example at home and in school. We would everywhere and always train a child for God and Heaven. We believe it the duty and the highest privilege of parents and teachers. But there is such a thing as severity in discipline that defeats the very object in view. There is a narrow and foolish prejudice that looks upon all recreation with a jealous eye, and holds too tight a rein on every instinctive impulse towards worldly pleasure. The only wise or safe rule is moderately to allow a child that which is in itself innocent, however capable of perversion and abuse, rather than build up such high walls as by total exclusion from the world to tempt the child recklessly to overleap them.

This simple rule would have saved many a pious father and mother the pain of seeing their sons and daughters plunging excessively into pleasures when once they have passed out from under parental authority. No sight is more sad, and no consequences are more to be deplored, than children leaving home like prisoners let loose from galling confinement ever to remember their parents as their jailors simply, and their home as the prison of their youth. The religion of their parents, thus made unnecessarily austere, will become forbidding, being remembered as the escaped captive remembers the chains that bound his hands, and the stocks that held his feet.

There is no need of such severity. God gave us childhood and youth as well as manhood and womanhood, and there is no necessity of denying to the former the innocent social pleasures peculiar to their age and disposition, in order properly to train them for the labors and responsibilities of the latter. We believe that a *pleasantly* spent childhood, where the intellectual and religious sentiments and habits are not neglected, better on the whole for mature years than one spent otherwise, though under the strictest religious training.

We love the Sabbath. We love it none the less because we love May Days. Nor will our children, even though they *dance* around the pole made beautiful with flowers."

Letter From Butte County.

Butte County, April 30, 1854.

Mr. Editor: Sir—In regard to the Wheat Crop in this county, (although this is a mining county,) we shall raise twice the amount of Wheat that we can consume, and farming must be a losing business in this county unless we can have two or three good Flouring Mills. All the farmers are raising more or less Wheat, some as high as 500 or 600 acres, and there is not a flouring mill in the county, although we have an abundance of water power and all the facilities afforded in any part of the State for steam mills.

There could not be so good an investment made here as a flouring mill, as we now have to go from 25 to 75 miles to get to the Marysville mills. I am informed there is to be a small mill built at Chico, in the north part of the county. This will be of but little use to those in the centre and south part of the county, as it will be farther to it than to the old mills at Marysville, in Yuba county.

All our crops look remarkably well. I wish you success in your new undertaking.

Very truly,
Yours.
James W. Johnson.

(We thank you, friend Johnson, for your letter, It will induce some one, we hope, to take a hint and place a mill in your vicinity. And the information respecting the crops is valuable. Shall be glad to hear from you always. Ed.)

Letter from Alameda.

Sims Farm, Alameda County.
April 29, 1854.

Editors Farmer: You request the farmers to write for the California Farmer, that you may make it the best journal in the State; and wonder why they do not write more. We are quite desirous of seeing the Farmer a useful and interesting journal: Now let me give you a few reasons why the farmers do not write more. First, our mail facilities are such that it is nothing but a vexation to have anything to do with them. Second, and not the least important, is the lack of a sufficient education to make our productions of such a character as are generally expected to appear before the public and more especially for the edifying of others. To the no small mortification of many of us, the education of the farmer has been sadly neglected. We therefore feel a reluctance in writing when we know the critic's eye will scan every line and sentence.

Heretofore, when a young man has been educated above that of an A B C scholar, no one advises him to take hold of and exercise his talents and energy in behalf of Agriculture; the prevailing opinions of those whose company he has been lately keeping are adverse to such a course—it would be sowing seed on barren ground—nothing short of Doctor of Law, Medicine, &c., will do—farming will do for the ignorant.

The farmers are first to brave frontier life, open the way for the doctor, lawyer, merchant, tradesman, and even speculator; subject themselves to exhorbitant demands both from State and profession, and yet their education has been not even of secondary importance.

If a lecture on Agriculture is to be given before our learned legislators or an intelligent audience in some large city, a practical farmer is not called upon to perform the task, and for the very simple reason that they are not considered to have in their possession the requisite knowledge, therefore, a learned Dr. A. or B. comes forward and performs that which every farmer should be capable of doing.

This, Mr. Editor, is the situation of many of us, and with which we will have to grapple through life. Hoping with what little influence we may exercise in favor of the cause to bring about a better condition of things for posterity,

Respectfully yours.
Cincinnatus.

(The above is a picture we must all admit to be true in a great measure; but we feel it is not always so. There are farmers who are capable, fully, to electrify an audience, and if farmers will call county meetings, announce them through the "columns of the Farmer" in season, we will pledge ourselves to bring those into the field that will create a "new era in farming." Cincinnatus is already in the field, and the good work is begun. Who follows Cincinnatus?

Cincinnatus points out the truth plainly, he tells us the general want of education. We know its ill effects upon the science, and we pointed to the cause of this in No. 10 of the Farmer. *There lies the evil*: parents supposed any boy would do for the farm—and thus the evil has been perpetrated. Shall we all labor for its removal? Ed.)

Treatment of House Plants.

Water, heat, air, and light are the four essential stimulants to plants; water, heat, and air, to promote growth; and light to render that growth perfect.

Water, heat, and air, man can command at his pleasure by artificial means; but over light, as an element of the perfect growth of plants, we have less control. To be beneficial to plants light must come directly from the sun; and therefore the plants should be so placed, that it may act upon them with as little as possible of that refraction and decomposition which it suffers when it passes obliquely through glass, or any other medium except the air. Plants grow in the open air, and with such free exposure to the light as their habits require, not only develope all their parts in their proper form, but their leaves, flowers, and fruits, have their natural colors, odors, and flavors. Plants excluded from light have not their natural color, odor, nor flavor, they make little or no charcoal in the woody part, the leaves are not green, and if they do flower and fruit, which is rarely the case, the flowers are pale and scentless, and the fruit is insipid. This has been proved by many experiments, of which the blanching of celery and endive by earthing up, and that of a cabbage by the natural process of hearting, are familiar instances. A geranium placed in a dark room becomes first pale, then spotted, and ultimately white; and if brought to the light it again acquires its color.

If plants kept in the dark are exposed to the action of hydrogen gas, they retain their green color, though how this gas acts has not been ascertained. Some flowers too, such as the crocus and tulip, are colored though grown in the dark.

Light seems to be fully as essential to plants as air or heat, and while it acts beneficially on the plants and leaves, it appears to be injurious to the under surfaces, at least of some plants; for in whatever way a plant is placed, it contrives to turn the upper surfaces of its leaves to the light. Professor Lindlay is making some experiments on this subject.

Plants in rooms turn not only their leaves, but their branches to the window in which the light enters, and a plant may, by turning it at intervals, be made to bend successively to all sides; but such bendings weaken the plant, and thus it is an excessive or unnatural action. This turning of the plant to the light is always of course in proportion to the brightness of that light as compared with the other sides of the plant. Flowers, too, open their petals to the light, and, close them in the dark, or in some cases, as in that of the crocus, when a cloud passes over the sun. The same flower, and also some others, will open their petals to the light of a lamp or candle, and close them again when that is withdrawn.

It follows as a necessary consequence, that in rooms, plants should be placed as near the windows as possible, that the windows should have a south exposure, and that they should be as seldom as possible shaded with blinds or otherwise. If placed at a distance from the windows, plants should be frequently changed, and to place them permanently on tables or mantel-shelves is bad management.

A Sign of the Times.—The Sacramento State Journal says: "We are informed by a well known contractor and builder, that there are forty-five 'gangs' employed in making brick in this city, who turn them off at the rate of *eight millions* per month. What better evidence could we have, or what surer indication of our future prosperity and growth. Eight millions! if one-half of them are put into buildings when the balmy breath of another spring shall bring the perfumes of the flowers to gladden us, it will breathe upon the solid walls of tall and shapely edifices, whose high heads, reared to heaven, will laugh to scorn the croakers and timid doubters who, one year since, said Sacramento never could be rebuilt; *we* laughed at them, and time has justified us.

Rise of the Waters.—The Sacramento river is swollen considerably, and the prospect is that the lower banks upon the river will be covered. The rains have been very heavy indeed, and while it is a blessing to the large grain growers, it may be death to the hopes of the river cultivators.

The Golden Hill News is the name of a new paper in this city, printed in Chinese characters, and to be issued weekly.

According to the daily papers, burglaries are rapidly increasing in this city. It behooves our citizens to be on their guard.

We return thanks to Messrs. Adams & Co., and to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. for express favors liberally extended to this office.

Harvesting.

It is a rule as a general rule, that the proper time to reap Wheat or Rye is when the straw begins to shrink and become white about half an inch beneath the ear. This appearance is a sure indication that the grain has ceased to receive nourishment from the roots of the plant; and by cutting early, provided it is not taken to the barn or stack too green, the following advantages will be gained: 1st. The grain will make more and whiter flour. 2. There will be less wasted by the grain's shelling. 3. By commencing harvest early, you will have a fairer prospect of finishing before the last cuttings become too ripe, so that much of the grain will shell out in reaping and securing the crop. 4. If you cut your grain as soon as it is fit, your straw and chaff will contain much more nourishment than if bleached and made brittle by the sun, air, dew and rain, all of which combine to deprive it of most of its value for fodder. 5. Should you plough in your stubble immediately after harvest, or mow it and secure it for fodder or litter, (either of which modes of management is perfectly consonant with the rules of good husbandry,) the stubble will make much better food for your cattle or manure for your ground, than if it had yielded all its sweets and much of its substance to the greedy elements above mentioned.

If your Wheat or rye is much affected by blight or rust, it should be cut even while still in the milk, and then exposed to the sun and air till the straw is sufficiently dry and the grain so much hardened that it is fit to deposit in the barn or sack. The heads, in such cases, should be so placed by the reapers as not to touch the ground. This may be done by laying the top ends of each handful on the lower ends of the preceding one.

If your grain is encumbered with grass or weeds, you must cut it pretty near the top, in order to avoid as much as possible these extraneous substances. It is also necessary to reap rather earlier than might be otherwise expedient, that you may have time to dry the weeds without danger of the grain shelling out. If your grain is very ripe when you harvest it, the bands should be made in the morning, as the straw is then moist and pliable. And Dr. Deane recommends, in such cases, to bind the sheaves when the air begins to be damp towards evening, as the least degree of moisture toughens the straw.

It has been recommended by several English authors to bind Wheat and Rye with only one length of the straw. If it is pretty long, and not very dry, this may be good economy. You save the trouble of making bands; your wheat will dry better in the sheaf, as the sheaves must of course be small; and though it may take some more time to pitch and handle it, the advantages, in many cases, turn the scale in favor of binding Wheat with single lengths of straw.

In storing Wheat or Rye, some persons deposit the sheaves on a mow of hay; but this is a bad plan, as the grain presses the hay so that it is not to become musty, and communicate a musty or mouldy taint to the superincumbent grain. It may be placed on a scaffold of rails, laid on the beams, and over the floor of a barn; though it is not so easy to procure it for threshing as if it were laid on a scaffold of less elevation. But this disadvantage may be more than compensated by its being in a situation favorable for drying. If there be a deficiency of barn room, the sheaves may be stored in stacks. In that case, care should be taken that the grain may not draw moisture from the ground, by laying boards or rubbish under the stack. A better method still, is to have a tight floor of boards mounted on four blocks, set in the ground, and so high as to prevent the entering of vermin.

In building a stack, care should be taken to keep the seed ends of the sheaves in the middle, and a little higher than the outer ends. No fowls can then come at the grain, and the rain that falls on the outer ends will run off, and not pass toward the centre. The stack should be thoroughly topped, that the rain may be completely turned off.

Oats. It is advised to harvest oats before the straw has turned completely yellow. The straw is of little value, if permitted to stand till it becomes destitute of sap. Though oats should be well dried on the ground, after cutting, they should not be raked or handled when they are in the driest state. They should be gathered mornings and evenings, for then the straw is made limber and pliable by the moisture of the air. If they are housed a little damp, there can be no danger, if they have been previously thoroughly dried.

Barley. We are told by the wise men of agriculture, that some of the rules observed in harvesting Wheat, Rye, and Oats, do not apply to Barley. Worlich's Domestic Encyclopedia states that "in respect to the time for mowing barley, farmers frequently fall into the error of cutting it before it is perfectly ripe: thinking it will attain to perfect maturity if it be of a swash. This is a very common error, for the leaves in the field, and afterwards rakes but an indifferent malt; it also threshes with more difficulty, and is apt to be bruised under the flail. The only common test of [illegible] of perfection is from the straw and husks of the straw. [illegible] with all expedition, [illegible]

Ploughing.

Ploughing is the most important of agricultural operations. On the manner of its performance depends all the subsequent operations of tillage on the same land. A large volume might easily be written on this subject, but we shall confine ourselves to practical hints, expressed as concisely as is consistent with perspicuity.

In all stiff, heavy, and adhesive soils, that are much disposed to moisture, it should be a common rule not to plough them while wet in any considerable degree, especially if there is much clay in their composition. When such land is ploughed wet, the particles are apt to cake, or run together into hard lumps, requiring much trouble and labor to reduce to a fine state. Besides, much injury is produced by the treading of the team and greater power is necessary in performing the operation. But, on the other hand, such soils are ploughed with much difficulty if very dry; unless before the ploughing they were in a state of tillage, and not baked very hard. To break up grass ground composed of a strong loam, or a soil in which there is clay in any considerable quantity, when in a dry state, is next to impossible. You might almost as well attempt to plough up a brick pavement or slate rock. Green sward in general can hardly be ploughed too damp, if it be not miry. Marshy, moory, peaty or mossy descriptions of soil should in general, when already reduced to a state of tillage, be ploughed when the season is dry.

In dry, sandy, and perhaps in some of the more mellow kinds of loamy soils, the business of ploughing may be performed when the earth is in a state of considerable moisture. But very dry sandy land, whenever the weather is hot and dry, should merely be stirred in such a way as may be necessary to prevent the growth of weeds; otherwise the great exhalation of moisture in such seasons may render them too dry for the vigorous growth of the seeds or plants growing or sown upon them. The cultivators of this kind of soil have, therefore, many advantages over others who are engaged in the more stiff and heavy sorts of land, in being able to perform the various operations of arable husbandry with much less strength and expense of team, and by being much less interrupted by the wetness of the seasons. Stiff clayey soils, which are already under the plough, may be beneficially ploughed in dry weather, and it is said that stirring such soils in dry seasons causes them to imbibe moisture, but in sandy soils the opposite result is produced by the same means.

It is very customary, and, as a general rule, very correct to recommend deep ploughing. But this rule has a great many exceptions, and the cultivator who should be governed by it without regard to the nature of the soil and the proposed crops, would only labor hard to injure his land and reduce his products.

It may not be amiss to attend to what some writers have observed, respecting the dangers and disadvantages of ploughing deep, without regard to the nature of the soil and other circumstances. It is observed in "Dickson's Agriculture" that, "though deep ploughing has been recommended by some modern writers, upon particular kinds of land, where the bottom and top were of two opposite qualities, and neither of them perfectly good, that a mixture may sometimes be very beneficial, and the experiment of going beneath the common depth sometimes answer; but that when the top and bottom for eighteen or twenty inches in depth consist of the same soil, it is not believed it is ever worth while to exchange the upper part, which has been enriched for centuries back, for a part less rich, merely because it is more fresh. On retentive soils, where the practice of loosening them to some depth by other implements is omitted, deep ploughing is however extremely necessary."

In an "Essay on the Best Means of Converting Grass Lands into Tillage, by James Roper Head, Esq.," it is observed that "it seems reasonable to prefer light to heavy ploughing; because, all things being equal, it must be preferable to have a small depth of soil to cultivate and improve; and inasmuch as the fibres of grass in general are fed from the upper surface of the earth alone, if they find sufficient pabulum, all that lie underneath their nourishment, and has been with much labor moved by the plough, is like a stock in trade, which requires an extra capital, unproductive of interest.

"I have endeavored by all means to search into the nature of sainfoin, clover and lucerne, and my opinion is, that the long penetrating tap-roots of those grasses force the earth in search of moisture only; that the tap-root is the mere support and duct: that the branches of the crown of the plant are fed alone by the upper portion of the soil, and that the luxuriancy of their produce depends [illegible] the superficiality of the soil or subsolus (sous) of the ground [illegible] the average fatty of the soil of the upper stratum, which alone feeds and furnishes it nourishment."

An [illegible] in the Board of Agriculture" written by John M. Mason, Esq. [illegible] "Why are [illegible] whose old grounds [illegible] by [illegible] This [illegible] was [illegible] a [illegible]

poared two very obvious reasons for the failure; first, the subsoil brought to the surface to form a seed bed had long been deprived of the ordinary influence of the atmosphere and the rains; consequently must have been cold and infertile. Secondly, the dry tenacious sward having been placed half broken under the seed bed, the natural moisture of the ground, and that which falls in rain, was speedily and habitually evaporated. Unless in a season of uncommon moisture, a crop under such preparation could not prosper."

Sir John Sinclair speaks highly of the advantages of deep ploughing in some circumstances and in some crops, but says, "it is a general rule never to plough so deep as to penetrate below the soil that was formerly manured and cultivated, excepting upon fallow, and then only when you have plenty of lime or dung to add to and improve the new soil." The farmers of Flanders, which is said to be the best cultivated part of Europe, gradually deepen their soil by ploughing or digging up fresh earth as their manure increases. Mr. Arthur Young observes that in poor, hungry soils some proportion ought to be observed between the depth of a ploughing, and the quantity of manure annually spread. The same writer informs us that the depth of ploughing in various parts of England, on an average, is four inches; in loamy soils four and three quarters, and in clayey soils three inches and a half.

Disputes have arisen among farmers in this country and in Europe relative to the best manner of laying a furrow slice. Some contend for turning the furrow slice completely over and laying it quite flat; but others say that it is most advantageous to place each slice in such a manner that its outer edge may extend a little over the inner edge of the one drawn next before it. In several districts in England it is usual to lay the furrow quite flat; and this is particularly the case where there are no ridges; but in Northumberland, and in Scotland, a contrary system is adopted. It is founded on this idea, that as two of the principal objects in ploughing are, to expose as much as possible to the influence of the atmosphere, and to lay the land so that the harrows may, in the most effectual manner, raise mould to cover the seed; these objects are most effectually accomplished by ploughing land of every description with a furrow slice about seven inches deep, forming the angle forty-five, the point which ought to be referred when determining the merits of different specimens of ploughing. For that purpose, the depth of the furrow should bear a due proportion to the breadth, that is, about two-thirds or as six inches deep is to nine broad. This is the general, if not the universal opinion of the Scotch farmers. The angle forty-five is strongly recommended in Bayley's Essay on the Construction of the Plough, in his Durham Report, and in Brown's Treatise on Rural Affairs. In the southern counties of England, however, they generally prefer to turn the furrow quite flat, or horizontal, and state, as a reason for that practice, that the weeds, grass, &c. ploughed under, cannot be smothered unless the roots are turned completely bottom up, and the turf covered so closely as to have no communication with the atmosphere.

In Flanders, the farmers use an instrument called the *binot*, which is highly esteemed. By this instrument the land is not turned over, as by the plough, and the weeds buried: but the soil is elevated and pressed into ridges, and is thus better exposed to the beneficial influence of the frost, and becomes much sooner dry in spring than if the land is turned over flat. When furrow slices are set up edgeways by the plough, they become small thin ridges, are more easily pervaded by frost, and are in a situation to attract more of the fertilizing influences of the atmosphere, than if they are turned over so as to lie in a horizontal position. Perhaps this mode of ploughing land may be advantageous in stiff hard soils, where several ploughings are necessary to prepare for for the reception of the seed. If land of this description is broken up in the autumn or summer preceding the sowing or planting of the seed, and cross-ploughing in the spring is made use of, preparatory to putting in the seed, we are inclined to think that the "feather edged ploughing," as it is sometimes called, (in which the furrow slices are not laid so flat as to exclude the air from between and from the under part of the furrow slices,) is to be preferred. Ploughing previous to winter setting in is of great use to clays, or stiff lands, exposing the surface to the frost, which mellows, and reduces it in a manner infinitely superior to what could be accomplished by all the operations of man. If, then, exposing the surface of stiff soils to the frost is of great advantage, the more surface there is exposed the greater the advantage; and if the furrow slices are set partly or entirely on their edges there must be, as before intimated, more surface exposed than if laid perfectly flat. And if they were turned in such a manner as to form an angle of forty-five degrees, the outer edge of the furrow set on the inner edge of that which [illegible] would be [illegible] for winter grain to spring up between the furrows, which may be the case if the [illegible] are set sprightly on their edges. There would likewise always be a [illegible] of the furrow [illegible] Moreover, if ridge-ploughing is at all advantageous, we should [illegible] a [illegible] a ridge of [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible]

laid flat as it is turned upside down. The harrow also more readily takes hold of a soil when the furrows form ridges or protuberances, and thus a proper mould is procured for the covering of the seeds, or earthing up plants in a growing crop. And if there is danger of the lands lying too loose, repeated harrowing, and rolling with a heavy roller after sowing, will furnish a certain remedy.

The Alderney Breed of Cows.

Common consent has given the name of Alderney to the Channel Island breed of cattle, so long celebrated for the quantity of milk they give in proportion to their size: but above all, for the extraordinary richness of its quality. But there is every probability that these cattle were originally a Norman breed, imported and improved in Jersey, and then sent to Alderney; and thus a common stock, famous far indeed beyond the cows of Normandy, have been produced, which are considered so valuable in this country as to produce prices varying from £20 to £30.

The produce of these animals, both in milk and butter, is very great, and may be taken, in fair specimens, at twelve quarts of milk daily, and ten pounds of butter in the week, during the months of April, May, June, July and August; and instances are recorded of cows giving twenty quarts of milk in the twenty-four hours, and as much as fourteen pounds of butter per week. From this it is clear that the cream is of very rich quality; the milk itself is superior to much of the town-made cream—the cream almost resembles cream cheese. It is considered too rich by many for making cheese; but instances are recorded of successful cheese-making from this milk. M. Le Feuvre, of La Hogue, succeeded in making superior cheese from this milk, equal indeed to double Gloucester. Fourteen quarts of milk would give a pound and a half of cheese; and the whey or drainings of twenty pounds of this cheese would produce four pounds of butter. Compared with the milk of any other cows celebrated for dairy purposes, that of the Alderney is very superior. An experiment was made, during the months of May, June, July and August, between eight Alderney and eight Kerry cows. In the first month the Alderneys gave 25 per cent. of cream against 10 per cent. of the Kerrys; in June, 20 per cent. against 10; in July, 23 per cent against 10; and in August 16 per cent. against 13; giving an average of some hundred per cent. more cream than the Kerry—a breed of cows somewhat celebrated for dairy purposes.

But more—three pints of cream from the Alderneys produced 1 lb. 8 oz. of butter; from the Kerrys, 1 lb. 4 oz. And this was taken in the month of August, when it will be seen the milk of the Alderneys was somewhat falling off. The experiment was made by Mr. White, on the farm of the Hon. R. Clive, of Oakley Park, and deserves every credit, as it seems to have been carefully and intelligently made.

We are indebted to Col. le Couteur for almost all we know of this breed of cattle. In many respects they resemble the Ayrshire cow; and, indeed, so close is the resemblance that Mr. Quayle, in his "Agricultural Survey of Jersey" communicated to the Board of Agriculture, states that the Ayrshire is a cross between the short-horned breed and the Alderney.

As the qualities of the Alderney breed of cattle are exclusively milk-producing, we expect to find anything but beauty of form; and, indeed, until within the last twenty years, a more rude misshapen animal it is difficult to conceive. Possessing cattle superior to others for the richness of their milk, a hardihood and endurance extremely great, and being sustained by the inferior herbage the island produced, the Channel Islanders were satisfied with their ungainly form. They might be thus described:—Large cheeks, thin hollow neck, hollow back, thin hams, flat sides, long between hip and ribs, crooked legs, high shoulders, drooping rump, tapering chest.

The specimens of improved forms of cattle that began to receive the attention of agricultural societies, tended to call attention to the improvement of the Alderney breed; and hence a society sprang up, under the Presidency of General Thornton, and by selecting the best specimens drew up a scale of nine articles, and to each of these attached a number of points—thirty of which were assumed to be perfection in a cow. These are much more definite and we think practical, than those of Mr. [illegible]; and we cannot help giving them, because they [illegible] the proper criterion of an improved Alderney cow. They are for cows and heifers.—

	Points
I. [illegible]	4
II. [illegible]	4
[illegible]	4
I. Back [illegible]	4
IV. [illegible]	4
V. [illegible]	4
VI. [illegible]	4
[illegible]	4
[illegible]	4

Horses---A few Words to Farmers.

It is a bad practice to take a horse from the plow or cart, and put a saddle on his back; but it is quite a different thing for the farmer to keep, for his own riding, a stout, well-formed horse, that, should a demand for extra horse-labor at any time arise, can be put into the plow or cart with a confidence that, in that capacity, it will work well and willingly.

While on this subject I think a word of caution necessary. I have known farmers breed from mares only because they were useless. I have known a mare whose health incapacitated her from work, and who had, consequently, to be turned out to grass for the season, put to the horse that her services might not be wholly lost! The infirmities of the mare are perpetuated in her wretched offspring—they become hereditary, and the breeder at length finding his pockets the worse for his experiment, gives up with the reflection that "horse-breeding is a losing concern." No mare, however good, should be bred from, without a careful and deliberate consideration of her qualifications as a brood-mare; and this is a point wherein many farmers err greatly. A person has a mare that has proved a valuable servant, and is, consequently, a favorite: he wishes, if possible, to "preserve her breed," and accordingly takes a foal out of her, after, perhaps, a long life of toil. Another mistake is the following, and it is a common one: a man sees a handsome horse and takes a fancy to him; he happens to possess a mare, it is the season, and without a moment's consideration of how far that individual mare is suited for that individual horse, he puts her to him, and obtains—what? a mongrel nondescript, presenting a combination of bad qualities, and not one redeeming point. Both parents must be selected with a reference not only to their respective points of excellence, but to the relative adaptations which the points of one present to the points of the other. Breed from none but sound parents; accidents, however, are not to be regarded as unsoundness; but in purchasing a mare for breeding, it is necessary to be perfectly certain that the defect, if such exist, be a mere accident, and not a congenital malformation. See that both parents are as free from moral as from physical infirmity, from faults or vices of temper or disposition. A defect of one parent may sometimes, however, be removed, or rendered null, by the other possessing a counteracting excellence to a preponderating extent; but, above all things, take care that the same defect be not possessed by both parents. Make up your mind as to the description of animal you intend to breed. Nothing is more unsatisfactory, or so likely to turn out an unprofitable speculation, as breeding a nondescript—a brute fit neither for the carriage nor the plow—for the saddle nor the cart; and it is, with some few exceptions, within the power of the breeder, by a judicious selection of parents, to insure a certain offspring. Few things are more certain than horse-breeding; for the rule, "like produces like," in most cases holds good from generation to generation. It is better to be on the safe side, and to avoid even such mares as have suffered from accidents.

Harvesting Grain.

It would seem to be almost superfluous, at this late day, to urge upon our farmers the importance of cutting grain before it becomes fully ripe; yet notwithstanding the numerous articles which have been written and published upon this subject, and the very decided convictions expressed by the most judicious millers and grain dealers in favor of early harvesting—especially where the grain is intended for bread making or flouring—there are many who still adhere to the old practice, and will by no means allow their crops to be harvested till the grain is fully ripe. Prejudice is a tyrannical master, and no class of the community appears to be more fully under its control than our agricultural class. In New York, and, indeed, in all the great wheat growing States, the practice of cutting this grain before it is dead ripe prevails universally. The exact time when it should be harvested, is now, with the grain-producing part of the community, no longer a matter of doubt or speculation; all being fully convinced that the right period is indicated by that change which the grain experiences when passing from its milky state to that of complete hardness, and when the kernels, without being sticky, are yet not sufficiently hard to resist the pressure to resist the pressure of the thumb and finger. The farina of the grain being perfected, all that is necessary to render it fit for flouring is the hardening of the mass: and this, it is abundantly established, may be as well perfected after the straw is cut as before. Beside, grain that is allowed to stand till it is fully or dead ripe, makes darker flour, and is not so heavy; it scatters in harvesting, and does not command in our markets so high a price. The straw of grain, when it is cut before the period of perfect maturity, is also much more valuable; it also much more valuable; it possesses a degree of succulence or saccharine sweetness which renders it a good food for stock—a use to which the straw that has stood in the field till it has become dead or perfectly matured can never be applied.

I have cut oats when the straw was just turning from its green to its golden hue, and have found the grain as plump and full, and far brighter in color, than that which had stood in the field till ripe. The straw of oats when harvested early, and properly cured, is nearly as valuable for cattle feeding as the best clover hay; and when chaffed or mixed with chopped roots or meal, it makes a feed eagerly partaken of by stock of every description.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Weekly Summary of News.

UNITED STATES.

By the arrival, on Thursday last, of the U. S. M. steamer Oregon, the Nicaragua steamer Pacific, and the Independent steamer Yankee Blade, we have New York papers to April 5. The Oregon reports having been brought to by a Mexican frigate off the port of Acapulco, and boarded by a Mexican officer, who declared the port in a state of blockade; but, after some negociation, they were allowed to enter. The Pacific was obliged to pass on, being refused entrance. The Yankee Blade had got inside before she was observed by the cruisers.....According to their reports, the steamers bring an aggregate of 2,096 passengers.....The Nebraska Bill was considered defeated—it having been referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and placed on the calendar, behind some three hundred other bills, which must all be disposed of before it can be touched, except by a two-thirds vote, and a suspension of the rules.....The Black Warrior had been released by the Cuban authorities, on payment of a fine of $6900, and she sailed from Havana on the 24th ult.....John Mitchell has published a letter to the Irish citizens of the United States, calling upon them not to take up arms in favor of England. He says their duty is to study how to make her present difficulties fatal to her power. .....The Legislature of New York passed the Maine Liquor Law on the 23d, but the Governor vetoed the Bill.....A flood of counterfeit bills on the Cranston Bank, R. I., had been circulated in New York by a gang of counterfeiters, who were detected, and about twenty of them arrested.....There is a general strike among mechanics for an advance of wages in New York city. The movement is extending eastward.....Some hard fighting had taken place at the city elections in New Orleans, between the "Know-Nothings" and the adopted citizens. Three men were killed at the polls, and others seriously wounded.....The great State Race for $20,000 came of at New Orleans on the 1st April, and was won by the Kentucky horse Lexington, in two straight heats.....The Irishmen, to the number of 6000 (of whom 2000 were uniformed companies) turned out in New York to celebrate St. Patrick's day. They were all understood to be fully armed. The circumstance had excited considerable comment.....There are accounts of terrible railroad, steamboat and other accidents from all parts of the country. Since the 1st of January, 1853, nine hundred and fifty people have been killed, and eight hundred and forty-nine wounded by accidents on American railways and steamers.

EUROPE.

From Liverpool the latest accounts are to March 22d, received by the Baltic. The English government was only waiting the arrival of the message with the Czar's refusal. So soon as the official refusal comes to hand, announcement will be made to both houses of Parliament, and war will be formally declared. .....It is stated on the authority of the Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, that the telegraphic announcement of the Czar's refusal—in terms short, dry and disdainful—was received by the French government via Berlin on the 18th, and that as soon as the English minister became acquainted with this answer, he despatched a courier, by way of the Prussian ports of the Baltic, to Admiral Napier, in order that he may be prepared to act upon his instructions.....Sir Charles Napier's fleet arrived at Wingo Sound on the 15th, all well. The frigates and vessels of the second class will enter the Baltic by the Sound, and the larger vessels by the Great Belt. The English ships have applied to engage sixty Prussian pilots at Stettin.....A force of 27,000 Russians is on the way to strengthen the garrison at Revel. The commander of the troops at Revel had proclaimed that probably the town would be bombarded by the English and French. Women and children were therefore advised to quit the city.....The British steamer Furious and French steamer Vauban had been near enough to Sebastopol to see a boom extended across the harbor, and to count six ships of the line guarding the entrance, with four more in the creek, besides several frigates and brigs. The Russians are preparing to block up the mouths of the Danube by stretching chains across the river.....Since the prohibition of the export of corn from Odessa, the price had fallen from 9 to 3 silver roubles. Heavy failures were feared at Odessa.....The allied fleets were still at Beycos Bay, but would shortly re-enter the Black Sea. Two Austrian ships of war were also at Beycos, and three others were expected.....Up to the present time the Russians have made no formal attempt to take Kalefat, and so far as appearances indicate will not at present do so. Their plan of operations now seems to be to throw a force into the mountainous part of Bulgaria, and to endeavor to raise the Kayah population, proceeding on the supposition that Kalefat being a fixed advanced post, will absorb a large portion of the Turkish force, thus leaving the country behind entirely undefended. No action had taken place since previous advices..... Four French ships of war, under the command of Admiral Deschenes, have sailed from Toulon to join Napier's fleet in the Baltic.....Sir Charles Napier, in the steam frigate Valorous, arrived at Copenhagen on the 20th.....St. Petersburg advices report that the export of gold from Russia is prohibited.....A report of the capture of a Russian convoy, with treasure to pay the troops, at Kars, had reached Constantinople.

CHINA.

By recent arrivals from China, Hong Kong papers to the 18th March—being nine days later than our advices published last week.....The "Jorge Juan," the first regular steamer between Manila and Hong Kong, arrived at the latter port on the 26th February.....Accounts from Loo Choo, brought by the storeship Supply, announce that the natives have become friendly with the Americans, and that both coal and gold in large quantities are to be found on the islands. The American fleet had sailed for Japan.....At Shanghae the Custom House is once more fairly established, and from a sketch of the city and environs which we have seen, (says the Register,) we cannot understand why this was not done before. By this sketch it appears the rebels are shut up within the city walls, and that the Imperialists hold the whole surrounding country, and it does not appear as if Shanghae was at all necessary to the trade. An eye witness describes the place as completely shut up, shops closed, nothing doing, and everything looking desolate. There are ample supplies of rice in the city, and the country people find means to convey different articles of produce into it, so that, as there must be still a considerable amount of wealth inside, there seems to be no very immediate chance of its capture. The usual fighting had been going on, and it is said that in a sortie of the rebels, three Europeans, who were leading them, were mortally wounded.....The Chinese papers appear to think that the rebels are losing ground. A number of towns and cities in the interior have been lately retaken by the Imperialists.....A Portuguese lorcha brought to Hong Kong the news of the loss of the celebrated American clipper Oriental, Fletcher, master—crew saved. The Oriental was bound to America with a full cargo of teas from Fuh-chow-fu, between which port and Amoy she got on some rocks, and became a total wreck, February 25 She was bound to New York, where it is understood both ship and cargo are fully insured.

AUSTRALIA.

The bark Jessie Byrne, at this port from Australia, brings Sydney papers to the 21st February. They contain no local news whatever of interest.....There are no statistics of the yield of gold. The reduced license fee is paid willingly, and evasion of it of rare occurrence.....A public meeting was held at the Exchange, in Sydney, February 15th, for the purpose of presenting Capt. Ludlow, of the American ship Monmouth, with a testimonial. The meeting was fully attended, and much enthusiasm was exhibited. The Herald of the 15th, gives the following general statement of the case: The good ship Meridian was wrecked on her voyage from London to Sydney, on the uninhabited island of Amsterdam. The Captain, Mr. Heruiman, with one or two other persons, were lost. More than a hundred of the passengers and crew, by great exertions, contrived to get to the island, where they remained for several days. At length a sail was observed in sight, and the ship neared the island, but a sudden adverse wind sprung up, and the ship was blown away. Four fearful days of suspense were passed, and again the vessel appeared. With great difficulty, and after several days of great toil and anxiety, the commander had the satisfaction of welcoming more than one hundred persons on board his ship, thereby saving them from starvation. Instead of pursuing his voyage, the captain turned his ship's head to the Mauritius, and there landed the whole. The conduct of captain Ludlow, of the American whaling ship Monmouth, will become a matter of history. There was manifested about the whole affair a nobleness, a generosity and a perseverance, which language fails to convey. The handsome sum of £160 was subscribed for a testimonial before the meeting adjourned.

Since writing the above, the schooner Helene, Meyes master, has arrived, bringing Melbourne dates to the 18th February, a few days later than those received via Sydney, per Jessie Byrne The papers contain no news of general interest. From the Morning Herald of the 18th, we clip the following:—A nugget weighing 52 lbs 4 oz. was taken from the Eureka (Ballarat Diggings) last week. This is not mere report, nor is the weight exaggerated, as I have myself seen it. A hole was bottomed yesterday on the same line, and during the day, the party obtained from the bottom of the hole, alone, 60 lbs. weight of gold. Scotchman's Gully and New Chum's Gully are yielding great quantities of the precious metal, so that there can be no doubt, now, but that the whole of the land between Ballarat and Bennyoung, if not beyond, is auriferous.....We are informed by an excellent agricultural authority, that the cereal crops now sowed and in stack are unusually light. There is a great deficiency in the produce of hay and wheat, and in many localities the potato is a complete failure from drought, and some sown in November and December, have never come out of the ground at all, whilst the yield of the crop previously sown shows a great diminution.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The clipper schooner Sovereign arrived here on the 7th inst., 13 days from Honolulu. We have papers to the 23d ult., from which we glean the following items of importance:—The foreign census of the Islands has been taken, and is published at length in the Polynesian, as are also the reports of the ministers of the government. During the year 1853 the native population of the Islands has decreased 6,513. The convictions for crime were 3,173, or one out of 23 of the population; 1,059 of these convictions were for drunks, and 860 for fornication and adultery. The liquor drank amounted to 14,689 gallons. The total revenue was $326,620, including $139,457 of foreign imports; the expenses, $265,795.....The Legislature of the Island assembled on the 5th of April. The House of Nobles has 25 members, including the king, queen and four ministers, of whom three are foreigners. All the other members are natives. The lower House has 27 members, including eight foreigners.....E. H. Allen, Minister of Finance, recommends that the port be freed from all restrictions on commerce, and that no specific exemption be made of duty on imports. He gives the arrivals of merchant vessels thus: 1850, 469; 1851, 446; 1852, 235; 1853, 194 He recommends the extension of the city into the harbor, and encouragement of steam navigation.....We have compiled the following statistics for the year 1853, from the different reports: One hundred and nineteen foreigners were naturalized; 53 of them were Americans. Sales of 12,011 acres of public land were made for $15,065. Licenses amounted to $26,760. There are 423 public free schools with native teachers, who teach in the Hawaiian tongue; of these 343 are Protestant schools and 79 Catholic. The children taught number 12,205, or about 35 to a school. The expense of these schools was $31,256 for the year. In addition to the public schools there are nine private schools. The natives are anxious to learn English, and it is said that they who do not learn it will soon be strangers on their own soil.....In the Legislature numerous petitions were presented for reduction of the salaries of the King and other officials, against permitting preachers to hold office, to discharge all foreigners from office except Wyllie.....A fire occurred at Kahului, on Maui, in a building belonging to S. Reynolds. The loss was $7,000. The natives would not aid to put out the fire without pay.....The bark John Wesley, sailed on the 16th March for this port, and on the 30th was lost while at anchor at Kalua, during a severe gale. The U. S. mail was saved, but 5,500 barrels of oil were lost. All the passengers were saved.....From 1,200 to 1,500 acres of wheat have been sown at Makawao, and the crop promises to be a fair one. The mill to grind it will be completed early in the month of May, in time for the first crop that can be harvested.

OREGON.

The steamer Columbia, at this port May 8, from Oregon, brings papers to the 5th inst. They are almost totally devoid of news. The people are actively engaged in discussing the propriety of the establishment of a State government; meetings for and against the project have been held throughout the territory.....A man named Hannah, or Hannen, was killed near Salem, on the 27th ult., by the falling of a tree. He was engaged in felling the tree, and it is supposed that when nearly chopped off, it split up, and flying suddenly back struck him on the head, breaking the skull and causing instant death.....The "Umpqua Weekly Gazette" is the title of a new Oregon journal just started at Scottsburg; D. J. Lyons editor.....The Surveyor General's Office is to be removed from Oregon City to Salem, on the 1st of August next.....Just as we were going to press, (says the Oregonian) we learned by a letter from David Birdsey, formerly of this city, that the Indians on Rogue River are fighting among themselves. The Applegate Indians (so-called) have killed Jim, the war chief of that tribe which caused so much trouble with the whites last year. Ton prospects are that a general war between the different tribes will ensue. If so, it will save the whites the trouble of exterminating them.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, May 10, 1854.

The fine refreshing rains of the past fortnight have saved an immense quantity of every variety of grain and vegetables that were in a suffering condition for the want of moisture, where irrigation would not answer. Barley, Wheat, and Oats, in fact all the crops look well, and promise abundantly. Fruits begin to come in and the crop this year will be very abundant.

Business remains much depressed, without a prospect ahead that is reliable.

The retail vegetable market presents an excellent variety of almost every desirable product and in well grown condition. It is rather strange that with the number of gardens near San Francisco, there should be so few Tomatoes and Peas; these can be grown early here as well as elsewhere.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—			
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@	20 00
do do short handled	12 00	@	15 00
do Fields', long handled	12 00	@	16 00
do do short handled, no sale.			
do Rowland's, long handled	15 00	@	18 00
do do short handled	— —	@	12 00
do King's, long handled	15 00	@	— —
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@	18 00
do iron	8 00	@	10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@	15 00
do do iron	— —	@	12 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	18 00	@	20 00
do Hunts', do	15 00	@	15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@	18 00
do other brands	5 00	@	7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	1 50	@	3 00
do do do axe	2 00	@	3 50
Plows, best make	14 00	@	30 00
do steel	30 00	@	75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—			
Hall & Pitts'	800 00	@	1000 00
Other makers'	400 00	@	600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	300 00	@	350 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	— —	@	— —
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@	25 00
do hand, wood do			
do do steel	12 00	@	20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	10 00	@	18 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	4 00	@	
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@	12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.			
FLOUR—			
Gallego and Haxall	12 00	@	13 00
Chile	9 50	@	10 00
Repacked	— —	@	— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	13 00	@	— —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@	14 00
Meal, in bbls	7 00	@	7 50
do ½ bbls	3 75	@	4 00
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@	— 1¾
GRAIN—			
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 3	@	— —
do Californn	— 2	@	— 2¼
Barley, Chili	— 2	@	— 2¾
do Cal. seeding	— 3	@	— .
Buckwheat, for seed	8	@	— .
Oats, Californn	— 2½	@	— 3
do Seed	— 3	@	— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.			
do Eastern	— 3	@	— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 3½	@	— —
do Californn, for seed	— 4	@	— 5
do do for milling	— 3	@	— —
Australia, seed	— 3	@	— 4
LUMBER—			
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	25 00	@	— —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	25 00	@	30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@	70 00
Plank, Eastern mk.	80 00	@	100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	70 00	@	80 00
do do 2d quality	50 00	@	60 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	60 00	@	65 00
do Oregon pine, rough	32 00	@	35 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	42 50	@	45 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	32 00	@	37 00
Floor Joist	35 00	@	— —
Shingles, Eastern, best	8 00	@	10 00
Clapboards, No. 1	55 00	@	70 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@	9 00
do California	— —	@	8 00
Doors, Eastern	3 75	@	5 50
Sashes, window	3 75	@	5 00
PROVISIONS—			
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	18 00	@	20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@	12 00
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@	— —
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	14	@	—
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@	— —
Cheese	20	@	25
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@	1 12
Butter, choice	34	@	35
do good ordinary	16	@	25
do California	30	@	—
Hams, ordinary	12	@	— 14
do extra	17	@	18
Lard, in kegs	14	@	15
do tins 10-lb	17	@	17¾
do 15—20 do	—	@	17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	— —	@	25 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@	15 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	— —	@	23 00
do do ½ do	— —	@	13 00
RICE—			
Carolina, in hhls	5½	@	6
China, No. 1, in mats	—	@	5
do No. 2, do		@	3
Manilla	3½	@	4
VEGETABLES—			
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.			
Beans, California	3	@	4
do do Red	2	@	— 3½
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@	— —
Carrots	— 12½	@	—
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 6	@	10
Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00	@	—
Potatoes	—¾	@	1½
Peas, (none in market.)			
Squashes, ₱ lb	—5	@	8

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	25	Garlic	50
do Savoy, ₱ doz	3 00	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 00	Tomatoes, very scarce	—
Carrots	—	Green Peas	25
Marrowfat squashes	—	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	—	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	—	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	1 50	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	12	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	12
Potatoes, new	6	Asparagus, ₱ doz bdls	3 00
Onions, prime	18		

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MARRIED.

[illegible] Mr. Wm. T Garrett and Miss [illegible]

[illegible] and New Orleans papers please copy.]

On the 4th May, in this city, by the Rev. Father Alemany, Archbishop of this diocese, Mr. John Delaman and Miss Eliza Mc Connell, all of this city.

[New York papers please copy.]

On the 5th May, at the City Hall, by Hon. Thos. W. Freelon, County Judge, Mr. John Frederick Holtz and Miss Eliza Schon, both of this city.

On the 7th May, in Stockton, Mr. T. Kelley and Miss Mary Keeler, of Lancaster, Pa.

On the 27th April, by A. C. Goodwin, Esq., Mr. G. Story and Miss Susan Platt, all of Russian River.

On the 30th April, in Shasta, by Judge Buckley, Mr. John C. Owens and Miss Mary A. Cross, all of Shasta.

On the 30th April, at Red Bluffs, by Squire Mix, Mr. George Hess and Miss Josephine Johnson, both of the above place.

On the 1st May, in Butte county, J. E. Magano and Miss Alice Brown.

On the 18th April, Mr. Darius Smith and Miss Mary J. Munger, of Tuolumne County.

On the 21 May, by Rev. J. H. D. Henderson, Mr. A. J. Nelson and Miss Lucretia Burnett, all of Yamhill county, O. T.

On the 21 May, by Rev. M. M. Dodson, Mr. Chas. E. Chappell and Miss Ann Carmick, all of Polk county, O. T.

On the 28th March, at Canajoharie, N. Y., Dr. D. W. C. Rice, of Marysville, Cal., and Miss Lydia Kate, daughter of Hon. T. B. Mitchell, of Schenectady.

DIED.

On the 8th May, in this city, of whooping cough, Harry, son of Joseph and Emma Darbrow, aged 2 years and 3 months.

[New York papers please copy.]

On the 5th May, in this city, of consumption, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. Ellen M., wife of Lyman Clark, formerly of Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y.

On the 16th April, at Stillacom, Puget Sound, D. B. Grant, formerly of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

[Halifax papers please copy.]

On the 7th May, on board steamer Columbia, Elmer, youngest son of George and Sophia Garland, aged 2 years, formerly of Oregon.

On the 4th May, in Oakland, of consumption, Mrs. F. D. Richardson, formerly of Lawrence, Mass.

On the 6th May, in Stockton, Franklin Terry, infant child of David S. and Cornelia Terry.

On the 1st April, six miles below Virginia, William P. Abeel, printer, of congestion of the brain, aged 30 years.

[Michigan papers please copy.]

On the 24th April, was drowned in Russian River, John Henderson, a. ed about 28 years, a native of the city of Baltimore.

On the 28th April, in Portland, O. T., Alpheus Talley, formerly from Mississippi, aged 33 years.

On the 27th April, in Big Oak Flat, Tuolumne county, Mr. Nelson Myers, sadd to be of Burlington, Vermont, late of Plattsburgh, N. York.

[Vermont papers please copy.]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO

ARRIVALS.

May 3—Bark Cyane, Burmester, 80 days from Rotavia; coffee.
Bark H T Bartlett, Sinclair, 8 days from Penn's Cove, P S, with piles.
Brig Wellhugdy, Knike, 8 days from Puget Sound; lumber.
May 4—Nic steamship Pacific, Seabury, 14 days from San Juan, with mdse and passengers.
Independent Line steamship Yankee Blade, Randall, 16 days from Panama.
P M steam-ship Oregon, Hudson, 16 days from Panama.
Steamer Sutherner, Hilliard, 3 days from San Diego.
Clipper ship Mansion, Baker, 118 days from Boston; mdse.
Ship Courier, Bates, 152 days from New York; mdse.
Bark Ormata, Kendrick, 3 days from Umpqua River; lumber.
Bark Cadiz, Boyd, 9 days from Puget Sound; lumber.
Brig Judson, Bunker, 3 days from Umpqua, with piles.
Sch Ada, Tarlow, 161 days from Newburyport, via Valparaiso 50 days, and Santa Cruz 2 days; mdse.
Schr Young American, Brown, from New York via Panama.
May 5—Clipper ship Look Out, Joyce, 126 days from New York; mdse.
Br ship Eastern City, Crombie, 140 days fm Glasgow; sodse.
Br bark Jenny Pitts, Snow, 140 days from Cardiff; coal.
Br bark Jessie Byrne, Baker, 70 days from Sydney; coal.
Bark Mary Melville, Darby, 10 days from Penn's Cove; piles.
Br brig Arctic, Webb, 154 days from London; mdse.
Brig M A Lanes, Barnes, 24 hours from Mendocino; lumber.
Schr Santiago, Norton, 42 days from Tomber, with oil and sweet potatoes.
Schr Santiago, Norton, 3 days from Santa Cruz; lime.
May 6—Steamer Major Tompkins, Hunt, 28 hours from Carrier Pigeon Point, with produce.
Bark Emily, Knox, 175 days from Richmond, via Rio Janeiro 105 days, with mdse.
Brig Franklin Adams, Collins, 10 days fm Puget Sound; piles.
May 7—Steamer Columbia, Dall, 53 hours from Oregon.
Clipper ship Herald of the Morning, Baker, 106 days from Boston, with mdse.
Clipper ship Moscow, Thompson, 43 days from Hong Kong, via Lon Chou Islands 29 days; mdse and passengers.
Bark Dardenus, Miller, 5 days from Oregon; lumber.
Bark Nanukeag, Athur, 4 days Oregon; lumber.
Br bark Auckland, Nelson, 80 days from Sydney, via Tahiti 28 days, and Kawai 13 days, with mdse.
Ham brig Rose, Seger, 9 days from Nacoma, W I, with coal.
Schr Sovereign, Hodson, 13 days from Honolulu; mdse.
Schr Wanderer, Phillips, 10 days from San Pedro, in ballast.
May 8—Schr J R Whiting, Blair, 5 days from Milwaukie, O T, with lumber.
Schr F Helen, Leeds, 3 days from Umpqua; lumber.
Schr Cynosure, Whippey, 1 days from Coose Bay, O T; coal.
May 9—Steamer Ariope, Pierce, 27 hours from Humboldt Bay, with gold dust, etc.
Three-masted schr Heloise, Keyes, 76 days from Melbourne, via Tahiti 35 days, with mdse.
Brig Francisco, Smith, 3 days from Oregon; lumber.
Schr Pauline, Davenport, 30 hours from Humboldt Bay, with lumber.

CLEARANCES.

May 3—Steamer Peytona, Simpson, for Portland; brig Dover, Lavell, Valparaiso.
May 4—Ship George Clark, Osgood, for Shanghai; bark A A Fraser, for New Castlewater Bay.
May 5—Steamer Orizaba, Hudson, for Benicia; ship Zenobia, Kent; Nina Anderson; Br bark Chieftain, Edwards, Shanghai.
May 6—Steamer Southerner, Hilliard, for San Diego; ship Lucy Pickett, for Japan; bark Lorenz (Ham), Seabye, Manzanillo; Am Arabian Mary, Newman, do; Vaquero, Erskine, Callao; Pacific Coast, West Coast of South America.
May 8—New York Nina, Johnson, Valparaiso; schr Flying Dart, Freeman, Honolulu.

Mission Pottery.

DONAHO, WAL[illegible] Factory in [illegible] County, [illegible] Mission.

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[illegible]

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The steamer UNION, J. A. Tabbey, master, will have her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, [illegible] Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday mornings, with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For further information or passage apply on board, or to
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10½ do.	11 do.	12½ M.
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FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer CAMANCHE, George Barclay, master—Wednesdays 4 o'clock P. M., and Sundays 10 A. M.
Steamer URILDA, Z. E. Clarke, master—Tuesdays and Fridays.
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The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from store-ship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Monday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Friday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Monday morning.

The steamer PLUMAS, Capt. Sam'l Randall, leaves Sacramento for Colusi every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M. Returning, leaves Colusi every Sunday and Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The PLUMAS will also make a trip each week from Sacramento to Knight's landing, leaving Sacramento every Monday at 12 M.

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Valuable [illegible]

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Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

CHARLES D. CARTER.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers. 16

REMOVAL,

WE HAVE REMOVED to the *CORNER OF BATTERY AND RICHMOND STREETS,* (opposite Delong, McNeil & Co's,) up stairs.

☞ Our *HARDWARE BUSINESS* will be confined principally to Importing and Jobbing. The AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE to be continued as formerly.
16 BRYANT & CO.

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by
HENRY McNALLY, No. 195 Washington street,
15 1m (between Battery and Front streets.)

Lots for Sale in Horner's Addition.

THE subscriber has removed his office, books, maps and records, to the old San Miguel Rancho House, one mile southwest of the Mission Dolores Church, where he can be consulted every day. Those who may wish to purchase in HORNER'S ADDITION, or Villa Lots at any required size, from one to twenty acres, with clear and undisputed titles, would do well to call upon him before buying elsewhere, for it will cost nothing to get posted up before purchasing. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call at the "Old Rancho House," where they can see an abstract of the titles, the identical lands, with their boundaries, advantages, elegant situations for residences, garden-, &c., &c.

J. M. H. can be seen at Horner & Co's Counting Office, on Davis street, corner of Broadway Wharf, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M. [15] JOHN M. HORNER.

Splendid Rancho for Sale.

ONE of the finest Ranchos, and in the highest cultivation, with mill and promising crop growing, will be offered, and immediate possession given to a bona fide purchaser. The Rancho contains 160 acres, pleasantly located upon one of our river banks, with dwellings and out buildings, and all in perfect order. To a person desirous of securing a permanent residence, one that is desirable, and that can be made profitable, this opportunity presents a chance rarely met with. About one-half of the purchase money can remain upon mortgage or exchanged for valuable property in the city.

Persons desirous of purchasing, may learn the particulars by calling at our place of business. WARREN & SON,
15 Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

WOOLWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 161 Clay street, are the exclusive Agents for the sale of STODART'S PIANO FORTES and PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, securing to purchasers the advantage of making personal selections from a large assortment. All are warranted to be the best workmanship of improved [illegible]

Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for [illegible] 16 tf

MUSICAL HALL,

BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and [illegible] Hall are prepared to let it for

CONCERTS,
BALLS
LE[illegible]
T[illegible]
[illegible] by the [illegible]
[illegible] the country.

The [illegible] is also admirably adapted for [illegible]

Apply to [illegible]
15

DR COIT.

HAS REMOVED [illegible] No. [illegible] Washington street, [illegible]

WM. NEELY THE [illegible]

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in [illegible],

MARKET ST. [illegible]

[illegible]

WADSWORTH & BUTLER,

[illegible]

H[illegible]

[From the Knickerbocker.]

MY GOD DIREOTS THE STORM.

The spirit nf the tempest ebook
His wing of raven hue,
Above the sea and hollow winds
Howled o'er the waters blue.

Up rose the mountain billows high,
And swept a stormy path;
Darkness and terror mingled there
Their ministry of wrath.

A lonely bark, by bounding seas,
Tossed wildly to and fro,
Dashed o'er the billow's foaming brow,
To fearful depths below.

Crash echoed crash!—the quivering spars
Broke o'er the leaning side,
And left the bark, a shattered wreck,
The stormy wave to ride.

The sturdy seamen struggled hard
To hold the yielding helm,
And hold the ship's prow to the surge,
That threatened to o'erwhelm.

And when the plunging ruin spurned
Their impotent control,
They flew to drown their gloomy fears
In the accursed bowl.

Upon the raging ocean then
Helpless was left the bark,
To the wild mercy of the waves,
Amid the tempest dark.

Upon the deck, alone, there stood
A man nf courage high;
A hero, from whose bosom fear
Had never drawn a sigh.

With folded arms, erect he stood,
His countenance was mild—
And calmly gazing on the scene,
He bowed his head and smiled.

A wild shriek from the cabin rose—
Up rushed his beauteous bride;
With locks disbelved, and in tears,
She trembled by his side.

"O why, my love, upon thy lip,"
She cried, "doth play that smile,
When all is gloom and terror here,
And I must weep the while?"

No word the warrior spoke—but he
Drew from beneath his vest
A poinard bright, and placed its point
Against her heavbig breast.

She started not, nor shrieked in dread
As she had shrieked before;
But stood astonished, and surveyed
His tranquil features o'er.

"Now why," he asked, "dost thou not start?
May not thy blood be spilt?"
With sweet composure she replied,
"*My husband holds the hilt!*"

"Dost wonder, then, that I am calm,
That fear shakes not my form?
I ne'er can tremble while I know
My God directs the storm!"

LOVE ME, LOVE MY PILGRIM.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Playmates of my childish days,
When life lay before our gaze
Like a lovely realm of fairy;
When, with all its castles airy,
Bright the great world o'er us shone,
Like gardens of old Babylon—
Do you still remember?

In life's whirl can you forget,
Scenes and joys that haunt me yet?
Spring-day rambles after flowers,
Strolls through summer's moonlit bowers,
Autumn feasts and harvest mirth,
Laughter round the winter's hearth—
Ah, do you still remember?

All your school-girl joys and sorrows;
All your algebraic horrors;
All our tiresome moods and tenses;
All our little confidences—
Terrors of examination—
Fun and frolic of vacation—
I'm sure you still remember?

Gentle friends of later times,
Listeners to my early rhymes,
Sympathizers in rumauce,
Gay companions in the dance;
If my memory still you hold,
If you love me, as of old—
Love my Little Pilgrim!

By the hopes and flowers we've gathered;
By the April showers we've weathered;
By our compacts and our break-ups;
By our quarrels and our make-ups;
By our vows, to love forever—
Love my Little Pilgrim!

Friends who by my side have stood,
In my sobered womanhood;
You who vow my simple word
Hath your soul's deep waters stirred;
You are fond and true, I know,
Countless times you've told me so—
Then love my Little Pilgrim!

P. S.—Editorial friends will best prove their love and constancy by copying the above [appeal for the paper called the Little Pilgrim]. G. G.

Fanny Fern says: "I tell you, that editors are just the fattest, sleekest, most intelligent and loveable set of human beings in existence; and the only reason they don't own up is, because they don't want to let the world in general know how many little favors and perquisites fall to their lot!

"They go down to the office after a careful toilet and a comfortable breakfast, make up a fire in the stove, hot enough to roast an Icelander, 'hermetically seal' every door and window, put on a pair of old slippers, light a cigar, draw up a huge easy chair, stick their feet up twice as high as their head, and proceed to business; that is to say, between the whiffs of that cigar they tell excruciatingly funny stories, poke each other in the ribs, agree to join the Mutual Admiration Society, retail all the wire-pulling behind the scenes, calculate which way the political cat is going to jump, and shape the paragraphs accordingly; tell who threw that large boquet at the last night's concert, to Madame Fitz Humbug; shake hands and make room for the 'hail fellows well met' that drop in to see them; keep their intellects sharpened up by collision with the bright and gifted—in short, live in one perpetual clover field, and when they die, all the newspapers write their fine obituary notices, and give them a pass to paradise. I would like to know if that looks like a vexed existence?

"Proud would we feel to tell of the wedding cake, and flowers, and fruits, and annuals, embroidered purses and tasseled smoking caps, pretty little notes, braided watch chains, the handkerchiefs they get perfumed, and gloves they get mended for nothing. How everybody nudges his neighbor, when they appear at lecture, or concert, or opera, and says: "There's that clever fellow, the editor of the Comet!" How he has a season ticket by a Frog Pond; how he has—but there's no use in telling all a body knows! Christopher Columbus! an editor's life a vexed existence!"

"Let those laugh now who never laughed before,
And those who always laughed, now laugh the more."

Hospitality of Rogues.—A French gentleman was lately walking in the Crystal Palace with an English friend, when the conversation turned upon the pickpockets of London; the former boasting that he did not fear them but defied them. His companion determined to play a trick, and siezing a favorable moment, abstracted his handkerchief from his pocket. At the same moment the joker felt himself touched on the shoulder by a very elegant gentleman, who took him aside, and said, with a gracious smile:

"Sir, I see that you are one of us; permit me to offer you the first duties of hospitality, by returning to you your snuff-box, which I this moment made a seizure of."

The Englishman, slightly confused, but very well satisfied with the result, bowed, took his box, restored the handkerchief to his friend, and continued his route, with his hands in his pockets.

Anecnote of Burns.—In severity of sarcastic remark, Burns was unrivalled. In a mixed company, one evening, the conversation turned on the death of a friend, one of those present said he would like to attend the funeral, and wished Mr. Burns to loan him a black coat.

"As I am invited to the same funeral," said Burns, "I cannot lend you my coat, but I can suggest a substitute."

"What is that?" asked the other.

"Throw your character over your shoulders, and that will prove the blackest coat you ever wore."

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "Bay State Lower Mills' Brand," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the ator heretofore so liberally extended tu us. 1-tf

Catalogue of Fruit and Fruit Trees.

WE call the attention of Nurserymen and Orchardists to a new catalogue just issued by us, prepared with great labor and cost, giving the lists of the best fruits cultivaed in Europe or America, with their synonyms. This catalogue embraces also lists of best Vegetables, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Seeds, &c.—being a perfect illustration of the best varieties of everything belonging to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, with brief directions for the cultivators in each department, and as *adapted to California*.

This work will be found a very great help tu all engaged in cultivation.

Price $1 per copy. WARREN & SON,
Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists,
5 Musical Hall Buildings.

Great Sale of Fruit Trees.

APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY AND PLUM TREES—RASPBERRY, CURRANT, FIG, GRAPE, &c.

WE shall offer every day, at 11 o'clock, in lots to suit purchasers, at our rooms, Musical Hall, the above varieties of Fruit Trees. They are in fine condition and worthy particular notice. WARREN & SON,
8-tf Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of Hussey's Reapers and Mowers, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

FLOWERS! BRIGHT FLOWERS!

A GIFT FOR HOME.

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."

WE convert the pill box into a Floral vase, and instead of the "nauseate drug," we offer the perfume of Flowers. Our beautiful collection of *California Flower Seeds* we now offer.

These are put up in handsome morocco cases, or homeopathic cases of glass bottles, with printed lists and directions, and with pressed flowers of the different varieties of each. These are of the most beautiful style that can be prepared, and are most appropriate gifts for home at this season.

We invite attention to them at our rooms, at Musical Hall Buildings. WARREN & SON,
5 Seedsmen and Florists.

TIME.

PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4 t

DRS. HARRIS & BIRDSALL,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,

Office, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, offer their professional services to the citizens of San Francisco.

S. R. HARRIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon—Residence, Oriental Hotel, cor. First and Bush streets.

L. H. BIRDSALL, M. D., Late Surgeon U. S. A.—Residence corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

☞ Office hours from 12 to 3 o'clock. 11tf

SIDE HILL PLOWS,

FOR cultivating Potatoes—the best article that can be used. No Farmer should be without them. Constantly on hand and for sale by WARREN & SON,
14 is2w Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

WM. F. PATCH. CHARLES CLAYTON.

PATCH & CLAYTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 92 Front street, (in Gordon's Iron Block.)

☞ Faithful attention given to sales of California Produce, and orders for Merchandise promptly filled at lowest market rates. 51 4t

10,000 FRUIT TREES,

Grape Vines, Fig Trees, Raspberry and Current.

WE invite all who intend planting Trees and Vines to call on us before they make their purchases, as we can offer them many advantages that cannot be found elsewhere. Our collections, we know, are the most extensive, and the quality the best that can be had. We therefore invite all to call on us: we can show them, in our Exhibition Rooms, the samples of the actual fruit they produce. WARREN & SON,
Musical Hall Buildings, San Francisco,
and 15 J street, Sacramento.

GRASS SEED,

10,000 LBS. NEW GRASS SEEDS—Timothy or Herds' Grass, Red Clover, White Clover, Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass.

Persons wanting the very best seed are requested to give attention to the above. WARREN & SON'S
Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.
And J street, Sacramento.

Shells for Garden Walks.

A VERY handsome species of Shells for Garden Walks, have recently been discovered and are now ready for delivery; they will form a compact and beautiful walk, *hard*, free from weeds, and give a finished beauty far beyond the cost of material and expense of preparation.

Samples can be seen at, and orders received by the subscribers, who will give all needed information, and who will act as agents of the discoverers and proprietors.
12 tf WARREN & SON.

New Drug Establishment.

A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States

Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.

Country orders promptly attended to.

A. T. McCLURE,
6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place.

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;

The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish. Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
Baskets—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
Reapers—Hussey's Patent;
Mowers—Ketchum's do;
Threshers—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power;
Horse Revolving Hay Rakes;
Straw Cutters—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes;
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels;
Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
Plows—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Excelsior Soap;
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks;
Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size—grind stone frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves;
Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete;
Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones;
Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans;
Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe
Top Onions—for seed;
Marrow Fat Peas;
Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat—for seed;
Osage Orange Seed;
White Colory Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed;
Hemp Seed—for Birds;
Grape Vines—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety;
Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in the, a superior article;
Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins;
Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton;
Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany;
Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter;
Mexican Spurs; Invoice of Mexican Bitts, &c., of the highest finish, &c.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

12,000 Fresh Grape Vines,

JUST received per Goliah, from the best vineyards of Los Angeles. These vines are selected from three to six feet long, and are warranted to be superior to any in the market For sale, at the lowest market rates, by

W. B. PEAKE,
6-1 No. 7 Washington street.

3,000 lbs. New Garden Seeds.

RECEIVED by Brother Jonathan and John L. Stephens—20 cases Fresh Garden Seeds, of the very best varieties, which we shall offer at wholesale or retail, at low prices.

Purchasers who buy of us may always depend upon the Seed being true and fresh. We never offer seed from auction houses and refuse lots. WARREN & SON,
8-tf Musical Hall.

PRIZE ONIONS—ONION SETTS, &c.

WE have just received a superior lot of Onion Seed, of very extra quality, to which we call the particular attention of cultivators. Also, 500 lbs Onion Setts, in fine order. 200 lbs French Sugar Beet, for stock. WARREN & SON'S
Seed Warehouse, Musical Hall, San Francisco,
2 tf And J street, Sacramento.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 5 6m

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,

{THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.}

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco.

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,

Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

2 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUSTIN GATES, wholesale and retail Druggist, 76 K street Sacramento, offers for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected assortment of

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Brushes, Alcohol, Lamp Oil,
Neatsfoot Oil, Quinine, Morphine, Opium, Camphor,
Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Soda, Tapioca, Hops,
Cloves, Castile Soap, Indigo, Bay Water, Congress Water,
Sinker's Herbs and Roots, Tilden's Extract, Seidlitz Powders,
Supporters, Trusses, Syringes, Patent and Botanic Medicines,
Dental and Surgical Instruments, Lubin's Extracts,
Electric Concentrated Preparations, Perfumery (all kinds),
Osgood's Cholagogue, Townsend's, Sands' and Myers' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. James' Expectorant,
Alterative Pills, Moffat's Bitters and Pills,
Green Mountain Ointment, Halloway's Ointment and Pills,
Wright's, Brandreth's and Cook's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer,
Mexican Mustang, Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Choice Wines and Liquors for the Sick,
Superior Old Port Wine Bitters.

Agents for Dr. Robinson's Mountain Extract,

CURES THE FEVER AND AGUE IN ONE DAY.

☞ Don't forget, "Sign of the Golden Mortar," 76 K street, Sacramento. 13-1m

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.

THE largest and best stock in Sacramento may at all times be found at the Old Stand of B. P. & D. MOORE, No. 77 Third street, where they still persist in selling as much below their competitors as their superior facilities will admit of. Having on hand the most splendid and substantial assortment of all kinds of Furniture ever offered in Sacramento, we feel confident, with prices to suit, that none can go away empty that may favor us with a call.

Our stock consists of Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Stands, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Painted Mahogany, Black Walnut, Satin and Rosewood Sets—some of the finest and cheapest ever offered in this market.

Also, Mattresses, of Curled Hair, Patent Felt, Moss, Wooll Straw, and Straw with Cotton Tops. Also, Feather Pillows, and Feathers for Beds, with a large stock of Quilts, Comforts, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of Chairs, Wood, and Cane Seats of all descriptions: also, of Hair, Cloth, Spring, Plush, Velvet and Carpet Bottoms, with Rockers of all kinds; all of which will be sold at reduced rates.

13 4t Also at 130 Jackson street, San Francisco.

BATES' SUPERIOR
UPLAND BELL CRANBERRY.

THE PROPRIETOR has been induced to present this Circular to the public on account of the numerous applications from distinguished Horticulturists, Amateurs, Land Agents and others, in different parts of the Union, personally and by letter, wishing information in regard to cultivating this valuable fruit upon ordinary upland, and would respectfully invite the attention of Gardeners and Fruit Growers, to such facts only as have come directly under our own experience and observation.

Soil, Propagation, Management, &c.—Having tested the plants thoroughly in all kinds of soils, we have no particular choice in their selection. We know of no kind of soil in which they would not be likely to grow well if managed according to our method. We should not choose a perfect clay soil, extremely liable to bake, nor a perfect sand, containing no power of vegetation.

In extensive field culture, the Bell Cranberry flourishes well in soils varying from moist to dry. No great degree of moisture is necessary, providing it is more or less uniform. Any soil that the strawberry can be grown on to advantage, is well adapted to the growth of this plant, but no animal or vegetable manure should be used, as the fruit draws most of its nourishment from the atmosphere. The vines propagate by runners, like the Strawberry, and will flourish in almost any soil and location, under good management. Where the land is rich and liable to grass and weeds, we prepare the ground by removing the top soil at a sufficient depth to prevent their growth. This may be easily done by plowing the sod, and removing the top soil in carts or otherwise. The object in doing this is to make the sod so poor that nothing will grow to obstruct the growth of the Cranberry Plants, bearing this in mind, that I am fully satisfied, from long experience in the business, that the Cranberry derives its nourishment only from the air and moisture.

If the land is poor, so that grass and weeds will not vegetate then it may be plowed and harrowed without other preparation. If these rules are followed there is no difficulty whatever in their cultivation. Persons having a garden of moderate size, and wishing to raise their own Cranberries of a superior quality can do so by obtaining a few plants, and with a small amount of labor at the commencement, will find their cultivation both easy and profitable.

Persons wishing for Plants can have their supply of the subscriber. The Plants will be carefully packed in meadow moss, and well boxed, which will enable them to go to a great distance in a fresh state.

The proper time for Fall transplanting is October and November; for Spring, from the opening of the same till about the 25th of May. Persons wishing for Plants, are requested to order as early as the first of September, for Fall transplanting, and during the winter for Spring. 13

SULLIVAN BATES,
14 Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

Any Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1854. NO. 20.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

[From the Country Gintleman.]

The Poetry of the Vegetable World.

Of all the recent contributions to our literature we regard those worthy the highest esteem, which divesting the sublime truth of science from the technicalities of schools, present them in simple and undisguised beauty to the unlearned; filling the humblest mind with a sense of the majesty and infinitude of nature, irresistibly moving it onward in the path of inquiry and upward to the Source of Knowledge and Life.

This *Literature of Science* is a peculiar feature of the present time. It owes its noblest development if not its origin to Humboldt, that great high priest and favorite of Nature, to whom she has unveiled her hoarded mysteries, and whom she guards so carefully from Age and Decay. Meanwhile, against the hour when Humboldt enters upon a diviner life, she seems preparing worthy successors to his wisdom and renown; men who will not cease to question her until the whole universe of mind and matter, the laws written over the earth in clouds, in stones and nodding flowers, be read as contexts to the record of inspiration.

Hugh Miller, or our own Hitchcock, tracing the footprints of the Creator on the firm foundations of the earth, Hunt, gathering the whole circle of the sciences into one poetic bow of promise for humanity, and the author of that unique little volume, the "Stars and the Earth," which so beautifully adapts the truths of astronomy to the explanation of that great problem of theology —the omnipresence of God, are ministers of a new natural religion which we should hail in its dawning.

"The Poetry of the Vegetable World," as its name imports, is not in its general bearings unlike the works already mentioned, though coming fresh from the study of its pages we will not disguise our preference for it, or our gratitude to the American editor who, by freeing it from some obnoxious and as yet unproven theories, has given it to us in a greatly improved form. It is a book to be studied as well as read, and contains throughout the most delightful recognition of the moral aspects of the material world. Nor is it without important practical suggestions; in proof of which we extract the following from the Chapter devoted to the History of Vegetation.

"From the hand of Nature, man received the inheritance prepared for him, the vegetable and animal worlds, dead matters, and then forces; how has he managed his inheritance?

The meanest purpose of the vegetable world is doubtless to serve the *economy* of man because nature here merely satisfies for each individual what, be they even so refined and glossed over by cultivation, are but animal requirements. The import of the vegetable world for the regulation of the numerous and comprehensive physical processes of the earth, appears more lofty. The glow and rainlessness of deserts, the fullness of tropical life, uniformity and variability of climate, the life of animals and of man in the mass, have their conditions in the luxuriance and nature of vegetation. Here the subject concerns not only the individual, but whole countries, regions and generations, whose existence is bound up with the formation of the vegetable world *as a whole*. Lastly, *plants symbolize the Eternal;* the vegetable creation is the rich altar cloth of the temple of God, in which the recognition of beauty and sublimity of form as constitutes the worship.

Is man in opposition to the vegetable world? Altering many things, he has laid hands upon it and the great phases of his history are catalogued on the green leaf of vegetation. How has he husbanded it? The history of cultivation would answer excellently; he has by wise care converted the new, myriad-kinded material of nature into good and serviceable gifts which bless and honor. We do not mean that where interest and actual necessity have driven him he has used for his own purposes [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] temple of God to universal worship? Oh no! In his selfish labors, in the tears of his brother rendered miserable by his crimes, in the cry of the scourged slave, the continual remembrance of God had become troublesome to him and he declared the Divine breath in nature to be but a nursery tale that he might no longer be frightened by his conscience. Beauty, the expression of the Divine Nature was driven by selfish profit out of the vegetable world, and the individual, caring for himself alone, inclosed a little space wherein to use the beauty of nature, *not for worship*, but as a sensual pleasure. This is now the reality, yet one should not despair of humanity, for in it lies the germ of the Divine.

A broad band of waste land generally follows in the steps of cultivation. If it expands, the centre and cradle dies, and only on the outer borders are found green shoots. It is only difficult, not impossible, for man, without renouncing the benefits of culture, to make reparation for the injury he has inflicted; he is appointed Lord of Creation. Thorns and thistles mark the track he has traversed through the earth. Before him once lay original nature in her wild but sublime beauty. Behind him, he leaves the desert—a deformed and ruined land; a thoughtless squandering of vegetable treasure has so changed the character of nature that man flies in terror from the arena of his actions, leaving the impoverished earth to barbarous races or to animals, so long as another spot in virgin beauty smiles before him.

Thus did cultivation, driven out, leave the east, (and perhaps the deserts formerly,) robbed of their coverings; like the wild herds of old over beautiful Greece, thus rolls this conquest with fearful rapidity through America, and the planter now often leaves the already exhausted land, the eastern climate becomes infertile through the demolition of the forests, to introduce a similar revolution into the far west. But we see too, that the nobler and more cultivated men even now raise their warning voices, put their small hand to the mighty work of restoring to nature her strength and fulness, yet in a higher stage than that of *wild* nature, rather dependent on the law of purpose given by man, arranged according to plans which are copied from the development of manhood itself.

All this is at the present but a small enterprise, but it preserves our faith in the vocation of man and his power to fulfil it. In future times when he rules, leads and protects the whole he will free nature from the tyranny with which he now abuses her; we see in the grey, cloudy distance of the future, a realm of peace and beauty on the earth and in nature, but to reach it man must long study her laws, and *above all*, free himself from selfishness."

While the importance of the vegetable world to the economy and development of man is thus ably shown, I am still more interested in those parts of the book that display its higher, more spiritual uses. The editor justly says, "the spirituality of nature lies beyond the reach of pure science; in vain are its microscopic researches; in vain its most refined analyses, for this principle, like the principle of life, is immaterial, and exists not in material nature where we seek it, but in ourselves.

I think the crowning beauty of this work will be found in the æsthetical part, in which the truths that underlie the symbolism of plants are fully brought out. We are shown how science, that, at the outset, *appears* to *un*spiritualize nature by the explanation of phenomena, if legitimately pursued restores to the mind all the poetry of its early faith, enriched by the ideas in harmony with all, and with the author of all.

"The development of science closes itself into a ring; at the highest stage of culture we again receive, with consciousness and refined insight, that with which the unconscious childish understanding set out. Contemplation of nature again becomes the worship of God, but only after we have separated all the ungodly, human, all the scientifically explicable out of nature, and nought is left but the mystery of beauty. In it buds forth the foreshadowing of a higher significance of all phenomena, its reception is religion, is the purest and most elevated worship of God to which man can raise himself; in it is the most immediate revelation of *the Holy* that man is capable of receiving. Let us add, to avoid misconception, that the [illegible] nature is not the highest [illegible] material world, this is the [illegible] and the noblest [illegible]

The Volunteer Counsel.

John Taylor was licensed, when a youth of 21, to practice at the bar of Philadelphia. He was poor, but well educated, and possessed extraordinary genius. The grace of his person, combined with the superiority of his intellect, enabled him to win the hand of a fashionable beauty. About a year afterwards, the husband was employed by a wealthy merchant of the city to go on a mission as land agent to the West. As a heavy salary was afforded, Taylor bid farewell to his wife and infant son. He wrote back every week, but received not a line in answer. Six months elapsed, when he received a letter from his employer that explained all. Shortly after his departure for the West, the wife and her father removed to Mississippi. There she immediately obtained a divorce by an act of the Legislature, married again forthwith, and, to complete the climax of cruelty and wrong, had the child's name of Taylor changed to that of Marks—her second matrimonial partner. This perfidy nearly drove Taylor insane. From that period his course became eccentric in the first degree. At last a fever carried him off at a comparatively early age.

At an early hour on the 9th of April, 1840, the Court House in Clarksville Texas, was crowded to overflowing. Save in the war times past, there had never been witnessed such a gathering in the Red River county, while the strong feeling apparent on every flushed face will sufficiently explain the matter.

At the close of 1839, George Hopkins, one of the wealthiest planters and most influential men in Northern Texas, offered a gross insult to Mary Elliston, the wife of his chief overseer. The husband threatened to chastise him for the outrage, whereupon Hopkins loaded his gun, went to the house of Elliston, and shot him in his own door. The murderer was arrested and bailed to answer the charge. This occurrence produced intense excitement, and Hopkins, in order to turn the tide of popular opinion, or at least to mitigate the general wrath which at first was violent against him, circulated reports infamously prejudical to the character of the woman who had suffered such cruel wrong at his hands. She brought her suit for slander. And thus two cases, one criminal and the other civil, and both out of the same tragedy, were pending in the April Circuit Court for 1840.

The interest naturally felt by the community became deeper when it was known that Ashley and Pike, of Arkansas and the celebrated S. S. Prentiss, of New Orleans, each with enormous fees, had been retained by Hopkins to conduct his defence.

The trial of the indictment for murder ended on the 8th of April, with the acquittal of Hopkins. Such a result might have been foreseen by comparing the talents of the counsel engaged on either side. The Texas lawyers were utterly overwhelmed by the arguments and eloquence of their opponents. It was a light of a dwarf against giants.

The slander suit was set down for the 9th, and the throng of spectators grew in numbers as well as excitement; and what may seem strange, the current of public sentiment now ran decidedly for Hopkins. His money had procured pointed witnesses, who served most effectually his powerful advocates. Indeed so triumphant had been the success of the previous day, that when the slander case was called, Mary Ellison was left without an Attorney—they had all withdrawn. The pigmy pettifoggers dare not brave the sharp wit of Pike, and the scathing thunder of the learned Prentiss.

"Have you no counsel?" enquired Judge Mills kindly, looking kindly at the plaintiff.

"No, sir, they have all deserted me, and I am too poor to employ any more," replied the beautiful Mary, bursting into tears.

"In such a case, will not any chivalrous member of the profession volunteer?" asked the Judge, looking at the bar.

The thirty lawyers remained silent as death.

Judge Mills repeated the question.

"I will, your honor," said a voice from the thickest part of the crowd of bystanders behind the bar.

At the tone of the voice many [illegible] their seats and perhaps [illegible] that impressive thrill that [illegible] quiver—[illegible] ringing and [illegible]

The [illegible] was [illegible] dim, dreamy, almost unconscious; and his clothing looked so shabby that the court hesitated to let the case proceed under his management.

"Has your name been entered on the rolls of the State?" demanded the Judge, eyeing him suspiciously.

"It is immaterial about my name being on the rolls," answered the stranger, his thin bloodless lips curling up into a fiendish sneer. "I may be permitted to appear once by the courtesy of the court and bar. Here is my license from the highest court in America!" and he handed Judge Mills a broad parchment. The trial immediately proceeded.

In the examination of witnesses the stranger evinced but little ingenuity, as every one thought. He suffered each one to tell his story without interruption, though he contrived to make each one tell it over two or three times. He put some cross questions, which, with keen witnesses, only served to correct their tales, and he made notes, which always tend to embarrass mighty memories. The examination being ended, as counsel for the plaintiff he had a right to the opening speech, but to the astonishment of every one he declined, and permitted the defence to lead off. Then a shadow might have been observed to flit across the features of Pike, and to darken even the bright eyes of Prentiss. They found that they had caught a Tartar, but who he was they found it impossible to guess.

Col. Ashley spoke first; he dealt the jury a dish of that close dry logic that has rendered him famous in the Senate.

The poet, Albert Pike succeeded in a rich vein of wit and a hail-torrent of ridicule, and you may be sure neither the plaintiff nor the plaintiff's ragged attorney were forgotten nor spared.

The great Prentiss concluded for the defendant with a glow of gorgeous sentences, and a final burst of oratory that shook the house with cheers, the jury themselves joining, notwithstanding the stern "order" of the bench. Thus susceptible are the Southern people to the charms of impassioned eloquence.

It was then the stranger's turn. He had been perfectly abstracted during all the previous speeches. Still, straight, and motionless in his seat, his pale smooth forehead shooting up like a mountain cone of snow; but for that eternal twitch that came and went perpetually across his cheeks, you might have taken him for a mere man of marble, or a man carved in ice. Even his dim dreary eyes were invisible beneath those shaggy eyebrows.

But at last he rises before the bar railing, not behind, and so near the wondering jury that he might have touched the foreman with his long bony finger. With eyes half shut, and rigid as a pillar of iron, his thin lips curl as if in measureless scorn, slightly part, and the voice comes forth. At first it is low and sweet, insinuating itself into the brain as an artless tune winding its way into the deepest heart like a magic incantation; while the speaker proceeds, without a gesture or the least sign or excitement, to tear in pieces the argument of Ashley, that melts away at his touch, as frost before the sunbeam. Every one looked surprised. Its logic seemed at once so brief and so luminously clear that the merest peasant could comprehend it.

Anon it came to the dazzling wit of the poet lawyer Pike. Then the curl of his lip grew sharper; his face kindled up, and his eyes began to open, dreary no longer, but vivid as lightning red as fire-globes, and flaring like meteors. The soul seemed in the eye. The full heart [illegible] out of the face. In five minutes Pike's wit seemed the acme of folly and his finest satire horrible profanity, contrasted with [illegible] and [illegible] by just and [illegible] the forum [illegible]

Then with [illegible] on Prentiss [illegible] of Hopkins [illegible] and [illegible] that all trembled as with [illegible]

The [illegible]

feet ditches that no sophistry could overleap, and no stretch of ingenuity evade; and having thus, as one might say, impounded his victim, and girt him about like a serpent in a circle of fire, he stripped himself for the work of massacre.

Oh! then, but it was a vision both glorious and dreadful, to behold the orator. His actions became impetuous as the motion of an oak in the hurricane. His voice became a trumpet filled with whirlpools, deafening the ear with crashes of power, and yet mingled all the while with an undersong of the softest cadence. His face was like a drunkard's—his forehead glowed like a heated furnace—his countenance looked haggard like that of a maniac; and ever and anon he flung his long bony arms on high as if grasping after thunderbolts. He drew a picture of murder in such appalling colors that in comparison hell itself might be considered beautiful. He painted the slanderer so black that the sun seemed dark at noonday when shining upon such an accursed monster; and then he so fixed both the portraits on the shrinking brow of Hopkins that he nailed them there forever. The agitation of the audience nearly amounted to madness.

All at once the speaker descended from his perilous height. His voice wailed out for the murdered, dead and the living—the beautiful Mary—more beautiful every moment as her tears flowed faster—till men wept, and lovely women sobbed like children.

He closed by a strong exhortation to the jury, and through them to the bystanders. He entreated the panel, after they should bring in their verdict for the plaintiff, not to offer violence to the criminal, however richly he might deserve it; in other words, "not to lynch the villain Hopkins, but leave his punishment to God." This was the most artful trick of all, and best calculated to insure vengeance.

The jury returned a verdict of fifty thousand dollars; and the night afterwards Hopkins was taken off his bed by lynchers and beaten almost to death.

I have listened to Clay, Webster and Calhoun—to Dewey, Tyng, and Bascom—but have never heard anything in the form of sublime words even remotely approximating the eloquence of John Taylor—massive as a mountain, and wildly rushing as a cataract of fire. And this is the opinion of all who ever heard the marvellous man.

The Heart.

We are told that the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked; in many cases this is true; but none will affirm that there are not hearts that are warm in feeling, pure in thought, holy in meditation. That the heart is prone to go astray, every day's experience proves; but then there are some things attendant upon its wandering that makes us overlook its errings.

The heart is the source, the foundation from whence proceeds all that make up a man. The tongue may lisp out the words of friendship, but if the heart is not responding, it will be useless for any to put on the mantles of peace, for the heart will betray the deception. "From the fullness of the heart, the mouth speaketh." The heart is a fearful and a wonderful thing; in it lurk all that render life pleasant and endurable. Hope, joy, peace, faith, charity, and love, all have a rest in the heart; unless it is filled by the opposite extremes, envy, hate, malice, and all uncharitableness. When the heart has twined itself around an object—when it has found something it thinks deserving of its love, there is not a force on earth that can change it. If you tear the treasured one away, it will be like a broken harpstring, where music still lingers, though hushed by discordance and violence.

The heart can never forget the object of its affection. The eye may turn coldly on the loved object, but could the vision pierce through the casements of the heart, it would behold a different scene; in lieu of coldness, a red hot furnace would be raging in its centre. And it is thus in its hatred; it cannot forget; you may separate it from the despised—years may intervene ere it beholds its form; but, at the first glance of recognition, the wrong, the insult, the scoff, the cruelty of vanished years, rushes like a torrent of lava through its channels, and it will stand on the ground it occupied years before.

At one time the heart mounts up on the glaring pinions of passsions; at another it dissolves itself in repentant tears; at one moment it mourns vanished hopes; at another it smiles in the sunshine of happiness. At one moment it gives its blood as a balm to the suffering—at another it looks coldly on the wretched. At one moment it soars to the throne of the Redeemer—at another it is content with things of earth. But whatever its object, it is ever toiling—it takes no rest; like the foaming cascade, it throbs, heaves, till death ends its joys or woes.

Carefully, then, ought so dreadful an agent to be dealt with, lest an inmate that will disturb its peace forever be placed in its keeping. We ought not to forget at the same time that a smile of ours is garnered up in the storehouse of its memory, and returns, though years may have passed since it was delivered to its trust. J. Q. A. W.

—*Waverley Magazine.*

Strawberries.—We notice the success which attends the growth of the Strawberry, in the valley of San Jose. James F. Kennedy, Esq., has, as we note by the San Jose Telegraph, produced fine specimens of "Hovey's Seedling," and "Black Prince." Mr. Kennedy will also ripen the "Longworth's" prolific, a fruit much larger here than the Hovey's. Already the first ripened this season has measured three inches in circumference. Who would doubt the success of fruit growing in California?

The Judgment of the World.

"Is he poor?" "Then they'll hang him."

What a commentary upon the justice and equity that exists in the world, as too often shown from man to man, and yet do we not witness in our intercourse with the mass of men this very spirit?

The man is measured and guaged by his wealth and his position in society established not by his ability, his talents, his genius or his moral character, but by his thousands invested in real estate, in stocks, in bank or in merchandise. Is he rich—it is enough, no matter how acquired, he is rich—his influence is courted, his patronage solicited and thousands stand ready to do his bidding; if his reputation is assailed or his honor doubted, he carries the revolver to defend them, and should he be called to act (oh, in self defence of course!) and should shoot down in the street the man that dares ts call his name in question, he may be tried, but—*he is rich*, very rich—and, is acquitted.

But if a man of the highest sense of honor, a man of the finest feelings, a man of talent, great capabilities and of more than ordinary genius, but a man on whom the frown of fortune has set her darkening seal—one who has been the continual sport of misfortune, until his opportunity of being useful to others is at an end—let such a a man, goaded on to madness by mental suffering, stung to the quick by the contumely and scorn he may be obliged to bear from hundreds who are far below him yet the very men that may have fattened on his bounty—let such a man in an ungarded moment strike in defence of himself or those dear to him, and though he may slay a thing in the form of a man, one unfit to live—such a man, let it be he said of him,

He is poor! Then they'll hang him.

Such is the judgment of the world: There is no country where this can be more clearly verified than in California; and no one conversant with society but can see the same feeling pervading all the walks of life—it pervades all classes, is in all business transactions, and shines out most in the political circles.

It is this most cruel wrong that is done to so many, that causes hundreds to be thrown out of business and induces others to engage in the political arena; they feel that as *poor men*, they can never expect to be anything, and if they can only secure an *office*, there is a prospect of advancement—at least it commands a standing, gives an influence, and that influence they intend shall bring them money, they engage meaning to get *wealth*, honestly if they can, and holding a place of power they *soon learn to get money*, knowing the necessity of wealth to procure standing in society; but mark the result upon many young men, upon all who are driven by necessity to engage in politics to acquire wealth and standing. Mark the consequences upon the character and see the price they pay for wealth. By their associations the mind becomes by degrees deadened to many of the finer feelings that once gave a charm to life—and the price paid for wealth and standing is a depreciated moral character and a constitution shattered by dissipation and irregularity ever attendant upon the devotee of a political life. We say not in every individual instance, but the mass, and we know we shall be sustained in this assertion.

And in this connection is the sentence quoted as aptly applicable when the political tool can no longer serve his party—when he is poor, off with his head—when his influence is gone, then hang him. How bitter has been the cup that has been drank by many who having sacrificed time, health and conscience for party, and have been sacrificed, have exclaimed in bitterness of heart. "'Tis thus with human beings;" "they fly from those who cannot serve them," "and kneel to those who can do them good," thus showing the selfishness of man.

We might extend these remarks *ad infinitum*, and picture a thousand scenes in every-day life more applicable than those we have used, and we may do so hereafter, for we know how true the quotation, and were led to these comments by hearing it expressed in relation to one of the acts recently committed—"Is he poor?" "Then they'll hang him,"—and felt that however painful was the truth, it was the no less true.

The Gold Dust Comes.—On our last two trips from Sacramento, we noticed the well filled bags of Gold Dust of Adams & Co., under the charge of their able and efficient agent Mr. Woodward. We learned that the amount of those two lots was over $350,000. This is handling Gold Dust in earnest. Poor country is it?

[For the California Farmer.]

A Trip to San Jose and New Almaden.

BY H. GIBBONS, M. D.

On the morning of the 20th of April, in the midst of a southerly rain storm, C—— and myself set off from San Francisco in a light carriage, with a pair of fleet horses, intending to breakfast at the "Pulgas,"—distant thirty-three miles. The toll-collector on the plank road demanded no toll, C—— having already settled that matter at the rate of $80 per annum, which might be considered a liberal charge in the Atlantic States, for the use of two miles of wooden road. There had been rain enough to lay the dust without making mud. We rolled rapidly over the hills beyond the Mission, enjoying the fresh and pure air of the country, and the interminable and glorious flower garden which California every where offers to the eye at this season of the year. The landscape was wanting in trees, the smoothly rounded hills being carpeted with uniform verdure, shaded with yellow from the profusion of flowers of that hue.

A distance of ten miles brought us to a level road, and trees now began to diversify the prospect. At first, the evergreen oak is the only tree. You are struck at once with its misshapen forms, produced by the incessant sea winds of summer. All the trees northward and southward from San Francisco, for fifty or a hundred miles, exhibit the influence of the wind on their form and inclination. Sometimes they are inclined slightly from the ocean. Many of them stretch out their branches on one side only, as if a tree of good proportions had been chopped perpendicularly through the middle, and the half to the windward removed. The direction to which they inclined, always shows the direction of the prevailing winds, which varies much in different sections. As you approach San Jose they lean southward, while in the direction of Sacramento they lean northward, the sea wind being defected from the inlet at San Francisco in these opposite directions.

Presently the Bay and the Willow make their appearance; the former is a beautiful tree, well worthy of cultivation for ornament. Its leaves, when bruised, exhale a delicious fragrance, so pungent when freely snuffed, as to cause a peculiarly painful sensation in the nostrils. The country becomes more wooded as we advance, and some twenty-five miles from the city we enter the San Mateo Ranch. This is a beautiful tract, embracing many square miles, now parcelled out into farms and held by American settlers. There stands the old adobe where Saint Matthew formerly presided—in name at least, fit emblem is this dilapidated building, of the ancient Spanish and Mexican rule, while the neat and tasteful cottages distributed over the country mark the new regime.

Next comes the Pulgas Ranch, the ranch of the Fleas, as the name implies; but not the only one in California in possession of this tribe of jumpers. Substantial fences bound the road and intersect the country. The soil is more productive and the wild oats make their appearance. After traversing this tract for several miles, we come to a portion of it parcelled off into numerous small farms, separated by roads which lead you through delightful shades. The neat cottages, the substantial fences, the numerous gates, remind you of scenes in your old home on the Atlantic shores. On all the roads and corners you have the luxury of sign posts. At the house of a friend we breakfasted and dined at one operation, and after a few hours of rest and rambling afoot, over the farms, we took the road for San Jose.

The limit of the Pulgas Ranch and also of the County of San Francisco, is the San Francisquito Creek, a small stream dedicated to *little* St. Francis. Like the other streams on the route, it contains but little water now, but is liable to be much swollen by the winter rains. The road continues perfectly level, and though new to both of us, it is marked beyond mistake by the line of telegraph posts with the crosses on the top, which are said to have impressed so deeply the old population with the religious character of the Americans.

Several miles distant, on the right hand, is a range of lofty hills which protect the country from the sea winds, and at a like distance, on the opposite hand, is the Bay, which is almost constantly visible from the road. It is skirted by a wide tract of low, marshy land, with here and there an indenture or a creek, used for an "embarcadero,"—an abbreviated term for the vulgar English, "landing." In all directions Yankee industry is conspicuous. Villages have sprung up at the landings, masts are congregated along shores, and white sails speckle the Bay; teams laden with lumber ply constantly from the Redwoods, while the pulling of steam and the humming and ripping of saws fill the late solitude with unwonted noises. The hills that I have spoken of are covered with a dense growth of Redwood, whose cone-shaped profiles are distinctly visible for many miles, strongly contrasting with the spreading round-topped oak which occupies a lower level.

From the county line to San Jose is twenty-five miles, making the whole distance from San Francisco about fifty-five. San Jose is some ten miles miles beyond the head of the Bay. The road bears off to the left, and brings you to the pleasant village of Santa Clara. An alluvial flat, level as a floor, extends four miles around the village. The road is bad, full of mud holes and dry holes. On either side the husbandman is at work, and the soil is covered with crops of grain and vegetables. It is the deep, black soil here visible that enables the valley of Santa Clara to produce those gigantic onions, beets and other vegetables with which the market of the metropolis is supplied.

Approaching the town, you see on an eminence to the right, the large brick building of the Methodist College. An old pile of adobes, rusty and scaly, within the town, shows you where Saint Clare "located" many years ago, for the benevolent purpose of christianising the natives. The front of the Church is daubed with paint in fanciful style, perhaps to suit the taste of the children of the forest. Certain it is, the Mission buildings, with their decoration belong to a very different school of architecture, from the fragile and varied cottages of which the village is mainly constituted.

From Santa Clara to San Jose is a causeway over a low, flat, country, having the same soft, watery and productive soil. The road is skirted for two or three miles with trees, mostly cottonwood and willows, planted by the old Padres. This was once a superb avenue, and it is beautiful even now, though the trees have been broken and twisted by the storms of many years. Three miles from Santa Clara you come to the dominions of Saint Joseph. Conspicuous at the entrance is a massive brick structure, recently erected by the Catholics as a female boarding school. The shops, and hotels, and doctors' and lawyers' offices, and everything else, remind you of Yankeedom, while the brown linn and blanket garments of many of the inhabitants inform you that old California is not yet done away. The streets are of exemplary widths, and there are no shade trees to intercept the view. The people have been *slow* in this respect.

The drive from the Pulgar occupied three hours, and as it was long before night, I walked out with a friend to look at the suburbs. About the town but few flowers were in bloom, and the wild mustard had almost monopolized the soil. A mile to the west, through the fields, we came to Cayote Creek, which affords a striking illustration of the peculiar character of the water courses of California. Though the rainy season is scarcely ended, it is now a mere rivulet, a few yards in width. But the trough in the bottom of which it flows so gently, is a hundred yards wide, and six to twelve feet in depth—washed out to this extent by the winter rains. The name was probably given it owing to its propensity to burrow into the soil, like the common little wolf of the country.

[To be continued.]

"Sun" shine.—How pleasant is it amid the dense clouds that darken the sky, and chill the earth, making our pathway dull and gloomy, to have a warm sun burst out from the heavy covering above, and cast its genial warmth upon us and lighten our path by its cheering rays. Thus, in the natural world without. But there is a greater than all this, a ray of light and a glow of warmth that is far above all these. It is when the spirit is cheered by kind words truthfully spoken, and the glow of kindly feeling excited by acts of generous good will. Such are sunshine to the soul. We have enjoyed this feeling recently by experiencing this glorious Sun's shine upon our humble efforts, and we tender our neighbors of the Sun most kindly greeting for the genial ray that they have cast upon us. Our wish for them is that clouds or storms may never cross their pathway in life.

Wells, Fargo & Co.—We notice the large increasing business of this influential house. We were informed by their conductor that on Tuesday last their amount of Gold Dust from Sacramento amounted to $200,000. A nice pile.

Empire Engine Co., of Oakland, paid our city a visit yesterday. They looked well.

Governor's Approval.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

It was our pleasure to be present in the legislature on Monday, when the message of our Governor was read with the bills he had approved, among them the State Agricultural Society, with $5,000 appropriation. Thus this important, we say one of the *most important* bills of the session, has now become a law.

We trust the Farmers of California will appreciate this action of our Legislature and remember the friends who have given the cause their constant and earnest attention. Among those to whom we feel deeply indebted for important information and facts relative to progress and to measures in forwarding the bill in the Assembly we name Hon. W. S. Letcher, of Santa Clara. Well may the citizens of that beautiful valley be proud of their able representative, for faithfully has he regarded their interests, ever on his post, ready for duty, and we heard with great pleasure a member remark that the member from Santa Clara had never been known to have an unkind word or disagreement with a member during the session, but had ever maintained a dignified and courteous course, winning the approbation and friendship of all.

To Hon. H. Griffith, of Yolo, we have also been much indebted, and to this gentleman the friends of Agriculture owe much. Much of his time has been given to subjects of interest connected with Agriculture, and great good will result from his efforts. If all members were as watchful of measures of public good as the member from Yolo, our State must progress most rapidly.

To the member from Santa Cruz, Hon. Mr. Stow—also a true advocate of this great interest, the State is indebted for faithful services; and to Major Stemmons, from San Joaquin, whose interest was given for its advancement.

We feel it a pleasing duty also to record the prompt and efficient action of Senator Crabb, who espoused the cause when an opposition arose from Senator Gregg. Such services as those of Senator Crabb should not be forgotten by the farmers of California. Let them remember their friends and when the time comes for the people to elect their Senators and Representatives let the agricultural interests be regarded, and let that interest be manifested in our Legislative Halls. Now that the bill has become a law, let prompt action from the Society now established ensure great results.

Hail Storm.—A very severe hail storm was experienced at Sacramento city on Sunday noon last—its duration was some twenty minutes. Many of the hail stones were as large as peas, and the change in the temperature was so great, and the storm so severe, that the ground was white, literally covered with the hail stones. We stood at the window of our residence upon the Ridge, at Sacramento city, and as the hail stones fell so briskly, we were reminded of our old "New England home," where hail storms are of common occurrence. This storm was very severe, beating down tender plants, cutting and injuring plants and flowers, and if it extended any distance must have been very injurious to tender vegetables, to strawberries, peaches, melons and young fruit trees. Verily, we have a change of climate, for we have had abundant rains within a few days, thunder, lightning, frosts and hail storms—who will deny that the climate is changing? After the storm had passed we gathered a quart bowl of the hail stones, and had a fine drink of ice-water.

More Wool.—We learn that Mr. Sidell of Martinez, has a fine crop of wool from a flock of twelve hundred sheep, and that the fleece is full, fine and heavy. Mr. Sidell will press, bag and retain his wool for such future demand as may arise *in this country*, and not send it away, as has been done in times past. There is no fear but that there will be a demand for it. A supply of wool in this country will cause a demand for manufactures. This will enhance the value of wool, and thus call attention to a new and valuable branch of home industry. Sheep raisers and wool growers will please furnish us with the statistics, that we may again furnish them with useful date.

First Meeting of the State Society.

A call will be made for the meeting of the officers and members of the State Society in the next number.

Time, place and particulars will be given, and we trust a numerous attendance will be had, as business of importance will be acted upon, particularly for the State Fair, under the auspices of the Society.

Academy of Natural Sciences.

Mr. Editor—Please inform me about the exhibition of the California Academy of Natural Sciences. I am told they have not been very successful in their efforts to procure specimen Peaches two months before they are ripe, and Tulips six weeks after they are gone, and have concluded to postpone their "show" for six months. Is it so?

Horticulturist.

In reply to our correspondent, we would say that we have looked most anxiously for the promised Horticultural Exhibition of this Society. We had anticipated a pleasure in being a looker-on upon the results of the efforts of such a combination of talent—not doubting that "in union there is strength," and that in the coming exhibition there would be a display of articles from all parts of the State, and that from the efforts of so many scientific minds, and from resources so vast as California possesses, we should behold such an array of wonders in Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, in addition to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, needlework, painting, &c. &c., as had never been seen before. 'T is true, we had some misgivings as to the exhibitions of Grapes, Peaches, Melons and Figs in May; but we supposed there were no limits to *science*, and we were ready to acknowledge everything on seeing them, even at this early season. We feared, too, that it was rather late for our beautiful native flowers: then we supposed the "Academy of Natural Sciences" knew best, and we were prepared for almost anything, and we really regret losing the hoped-for enjoyment, but suppose we must submit patiently, and wait for the First Annual Show of the State Society with as good grace as possible.

"Kate Hayes."

We wish we could write a criticism upon music and upon artists—how we would set them by the ears. We would make them jealous of each other, until their very jealousy should work the gangrene out of each heart, and, instead of being rivals, they should be friends.

We sincerely and most deeply regret our community have not had a better opportunity of hearing the lady whose name stands at the head of this article. We are no astute critic that writes for pay, regardless whether it be true or false; but we write as we feel the need of uttering thoughts that must have utterance. Often as we have been delighted with the simple and beautiful songs of many of those who to-day were favorites, and who to-morrow are forgotten, we believe the Pacific shores never had so true and perfect a representative of the beautiful music of "Norma," as Kate Hayes, and we do believe it would be hard to find her equal. The simple ballads of the "Swan of Erin" are those that reach the heart, and we trust ere long the many friends of this lady will have an opportunity to testify their appreciations of her ability and worth.

We know the price that must be paid in certain cases, if one would be justly appreciated; but there are those, thank God, who, conscious of real merit, will not bow the knee to Baal, e'en though they may know that "thrift will follow fawning." To the high minded, the pure and virtuous, this is too great a price to pay for even a just appreciation of real talent. We sincerely hope to see this sweet songstress announced again, for we believe the memory of the past will recall sweet recollections, and thus ensure justice which should ever be paid to the deserving.

Mercantile Library.—This most popular institution held its first meeting in the "Musical Hall," on Thursday last, for the Introductory Lecture from their able and talented president Col. Turner. As the hour for assembling arrived the gathering crowd was an index of the great popularity of this institution and of their president, whose recent return from the States was so gratifying to his very large circle of friends. The hall was very full and the address an interesting one. The history of the Society, its rise and progress, its present position, its means of usefulness, and its prospective power of good, were themes ably handled, and we trust great good will result from this Lecture.

Truffles in California.—We have been shown a truffle which was found growing in Santa Cruz. The truffle is a root resembling a potato in size, shape and external color. The inside is of a dark brown color and is of a spungy cheesy structure. The truffle is a great delicacy, and heretofore has been obtained only from a small district of France, where it is [illegible]. It grows wild and is [illegible]. It is worth three dollars a pound in Europe. The country adds another to the extensive list of [illegible] and they are of great importance.—*Alta*

El Dorado Building, Sacramento.

We have never been more gratified, than we were this present week, on our visit to Sacramento, to notice the change in El Dorado building on the corner of 2d and J streets. For some three years this has been the largest gambling saloon in the county, paying a license to state and city of six thousand and four hundred dollars. Could these walls speak, how many voices would cry—Here have I been ruined—here have I lost the earnings of years of toil—here have I been stripped of money and clothing by my passion for gambling. But we are rejoiced to know that so great a change has been made in public opinion that these temptations to the community are nearly all closed. This once famous resort has been thoroughly changed, and two very splendid stores now improve and ornament this prominent locality. We called on Messrs. Keyes & Co. and were politely shown their establishment—a most spacious store, nearly one hundred feet long, with broad front and high ceiling, making one of the very best stores in Sacramento. Messrs. Keyes & Co. are opening one of the largest and best selected stocks of clothing ever shown in Sacramento, and from their knowledge of the business, their ability to please their customers, we feel assured that all who desire to be furnished with ready made garments, or garments to order, or any article in the furnishing line of a gentleman's wardrobe, will be suited by calling on Messrs. Keyes & Co., El Dorado Block, J street, Sacramento city. We cannot omit to say that this change in the business of this famous building has been accomplished by the improved tone of moral sentiment in the community, and that has been wrought by an influence brought to bear upon the public mind from the homes—the social circle, whose purifying power has done so much good in our city.

An Act to incorporate a State Agricultural Society,

AND APPROPRIATE MONEY FOR ITS SUPPORT.

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Sec. 1. There is hereby established and incorporated a Society, to be known and designated by the name and style of the "California State Agricultural Society," and by that name and style shall have perpetual succession; and shall have power to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, and shall have authority, to have and use a common seal, to make, ordain, and establish and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances, rules and regulations as shall be necessary for the good government of said Society, and the prudent and efficient management of its affairs; Provided, that said laws, ordinances, rules and regulations shall not be contrary to any provision of this charter, nor the laws and constitution of this State, or of the United States.

Sec. 2. In addition to the powers above enumerated, the Society shall, by its name aforesaid, have power to purchase and hold any quantity of land not exceeding four sections, and may sell and dispense of the same at pleasure. The said real estate shall be held by said Society for the sole purpose of establishing a model experimental farm or farms, erecting enclosures, buildings and other improvements calculated and designed for the meeting of the Society, and for an exhibition of the various breeds of horses, cattle, mules and other stock, and of agricultural, mechanical and domestic manufactures and productions, and for no other purposes.

And it is further enacted, that if from any cause said Society shall ever be dissolved, or fail to meet within the period of two consecutive years, then the real estate held by it, together with all the buildings and appurtenances belonging to said estate, shall be sold as lands are now sold, by execution, and the proceeds deposited in the State Treasury, subject to the control of the Legislature.

Sec. 3. An annual meeting of the members of the Society shall be held on the first Tuesday of October, annually, at the city of San Francisco, unless otherwise ordered by the Society.

Sec. 4. The fiscal, prudential and other concerns of the Society shall be under the control and management of a President and seven Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary and Treasurer, to be styled a Board of Directors, who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the members of said Society. The said officers shall hold their office for one year and until their successors are duly chosen, and shall have power to fill vacancies in said Board that may happen during their continuance in office.

Sec. 5. For the purpose of carrying into effect this act, F. W. Macondray, of San Francisco county, is hereby appointed President of the Society; E. L. Beard, of Alameda county; J. K. Reed, of San Francisco county; D. W. C. Thompson, of Sonoma county; H. C. Mallon, of Santa Clara county; W. N. Thompson, of San Francisco county; C. J. Hutchinson, of Sacramento county; J. W. Osborne, of Napa county, Vice Presidents; J. L. L. F. Warren, of San Francisco county, Corresponding Secretary; C. V. [illegible], of San Francisco county, Recording Secretary; J. [illegible], David Cheever, of San Francisco county, Treasurer; who shall call the first meeting of the Society at the city of San Francisco, and who are hereby authorized to solicit and receive subscription to said Society, as hereinafter specified.

Sec. 6. The members of this Society shall be composed of such persons as shall pay the sum of ten dollars to the Treasurer annually, and such persons shall be members only for the year for which they shall have thus paid the amount aforesaid.

Sec. 7. The members of the Society, by a majority of the votes present, shall determine in what amount, and on what objects the funds of the Society shall be awarded as premiums at the exhibition succeeding their meeting, of which notice shall be given in some newspaper in the city of San Francisco, and such other newspapers as the Society may direct.

Sec. 8. There is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars annually, for the space of four years, to be paid in September each year, to the Treasurer of said Society, on a requisition on the Treasurer of this State, signed by the President and Recording Secretary of said Society, which said sum shall be used only for the purpose of paying premiums, and for no other purpose whatsoever. And it shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to make a statement annually of the expenditures of said Society, and forward copies of the same to the Committee on Agriculture, of the Senate and Assembly, provided any persons in this State may compete for and receive such premiums.

Sec. 9. No compensation shall be allowed to any officers of this Society for services, except to the Corresponding Secretary for his actual expenses, and to the Recording Secretary; and the amount allowed to the latter shall, in no case exceed two hundred dollars per annum; and no part of said compensation shall be taken from the fund appropriated by the State.

Sec. 10. The Society may by a majority of the votes present, at any annual meeting, prescribe the duties of, and require bond and security from any of its officers.

Sec. 11. In case of failure or inability to serve of any of the persons mentioned in the fifth section of this Act, the Governor is hereby authorised to appoint some suitable person or persons to fill the vacancy or vacancies thus occasioned; and the said persons herein named, or those appointed as above directed, shall not be required to pay the subscription of ten dollars before they shall have authority to act in the organization of this Society.

The act was nearly unanimous in the Assembly, and passed fifteen to seven in the Senate, on the 12th, was approved by Governor and committee on the 14th.

Live Oak Fence.

On a visit to Mr. Stockton's farm in San Gabriel, the other day, we noticed that the live oak posts, of which a part of his fence is formed, in the moist land, had sprouted, and were putting out green shoots, a thing most unexpected to himself. The fence was built about the commencement of the wet season, and oak was used, supposing it would resist rot better than other timber. If this is a new thing it is worth repeating by every farmer, for oak is more valuable than willow or cotton wood. Others will doubtless try the experiment, and though the growth may not be so rapid, yet the durability and greater value of the timber makes it more desirable than these trees. If this accidental discovery of Mr. Stockton were generally improved upon, we should soon see long lines of living fence stretching over the plains to relieve the tiresome monotony; and our farmers, while they secure a firm enclosure, will raise their own firewood. This is a desideratum worthy of serious thought. Wood is now brought to this city from a distance of eight or twelve miles, and the increasing demand is each day pushing the timber farther from market, and increasing the price. The oak, when once firmly rooted in the ground does not require the irrigation necessary for soft woods, and will flourish in comparatively dry soil, as its roots strike deep into the earth, and obtain sufficient moisture from the springs below to sustain them in the dry season. This it is more durable as a fence, more valuable as a timber, cleaner as a shade tree, and after its growth has become vigorous requires less care in the cultivation than the trees commonly used for live fences. We hope some of our friends who cultivate the bottom and irrigable lands of the city will try the experiment.—*Los Angeles Star.*

Severe Frosts.—From our correspondents in various portions of the San Jose Valley, we hear of damage done by the late frosts. We make the following extracts from a letter received yesday:

"The frost has done great injury in our valley, —at our establishment, and all the [illegible] I have seen have suffered. The old [illegible] say they never saw the like. There has been a constant frost every night and cold weather the day time all the time. Nothing green. The [illegible] are generally to a [illegible] Many [illegible] Nursery [illegible] have the appearance of [illegible] The grain [illegible] and [illegible] have all suffered; [illegible] of them [illegible] all."

[illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1854.

We Want Citizens.

The present embarrassed condition of trade—we might say unaccountable stagnation of trade—in every branch of business and in every section of our wide spread Commonwealth, demands of the citizens some prompt action on their part if they would avoid a greater evil that is sure otherwise to come. We mean a heavy and permanent decline in real estate and a disastrous loss upon all merchandise. We should look the evil full in the face and meet it like men, and there is but one way to remedy the evil and save the country from a more serious embarrassment.

We want more citizens, PERMANENT CITIZENS, not comers and goers, but real *bona fide* citizens, men of families—actual settlers—cultivators of the soil, manufacturers, mechanics, artisans, miners,—men who shall labor to develope the resources of our State, men to till the soil—raisers of stock, dairymen, plow makers, wagon builders, blacksmiths, tanners, shoemakers, tailors, &c., in such men we want the sober, industrious and law-abiding men—such men build up a State.

We want more producers, and we want more consumers—and while we want these, we want LESS IMPORTERS. We have imported too much that should have been extracted from our own soil—this heavy importation of foreign productions has induced a too rapid growth of all our cities—and the fact cannot be kept out of sight longer. Our cities have outgrown the population, and the consequences are now being felt. The mercantile interest so far outweighs all others, that other interests are neglected and many that should have remained where they were better qualified to act and where they would have been more prosperous, have embarked in the mercantile and the result has been a general derangement of all departments, that can only be rectified by an increase of population. And this must be speedy if we would save the country from a too serious and too long embarrassment.

The citizens of the old States would come if better facilities existed—that is, more rapid facilities. The voyage around the Horn or the trip across the plains, is too long and too laborious and fatiguing and the route by steamers is too expensive for the thousands that would come if the cost could be made according to their means. If the Pacific Mail Co. would seize the present opportunity to advance the public interest, and put a new face upon the prospects of the country, they have the power to do so with great advantage to themselves, and great good to thousands. Reduce the passage from the other side in all the first class boats, and put on all their other boats, now lying idle, and make their smaller good boats a second class and low fare line. A movement of this character could secure the approbation of the public and win favor, bring a large increase into the coffers of the company, and at the same time rapidly increase our population — each steamer with her passengers giving assurance of a change of times for the better. An increase of population—a population of permanent settlers, we believe to be the only measure of relief to the unhappy state of things in California.

State Agricultural Society.

The Assembly bill to incorporate a State Agricultural Society, and appropriate money for its support, was brought before the Senate on Thursday last, read a third time and passed. (The bill appropriates $5,000, for four years, for the purchase of premiums.) Mr. Sprague moved to strike out the appropriation, and was seconded by Mr. Keene, but the amendment was lost. The bill passed by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Bryan, Catlin, Coffroth, Colby, Crabb, Crenshaw, Grewell, De La Guerra, Hudspeth, Livermore, Lyons, Mahoney, May, McFarland, Peck, Wade, Walkup, Whiting,—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Gardner, Hager, Keene, Leake, Lent, Sawyer, Smith, Sprague,—8.

This prompt and decisive action on the part of our senators is alike honorable to them and to the State. The good that will be accomplished with the means placed thus opportunely into the treasury of the State Society, will cast its reflex influence upon those Senators and Representatives that have thus faithfully regarded the important interest of Agriculture.

The establishment of a State Society with means to commence operations upon a liberal scale the first year, we hail as a boon of no ordinary character: it is an act on the part of our legislators that in after years shall be to them a source of immeasurable satisfaction. They will see the rapid development of the real wealth of the country—her AGRICULTURE—and enjoy a conscious pride in the satisfaction of knowing they have been in a great measure instrumental in hastening the work onward.

With the publication of the Act of Incorporation we shall publish the names of those members who have advocated and sustained this wise legislation, and make them a matter of record, that we may refer to them in after years with pride and pleasure. We shall also make a record of those names that opposed the bill, and while we freely accord to every man, especially legislators, a perfect freedom of opinion and action upon all subjects submitted to them, we shall not fail to express freely our own and to declare boldly that in a measure of such vast importance to the fundamental interests of our State it betrayed a short-sighted policy as well as an ignorance of these great interests, to oppose a measure so fraught with the means of accomplishing so much good.

Massachusetts Agriculture and Middlesex County in Particular.

We publish the Report in part of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, as presenting very important and interesting data, and, in connection with the proposed premiums of the County of Middlesex for the ensuing year, the advance made is at once comprehended.

Massachusetts is the Pilgrim State, and the pioneer of agriculture. The rude machinery of other days has given place to the finest agricultural implements of the world. The Plow to which allusion has been made in the Secretary's Report—"twelve years after the landing, *no plows were in the country.*" Such has been the advance, that, at the World's Fair, in London, Massachusetts bore away the palm, and obtained the premium for the BEST PLOUGH—thus sending back improvements upon their own inventions, and even surpassing them.

The following is the Report alluded to above:

I propose, in my first Report, to review the past and present condition of the Agriculture of Massachusetts. The past will be found, it is thought, full of interest and instruction; the present, full of encouragement and hope. The discussion of special subjects will be left to a future occasion, except such suggestions as seem to spring naturally from the facts stated. This seems, indeed, to be the only course that can be pursued. Previous to the organization of the present Board, there has been no permanent department or public officer, whose special duty it was to collect the facts necessary for the guidance of the Legislature and the various societies in their efforts to advance the cause of Agriculture among us. The principal object of the Board, during the past year, has accordingly been to procure the desired information. It is these doings, which I have the honor to report for your consideration.

We cannot, without some little reflection, make full allowance for the difficulties surrounding the early settlers of New England. We must remember that they exchanged a country far advanced in civilization—and notwithstanding its rude tillage, and its large tracts of uninclosed moors, probably better cultivated than any other on the globe—for one entirely strange to them, possessing a climate and a soil unlike any they had known before. They had to begin a life in which their previous experience could afford them little or no aid, in a wilderness that must be subdued in the midst of a thousand obstacles. The system of cultivation they had learned and practised at home could not serve them here. They had to start anew, and acquire, painfully and laboriously, the knowledge applicable to their situation. If we find their progress to be slow, let us not wonder at it; we should rather wonder that they advanced at all, or even that they did not perish in the wilderness amid the privations and the sufferings of winter.

For many months after their arrival, they had no beasts of burden: when at last a few cows were brought over from the mother country,* they were poorly fed on coarse meadow hay, and often died from exposure and lack of suitable food, or fell a prey to the wolves and the Indians. From the difficulties and expense of importation, the price was so high as to put them beyond the reach of many even in moderate circumstances. A red calf soon came to be cheaper than a black one, on account of the greater probability of its being mistaken for a deer and killed by the wolves. When cows were so high as to sell in 1636 at from twenty-five to thirty pounds sterling, and oxen at forty pounds a pair, a quart of fresh milk could be bought for a penny, and four eggs a the same price.

It should be borne in mind, also, that the cattle of that time, even in England, were not to be compared with the beautiful animals now to be seen there. The ox of that day was small, ill-shaped, and every way inferior to the ox of the present time. The sheep has, since then, been improved to an equal or even greater extent, both in form and size, and the fineness and value of its wool. The draught horse, so serviceable on the farm, long the pride of London, and now equally so of Boston, and the noble breed of race horses, so celebrated for their fleetness, were then unthought of. It is difficult to appreciate fully the changes which the increased attention to agriculture has effected in domestic animals even in the last century.

During the early part of the last century the average gross weight of the neat cattle brought for sale to the Smithfield market was not over three hundred and seventy pounds, and that of sheep twenty-eight pounds. The average weight of the former is now over eight hundred pounds, and of the latter eighty pounds. On account of the high price of cattle at that period, and the risks they run, it is not probable that the settlers purchased even the best specimens of the animals then bred in England. Such being the state of things, it is easily imagined that the first cattle imported into this country proved of a very inferior quality.

Nor was the difficulty of procuring agricultural implements the least of the obstacles the early settlers had to encounter. Some were imported from the mother country, but all could not obtain them in this manner. The only metal to be had was made of bog ore, very brittle, and liable to break and put a stop to a day's labor. The implements of agriculture seem, for the most part, to have been made from this metal, and with comparatively little fitness for the purpose. Even those imported from the mother country were not only of the rudest construction but were also extremely heavy and unmanageable; for the men of that time had not discovered the art of diminishing weight without lessening strength. The process of casting steel was not invented till more than a century later, and then it remained a secret in Sheffield for some years. The number and variety of implements have been infinitely increased, even in the last half century, to meet the wants of a more advanced husbandry, to which, indeed, these mechanical improvements have, in their turn, largely contributed.

It is true that the Pilgrims, on their arrival in this country, had the benefit of the plants at that time cultivated and used as food by the Indians, yet they were wholly unaccustomed to these, and were ignorant of the mode of using them as food, and of the manner of their cultivation. Indian corn, the staple product, and the pride of America, had never been seen by them. Pumpkins, squashes, potatoes and tobacco, were almost equally strange to them.‡

When their necessities taught them the value of these plants, they were not slow in adopting the Indian methods of cultivating them. As the general cultivation, in the colonies, continued much the same for many years, with only slight modifications on the introduction of the plow, it may not be inappropriate to turn our attention, for a moment, to the agriculture of the natives.

It is well known, that most of the hard work necessary to supply their limited wants, fell to the lot of the women, assisted, sometimes, by old men and little boys. Among their thankless tasks was that of farming, which they carried on to an extent quite remarkable, when we consider the rudeness of the tools with which they worked, and the circumstances in which they were placed. They had no art of manufacturing metal, and of course could have no proper implements of agriculture. Their cultivation was not so rude, however, as one would naturally suppose. They made a kind of hoe by tying the shoulder blade of a moose, bear or deer, to a stick or pole.

The land, when selected, was cleared, by keeping up a fire around the foot of each tree till its bark was so burned that it would die. They then planted their corn. When a tree fell, it was burned into pieces of such a length that they could be rolled into a heap and burned to ashes. In this way, by degrees, a piece covered with wood, was wholly cleared. An industrious woman could burn off as many dry fallen logs in a day, as a strong man could, at that time, cut with an axe in two or three. They used a stone axe, made much in the same way as the hoe above described, to scrape the charred surface of the logs, and hasten the burning. This mode of clearing was common through the western part of the State. In the eastern part, the tree was sometimes girdled with the axe, and thus killed, was allowed to dry, and then burned by kindling a fire around it, as above described.

They taught the settlers to select the finest ears of corn for seed, to plant it at the proper time, and in a proper manner, to weed it, and to hill it. They were accustomed to dig small holes four feet apart, with a clumsy instrument, resembling the one described, which, in the eastern part of the State, was sometimes made of large clam-shells. Those living in the vicinity of the sea-shore, put into each hole a horse-shoe crab or two, upon which they dropped four, and sometimes six kernels of corn, and covered it with the implement with which they had dug the hole. In the interior, a few small fishes in each hill were used as a fertilizer. Beans were planted with the corn after it had come up, and grew up supported by it. Great attention was paid by them to the protection of their growing crops. Not a weed was to be seen in their fields, and the corn was carefully guarded against destruction by insects and birds. To prevent loss by the latter, a small watch-house was erected in the midst of a field of corn, in which one of the family, often the oldest child, slept, and early in the morning rose to watch the blackbirds. It was their universal custom to hill the corn about two feet high, for its support, and spots may often be seen at the present day, which were evidently cultivated by them. The colonists very generally imitated this custom, and it has been continued down to our own times. The men planted and cured their tobacco, which was, ordinarily, the only plant they worked upon, the woman managing all the rest.—*Flint's Report of Mass. Board of Agriculture.*

The Middlesex County Agricultural Society present, in their premium lists, an inducement to agriculturists that shall stimulate them to renewed exertions, and thus develope hidden treasures in the soil that could be brought forth in no other manner. The example of this county should be followed by every County in this State, where the subject of agriculture is prominent, and premiums should be offered in proportion to the advancement of the science.

We annex the different subjects embraced, and wish our space would give them in detail.

For best Farm, two premiums, $25 and $12	$37
Reclamation of bog meadows, two prizes	20
Grand prize for the introduction of Cranberries by artificial means for three years successfully	50
For plantations of Forest Trees—Oak, Ash, Maples and Sugar Maples, eight prizes	73
Fruit Trees, five prizes	43
Fruits of various kinds, thirty two prizes	80
Vegetables, six prizes	30
Mulberry Trees, four prizes	40
Specimens of Silk, three prizes	20
Experiments in Crops, Grains and Vegetables, 7 prizes	86
Live stock, thirty-one prizes	164
The Dairy, three grand prizes, $75, $50, and $25 for best cows	150
Fat Cattle, three prizes	18
Swine, four prizes	19
Horses, four prizes	25
Poultry, six prizes	15
Ploughing match—double, single, and horse teams,—twelve prizes	84
Spading match, five prizes	16
Home made Bread, prizes to married women and girls	15
Butter, four prizes	7

Needlework, machinery, household manufactures, agricultural tools and implements, all have due attention, and a liberal allowance of special prizes. The total amount of cash premiums is over one thousand dollars, besides valuable prizes in Books, &c. Such exertions to arouse a proper interest are beyond all praise.

Letter from Napa.

DAISY BANK, near Napa,
May 8th, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your paper of the 27th April, I see the credit is again given to Sonoma County, of being the first to form an Agricultural Society. Now, as our Society was the *first* County Society organized in this State, we insist upon it that "honor should be given to whom honor is due," and *Napa County* hereafter be referred to as the "banner county," and receive the credit to which she is entitled as Pioneer in the cause of Agriculture, and the *first* to set the ball in motion which is destined to roll over our State until every nook and corner shall be lighted up with the sparks that follow in its train, and the beneficial results arising from a practical application of the scientific principles of Agriculture be known and acknowledged by all.

Yours very respectfully,

J. M. HAMILTON.

IMPROVED BREED OF SWINE.—We have been highly gratified by the sight of three of the finest specimens of *swinish beauties* we ever saw. They have just arrived from Boston, are of the "Suffolk Breed," and a very great acquisition to the stock of the country. Raisers of stock should by all means go and see them, for it is very seldom the Suffolks can be found so pure as these specimens. It is by the importations of such stock that our country is benefitted, and occasions of seeing stock of the right character should not be lost sight of by any any who wishes to have the right standard for a guide. These "piggy's" can be seen at George's Stable's, corner of Bush and Kearny streets. To Mr. George, we are kindly indebted, Mr. G. calling for us to go and see what really is worth many miles' travel.

CALIFORNIA WOOL.—We saw a large scow, loaded with wool, going into a storehouse in this city. Upon inquiry we found it came from San Jose, the product of a flock there. We could not learn the owner or purchaser; but we saw in "this lot of wool," indices of our future woolen manufactories—the day cannot be far distant when our mountain streams shall be converted into mill streams, and the flocks that gambol upon our hills shall give their fleece to manufacture the broadcloths, cassimeres and other woolens that clothe our people, and the wealth now sent away shall be retained to sustain our "home manufactures."

* The first cattle were imported by Edward Winslow, in the ship *Charity*, March, 1624. Having been sent out as agent by the Plymouth Colony, he brought over four animals, three of which were heifers. One authority says they arrived in the ship *Ann*, the first voyage of which was made in 1623; but there can be no doubt that the cattle referred to, at the time of the distribution of cattle in 1627, came in a subsequent voyage made by that vessel.

† The colonists do not seem to have been provided with plows; for we find that twelve years after the landing at Plymouth, the farmers about Boston, having no plows, were obliged to break up the bushes with their hands and hoes, to prepare their lands for cultivation; and even so late as 1637, there were but thirty-seven plows in the whole State. It was the custom, even to a much later period, for one owning a plow, to do most of the plowing in a town; going about from one part of the town to another. The town often paid a bounty to one who would buy and keep a plow in repair, to do work in this way.

‡ The potato was so rare in England at the beginning of the 17th century, as to be served up only in very small quantities. It was sold at two shillings a pound, for the Queen's table, and were used as a fruit, baked into pies, seasoned with spices and wine, and sometimes eaten with sugar.

Farmer's Clubs.

This subject should awaken the attention of every well wisher to the farming interest. The very first communicated in the letter of our corresponding "Cincinnatus" demands the establishment of Farmer's Clubs. At such meetings, in a familiar conversation they will soon be led on to the discussion of the various subjects that demand their attention, and by degrees, subjects for general debate will be introduced, spoken upon, written upon and acted upon, until farmers will feel that this is the only way they can acquire that general information so valuable and necessary to their success.

By the establishment of Farmers Clubs, cultivators will be brought together, made acquainted with one another and with the plans of action throughout their districts, learn what are successful and what are not successful, and thus advance their own knowledge and promote their own success as well as that of others.

Action of this kind will do more to give a permanency to the cause of Agriculture than any other effort that can be put forth. Of course we mean that these clubs should make their doings known to the public through the columns of the public papers, and the FARMER stands ready to aid them freely.

SAN JOSE AGRICULTURE.—We clip the annexed paragraph from the San Jose Telegraph:

Our agricultural friends will be pleased to learn that at a public meeting held on Saturday last, the first steps to organize an Agricultural Society for the county were taken, and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be submitted to an adjourned meetiug of citizens, to be held at the Mayor's office in this city on Saturday, 20th inst., at which time we hope to see a large attendance of our country friends.

We rejoice to see the citizens of this great valley moving. This is the right spirit, and great good must result from it. Organize County Societies, and prepare for the First Annual Exhibition of the State Society, and resolve it shall be worthy of this great State.

What Farmers Need.

DURING the last ten years, great progress has been made in the knowledge of the principles of Agriculture. Still greater progress has been made in the improvement of Agricultural Implements. A well instructed young farmer knows more of his profession at this day than the most talented men did fifty years since; and there is scarcely an operation in the tilling of the soil for which an efficient labor-saving machino is not provided. In Great Britain, steam engines are in common use on farms for agricultural purposes. In America, with the gang-plow, seed-drill, harvesting, haying and threshing machines, horse-rakes, &c., a man may put in a crop, and send it to market, almost without using his hands, except to drive the horses. In fact, he has little else to do than ride about on the machine, and direct it. But there is a peculiarity about this progress that does not attach to any other business in the world. *It has not arisen with or from the farmers themselves.* It has been forced upon them, and they have often received such benefits ungraciously. Thus they have added much to the labor and anxiety of those toiling for their good. Does any one question this fact? Then, I ask, who has studied the nature and composition of plants; the character of soils and manures; the principles involved in draining, &c.? Farmers? No! It is to chemists and physiologists, and to men of similar pursuits that the credit of unfolding this knowledge is due. Who have invented and provided the beautiful and ingenious instruments in daily use? Mechanics and engineers. Who have published books on these subjects, and scattered agricultural literature broadcast over the country? Rarely those brought up as farmers. Our State Legislatures are chiefly composed of farmers—their constituents are farmers. Is there a single instance in the United States of such a Legislature voluntarily suggesting and commencing any plan for the intellectual improvement of Agriculturists, as such? To whom is our only *national* work, the Patent Office Reports, to be ascribed? To politicians, lawyers, doctors, and such like. Whose are the great names that we delight to think on in connection with agriculture? Judge Buell, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster; Tucker and Moore, printers; the Allens and Emerys, manufacturers; Liebig, Salisbury, Lee, Johnson, chemists; Delafield, an exchange-broker—Johnson, of Albany, a lawyer; Colman, a minister;—but it is vain to recapitulate names; it is the same in Europe, where the leaders and improvers of this great art have been men of other professions, and who, often only late in life, have turned their attention to farming.

I do not make these remarks to disparage farmers—I am myself a farmer, and the earnest love of my heart is devoted to the profession—but I speak thus to call attention to the fact. There is no good for its being so. Whatever may have been the case formerly, farmers, at this day, and especially Western farmers, are as intelligent a body of men as the country contains. There may be others more learned, but few possessed of clearer heads or better judgments, or that lead more virtuous lives. What then is the reason farmers do not make improvements? Why do they permit so many brains to toil for their benefit and yet they themselves do so little with their minds? The reason is probably twofold. 1. That living so much alone, they lose the stimulus to mental exertion that society affords. 2. That they are not educated professionally, and therefore know not how to observe accurately, nor to unite old principles in order to form new combinations. Education is general and particular. Who has not seen among the emigrants that come to our shores, impoverished English or Irish gentlemen, men of the highest culture, possessed of every educational advantage, but who never studied a profession? And what position do they take? They are useless to themselves and others and are obliged to descend to the simplest manual labor to gain a livelihood. So it is among our farmers; they are intelligent, able men in most respects, but their agricultural education has been of the most old-fashioned and mechanical sort, the education of the hand and not of the head; and so they do not progress. We have thought too meanly of our business. We have not pride enough in our labor. We have looked down so long that we cannot raise our eyes. We are content, as farmers, to be mere *body-workers*, instead of *mind-workers*, forgetful that the only difference between us and our cattle is that we have minds and they have not. But what is mind unless it is exercised?

Young men of the West! To you I especially address myself. I am a young man; all my hopes and feelings are young: I pant for improvement and advancement. We cannot expect elderly men to change their opinions or habits. They have acted their part in life; they belong to a different era; but we can exalt our profession; we can render it glorious, and make it the highest honor to be called a farmer, instead of the term being one of reproach—instead of its curling with disdain the proud lip of the city beauty. Besides Washington, how many Presidents have been farmers? The smallest professions have provided the greatest number of celebrated men, and why? Because barristers and soldiers receive a very strict professional education; if nothing else, they know law and fighting well. But shall this state of things continue? WE must give the reply. We must give it in action, and not in words. We must come out and insist upon the same privileges other citizens enjoy.—*Corres. Farmers' Companion.*

Requisite Points of Fowls for Breeding.

MUCH judgment is required in propagating all kinds of stock, with a view to improvement; still, accident sometimes favors our designs and a haphazard course may occasionally result more favorably than well conceived judgment, though generally proving a hodge-podge affair.

The are certain points in all animals that must be fully developed in their conformation to constitute them perfect in form, strong in constitution and well adapted for the object to which the particular species are appropriated;—hence, the most perfect form of each respective kind to breed from, should be selected, which, too, should be sound and healthy, and to insure a certain description of offspring it is necessary to breed from those of a positive character—all of which is quite as applicable to poultry as any of the domestic animals.

The breeder should first endeavor to inform himself fully, that he may select his stock with judgment as to their real merits.

In calling attention to the requirements of stock fowls, (those to breed from), I will state the points I consider of so much importance as to be strictly adhered to in all my selections to breed from, and absolutely necessary to obtain first class birds of every breed.

The Asiatic varieties are inclined to too much length of legs, increased by injudicious breeding; great heighth has been too much the object with many breeders and I am surprised to see at this day when proper selections can be made, so much importance attached to that point. The birds, best proportioned and most perfect in form should always be preferred to those of great size when inferior in the most essential points. I have now in my yards those varieties whose rear feathers trail marks when walking in the snow an inch deep. The cocks with no longer legs than a due proportion to size of body.

If imperfections must unavoidably exist in either parent, my experience has proved it should be in the hens. They have the greater influence in imparting size to the progeny but stamp them with the characteristics of the male.

It is requisite a breeding cock should be long from his eyes to point of hill, and that strong and heavy which is evident at an early age—the eye large and full. A short, round headed cock is a dull inanimate bird, like the owl, his prototype in that feature. His neck should be thick and stiff—breast deep, full and projecting. Thighs should be somewhat long but heavily muscled, a point which should not be overlooked—the legs of good size, but very important they should be short and standing perpendicular, and by all means wide apart. The particular form and position of the legs I consider among the most important points to be observed; without that proper formation a bird is generally deficient in others. I have never seen one with good legs but what his general form corresponded. When of proper dimensions they sustain the body erect, give symmetry, with loftiness and activity. A long shanked fowl is generally knock-kneed—awkward gaited and of frail constitution—a clumsy treader—horribly mangling the hen's backs. He should be broad and set across hutts of wings, back short, and somewhat depressed, by the tail being high set up. A long sweep back is frequently found in connection with a long shanked "critter," possessing a lank form and loosely feathered, deficient in all worth kept to make Homœopathic broth, having scarcely vitality sufficient to keep him alive and the sooner that fail him, the better for his owner, unless no better could be procured, or his Harem is composed of the most perfectly formed hens. His crow should be long and shrill, which gives evidence of full developed lungs, a sure test of strong vitality. Without a full capacious chest, neither man, beast or bird possesses a strong constitution, nor will they take on fat readily. Color is a mere matter of fancy, though the dark hues are considered the most hardy; however, the plumage should be decided and brilliant. The hens should possess the same peculiarities of conformation as the cocks, and if breeders will attend to the above requisites and to making crosses yearly, they may depend on having choice birds, possessing length, breadth and depth of carcass, good coustitution, full meated, firm stately step, will fatten readily and of the most productive qualities.—*M. Freeman in Farmer's Companion.*

Sporting Intelligence.

[From the Commercial Advertiser.]

(The following report of the great race on the 7th inst., will be readily recognized as coming from our old friend and sporting correspondent, Col. T. K. Battelle, to whom we have been indebted for similar favors. He is always adequate to the task and his reports are reliable:)

On Sunday, 7th inst., the great twenty mile race came off over the Union Course, between Mr. C. C. Green's bay horse, George Morgan, and Mr. Shears' bay horse, Fred. Kohler. For the last three weeks the latter has had the call and been decidedly the favorite, much money being posted that he would win the race with ease, Mr. Shear himself posting large sums that such would be the result. Mr. Green, of Sacramento, the owner of George Morgan, bet Mr. Shear a large amount on his horse, and $100 even that he (Mr. G.) would out-bet him (Mr. S.) on the day of the race, which he did by thousands. Upwards of *thirty thousand dollars* changed hands on the result. The backers of Morgan were mostly composed of our San Francisco lads, who are always willing to back their opinion on the *square*, and bet their money even if they think they have a fair show. A large delegation from Sacramento were on the track, and posted their money with a *looseness* on their favorite. Each horse being known as a *flyer* and fast, there was not much speculation on the result.

George Morgan was trained and driven by the people's favorite, John Crooks, who has by his honesty, integrity and perseverance won troops of friends willing to bet thousands on his veracity, and if required pile it up mountains high on any occasion when he tools a nag on the field. Mr. Crooks weighs 168 pounds, consequently Morgan carried 23 pounds over weight.

Fred Kohler was driven and trained by a young man at the *bellows*, known as Charley Shear—who, by the way, will prove himself a "Hiram," and perhaps a "Robinson," or a "Chifney," when he gets at their *age*. However, he managed his horse well, and would have won the race had he had the speed to do so. Suffice it to say, the young man did the best he could, and would have jerked his backers out clean, if it had laid in his power so to do. In justice to young Shear, we can in honor say he tooled his horse in an expert and accomplished manner, being evidently determined to do his best or die. At the conclusion of the race young Shear was congratulated by a number of old field sportsmen, who took him by the hand cheerfully, remarking that he drove the race like a veteran, and would have won had it been in his horse.

Nearly four thousand people were on the Course, and there was much betting—every one going off perfectly satisfied that the race was fairly conducted by impartial judges. Everything went off pleasantly under the direction of the gentlemanly and accomplished proprietor, C. S. Ellis, Esq., who, since his sojourn among us, has made many friends who respect him as a sportsman and a true lover of that noble animal, the horse.

The bugle sounded, and the crowd fell back. Morgan stripped in splendid order, and showed bottom and game that gave his backers confidence, as he moved up and down by the stand, at an easy, level gait. Fred Kohler next came, looking in good trim, but evidently too fine and much drawn to make a bruising twenty mile race, but showing good spirit and pluck. His having the advantage of twenty pounds or more in weight gave extra courage to his backers. The bugle sounded and here they came for

THE RACE.—Kohler had the pole. On the first turn, Kohler broke, Morgan leading six lengths in the clear to the score in 3 19. 2d mile, Morgan ahead, in 3 22. 3d mile, Kohler closed the distance at the first quarter pole, and passed the half at a lap—at the third quarter they were both together, coming by the judge's stand in 3 13 1-2, Morgan ahead. 4th mile, they went side by side—first Morgan then Kohler, who outfooted Morgan, and came by at his ease in 3 11 1-2. Passing the judges stand, both were lapped to the third quarter pole, when Kohler broke and Morgan came home winner of the fifth mile in 3 09 1-2. 6th mile, Kohler closed the gap at the half mile pole to a length, Morgan passing the judges' stand ahead and going easy, in 3 14. Getting on to the 7th mile Kohler made a break and shot ahead some six lengths to the half mile pole when Morgan closed the gap at the last turn and passing the judges' stand was won upon Kohler's wheel—Kohler broke in the 11th mile, Morgan ahead at the first quarter when he broke and Kohler passed him and opened a gap of three lengths, which Morgan swept in and lapped him at the half mile pole. They went in this position to the third quarter when Kohler broke, evidently tired, and Morgan on the home stretch opened a gap of three lengths, making the mile in 3 17 1-2. 9th mile, Morgan still gained on Kohler, and at the half mile pole was eight lengths ahead. On the third quarter Kohler broke, his jockey shook him up, and he closed the gap, lapping Morgan as they passed the stand in 3 18 1-2. 10th mile—the race became interesting, Kohler going under the whip and Morgan well in hand. At the half mile pole Morgan was eighteen lengths ahead and came home easy in 3 21 1-2. 11th mile—Morgan opened a large gap and was never lapped during the race. The end of the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th miles, Morgan was near three-quarters of a mile ahead. At the 20th mile Morgan was within two and fifty rods of Kohler, who was completing his 19th mile. Neither jockey knowing that the race was ended went in to make time and save their friends. The consequence was they each went one more mile, which Morgan did in 4 01, at his ease, winning the race and money, by nearly a mile. Neither horse was much distressed: Kohler died on the 11th mile, and continued to die by degrees on the distance (twenty miles growing beautifully less.) Morgan had the call, a little at even among the betting: large sums changed hands privately, and much money was staked in Sacramento, Stockton and other cities up country.

Morgan made his 21st mile in 4 01 1-2, and had he been pushed, would have done it in much less time.

RECAPITULACION.

UNION COURSE.—Sunday, 7th May, 1854. Match $6000; $3000 a side—twenty miles out in harness—weights, 145 pounds.
Mr. Green names ..... h. g. George Morgan, 1
Mr. Shear names ..... b. g. Fred'k Kohler, 2

TIME.

1st mile	3..19	1st mile	total	3..19	
2d mile	3..22	2d mile	"	6..41	
3d mile	3..13½	3d mile	"	9..54½	
4th mile	3..11½	4th mile	"	13..06	
5th mile	3..09½	5th mile	"	16..15½	
6th mile	3..14¼	6th mile	"	19..29¾	
7th mile	3..13	7th mile	"	22..42¾	
8th mile	3..17½	8th mile	"	26..00½	
9th mile	3..18½	9th mile	"	29..18¾	
10th mile	3..21½	10th mile	"	32..40¼	
11th mile	3..23	11th mile	"	36..03¼	
12th mile	3..31	12th mile	"	39..34¼	
13th mile	3..34¾	13th mile	"	43..09	
14th mile	3..45	14th mile	"	46..54	
15th mile	3..52½	15th mile	"	50..46½	
16th mile	3..49½	16th mile	"	54..36	
17th mile	4..08¼	17th mile	"	58..44¼	
18th mile	3..54½	18th mile	"	62..38¾	
19th mile	4..08	19th mile	"	66..45	
20th mile	3..58	20th mile	"	70..43¾	
	70..43¾			70..43¾	

NOTE.—The judges announced the whole time to be 70 31¼. We have compared the above with their time tables, and find it agrees with them. The whole time by their watches, kept going from start to the end was 70 31¾, and the difference can be readily accounted for in noting the exact time of the respective miles.

A SPICE ORCHARD.—In one of his late letters from the East, Bayard Taylor gives an account of a visit to a nutmeg orchard on the Island of Penang:

"On our returning to the ship," says Bayard, "we visited a nutmeg plantation. The trees, which are from 20 to 30 feet in height, are planted is rows, at intervals of about 20 feet. The leaf is dark green and glossy, resembling that of the laurel, and the fruit, at a little distance, might be taken for a small russet-colored apple. When ripe the thick husks split in the centre, showing a scarlet net-work of mace, enveloping an inner nut, black as ebony, the kernel of which is the nutmeg of commerce. The clove tree, not now in its bearing season, has some resemblance to the nutmeg, but the leaf is smaller and the foliage more loose and spreading. As we drove through the orchard the warm air of noon was heavy with spice. The rich odors exhaled from the trees penetrating the frame with a sensation of languid and voluptuous repose. Perfume became an appetite, and the senses were drugged with an overpowering feeling of luxury. Had I continued to indulge in it, I should ere long have realized the Sybarite's complaints of his crumpled rose leaf."

FINE GEESE.—We learn from an authentic source, that at the late exhibition of poultry at the Crystal Palace, the *Michi Ganders* took the first premium, as being, by far, ahead of anything else on the grounds.——POULTRY IN ENGLAND.—In Ayleshury, the sale of ducks realises £15,000, ($75,000) a year. In Norfolk and Cambridge the small farmers pay their rents with the produce of their poultry.——The poultry mania in Great Britain has caused a decrease in the importation of foreign eggs to the extent of more than two millions and a half in one month, by increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the fowls reared at home.——A cock has been sold within this year for £100, ($500) and 22 fowls have realized by auction £420. A pair of Toulouse geese have fetched £50, and ducks proportionate prices.——The number of eggs of [illegible] and ducks and other poultry, commonly eaten as food in this kingdom, is almost incredible. The aggregate number cannot be less than 1[illegible]000 and the value at the lowest [illegible] millions sterling. Ireland alone produces nearly 500,000,[illegible].—*Farmer's Co[illegible]*

ASHES FOR THE PLUM.—A [illegible] the Country Gentleman says: A [illegible] from your pages, as well as the [illegible] crop of plums, th[illegible] account in some years. [illegible] dry [illegible] by [illegible] of your correspondents the [illegible] raised [illegible] Green Gage [illegible] broke [illegible] of three [illegible]

San Jose County.—The meeting of the citizens of San Jose county who are favorable to the formation of a County Agricultural Society, will take place on Saturday, the 20th inst., at San Jose City. All who desire to advance the interests of Agriculture in that great valley and all who feel interested in the cause generally, are invited to be present. A constitution will be presented for adoption and the work commenced in earnest.

We trust delegates will be present from Union City and the Mission, and that a true pride and interest will be manifested on the occasion.

We have received so many invitations to visit that section, and as we shall be near that city on the day, we shall make it a point to be present and note the interest that is awakened. Napa county has led the van as the Banner County—San Jose follows; what county comes next?

California Peaches.—On Thursday last we paid a flying visit to the farm of Mr. George H. Beach, four miles below Marysville, on the left bank of Feather river. There we were treated to the sight of an orchard of three thousand peach trees, all growing luxuriantly, and many of them full of promising young peaches. Besides the peach trees, there is a multitude of apple, pear, cherry, and plum trees, and grape vines of many varieties, all doing finely. We had a pleasant and instructive confabulation with Mr. Shepherd, the accomplished aborist and gardener, under whose scientific and practical eye all these have been planted and nurtured. It is his opinion that this is the very climate for the peach, and that he will be able, in a few weeks, to exhibit specimens of that fruit that will challenge competition against the world. He is not so sanguine in his hopes of the apple and pear, but, very wisely, leaves their success or unsuccess as a problem for time to solve. All of these fruit trees were brought from the great nursery of *Raspberry Hill*, near Brooklyn, Connecticut. We must not forget to thank Mr. Shepherd for the delicious strawberries with which he regaled us, and which so delightfully filled up the interstices of conversatiou. He may look for us again in peach harvest.—*Express.*

Interior Items.

The Sonora Herald says a large salt spring has been discovered in the neighborhood of Springfield, from which bushels of incrustated salt, of a good quality can be gathered.

The Calaveras Chronicle gives a long and glowing description of the great cave, which is situated ten miles from Mokelumne Hill, on the road to the Mammoth Tree Grove. The proprietors of the cave are erecting a large hotel, to be opened for the accommodation of visitors about the first of June.

A correspondent of the San Joaquin Republican writes from Stanislaus river that he had succeeded in recovering the body of Thomas Edwards, who was drowned at Mauley's Ferry on the 4th ult.

The Empire County Argus says gambling is quietly decreasing in Coloma.

The examination of Sullivan, who killed Col. Sharpe, was concluded at Marysville last Friday. He was held to hail for his appearance at the District Court to answer the charge of manslaughter in the sum of $8000.

The weather in Placerville has been disagreeably cold during the last week, which has injured the gardens in that vicinity materially. Old Sol has evidently had the "shine taken off of him."

The Marysville Express gives an account of a row which occurred at Pine Grove, on Feather river, which, after several fights, resulted in the expulsion of a man named Bess and his family from that region. He kept a public house, which together with his liquors and fixtures, were totally demolished.

Upwarns of one hundred and fifty children attend the schools in Placerville.

The Shasta Courier gives the following particulars concerning the execution of four Indians on Trinity River:—The four thieves were brought to Mr. Doll's ranch by a party of friendly Indians. They confessed that they had laid a plan to rob a train of mules in a few days on Scott mountain. They also confessed that they had killed twenty-one Chinamen and 3 Americans. One of them was the largest Indian ever seen in that part of the country. When they ascertained that they were to be executed, they set up the most piteous cries, but as they were a portion of a band who refused to live with the friendly Indians, or at peace with the whites, and as there happened to be a large number of professedly friendly Indians present, it was thought best to shoot them at once. They were accordinly tied up and shot.

The old El Dorado saloon, on the corner of J and 2d streets, Sacramento, instead of being used for gambling purposes, as has been the case for the past five years, is now fitted up for stores, and the corner one will in a few days be occupied by Keyes & Co., of San Francisco, as a brauch of their clothing warehouse, and the adjoining store is already rented to a hatter.

A lager-bier celebration took place at Sacramento on Saturday.

The Placerville Democrat of Saturday says:—"The miners at the various localities in this vicinity are doing as well, at present, as at any time for the last two years, All who pursue a systematic course of labor are making wages, while some are making strikes that remind us of the early days of mining in Hangtown. The reports generally are of the most cheering character, and promise well for the future prosperity of our village."

The Nevada Journal gives a glowing account of mining operations in that vicinity. The Buckeye Tunnel Co. have taken out $16,902 in five weeks; during the nine months previous they took out $80,784—working five and six hands. An interest of one-sixth in the Live Yankee Co. sold the other day for $6,000. Just below this, a claim in a company not yet to the lead sold for $4000, and another for $1500. The Empire and Mount Vernon Companies are averaging 40 ozs. per day each.

The Mariposa Chronicle of Saturday says:—Our accounts from the different mining camps continue highly gratifying. Miners are no longer compelled to buy on credit, but are able to come down with the dust, and the difference between the credit and the cash systems can readily be seen in the long line of teams in our streets, and the bustle and confusion and smiling faces of our merchants.

Gold Mines in the Coast Range.—The San Jose Telegraph of the 11th inst. says that rich deposits of gold have recently been discovered in the coast range of mountains east of San Jose valley, and about 15 miles distant from the mission of San Jose. The placers were discovered in a valley which is reached after crossing the third range of mountains in the chain which divides the valleys of San Jose and San Joaquin.

Hundreds have already assembled at the spot, and stores and boarding houses are being constructed for the accommodation of the miners. A gentleman who left the diggings on the 8th, estimated the number of persons on the ground at between five and eight hundred, and the average yield at eight dollars per day. The mines are due east from the hot springs.

A correspondent of our well-conducted and spicy cotemporary, the Sun, calls the above statement a humbug—stating that hundreds of old miners have been in search of these diggings for several weeks without seeing the color of gold.

Weekly Summary of News.

THE FILLIBUSTERS.

The steamer Southerner arrived from San Diego on Monday, bringing as passengers Col. Wm. Walker and the remainder of his party, who have surrendered themselves to the United States authorities. The following is a summary of their movements since last heard from: On the 6th of April Walker and his party, which consisted of 35 men, started from the Colorado, at Howard's point. On the 12th they arrived at La Cidentura, when they found that the defence had been resumed by Melendrez, and that Lieut. Carroll and John Patten had been taken prisoners and killed. On the 17th they reached San Vicente. Here they met and disledged a party of men under Melendrez. On the morning of the 19th they moved on to Guadaloupe, and from thence Walker and 12 men proceeded to San Tomas, where they surprised Melendrez, and killed and wounded several of his men. The head-quarters of Walker have been at Guadaloupe until the 26th of April, at which time Melendrez sent a flag of truce to Walker, offering him and his men a free pass out of the country if he would lay down his arms and make a formal surrender. Walker read the message, threw it on the ground, and kicked the courier from his presence. That afternoon an attack was made upon the Fillibusters, and an engagement ensued which lasted about three hours, when Melendrez's forces took flight—having sustained a heavy loss. Commissary Sergeant John E. Towns was killed, and Adjutant Samuel Rutland was slightly wounded. On the morning of the 30th, the Fillibusters narrowly escaped being surprised on the Ensenada road, by an ambushed force, with whom they had a fight which lasted the whole day. At dusk Walker's party were entirely surrounded by the fire which had been made in the dry grass; yet they fought their way out. In this action six of the enemy were killed and nine wounded. Wm. Anderson, of the Fillibusters, was slightly wounded. On the 6th, in marching from the Lower Machada to Lagia Juanea Ranch, they met a scouting party of the enemy, and kept up a running fight with them for ten miles. On the afternoon of the 8th, Walker's party were marching for the United States line, Melendrez sent word to Walker that he could not be permitted to cross the line, unless he first laid down his arms. Walker sent him word that if he wanted the arms, he might come and take them,—at his peril. After parading round the Fillibusters considerably, the enemy left, and were seen no more. The party then marched on to the U. S. line, where they were met by a detachment of United States troops, under Major McKinstry and Capt. H. S. Burton, to whom they surrendered, and in whose charge they were brought to this city as prisoners, for violating the U. S. Neutrality Laws.....The number of Fillibusters killed in the whole expeditiou, from their account, amounts to 10; died, 7; wounded, 8. Who is to blame?

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Col. Norris arrived in Los Angeles previous to the 6th, from the desert by way of Turner's Pass, having completed his contract for surveying the government lands. He brings us favorable intelligence from the Tejon. He reports the country beyond the mountains to the east of Lake Elizabeth as the best kind of grazing land. Bunch grass prevails in the greatest abundance, growing to the height of one and a half feet. Water is to be had in abundance also, and timber in many places—the cottonwood is the prevailing timber. He estimates that there are ten townships of government land in that vicinity, most desirable for grazing. This section is reached through Turner's pass, about forty miles north of this city. The pass may be travelled at all seasons, and the road is becoming better every day from the constant travel of the government trains. On the Mohave the party lost ten horses, stolen by the Indians, but recovered nine of them next day. The Indians escaped. At the Tejon, after a month of very warm days and dry weather, a rain, accompanied with thunder, lightning, hail and snow on the mountains, and severe cold, had put a very improving face upon all things. The crops look well, and promise great abundance. There are some twelve hundred Indians at the reservation. The Col. reports everything well and prosperous, and gives much praise to Lieut. Beale and his employees for their energy and perseverance in their labors.....The Los Angeles city election resulted in the choice of Stephen C. Foster for mayor.....In San Pedro, Mayor Banning, a whig, was elected by a majority of one—having received two votes.

OREGON.

By the arrival of the Peytona on Tuesday evening, we have Portland papers to the 13th—being eight later than last advices. The papers are principally filled with Eastern news and politics. Active discussions were going on as to the propriety of forming a State Government.....The annual rise of the Columbia river, caused by the melting of the snows on the mountains, began earlier this year this year than usual. The rivers are within a few feet of the usual stage of the high waters in June.....The crops throughout the country are said to look unusually well, particularly the spring grass .....The Oregonian has late advices from Yakima, stating that gold is being found in increased quantities.....The temperance men are organizing in every section of the country, and nominating tickets for the ensuing election.

THE CITY.

A murder was committed in this city on Wednesday evening last under the following circumstances: The victim was Henry Dunn, proprietor of the new paper just issued in this city called the Pacific Police Gazette. The assassin, named Foley, was an employee on the paper, and was arrested on Sunday night for being drunk and disorderly. Dunn procured his release; Foley did not thank him for the favor. At about 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, Dunn returned to his house, and found Foley, who was partially intoxicated, insulting his wife. He ordered him to leave the house, and on his refusing to obey, Dunn took hold of him and proceeded towards the station house for the purpose of giving him into custody. When near Virginia street, Foley drew a dirk from his cane and stabbed Dunn twice, killing him almost instantly. The deceased exclaimed, "I am stabbed, and there is the man that did it," pointing to Foley, who was running away. Mr. J. L. Van Bokkelen, who was near, immediately gave chase, and succeeded in capturing the murderer. Foley gave the name of McFarland when brought to the station house. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body, and returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of Foley, who was guilty of wilful murder. The prisoner was brought before Recorder Baker on Friday, and, after a preliminary examination, was committed to jail to await his trial. We learn that twelve hundred dollars have been raised for the family of Dunn. This liberality is characteristic of the inhabitants of San Francisco.....Judge Baker has sent in his resignation of the office of City Recorder, to take effect on the first of June. He will carry with him into private life the respect and goodwill of all, for his fearless and straightforward course of action while on the Bench.....The walls of several brick store houses in the vicinity of the U. S. Bonded Warehouse, are noticed to be cracked to an alarming extent. If immediate steps are not taken to close these seams, we shall soon have to record their fall, and perhaps a consequent loss of life.....A large cistern is being constructed on the corner of Folsom and First streets. There is room for a few more in that vicinity.....The purchase of the Alta California building for the County Recorder's office has been concluded, and the occupants are preparing to move.....The Committee of Engineers selected by the Common Council have reported adversely to the completion of the Hoadley grades.....Rev. S. D. Simonds has resigned the post of editor of the Christian Advocate, and the paper will hereafter be conducted by the publishing committee.....A well now being dug at the U. S. Marine Hospital has reached the depth of 220 feet, with no signs of water.....Don Luis De Valle's sentence has been postponed until Monday next.....We have heard it rumored that the Nicaragua Steamship Company had purchased the steamer Golden Age, and that she is shortly expected here from Australia.....M. Dillon, the French Consul, was cited before the United States District Court on Tuesday, for a violation of the Neutrality Laws, and gave bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars.....The splendid steamship Golden Gate left for Panama on Tuesday. The Nicaragua steamship Brother Jonathan left for San Juan at the same time.....A new Hall, on Washington street, near Montgomery, was dedicated to the use of the Sons of Temperance on Tuesday evening.

Shipment of Treasure.

The following is the treasure list of the steamers which left on Tuesday:

PER GOLDEN GATE.

Page, Bacon & Co...	$512,000	Spotz & Newhouse....	$10,300
Adams & Co	160,000	Cunningham & Brummagim.....	15,200
Tallant & Wilde	65,000	Ziel, Bertheau & Co....	4,200
Wells, Fargo & Co..	119,800	Grenfier, Jun & Co.....	8,600
B. Davidson.....	140,800	Geo Aiken	5,000
Ritchie, Osgood & Co	49,896	Sam'l H. Levy.....	3,000
Maigret & Sandnier..	20,161	Other shippers	6,998
Macondray & Co....	15,132		$1,134,657

PER BROTHER JONATHAN.

Page, Bacon & Co...	$500,000	Ulmer, Feigenbaum & Co	$20,000
Adams & Co.....	210,000	J. Seligman & Co.....	14,000
Drexel, Sather & Church	126,000	F. Frank & Co.....	10,000
Wells, Fargo & Co..	108,000	Wychoff & Co.....	2,100
Burgoyne & Co.....	150,000	H. K. Cummings & Co.	2,077
De, Willis & Co.....	70,000		$1,212,777
		Total.....	$2,347,444

MARRIED.

On the 10th May, in this city, at Grace Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kip, Hugh Pehn, M. D., member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and Josephine Moren Carjohn.

On the 11th May, in this city, by Rev. C. B. Wyatt, Redmond Gibbons and Fannie, third daughter of the late Robert Lyon, of Baltimore.

On the 14th May, in this city, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kip, Mr. Henry L. Twigge, of this city, and Miss Mary Ann Dill, of Spottswood, New Jersey.

On the 11th May, in this city, by Right Rev. Bishop Alemany, Wm. H. Rhodes, Esq., and Mrs. Jeannie G. Powell, all of this city.

[Galveston papers please copy.]

On the 11th May, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, Mr. O. M. Perkins and Miss Cornelia, eldest daughter of Stephen C. Fowler, Esq., of this city.

On the 13th May, in Sacramento, by H. F. Kellum, Esq., Mr. Andrew J. Thomas and Miss Frances M. Webly.

On the 15th May, in Sacramento, Irwin McGuire, of Bodega, and Miss Sarah Conditt, of Sacramento.

On the 15th May, in Marysville, William W. Preshury and Mrs. Arietta E. Smith.

On the 14th May, by the Rev. F. E. Prevaux, Mr. Ephraim Brown, of Georgetown, California, and Miss Elizabeth M. Follansbee, of Amesbury, Mass.

On the 4th May, in Ione Valley, by R. D. Styles, Esq., Mr. Milton A. Houston and Miss Mary Phillips, both of that place.

On the 20th April, at Fort Yuma, California, in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, Lieut. N. H. McLean, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant General for the Southern District of California, officiating in the ceremony, Mr. Thomas Benj. Burke, late of the U. S. A., and Miss Nancy Skinner, of Springfield, Illinois.

On the 9th May, in Sonora, Mr. G. F. Smith, of Stanislaus county, and Miss Jane Bell, of Sacramento.

DIED.

On the 13th May, in this city, Mr. Henry A. C. Eveleth, son of the late Samuel Eveleth, Esq., of Boston, aged 26 years.

On the 11th May, in this city, Lewis Henry, son and only child of Lewis and Ann Eliza Mayer, aged 3 months and 9 days.

[New York papers please copy.]

On the 10th May, in Marysville, Thomas Simkins, late proprietor of the New York Ranch on American River.

On the 7th May, in Nevada, J. L. Randall, late of Union county, Illinois, aged 32 years.

On board the steamship Sea Bird, Julius Suitz, aged 2 years and 6 months.

On the 6th May, at Gold Hill, Augustus, son of Dr. J. D. and Martha Tilson, aged 2 years and 3 months.

On the 21st Feb., in Deseret, Caroline C. Page, daughter of David and Elizabeth A. Pettegrew, aged 27 years.

On the 4th March, in Salt Lake city, Mary Isabella, daughter of Joseph Horne, aged 3 months.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, May 17, 1854.

Would it were possible to record a better state of things in the various departments of trade and commerce, but it cannot be done. A general lull seems to pervade all the various branches of it, and yet all wear a cheerful spirit in despite of it. There seems to be no demand for any articles of merchandise in quantities, purchasers only buying for immediate wants.

Grain is quiet; Provisions, stationary; Flour, steady; Lumber, no sale and much depressed, at present rates mills run at a loss. The buying and harvesting season being about to commence, implements for this branch of industry are now in request.

We would urge upon Wheat growers caution in making contracts, for we believe it to be for their interest not to be hasty in selling to deliver. We believe the condition of Europe is such as to give them a prospect of a liberal reward for their labors. It is of the highest moment to them, that a Convention of Wheat Growers should be called at an early day, that they may take measures to secure to themselves all the benefits of their labors. We hope they will take the hint.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@ 20 00
do do short handled	12 00	@ 15 00
do Fields', long handled	12 00	@ 16 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	15 00	@ 18 00
do do short handled	— —	@ 12 00
do King's, long handled	15 00	@ — —
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@ 18 00
do iron	8 00	@ 10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@ 15 00
do do iron	— —	@ 12 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	18 00	@ 20 00
do Hunts', do	15 00	@ 15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@ 18 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	1 50	@ 3 00
do do do axe	2 00	@ 3 50
Plows, best make	14 00	@ 30 00
do steel	30 00	@ 75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		
Hall & Pitts'	800 00	@ 1000 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	300 00	@ 350 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	— —	@ — —
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@ 25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@ 10 00
do do steel	12 00	@ 20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	10 00	@ 18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@ 12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@ 9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes', $500; Brown's, 30 in. $150.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Haxall	11 00	@ 12 00
Chile	9 50	@ 10 00
Repacked	— —	@ — —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	13 00	@ — —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@ 14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 50	@ 7 00
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@ — 1¾
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 2	@ 2 50
do California	— 2	@ — 2¾
Barley, Chili	— 2	@ — 2¾
do Cal. seeding	— 3	@ — —
Buckwheat, flour	— 4	@ — 5
Oats, California	— 2½	@ — 3
do Seed	— 3	@ — 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@ — 2½
Wheat, Chili	— 2½	@ — —
do California, for seed	— 4½	@ — 5
do do for milling	— 3	@ — 3¾
Australia, seed	— 3	@ — 4
LUMBER—		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq. ₱ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	25 00	@ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@ 100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	45 00	@ 00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	50 00	@ 55 00
do Oregon pine, rough	30 00	@ 00 00
do redwood, Mendocino, sawed	30 00	@ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	20 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	20 00	@ 25 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 8 00
do California	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	1 50	@ 2 50
Sashes, window	1 50	@ 3 00
PROVISIONS—		
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	18 00	@ 20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@ 12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	14	@ —
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@ — —
Cheese	20	@ 25
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 12
Butter, choice	34	@ 35
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	50	@ —
Hams, ordinary	12	@ — 14
do extra	17½	@ 18
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17	@ 17¾
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	— —	@ 25 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@ 15 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	— —	@ 23 00
do do ½ do	— —	@ 13 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats	—	@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 3
Manila	3½	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Am. white	5½	@
Split Peas	3	@
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@ — —
Carrots	40 00	@ — —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 12½	@ 10
Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00	@ —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ₱ lb	1¾	@
Peas, (none in market.)		
Squashes, ₱ lb	—5	@ 6

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	25	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 00	Tomatoes, very scarce	—
Carrots	—	Green Peas	18
Marrowfat squashes	—	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	—	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	—	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	1 50	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	12	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	12
Potatoes, new	6	Asparagus, ₱ doz bdls	3 00
Onions, prime	18	Cucumbers	50

Special Premiums for Subscriptions.

In addition to the standing inducement for the getting of subscribers for the "Farmer," we will make a present of Harper's Illustrated Family Bible to the person who procures the most Subscribers in the first six months of our publication. This we regard as one of the most beautiful bibles ever issued. Who will have the prize?

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

M[illegible] Adams & Co[illegible] Offices throughout the United States of Europe.

M[illegible] Wells, Fargo Co., at their offices throughout the Country.

Mr C[illegible] Langdon, Travelling Agent for the northern part of the State.

Mr E[illegible] Langton, General and travelling Agent for Northern portion of the State, to whom we commend our Agents for information needed.

M[illegible] Langton & Co. *for Downieville, Foot's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Marysville.*

M[illegible] Leland & McCombe—*Crescent City, Port Orford, Umpqua, Eureka, and Bucksport.*

San Francisco—Sullivan's newspaper stand, near the Post Office; Kimball's, Notary Carriers Hall, Long wharf.

Benicia, Martinez, &c.—Messrs. Stiles & Dodds.

Santa Clara City and Mission San Jose.—Messrs. Howard & Chamberlain.

Stockton.—Messrs. Gardiner & Kirk.

Sacramento Union—Dr. Thomas T. Harvey, P. M.

Crescent, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.

Mormon Farm, O. T.—Gen. M. M. McCarver.

Marysville—Geo S. Becker & Co.

Nevada.—Rosenbaum & Jonckmeen.

Bangor, Butte Co—P. Freer.

Weaverville, Trinity Co—H. B. Davison & Co.

Yreka—Crum, Rogers & Co.

New York City, N. Y.—J. M. Thorburn & Co.

N. B.—We want Agents in all the principal localities, and persons disposed to act can have the opportunity, if satisfactory to all parties.

Our paper will always be found at the store of Messrs. Gardiner & Kirk, newsmen, Third street, Sacramento—on mail days neatly enveloped and ready for mail. To those who wish to show their friends in the States how Farming operations prosper in California, this will afford a good opportunity.

☞ We desire Agents to report as early as possible, that we may be prepared in our issues for a sufficient number to supply the demand. Be sure and report promptly.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 10—Stmr Crescent City, Montgomery, 3 days from Coose Bay, via Crescent City 40 hours.

Brig Metropolis, Swinson, 3 days from Columbia River, with lumber.

Brig J W Havener, Bagley, 4 days from Columbia River, with lumber.

Brig Halcyon, Eldridge, 3 days from St Helens, with lumber.

Schr Conn Simbrick, Edwards, 30 hours from San Boneta, with 802 sacks barley.

11th—Bark Brontes, Raud, 8 days from Puget Sound, with piles, etc.

Bark Ella Frances, Mitchell, 10 days from Puget Sound, via Cape Flattery 4 days, with lumber.

Brig Quaddy Bell, Hatch, 31 hrs fm Humboldt Bay; lumber.

Schr Astoria, Willoughby, 24 hrs from Santa Cruz; produce.

Schr L Foster, Sargent, 10 days from Puget Sound, via Cape Flattery 4 days; lumber.

Schr Lou Choo, Charles, 36 hrs from Santa Cruz, with flour.

Schr Alfred Adams, Briggs, 36 hrs from Santa Cruz; lumber.

12th—Ship Harriet, Otis, 167 days from New York, with mdse.

Br ship Isabella Horcas, Robinson, 59 days from Hong Kong, with mdse and 382 passengers.

Brig Lyra, Woods, 35 hrs from Crescent City; sq timber.

Brig J B Lunt, Richrdson, 72 hrs from Oregon; lumber.

13th Dutch bark Jacoba, Cornelia, 60 days from Hong Kong, with mdse and 375 passengers.

Bark Delegate, Gillan, 15 hours from Mendocino; lumber.

Brig Glencoe, Carlton, 6 days from Port Discovery, P S, with piles.

Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, 24 hours from Santa Cruz; lumber.

14th—Br ship Chalmers, Smith, 140 days from London; mdse.

Brig Wilcott, Falconer, 3 days from Oregon; lumber.

Bark Ariana, Ankers, 4 days from Puget Sound; piles, etc.

Schr Curlew, Thomas, 2 days from Santa Cruz; lumber.

15th—Stmr Southerner, Dillard, 3 days from San Diego; mdse.

16th—Stmr Sea Bird, Haley, from San Diego.

Stmr Peytona, Sampson, 60 hours from Oregon.

Bark Powhattan, Libbey, 5 days from Puget Sound; piles, etc.

Bark Chalcedony, Lovejoy, 4 days from Puget Sound piles.

Brig Sarah McFarland, Nash, 2 days fm Port Orford; lumber.

Brig Geo Emery, Diggs, 9 days from Puget Sound, via Cape Flattery 5 days; piles and sq timber,

Brig June, Kingston, 3 days from Oregon; lumber.

CLEARANCES.

MAY 10—Ham ship Wilhemsburg, Miller, for Hong Kong; brig Argyle, Wiley, Talcahuano.

11th—Bark Hungarian, Champlin, for Hong Koug; brig Zoroaster, Crosby, Crescent City.

12th—Ship Archer, Thomas, for Hong Kong; bark What Cheer, Baker, do; Chil bark Calderon, Rooney, Ports on Pacific; schrs Minna, Pulsifer, Hong Kong; Sovereign or Ka Moi, Honolulu.

13th—Ships Charlotte, Holbrook, for Ports in the Pacific; Immagondra Sara Chasina, Snouk, Java; brigs Wm Stovebl (Br), Christie, Callao; Judson, Bunker, Society Islands; schr Tennessee, Ellis, Rambler, O T.

15th—Steamship Golden Gate, Watkins, for Panama; ship Monsoon, Baker, Callao.

16th—Steamship Brother Jonathan, Seabury, for San Juan; ship Herald of the Morning, Baker, Callao.

Public Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation. D. H. HASKELL, ALVIN ADAMS, W. B. DINSMORE, S. E. SANFORD, S. M. SHOEMAKER. *

*By C. E. BOWERS, their Attorney in fact.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of **Banking and Express business** in the State of California, under the firm, name and style of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal office continuing at the same place, in the city of San Francisco.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. BOWERS, his Attorney in fact,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, composing the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other principal cities and towns of the Eastern States, will hereafter carry on the **Express and Forwarding business** to and from the said cities and towns in the Eastern States and the City of San Francisco. The Banking and Express firm of Adams & Co. in California, at the city of San Francisco acting as our agents.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
WM. B. DINSMORE,
S. E. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
(By C. E. BOWERS, their Attorney in fact.)

Public Notice.

WE, the undersigned, ALVIN ADAMS, late [illegible] of the firm of ADAMS & CO., and DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAAC C. WOODS, late [illegible] of the firm of [illegible] & Co., hereby certify that we have formed a Copartnership under the name, style and firm of ADAMS & CO., for the purpose of transacting the business of Bankers and Express Carriers, in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, and that the principal office of the said firm in California will be at the city of San Francisco, on the 1st day of May [illegible].

ALVIN ADAMS,
(Their Attorney in fact,) C. E. BOWERS.
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drumm streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 20 tf

Splendid Residence.
RANCH, GARDENS AND FIRM.

THAT beautiful residence at the head of the "Steamboat slough," on the Sacramento river, known as ROBB'S RANCH, now under a high state of cultivation, with fine Buildings arranged for health and comfort—contains 6 rooms, beside kitchen, pantry, &c.

The crops, now looking prosperous, are 10 acres onions, 10 acres of potatoes, and 10 acres of cabbages, sweet potatoes, melons, &c.

A Flower Garden ornaments the lawn in front. A Hotel is near the place, and the Marysville boats stop every day each way.

The Farm contains 160 acres.

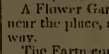
A person wishing a beautiful residence, where the crops will in a little time pay the purchase money, will do well to examine this estate.

Terms of sale liberal. Title of the most undoubted kind.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber, at Robb's Saloon, Clay street. T. P. ROBB.

Or at the office in Merchant street, of WM. NEELY JOHNSTON, or at the office of the California Farmer, to
20 tf WARREN & SON.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.



The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

OONTRA COSTA FERRY.
From corner East and Jackson streets.
THREE TRIPS DAILY.
REDUCTION OF FARE.

SPLENDID new steamer CLINTON, making the crossing in *Thirty Minutes!*—On and after Dec. 26th, the splendid new low pressure steamer CLINTON Capt. L. B. Edwards, built expressly for this route, and having ample accommodation for the travelling public, will make daily trips. (Sundays excepted) and leave as follows:

San Antonio.	Oakland.	San Francisco
7½ A. M.,	8 A. M.,	9 A. M.
10½ do.	11 do.	12½ M.
3 P. M.	3½ P. M.	5 P. M.

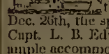
Sunday trips as advertised.

Horses and carriages can be driven on and off with perfect ease and safety.

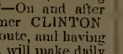
On the 1st March, 1854, the passage will be reduced to FIFTY CENTS.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Contra Costa Ferry, corner East and Jackson streets, or to
10-tf CHAS. MINTURN, Cunningham's wharf.

California Steam Navigation Company.



ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.



Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Wood Hutchins, master;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.
TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days—leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from store-ship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer RELLE, Capt. Henry Gelman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from store-ship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'clk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 13 tf

T. P. ROBB. H. H. DOTY. W. B. GOULD.

ROBB & CO'S
Ice Cream, Breakfast and Tea Saloon,
182 COURT BLOCK, CLAY STREET.
Between Montgomery and Kearny, next Building to the Post Office, San Francisco.

PARTIES and FAMILIES furnished with ICE CREAMS, ORNAMENTAL CAKES, etc., at short notice. 10-tf

"The Original Clayton Saloon."
North side of Commercial Street, above Montgomery.

THIS favorite place of resort, having undergone thorough renovation and repair, will be re-opened under the charge of the former proprietor, S. V. TRUESDALE, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., when he will be happy to meet his old friends, and as many new ones as may favor him. The Bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. The Restaurant, with the choicest the market affords prepared in a superior style. Every attention will be paid to promote the comfort of those who patronize the house.

N. B.—Fresh Oregon Oysters. 13 tf

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d floor, San Francisco, are wanted Hands on Ranches, Farms, Lots of Laborers for Public Works, Merchants, Farmers, Miners, Keepers and Private Families, who wish to obtain [illegible]

Miners' tools, provisions and [illegible] for sale.

Money taken on deposit, and [illegible] on security, promptly and [illegible]

T. H. [illegible]

P. S. Persons [illegible] apply at the above [illegible]

[illegible] & CO.

Wanted.

A [illegible] who speaks [illegible] of [illegible] may be [illegible] and is willing to [illegible] the country. Address W., at this office.

C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 81 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf, San Francisco. 12 tf

FRANK BAKER,
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 12 4t

BURNETT & POMEROY,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
Sawing and Planing done to Order. 15 4t

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 4t San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
15 4t 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID,
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 2

WM. F. PATCH. CHARLES CLAYTON.
PATCH & CLAYTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 92 Front street, (in Gordon's Iron Block.)
☞ Faithful attention given to sales of California Produce, and orders for Merchandise promptly filled at lowest market rates. 51 4t

DR. COIT,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO
No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley,
Six doors above his old locality. 15tf

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK,
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.
F. Huth & Co.	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12 4t

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Corcoran & [illegible]	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Jas. Lee & Co.	Baltimore.
J. B. Martin, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Geo. Wm. Conner	Pittsburg, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Mecumdo & Co	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich., Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio, Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina. 41 1m

ADAMS & CO.,
BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also pay and receive at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Aetn. Mutual Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Canton Bank	Canton, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposit, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

LELAND & McCOMBE'S EXPRESS
FOR CRESCENT CITY,
PORT ORFORD, TRINIDAD,
GOLD BLUFF, HARDY'S RANCHE
BUTTE VILLE, SAILOR'S DIGGINGS
ALSO TO
BUCKSPORT, EUREKA, AND UNION TOWN, ON
HUMBOLDT BAY,

[illegible] attention [illegible] LAR and STEAMER EXPRESS [illegible] monthly.

We [illegible] any package [illegible] LELAND & McCOMBE.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
THE [illegible] EXPRESS [illegible]
Daily Express [illegible]
San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Foot's Bar, Downieville, [illegible]
[illegible] with a daily [illegible]
☞ A special [illegible]
3

WM. B. WADSWORTH, of New York. O. H. MESEGARS, of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MESEGARS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

RIVETT & CO.,
IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS.* Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

CHARLES D. CARTER.
REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 16

TIME.

PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4 t

REMOVAL,

WE HAVE REMOVED to the *CORNER OF BATTERY AND RICHMOND STREETS,* (opposite Delong, McNeil & Co's,) up stairs.

☞ Our *HARDWARE BUSINESS* will be confined principally to Importing and Jobbing. The AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE to be continued as formerly.
16 BRYANT & CO.

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by
HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 1m (between Battery and Front streets.)

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.
Corner of Second and D streets,.....MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY

Mission Pottery,
Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAHHIO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m.*

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by
HENRY McNALLY,
15 1m No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.
WOODWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 130 Clay street, are the exclusive Agents for the sale of STODART'S PIANO FORTES and PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation.

Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire. 15 tf

ATWILL & CO.,
172 Washington st, San Francisco, 115 J st. Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 15 tf

Shells for Garden Walks.

A VERY handsome species of Shells for Garden Walks, have recently been discovered and are now ready for delivery; they will form a compact and beautiful walk, *hard*, free from weeds, and give a finished beauty far beyond the cost of material and expence of preparation.

Samples can be seen at, and orders received by the subscribers, who will give all needed information, and who will act as agents of the discoverers and proprietors.
12 tf WARREN & SON

MUSICAL HALL,
BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for
CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a [illegible] 30 feet in length by 30 [illegible] wide, [illegible] with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most [illegible] in the country.

The Hall is also [illegible] PRIVATE PARTIES.

Apply to [illegible] & CO.
15 Room No. [illegible]

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT
HOWES & CO'S
No. 180 Montgomery Street.

[illegible]

PLOWMAN'S SONG.

BY THE "PEASANT BARD."

Sweet are the fields where the clover is springing,
And blithe is the carol that floats from the bough;
And soft vernal breezes a gladness are bringing
To cheer me as gaily I follow the plow.

Though hard be my toil, and dew-drops of labor
Make damp the brown locks that encircle my brow,
No envy I feel for my ease-loving neighbor,
For pride more is mine, as I follow the plow.

The lordling may boast of his titular story;
The vote-seeking gramlec obsequious bow;
What care I for all their nonsensical glory?—
A NOBLE OF NATURE, I follow the plow.

I muse upon those, while turning the furrow,
Who, call'd like Elisha, are glorified now!
Though hand delve in earth, yet the mind need not burrow.
But spring to the light, as I follow the plow!

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A mother's love, how pure, how deep,
How ceaseless in its flow!
Love, that a life-long watch can keep,
And no abatement know!
When her frail children first draw breath,
It kindles to a flame,
And till her eye-lids close in death,
Burns ever on, the same!
That flame burns on, still clear and high,
In sunshine and in storm,
Though grief may dim her watchful eye,
Or labor bow her form!
Alike where steadfast virtue crowns
Her children's honored name,
Or on their guilt a stern world frowns—
Burns ever on, the same!
Alone, the mother's quenchless love,
Where'er her children stray,
Shines like the day-star from on high,
Upon their pilgrim way!

—*Boston Cultivator.*

SHINE.

BY W. A. FOGG.

Shed thou a light, however small
That light may be;
Not for thyself alone—but all—
God gave it thee.

The stars each with the other vies
In giving light,
But e'en the dimmest in the skies,
Adorns the night.

The moon with silvery splendor veils
The lesser star,
But when the moon's effulgence pales,
'Tis seen afar.

Then let us shine in holy deeds
Where'er we rove—
Where'er we find a heart that needs
The light of love.

And, though 'mid greater, 'tis unseen
Where it is given,
Know that its humble, modest sheen,
Extends to Heaven.

Vainly he lives, though he ascends
The height of fame,
If with the poor man's prayer ne'er blends
His honored name.

And he who may of gold have gained
A countless pile,
But who has ne'er the cheek, tear stained,
Lit with a smile.

Then let us shed in every heart
Love's sacred light,
Trusting the joy it doth impart
In God's sight.

And that it shall ere long reflect
Back on our own,
When, clothed in light, we stand erect
Before His throne.

"WHAT IS A LETTER?"—It is all things to all men. Like the chameleon, it has a thousand different shades of color to the receiver—now stirring up the angry passions of our nature, or striking the keenest sorrow to the soul—buoying up the heart to struggle on against adversity, or awakening the tender emotions of love—here scattering desolation broadcast, or there lighting up the landscape with the sunshine of joy. "What is a letter?"—A senseless scrawl to the world, but to the one for whom it is intended, perhaps regarded as a treasure beyond price. A letter from a stranger hand, at times arrests our attention and excites the deepest interest. A thousand letters from all parts of the country, from all ages and sexes, pass through our hands unheeded or unnoticed, beyond the attention which business requires. But here is one that we read over twice. Why? It is from a stranger, and locality we know nothing of. But that particular letter has something about it that interests us, but what we know not. Fancy—busy fancy—is at work in our brain, conjuring up the image of the writer of that letter—the place it comes from—and bringing the whole before us plainly as though we were really in the presence of our ideal creation. But a moment after the dream is over, though it has left its impress on the memory, and the letter is separated from the common herd. On this subject we can appreciate the lines of the poet in answer to the above query:

What is a letter? Let affection tell!—
A tongue that speaks for those who absent dwell;
A silent language uttered to the eye,
Which envious distance would in vain deny;
A link to bind where circumstances part,
A nerve of feeling stretched from heart to heart,
Formed to convey, like an electric chain,
The mystic flash,—the lightning of the brain,—
And thrill at once, through its remotest link,
The throb of passion, by a drop of ink.

EARLY MARRIAGES.—A writer in the New Orleans Picayune says, in speaking of this interesting subject that:—The notion that it is imprudent for young persons to marry is totally fallacious. Experience has proved this in innumerable cases. As soon as a young man is able to support himself, he is able to support a wife, and the sooner he takes one the better. Let him select a sensible young woman; one suited to himself in age, disposition and circumstances, win her affections and marry her; and, if they are not happy, nothing on earth could make them so. One instance—Edward married at twenty-one the girl of his choice, Maria. He was a poor clerk; she had no dowry but good sense and a loving heart. They commenced house-keeping, on the humblest scale; but love and the sunny cheerfulness of youth enriched poverty itself, while the grace and neatness of the wife threw a halo of refinement round their humble home. Industry and a frugality which never descends to meanness, increased their worldly goods, until by degrees they rose to affluence. After thirteen years of wedlock, their affection is as warm as it was in the flush of youth; and the husband prizes the kiss sweetening his departure, and the smile which welcomes his return, as highly as when they were bestowed by the blushing bride.

Such might have been the history of hundreds of surly, selfish old bachelors, and sour, snappish old maids, if they had only been more wise, and less prudent. Such might have been the history of hundreds of jarring couples, if, instead of waiting for a moon-tide sky and golden freight, they had, with suitable partners, launched their bark on the unknown sea of Matrimony, in the morning of life, with love for a cargo and hope for a helm."

DON'T CARE.—The only spirit which will enable one to get along in this world, whether man or woman, is that of don't care. Live as irreproachable as you will, practice every virtue, be prudent almost to ascetism, love your neighbors if they'll let you—and be good and charitable, still curious tongues will clatter. people will *make something* to talk about, so if you want the least peace of mind, just don't care.

It is very hard to find the warm friend practising deception, peculiarly trying to have your best motives suspected, but the moment these things come home to you, make up your mind to brave it with a "don't care." Suppose you sit down in the chimney corner to fret and worry and get up a little comfortable misery, will it change the heart of the deceiver? or tie the slanderous tongue?

Be sure you are *right;* do your whole duty, as you know it, and then if deception or calumny assail—hold your head higher, walk with a firmer step, and greet all your trials with a universal "don't care."

That's about the only way to get along comfortably, and keep all important blessings in a state of preservation—yclept health and spirits. —*Olive Branch.*

THE TEACHER STUMPED.—It happened in a school room one day, while a class of very small boys and girls were reciting a lesson in arithmetic. It was about their first lesson.

"Five from five leaves how many?" asked the teacher, of a little girl of some six years of age.

After a moment's reflection, she answered—"five."

"How do you make that out?" said the teacher.

Holding her little hands out towards him, she said, "here are five fingers on my right hand, and five fingers on my other. Now, if I take the fingers on my left hand away from the fingers on my right hand, won't five remain?"

The teacher was "stumped," and obliged to "knock under."

MUSICAL ANECDOTE.—There is a story told somewhere of a celebrated musician who lay upon his dying bed. A youth entered his apartment, sat down to a piano and commenced playing a tune. For some reason he stopped abruptly in the midst of a strain, and left the room. The air was a favorite one with the dying Son of Song, and the notes untouched, so haunted him as he lay there, that he rose from his couch, seated himself by the piano, took up the tune where the youth had left it, played it out, returned to his pillow, and in a moment was dead.

Two young ladies of Indianapolis, who, by-the-by, belonged to the *bon ton*, were out riding in a buggy by themselves, and after driving through the various fashionable avenues, they concluded to try the plank road. Well, to the plank road they went, and while trotting briskly along they were suddenly arrested by a toll-gate keeper, who demanded toll. "How much is it?" asked the girls. "For a man and horse," he replied, "It is fifty cents." "Well, then, get out of the way, for we are girls and a mare! Get up Jenny;" and away they went, leaving the man in mute astonishment.

How many fond mothers and frugal housewives keep their pretty daughters and their preserves for some extra occasion, or for some "big bug" or other, until both turn sour! This seems to us marvelous poor economy.

As storm following storm, and wave succeeding wave, give additional hardness to the shell that encloses the pearl, so do the storms and waves of life add force to the character of man.

WHY is a clock the most humble thing in existence? Because it always holds its hand before its face, and however good its works may be, it is always running itself down.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.
Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

New Drug Establishment.

A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States
Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.
Country orders promptly attended to.
A. T. McCLURE,
6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place

Lots for Sale in Horner's Addition.

THE subscriber has removed his office, books, maps and records, to the old San Miguel Rancho House, one mile southwest of the Mission Dolores Church, where he can be consulted every day. Those who may wish to purchase in HORNER'S ADDITION, or Villa Lots of any required size, from one to twenty acres, with clear and undisputed titles, would do well to call upon him before buying elsewhere, for it will cost nothing to get posted up before purchasing. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call at the "Old Rancho House," where they can see an abstract of the titles, the identical lands, with their boundaries, advantages, elegant situations for residences, gardens, &c., &c.
J. M. H. can be seen at Horner & Co.'s Counting Office, on Davis street, corner of Broadway Wharf, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M. [15] JOHN M. HORNER.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.
Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.
200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.
Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.
Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.
Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia crenata, (new,) $1 Spiræa Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.
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BATES' SUPERIOR
UPLAND BELL CRANBERRY.

THE PROPRIETOR has been induced to present this Circular to the public on account of the numerous applications from distinguished Horticulturists, Amateurs, Land Agents and others, in different parts of the Union, personally and by letter, wishing information in regard to cultivating this valuable fruit upon ordinary upland, and would respectfully invite the attention of Gardeners and Fruit Growers, to such facts only as have come directly under our own experience and observation.
Soil, Propagation, Management, &c.—Having tested the plants thoroughly in all kinds of soils, we have no particular choice in their selection. We know of no kind of soil in which they would not be likely to grow well if managed according to our method. We should not choose a perfect clay soil, extremely liable to bake, nor a perfect sand, containing no power of vegetation.
In extensive field culture, the Bell Cranberry flourishes well in soils varying from moist to dry. No great degree of moisture is necessary, providing it is more or less uniform. Any soil that the strawberry can be grown on to advantage, is well adapted to the growth of this plant, but no animal or vegetable manure should be used, as the fruit draws most of its nourishment from the atmosphere. The vines propagate by runners, like the Strawberry, and will flourish in almost any soil and location, under good management. Where the land is rich and liable to grass and weeds, we prepare the ground by removing the top soil at a sufficient depth to prevent their growth. This may be easily done by plowing the sod, and removing the top soil in carts or otherwise. The object in doing this is to make the soil so poor that nothing will grow to obstruct the growth of the Cranberry Plants, bearing this in mind, that I am fully satisfied, from long experience in the business, that the Cranberry derives its nourishment only from the air and moisture.
If the land is poor, so that grass and weeds will not vegetate then it may be plowed and harrowed without other preparation. If these rules are followed there is no difficulty whatever in their cultivation. Persons having a garden of moderate size, and wishing to raise their own Cranberries of a superior quality can do so by obtaining a few plants, and with a small amount of labor at the commencement, will find their culture both easy and profitable.
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The proper time for Fall transplanting is October and November; for Spring, from the opening of the same till about the 25th of May. Persons wishing for Plants, are requested to order as early as the first of September, for Fall transplanting, and during the winter for Spring. 15
SULLIVAN BATES,
14 Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
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[From Dicken's Household Words.]

The Blind Man's Wreath.

"My boy, my poor blind boy!"

This sorrowful exclamation broke from the lips of Mrs. Owen, as she lay upon the couch to which a long and wasting illness had confined her, and whence she well know she was never more to rise.

Her son, the only child of her widowed hearth, the sole object of her cares and affections, knelt beside her, his face bowed upon her pillow, for now only, in a moment of solemn communion with his mother, had she revealed the fatal truth, and told him she must die! He had watched, and hoped, and trembled for many weary months, but never yet had he admitted to himself the possibility of losing her; her fading cheek and sunken eye could not reveal to him the progress of decay, and so long as the loved voice maintained its music to his ear and cheered him with promise of improvement so long as her hand still clasped his, he had hoped she would recover.

He had been blind since he was three years old; stricken by lightning he had totally lost his sight. A dim remembrance of his widowed mother's face, her smoothly braided hair, and flowing white dress, was one of the few recollections entwined with the period before all became dark to him.

The boy grew up, tall, slender, delicate, with dark pensive eyes that bore no trace of the calamity that had destroyed their powers of vision; grave, though not sad; dreamy, enthusiastic, and requiting his mother's care with the deepest veneration and tenderness. In the first years of his childhood, and whenever his education did not take them to London and elsewhere, they had resided near a town on the sea coast, in one of the prettiest parts of England.

Independently of the natural kindness that very rarely fails to be shown towards any person that is blind, there was that about the widow and her son which invariably rendered them acceptable guests; for their intellectual resources and powers of conversation, were equally diversified and uncommon. Mrs. Owen had studied much in order to teach her son, and thus, by improving her natural abilities, had become a person of no common stamp; her intellectuality, however, being always subservient to, and fitly shadowed by, the superior feminine attributes of love, gentleness, and sympathy; for Heaven help the woman in whom these gifts are not predominant over any mental endowments whatsoever!

When they walked out together his mother took his arm; he was proud of that, he liked to fancy he was some support to her, and many pitying eyes used latterly to follow the figure of the widow in the black dress she constantly wore, and the tall, pale son on whom she leaned confidingly, as if striving with a sweet conception to convince him that he was indeed the staff of her declining strength. But gradually the mother's form grew bent, her step dragged wearily along, and the expression of her face indicated increasing weakness. The walks ended; and before long she was too feeble to leave her bed, excepting to be carried to a summer parlor, where she lay upon a sofa beside an open window, having flowers at the casement and the pleasant sunshine filling all things with joy, save her foreboding heart and the anxious son incessantly hanging over her. Friends often came to visit them, and departed with a deep sadness as they noted the progress of her malady, and heard the blind man ask each time whether they did not think her better—oh, surely a little better than at the time they last touched her!

Among all these, no friend was so welcome, or brought such solace to the sick room as Mary Parker, a joyous girl of nineteen, one of the [illegible] of the country, and the admiration and [illegible] of all who knew her. Mrs. Owen had [illegible] poor Mark, and Edward used to [illegible] her—a lady of [illegible] the fairy of six years old or [illegible] his skill, [illegible] he could [illegible] country, [illegible] Now [illegible] as Mary [illegible]

As she became older, there was no change in the frank and confiding nature of their intercourse. Mary still made him the recipient of her girlish secrets, and plans, and dreams, just as she had done of her little griefs and joys in childhood; asked him to quote his favorite passages of poetry, or stationed herself near him at the piano, suggesting subjects for him to play, that he extemporized at her bidding. Bright and blooming as Mary, the life of every party, beaming with animation and enjoyment, no attention was capable of rendering her unmindful of him; and she had often refused to dance, to talk with dear Edward Owen, who might be sad if he thought himself neglected.

And she visits daily the invalid; her buoyant spirits tempered by sympathy for her increasing sufferings; but still diffusing such an atmosphere of sunshine and hope around her, that gloom and despondency seemed to vanish at her presence. Edward's sightless eyes were always raised to her bright face, as if he felt the matchless influence it imparted.

His mother had noted all this with a mother's watchfulness; and, on that day, strong in her love, she had undertaken to break to him the fact all others shrank from communicating, she spoke also of Mary, and of the vague hopes she had ever cherished of one day seeing her his wife.

"No, mother, no!" exclaimed the blind man. "Dearest mother, in this you are not true to yourself! What! Would you desire to see her in all her springtime of youth and beauty sacrificed to such a one as I!—to see Mary, as you have described her to me, as my soul tells me she is, tied down to be the guide, and leader, and support of one incapable of making one step in her defence; whose helplessness alone in the eyes of men, would be his means of sheltering and protecting her! Would you hear her pitied, —our bright Mary pited—as a Blind Man's wife, mother?"

"But Edward—if she loves you, as I am sure she does—"

"Love me, mother! Yes, as angels love mortals, as a sister loves a brother, as you love me! And for this benignant love, this tender sympathy, I could kneel and kiss the ground she treads upon; but beyond this—were you to entreat her to marry your blind and solitary son, and she in pity answered yes,—would I accept her on such terms, and rivet the chains she had consented to assume? Oh mother, I have not studied you in vain, your life has been one long self-sacrifice to me; its silent teachings shall bear fruit! Do not grieve so bitterly for me. God was very merciful in giving me such a mother; let us trust Him for the future!"

Ah, poor tortured heart, speaking so bravely forth, striving to cheer the mother's failing spirit, though all to him is dark, dark, dark!

She raised herself upon her pillow, and put her arm about his neck, and listened to the expressions of ineffable love, and faith, and consolation her son found strength to utter, to sustain her soul. Yea, in that hour her recompense had begun: in loneliness, in secret tears, with Christian patience and endeavor, and an exalted and faithful spirit had she sown; and in death she reaped her high reward.

They had been silent for some minutes, and she lay back exhausted, but composed, he sitting beside her, holding her hand in his, fancying she slept, and anxiously listening to her breathing as it seemed more than usually oppressed. A rustling was heard amid the flowers at the window, and a bright young face looked in.

"Hush!" said Edward, recognising the step. "Hush, Mary, she is asleep!"

The color and the smiles alike passed from Mary's face as she glided into the room. "Oh Edward, Edward, she is very, very ill!"

"Mary! darling Mary!" said the dying lady, with difficulty rousing herself; I have had such a pleasant dream; but I have slept too long. It is night. Let them bring candles. Edward, I cannot see you now."

Night, and the sun so brightly shining! The shadows of the grave were stealing fast upon her.

Other steps now sounded in the room, and many faces gathered round the couch; but the blind man heard nothing—was conscious of nothing, save the painful labored respiration, the tremulous hand that fluttered in his own, the broken sentences.

"Edward, my dearest, take comfort. I have hope. God is infinite mercy."

"Oh Edward, do not grieve so deeply! It breaks my heart to see you cry. For her sake—for my sake too!" Mary knew how to bid him, and encouraged the [illegible] and [illegible] terrified her to [illegible]

From [illegible] Mary [illegible]

of her thoughts, and a smile lighted her pale face.

"As I hoped, as I prayed, to die! My children both. Kiss me, Mary, my blessing, my consoler! Edward, nearer, nearer! Child of so many hopes and prayers—all answered now!" And with her brigh vision unalloyed, her rejoicing soul took wing, and knew sorrow and tears no more.

Four months had passed since Mrs. Owen's death, and her son still stayed at Woodlands, the residence of Mary's father, Col. Parker, and about three miles distance from Edward's solitary home; hither had he been prevailed upon to remove, after the first shock of grief had subsided.

Colonel and Mrs. Parker were kind-hearted people, and the peculiar situation of Edward Owen appealed to their best feelings, so they made no opposition to their children devoting themselves unceasingly to him, and striving by every innocent device, to render his affliction less poignant and oppressive. But kind as all the family were, still they did not compare to Mary, who was always anxious to accompany him in his walks, seemed jealous of her privilege as favorite reader, and claimed to be his silent watchful companion, when, too sad even to take an interest in her reading, he leaned back in his chair, and felt the soothing influence of her presence. As time passed on, and some of his old pursuits resumed their attraction for him, she used to listen for hours as he played upon the piano. She would sit near him at work, proposing subjects for his skill, as her old custom had been; or she would beg him to give her a lesson in executing a difficult passage, and rendering it with due feeling and expression. In the same manner, in their readings, that they gradually began to carry on with more regularity and interest, she appeared to look upon herself as the person obliged, appealed to his judgment, and deferred to his opinion, without any consciousness of the fatigue she underwent, or the service she rendered.

One day, as they sat in the library, after she had been for some time pursuing her self-imposed task, and Edward, fearing she would be tired, had repeatedly entreated her to desist, she replied gaily:

"Let me alone, Edward! It is so pleasant to go through a book with you; you make such nice reflections, and point out all the finest passages, and explain the difficult parts so clearly, that it does me more good than a dozen readings by myself. I shall grow quite clever now we have begun our literary studies."

"Dear Mary, say rather, ended; for you know this cannot always go on so. I must return to my own house next week; I have trespassed on your father's hospitality, indulgence, and forbearance too long."

"Leave us, Edward!" and the color deepened in her cheeks, and tears stood in her bright eyes. "Not yet!"

"Not yet? The day would still come, dearest delay it as I might, and is it manful thus to shrink from what must and ought to be? I have arranged everything: Mr. Glen, our clergyman, has a cousin, an usher in a school, who wishes for retirement and country air. I have engaged him to live with me as companion and reader. Next week he comes; and then, Mary, farewell to Woodlands!"

"No, not farewell, for you must come here very often; and I must read to you still, and you must teach me still, and tell me in your own full thoughts and beautiful [illegible] of better and higher things than I come [illegible] to care for. And then our walks—oh Edward, we must continue to see the sunset from the cliffs, sometimes together. You first taught me how beautiful it was. I told you of the tints upon the sky and upon the sea, and upon the boats with their glistening sails, and you set the view before me in all its harmony and loveliness, brought it home to my heart, and made me feel how cold and insensible I had been before."

"Ah, Mary," said Edward mournfully, "near you, I am no longer blind!"

The book she had been reading fell unheeded on the floor, she trembled, her color went and came, as she laid her hand timidly on his arm; indescribable tenderness, reverence and [illegible] sion were busy within her soul.

"Edward, you will not change in [illegible] towards us; this [illegible] you from your oldest and dearest friends—your mother's friends! Let me [illegible] your friend, your—sister!"

"Sister, [illegible] Sister [illegible] oh you say so! [illegible] it [illegible] Mary [illegible] and he knew [illegible] [illegible] My [illegible]

She drew back, and a few inaudible words died away upon her lips; he could not see her appealing, tearful eyes. Mistaking the cause of her reserve, he made a strong effort to regain composure.

"Do you remember when you were a child, Mary, how ambitiously romantic you used to be, and how you were determined to become a duchess at least?"

"And how you used to tease me by saying you would only come to my castle disguised as a wandering minstrel, and would never sit at the board between me and the duke, Edward? Yes, I remember it all very well, foolish children that we were! But I, at least, know better now; I am not ambitious in that way any longer."

"In that way? In what direction, then, do your aspirations tend?"

"To be loved," said Mary fervently; "to be loved, Edward, with all the trust and devotedness of which a noble nature is susceptible—to know that the heart on which I lean has no thought save for me—to be certain that, with all my faults and waywardness, I am loved for myself alone, not for—for any little charm of face that people may attribute to me.

Edward rose abruptly, and walked up and down the room, that from his long stay in the house had become familiar to him. "Mary," he resumed, stopping as he drew near her, "you do yourself injustice. The face you set so little store by, *must* be beautiful, as the index of your soul; I have pictured you so often to myself; I have coveted the blessing of sight, if only for an instant, that I might gaze upon you! The dim form of my mother, as I last beheld her in my infancy, floats before me when I think of you, encircled with a halo of heavenly light which I fancy to be your attribute, and a radiance hovers round your golden tresses such as gladdens our hearts in sunshine."

"Ah, Edward, it is better you cannot see me as I am! You would not love—I mean you would not think of me—so much!"

"If I could but see you for a moment as you will look at the ball to-night, I fancy I should never repine again."

"The ball to-night! I had quite forgotten it; I wish mamma would not insist upon my going. I do not care for these things any longer;—you will be left alone, Edward, and that seems so heartless and unkind!"

"Mary," said one of her sisters, opening the library door, "look at these beautiful hot-house flowers that have arrived here for us. Come Edward, come and see them too."

They were so accustomed to treat him as one of themselves, and so used to his aptitude in many ways, that they often did not appear to remember he was blind.

The flowers were rare and beautiful, and yet no donor's name accompanied the gift. Suddenly one of the girls cried out laughingly, "I have guessed, I have guessed. It is Edward! He has heard us talking about this ball, and must have ordered them on purpose for us. Kind, good Edward!" and they loudly expressed their delight; all except Mary, who kept silently aloof.

"Mary does not like her flowers?" said Edward, inquiringly, turning in the direction that she stood.

"No," she replied sorrowfully, "it is the ball that I do not like, nor your thinking about decking us out for it. As if I cared to go!"

"Look at these lovely roses," said the eldest sister, as they were selecting what each should wear; would not Mary look well with a wreath of these roses in her hair?"

"Yes, yes," exclaimed Edward eagerly "and I the weave it for her! You know Mary, it is one of my accomplishments; you were proud of my garland when you were a little girl. Will you trust my fingers for the task?"

"If you really wish it if [illegible] trifle, yes," said Mary gently, with a trouble expression upon her face usually [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

will be, without her voice, without her footstep! And yet this is what awaits me, what is inevitably drawing near. Next week I leave the roof under which she dwells; I shall not hear her singing as she runs down stairs in the morning; I shall not have her constantly at my side, asking me, with her sweet childlike earnestness, to teach her to repeat poetry, or to give expression to her music. The welcome rustle of her dress, the melody of her laugh, will soon become rare sounds to me! Within, around, beyond, all is dark, hopeless, solitary. Life stretches itself wearily before me, blind and desolate as I am! Mother, mother, well might your sweet spirit shrink, as you contemplated this for your miserable son! How strange those last words! I thought of them to-day, while I made her a wreath of roses, and her sisters told me of the numbers that flock around her. Every flower brought its warning and its sting!"

"Edward, have I not made haste? I wished to keep you company, for a little time before we set out. You must be so sad! Your playing told me you were sad, Edward."

She was standing by him in all the pride of her youth and loveliness: her white dress falling in a cloud-like drapery around her graceful form, her sunny hair sweeping her shoulders, and the wreath surmounting a brow on which innocence and truth were impressed by nature's hand.

The sense of her beauty, of an exquisite harmony about her, was clearly perceptible to the blind man; he reverently touched the flowing robe, and placed his hand upon the flowery wreath.

"Will you think of me, dearest, to-night? You carry with you something to remind you of me. When you are courted, worshipped, envied, and hear on every side praises of your beauty, give a passing thought to Edward who lent his little help to its adornment."

"Edward, how can you speak so mockingly? You know that in saying this you render me most miserable."

"Miserable, with roses blooming on your brow, and hope exulting in your heart; when life smiles so brightly on you, and guardian angels seem to hover round your path!"

He spoke in a manner that was unusual to him; she leaned thoughtfully against the piano, and, as if unconscious of what she was doing, disengaged the garland from her hair.

"These poor flowers have no bloom, and this bright life of mine, as you think it, has no enjoyment when I think of you, sad, alone, unhappy, returning to your desolate home, Edward."

"Dearest," he returned, inexpressibly moved, "do not grieve for me. Remember, my mother left her blessing there!"

"Was it only for you, Edward?"

There is a moment's silence; he covers his face with his hands, his lofty, self-denying spirit wrestles with himself; when, gently the wreath is laid upon his knee, her arm is passed around his neck, her head with its glory of golden locks is bowed upon his breast.

"Oh Edward, take the wreath, and with it take myself if I deserve it! Tell me that you are not angry, that you do not despise me for this—I have been so unhappy, I have so long wished to speak to you."

"Mary, Mary, forbear! You try me beyond my strength; beloved of my soul, light of my sightless eyes, dearer to me than language can express, you must not thus throw yourself away."

He would disengage the arm that is clinging to his neck, but she nestles closer still.

"Mary!" he cries wildly, "remember! Blind, blind!"

"Not blind near me—not blind for me. Here, Edward, here my resting-place is found; nothing but death shall separate me from you. I am yours, your friend, your consoler, your wife. Oh, tell me you are glad."

Glad! His previous resolutions, his determination to owe nothing to her pitying love, all faded in the unequal happiness of that hour, nor ever retured to crown the life which Mary's exertion rendered henceforth blessed.

This is no fiction, reader, no exaggerated picture; some, who peruse this, will testify out of the depths of their heart, how, in respect and admiration, they have watched Mary fulfilling the promise of her beautiful sympathy and love. She has never wavered in the path she chose to tread; she has never cast one lingering look at all she resigned in giving herself to him. Joyour, tender, happy, devoted, she has seemed always to regard her husband as the source of all her happiness; and, when the music of children's voices has been heard within their dwelling, not even her motherly love for those dear faces whose sparkling eyes could meet and return her gaze, has ever been known to defraud their father of a thought, or a smile, or the lightest portion of her accustomed care.

No, dear Mary! Years have passed since she laid her wreath on his knee; the roses, so carefully preserved, have long withered; but the truth and love which accompanied the gift, are fresh and bright as then: rendering her, as her proud husband says, almost equal even while on earth, to those Angels among whom, in Heaven, he shall her—SEE her, at last, no longer blind!

CROPS IN SANTA CLARA.—The San Jose Telegraph of Thursday, says: "The recent rains and extreme cold weather that visited us the past week have in the estimation of many, been beneficial to the farmers, by checking the rapid growth of our wheat fields. It is unusual for our Valley to be visited thus roughly by the winds of heaven, at this season of the year. The crops of the Valley are promising, and an abundant yield is anticipated."

[For the California Farmer.]

A Trip to San Jose and New Almaden.

BY H. GIBBONS, M. D.

[CONTINUED]

SEVERAL artesian wells have lately been sunk in the Valley, about a mile west of San Jose. From a depth of 120 feet, copious streams of pure and excellent water flow with considerable force. It is more than probable that water may be found in any part of the Valley, to rise to the surface from the same depth.

Hiring a carriage with fresh horses, we set out for the mines next morning. Heavy showers had fallen in the night, and the clouds continued giving an occasional sprinkle, making the road slippy and unpleasant. After travelling a mile, the track was by the side of a dry water course, about ten rods in width, with a flat, gravelly bed. This is the Guadaloupe Creek, or all that is left of it in the summer. Near its sources in the mountains there is generally a supply of water in its bed. For ten miles we pursued our course, mostly by the side of the dry creek, on a road perfectly level and beautifully shaded with trees. In warm weather this must be a superb ride.

At length we reach the end of the narrow plain or valley, and find ourselves hemmed in by rugged hills on either hand, as well as in advance. Here is the village of New Almaden—the old Almaden, which has given its name to the new, being the location of a celebrated quicksilver mine in Spain. The workmen with their families compose the population of the village. A few of the houses are of brick, and they look neat and comfortable.

Our horses are left at the tavern, and we sally forth afoot. A neat and substantial brick wall surrounds the "works" where the ore is smelted, and the metal packed for transportation. The furnaces with their tall chimneys, and the various buildings, are constructed of good brick, and all have an air of durability and good management. But we will defer a more minute inspection of this department till we shall have seen the mining operations.

The mine is near the summit of the hill, and you reach it by a way of moderate grade, more than a mile long. At the start, our elderly friend B—— hacked out of sight, affrighted by the long ascent and the sticky mud. Before we reached the summit, C—— and myself were almost ready to wish we had followed his example. However, having taken the first step, we were bound to take the last. We met a train of one hundred mules laden with ore in sacks, and driven by Indians. When we had travelled in a heavy, wading gait, for a mile, as we supposed, we stopped one of these men to ask the remaining distance. Like all the civilized Indians in the country, he spoke Spanish, but did not comprehend our tongue. However, taking in the object of our inquiry, he pointed upward, exclaiming, "one mile," which alarming piece of intelligence seemed to embrace all the information he could give us in English. When we asked how far it was back to the works, he pointed down the hill, exclaiming mucho! and up, exclaiming poquito! from which we took great encouragement, inferring of course that *much* was behind, and the *little* before. And so we found it, the next turn of the road bringing us to the entrance of the mine—a horizontal tunnel in which runs an iron railway.

Looking into the black-hole, a few lights were visible, apparently at a short distance, and about as luminous as stars of the fourth magnitude. In we marched for a few rods, without sensibly gaining on the lights, when the rattling of wheels and the cry of "clear the track!" sent us out by long strides. When the cars had emerged with the load, we resumed the dark route, feeling our way along a narrow plank in the middle of the track, on either side of which mud and water were disposed in unknown quantities. On, on, on, there was no end to the dismal tramp. What had appeared but a few yards, stretched out to the fourth of a mile. The candles were about as splendent when we reached them as at a distance. They sufficed, however, to show us several galleries radiating from the end of the tunnel, and numbers of dark figures gliding about like so many imps in the lower regions. One of these approached us. "What you want? go 'bout? see mine?" Supplying us with torches, he led the way down a shaft, inclined about 45 degrees, and winding variously and branching into other galleries. Halting before a child's play house—no, a miniature temple, surmounted by a crucifix with a candle burning before it—our guide gave us an opportunity of being religious; then hurried us onward, upward, downward, sideways, zigzag, till we come to a large apartment in which a score of miners were at work digging out the ore, while others were carrying it off on their backs. Falling in with the troop of carriers, we soon stood at the mouth of a perpendicular shaft, down which they were vanishing, one after another, on a long pole cut with notches for steps. Into this dismal abyss our guide directed our footsteps. But C—— had already got enough information on mining, and shook his head most resolutely against further explorations in that direction. In vain the hombre urged the descent as "mucho bueno." "American women go all about mine—see every thing." Though I was willing to undertake the primitive ladder, C—— was inflexible, and we retraced our steps. It was quite agreeable to emerge from these plutonic shades and again to breathe in sunlight.

The ore is a combination of sulphur and mercury, known as *Cinnabar*. Some of it is as heavy as iron, and contains upwards of 80 per cent. of metallic quicksilver. It is not disposed with any regularity, but exists in veins and pockets, intersecting the rock in every direction. In finding it the miners have no rule, but simply to follow up the veins, or to penetrate the rock until they strike a new pocket. It is so abundantly distributed, however, that they can scarcely go amiss in their operations. This mine was formerly worked by a shaft from the summit of the hill, descending perpendicularly. A great amount of labor is saved by the tunnel.

For many miles in extent the neighboring hills are known to contain the Cinnabar. It is tolerably certain that other localities will sooner or later be opened, which will vie in richness with the present mine. As yet, however, no attempt of the kind has been made, though a company, or companies, have been organized for the purpose.

A Sporting Lady.

A PEDLAR travelling in the wild portions of Delaware and Sullivan counties, in the State of New York, gives the following description of a lady hunter with whom he met:

"The only article of female apparel visible was a close fitting hood upon her head, such as is often worn by deer hunters. Next, an India rubber hunting coat; her neither limbs were encased in a pair of snug fitting corduroy pants, and a pair of India rubber mocassins upon her feet. She had a good-looking rifle upon her shoulder, and a brace of double barrelled pistols in the side pockets of her coat, while a most formidable hunting knife hung suspended by her side. Wishing to witness her skill with the hunting instrument, I commenced bantering her with regard to shooting. She smiled, and said she was as good a shot as was in the woods; and, to convince me, took out her hunting knife and cut a ring about four inches in diameter in a tree, with a white spot in the centre. Then, stepping back thirty yards, and drawing up one of her pistols, put both balls inside the ring. She then, at thirty-five rods from the tree, put a ball from her rifle in the very centre. We soon came to her father's house, and I gladly accepted an invitation to stop there over night. The maiden hunter, instead of sitting down to rest, as most hunters do when they get home, remarked that she had the chores to do. So out she went; fed, watered and stabled a pair of young horses, a yoke of oxen and three cows. She then went to the saw mill, and brought a slab on her shoulder that I should'nt like to have carried; and with an axe and saw, soon worked it into stove wood. Her next business was to change her dress and get tea, which she did in a a manner which would have been creditable to a more scientific cook. After tea, she finished up the usual housework, and then sat down and commenced plying her needle in the most ladylike manner. I ascertained that her mother was quite feeble, and her father confined to the house with rheumatism. The whole family were intelligent, well educated, and communicative. They had moved from Schoharie county into the woods, about three years before, and the father was taken lame the first winter after their arrival, and had not been able to do anything since, and Lucy Ann (as her mother called her,) had taken charge of, ploughed, planted and harvested the farm, learned to chop wood, drive team, and do all the necessary work. Game being plenty, she had learned to use her father's rifle, and spent some of her leisure time in hunting. She had not killed a deer yet, but expressed her determination to kill one before New Year's. She boasted of having killed any quantity of partridges, squirrels, and other small game. After chatting away some time, she brought a violin from a closet, and played some fifteen or twenty tunes, and also sung a few songs, accompanying herself on the violin, that showed she was far from destitute of musical skill. After spending a pleasant evening, we retired. The next morning she was up at four o'clock, and before sunrise had the breakfast out of the way, and all her work out of doors and in the house done, and when I left, a few minutes after sunrise, she had on her hunting suit, and was loading her rifle for another chase after the deer!"

MOUNTAIN ICE.—The Empire County Argus says there are four companies in the vicinity of Georgetown who have great quanties of ice housed, and will soon supply the towns in that vicinity. We were shown some two feet in thickness, taken from the head of Pilot Creek Canal.

San Jose Valley.

WE have passed the last few days in this great Valley, in an examination of the various nurseries, gardens, orchards and vineyards of the many able cultivators, and we have been as much delighted as surprised at the great advance that has been made in two years. We have taken copious notes of each place visited, and shall give them in detail in our succeeding numbers. We have enjoyed much, and have been under many obligations to friends who have conveyed us from place to place, and whose kindly hospitalities were as generous as their attentions were courteous. We have notes of the beautiful mansion of E. O. Crosby, Esq., who with great public interest has improved the main street by planting shade trees, and whose gardens, most tastefully designed by Mr. Low, promise to be very beautiful. In the garden of Judge Daniels we noted many rare and valuable trees and plants, indicating great care and skill in their cultivation. The French gardens, the City gardens, the nursery and grounds of Messrs. Provost & Co., are in fine order. The nursery, garden and stock farm of Dr. Bascom, affords gratifying evidence of the marked success which ever attends personal care and interest in this science. The large and extensive park and gardens of S. Franklin, Esq. of this city, is a splendid farm of nearly a thousand acres, in perfect order; also the famed Stockton Ranch, under the enthusiastic and attentive care of J. F. Kennedy, Esq., where the promise of fruit in coming years would astound any one, and who regaled us with fruit that would surpass the best in many of the markets in the older States.

But in this hurried sketch we cannot do justice; we intend to be minute in our next, and do justice to those cultivators that have accomplished so much that is an honor to themselves, the county and the State. To these friends of Agriculture, for their courtesies to us personally and their interest to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by a liberal increase to our list, we are most grateful, and will try to deserve more by doing better.

San Jose Agriculture.

IT was our good fortune to be present at the Meeting of the Agriculturists of San Jose, on Saturday last. This meeting was an adjournment of a former one, to conclude the formation of a County Agricultural Society, the doings of which will be found in another column. We were as much surprised as gratified to meet so large a number at this meeting. We counted forty persons present; all, every one interested, and nearly persou becoming members of the Society that day organized, and the means we saw paid in to set the "ball in motion."

In the presiding officer of the meeting we recognized a gentleman who is now one of the vice-presidents of the State Society, H. C. Malone, Esq. We noticed too the able and faithful representatives of the best interests of that great county, W. S. Letcher, Esq.; present and active in advancing the best interests of the Society were Judge Daniels, Judge Divine, J. F. Kennedy, Esq., Dr. Bascom, and many other influential citizens, practical and scientific cultivators, whose presence and active exertions argue well for the future of this Society.

We predict a most prosperous course for this association, and as we have promised to examine the many beautiful cultivated spots, we shall give the details of them in a future number. For the courtesy and kindness manifested to us and to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, we are most grateful, and shall strive to merit all the good that has been so kindly said of us and our efforts. We have been most kindly and courteously received by the friends of Agriculture in this county, and we shall ever gratefully bear it in remembrance. After we have fulfilled our promised visits to this county, we shall say more, for there are materials enough here to write upon for months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have a large number of communications on hand, which shall appear early. We call attention to the interesting communication from C. L., the "Trip to San Jose," and the letter from Wayne county, Pennsylvania, from a lady correspondent, headed "Claims of California on Women," who has kindred here, and who desires that woman should be duly regarded and occupy a high position in society, and that woman should command that influence by her worth. The letter is a noble one, and we hope to have more like it.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—We call attention to the card of this rural home of the body, and would notify the citizens that the dedication of this place will take place on Tuesday next, at 11 A. M.,—particulars in the daily papers.

Agricultural Meeting in Santa Clara.

SATURDAY May 20 1854.

A meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Santa Clara County was held this afternoon at the Court House, to hear the report of the committee appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the Society, and for other business.

On motion, H. C. Melone was temporarily called to the Chair, and E. P. Reed appointed Secretary.

The committee (through their Chairman, J. F. Kennedy, Esq.) reported a Constitution and By-Laws.

On motion, the same were received and the committee discharged.

Mr. Letcher, of Santa Clara, moved that those wishing to become members of the Society, hand in their names to the Secretary. The motion was carried, and nearly every person present sent up his name.

Wm. M. Stafford, Esq., moved to take up the Constitution and By-Laws by sections, and consider the same. Carried.

The Constitution and By-Laws were then read and unanimously adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This Society shall be called "The Santa Clara County Agricultural and Horticultural Society."

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1.—The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of Managers, who shall be elected annually, after the first election, on the third Saturday of September, and shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified.

SECTION 2.—The Board of Managers shall consist of seven members; and the President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be *ex officio* members of the Board.

ARTICLE III.

This Society shall meet semi-annually, on the third Saturday of the months of August and February, at the county seat, and fifteen members being present shall constitute a quorum to do business.

ARTICLE IV.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society; and of the Board of Managers; shall put all questions, maintain order, and shall sign all orders drawn on the Treasurer.

ARTICLE V.

The Vice President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and Board of Managers in the absence of the President, and shall exercise the same authority, as the President could if personally present.

ARTICLE VI.

The Recording Secretary shall keep correct minutes of all the proceedings of the Society, record the Constitution and By-Laws, preserve a register of the names of the members, and collect and pay over to the Treasurer all monies due to the Society; he shall be responsible for the safe keeping of all the books and papers belonging to the Society, except those of the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary. He shall certify all accounts and records under the direction of the Board of Managers, and countersign all orders on the Treasurer, when signed by the President. He shall make reports of his accounts at such times as may be required by the Society or Board of Managers. He shall report the name of each member in arrears, to the Society, immediately preceding the election of officers. He shall give the members and Board of Managers proper notice of all meetings. He shall be exempted from serving on committees.

ARTICLE VII.

The Corresponding Secretary shall correspond with such individuals and societies as he or the Board of Managers shall deem expedient; and he shall keep copies of all letters sent, and keep on file all communications received, by the Society, and he shall lay before the Society all communications and correspondence, at each of their stated meetings, and shall make an annual report, of the state of the Society, and of all matters of interest relating thereto, and transmit it to the State Agricultural Society, at its yearly meeting, provided said report be approved by two-thirds of the Managers.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Treasurer shall keep a record of all receipts and disbursements, and report the same semi-annually, or at such periods as the Society or Board of Managers may require. He shall pay no money, without an order, signed by the President, and countersigned by the Recording Secretary. At the expiration of the term of his office, he shall deliver all books, papers, monies, vouchers, &c., into the hands of his successor.

ARTICLE IX.

The Board of Managers shall meet for business quarterly annually, on the third Saturday of the months of July, October, January and April. A majority of the whole Board shall form a quorum, and shall have power to fill all vacancies in their body, and shall have power to call meetings of the Society, and transact any business that they deem beneficial to the Society, and the Agricultural and Horticultural interests of this county.

ARTICLE X.

All necessary books and stationery shall be furnished by the Society, for the Secretaries and Treasurer.

ARTICLE XI.

Every person on admission into this Society, shall pay such dues as shall be prescribed by the By-Laws, and shall be required to sign the Constitution of the Society.

ARTICLE XII.

This Constitution shall not be altered or amended unless such proposed alterations or amendment shall have been read before the Society at one of the stated meetings previous to any action and then it shall require a vote of two-thirds of all the members present to adopt it.

BY LAWS.

SEC. 1.—Any citizen of this county may become a member of this society by signing the constitution and paying an initiation fee of three dollars.

SEC. 2.—Every member shall pay into the society at each stated meeting, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents.

SEC. 3.—All monies after paying the current expenses of the society shall be appropriated for the benefit and advancement of the Agricultural and Horticultural interests of this county.

SEC. 4.—The recording secretary and treasurer shall receive for their services such compensation as the board of managers shall deem adequate.

SEC. 5.—The president shall determine the order of business, and appoint all committees, and fill all vacancies for the meeting.

SEC. 6.—All elections shall be by ballot, and be decided by a plurality of votes and each member present shall be entitled to one vote and no more.

SEC. 7.—No person shall be eligible to hold any office in the society who shall have been unless he has been a member for six months.

SEC. 8.—Any member of the society may be expelled for misconduct by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting of the society.

SEC. 9.—Any motion to alter, amend, or rescind any of these by laws, must be in writing and at a stated meeting; it shall be read, and if seconded, shall be considered as pending and a vote of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to adoption.

Mr. O. P. Watson moved to appoint a committee of five to report officers for the society to act at the annual election. The motion was carried and the President appointed O. P. Watson [illegible] Wm. M. Stafford and J. Miller a committee [illegible]

[illegible] Or I. P. Reed
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Joseph Aram, Wm. R. Bachelor, Dr. Langhorn, L. Robinson.

On motion, the nominations of the committee were confirmed.

The President elect took the chair.

Mr. Joseph Aram moved that the same committee report the names of seven gentlemen to constitute a Committee on Agriculture, and the names of five gentlemen to constitute a Committee on Horticulture. Carried.

In the absence of the committee, Mr. C. Melone introduced to the consideration of the Farmers of Santa Clara county, the claims of "THE CALIFORNIA FARMER," an Agricultural paper published in San Francisco.

Mr. Letcher also stated the many beneficial effects which would follow its circulation through our valley.

Col. Warren, the publisher of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, being present, was introduced to the meeting by the President, and made an interesting speech, which was listened to with marked attention.

The committee returned with the following report:

Your committee recommend the following gentlemen as a Committee on Agriculture, viz: H. C. Melone, Oliver Cottle, Isaac Bird, J. B. Weller, O. P. Watson, Geo. W. Peck, H. C. Skinner.

On Horticulture—Joseph Aram, J. F. Kennedy, Wm. Daniels, Lewis Prevost, John Morse.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Watson moved that Col. Warren be made an honorary member of this society. Carried, unanimously.

Judge Daniels moved that the Society meet again on the second Saturday of June, at 2 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. J. F. Kennedy moved that the Secretary present a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Editors of the SAN JOSE TELEGRAPH and CALIFORNIA FARMER, for publication, and also to give notice of the meeting in June. Carried.

H. Divine, Esq., moved that the Secretary be authorized to procure a suitable book in which to transcribe the Constitution, By-Laws, names of members, and proceedings of the Society. Carried.

Mr. Letcher introduced the following:

Resolved, unanimously, That Col. Warren, Editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, be, and he is hereby, invited to deliver a lecture on the subject of Agriculture, in this city, on Monday evening next.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and Messrs. Melone, Stafford and Watson appointed a committee to procure one of the churches, to accomodate those who wish to attend the lecture.

Moved and carried that this Society be appointed a Committee of the Whole to obtain members to this Society.

There being no further business, on motion, the Society adjourned.

E. P. REED,
Recording Secretary.

Gen. Sutter.

WE had the pleasure of taking the hand of our noble Pioneer on Saturday last at San Jose. The General looked and acted with the same spirit of noble and polished courtesy, and tried to conceal from his friends the grief gnawing at his heart-strings. We could see at times the working of sorrow's machinery in the saddened shade that passed over his high forehead at the mention of the past, or hope for the future. How hard to drink a bitter cup—but how much more bitter is the cup if offered by an unfriendly hand; and still more bitter to have the nauseous dregs forced down and know we did not deserve them. Thus with the subject of these remarks.

Gen. Sutter is having a poisoned chalice held to his lips daily and is forced to drink. This bitter cup is the ruin he sees daily creeping over all his prospects. Large portions of his lands have been wrenched from him in various ways, and the repeated delays in his case, now before the Commission, is a source of the deepest sorrow to him and his family. Thousands have been saved from ruin and distress by him; and alas! how few show their appreciation of the good he has done by acts or words even to cheer him on his way.

STRAWBERRIES.—Splendid specimens of strawberries, of the variety somewhat celebrated in the East—"Longworth's Prolific"—were exhibited upon the table at the County Agricultural Meeting at San Jose on Saturday last. A very fine cluster of eight or ten berries are nearly 3 inches in circumference. They were from the gardens of Judge Daniels of San Jose, who very kindly placed them in our hands with a wish that we should enjoy the fruit of the earth. Such a decision from a Judge we could not demur from, and we hope it will be our good fortune always to be "judged" by in this way. We never appeal from such decisions—ever!

"KATE HAYES."—We are sincerely gratified to learn the announcement of this lady for a series of Concerts in the Musical Hall. We trust a true and just appreciation will be given to merit, and [illegible] proof [illegible] the services of [illegible] a dollar.

English and American Gold Mines.

IT is important for us that we should note the actions of nations as well as men—it will give us an insight into the motive power—that inner wheel that accomplishes so much.

The discovery of Gold in Australia has given an impetus to the trade and commerce of Great Britain that has been felt in all her manufacturing commercial and agricultural departments, and has given a vast increase and benefit to former languishing interests. So clearly has this discovery been seen that the British Government have felt called upon to confer honor and title and a rich inheritance on the first discoverer—all this as a reward; yet there is no evidence that this discovery was anything more than accidental. A thousand others have done as much. But mark the difference—the British Government gave to the discoverer one hundred thousand dollars, and other rewards, while we have here in our midst one who was the principal cause of the discovery of Gold in California, upon whose property the gold was found, and one who readily yielded to powers he could not resist, however unequitable was the power; one whose whole life in California has been a series of kind and generous deeds to his fellow-men; and although the discovery of this gold has affected the interests of more people and States of the Union than any interests or causes that have transpired since the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. And yet the American Congress has taken no notice of the first discoverer—no medal—no token of honor—no rich inheritance has been bestowed upon JOHN A. SUTTER, and now he is suffering, and the country becoming rich. John A. Sutter's mill—John A. Sutter's fort—are in ruins, and fast passing away, and the author of them—the discoverer of gold that has enriched our country needs aid. And shall England be just and generous, and the American Congress the reverse? Forbid it, Truth! We pray this delay of justice may not be a denial of justice, but that a most ample and just decision may soon be announced, and the noble pioneer have the means to pass the few years yet remaining in comfort, peace, and happiness.

Potatoes and Potatoe Starch.

IN our trip through the great valley of San Jose, we could not shut our eyes upon the facts that were so abundant before us, in the immense loss the farmers have sustained in their potatoe crop. Thousands and tens of thousands of bushels lay piled up in the fields, there to lay and grow. Many we saw already had a fine covering of foliage—having commenced growing. For a distance of fifty miles, we saw at short intervals, at nearly every residence, from one or two hundred bushels, to many thousands. Immense quantities also in sacks lay piled up, and growing through the sacks. Farmers gladly give them to those who will cart them off. Such is the feeling of antipathy resulting from an overcrop, and the loss it has occasioned that the very hogs rather turn up their noses at them, and in fact a friend said to us that his hogs would not eat them unless they were boiled.

The result of the immense crop the past year of this prolific vegetable has been ruinous to the prospects of many farmers. The loss occasioned is estimated in millions of bushels. We wish there could be found a way to rescue our farmers from a portion of this heavy loss by converting the potato into some food for animals or man, or some other use, but can think of only one plan that appears at all feasible, and that is Starch—Potato Starch. What the cost would be or how difficult or expensive it might be, we have to others. We only give it as a hint, and ask—Could not the manufacture of starch be made profitable, when the material can be had free of cost? It could not be very expensive to erect a light wooden building for the purpose and the other material could not add much to the cost.

We trust attention may be awakened to this in season to save a portion at least of this immense crop, and if it can be done it should be done quickly.

VOLCANO.—This town is [illegible] in population and importance. We are informed that diggings were never better [illegible] and that the town is [illegible] before. Probably [illegible] than in any other [illegible] Jose Valley. A [illegible] ten the next [illegible] to Carson [illegible]

[illegible]

KILLED BY A BEAR.—We have received the following intelligence from our correspondent at San Luis Obispo:—"It becomes my painful duty to apprise you of the death of one of your subscribers, Dr. J. B. Clements. He rode out last Saturday morning to hunt deer, having just purchased a most superb large double barrel shot gun, large enough as he supposed to kill 'grizzlies'—by using six-shooter balls for buck-shot—but poor man his first trial cost him his life. He had ridden some few miles from home, came to the foot of a mountain, dismounted, and went a short distance up the mountain, along a regular trail made by the passing of game, where it is supposed he met the bear, and a deadly conflict ensued. He body was found this afternoon, (15th) most shockingly mangled: his fine gun lay near by with both barrels empty, and broken off at the breach, having been used, as a last resort, as a club. Never did a community have greater cause for lamentation, a heart-sickening lamentation. The Doctor was universally esteemed, not only as a physician, but as a man of extraordinary good qualities. He leaves a wife and four little boys to mourn his irreparable loss.

"T. J. HARVEY, P. M."

IMPROVING WHEAT.—We noticed many fields of Wheat in San Jose county that were unusually strong in the straw, and giving great promise of an abundant yield. Upon inquiry we learned that it was the practice of several of the cultivators to mow their wheat fields previous to their jointing, and thus throw back the strength into the roots again, retarding the growth for a time. The result would be a more vigorous straw, a bolder, better head, and at the same time an almost entire eradication of weeds, wild mustard and other grasses that would injure the crop, besides giving a fine green or dried crop of *two tons per acre*. We saw many fields thus completely clear of foreign substances, which presented quite a different appearance from those not thus treated. We suggest attention to that mode of treatment.

GOLD FROM THE SIERRAS.—We saw a very nice dish of golden sand from the newly discovered mines in the mountains on our visit to San Jose the present week. We were unable to ascertain the richness of the claim, for we only saw the material as it was washed, and in the hands of a third party. Here was the fact, however—the gold, and from the Sierras. Whether it is in quantities, or whether it will pay, we have not learned—the future will decide.

MUSICAL.—Mrs. Robb, (late Miss Goodenow) made a very successful re-appearance at Sacramento during the last few days. Those present speak very highly of the lady's performance, as also of the other performers. We rejoice at the reception given to this lady at Sacramento and the success attending her efforts.

COLUMBIA has just been incorporated as a Town, and their first election for town officers came off on Tuesday, 17th May.

ON Monday morning, 15th inst., the office of Adams & Co., at Jackson, sent down nine hundred ounces of dust, the result of their Sunday's transactions.

TUNNELLING.—Nearly three years since a number of tunnels were commenced on one of the hills of the dividing ridge between Sutter Creek and Amador. They were worked successfully to the extent of about 100 feet each, when the workmen encountered a fall in the lime rock of about seven feet, where the water came in so strong as to compel the companies to suspend operations, and although they had therefore then paid expenses the works were abandoned. A new company has lately commenced work in one of these tunnels, and have sunk down the seven feet, have stemmed the [illegible] are now reaping the reward of their [illegible] and perseverance.

THE [illegible] of the [illegible] says: We have had an opportunity of viewing a large [illegible] of [illegible] all of which [illegible] and [illegible] hard [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1854.

The Chinese.

The great numbers of this people that are rushing to this country has excited in the minds of many of our legislators and other citizens a degree of anxiety and alarm which we believe totally uncalled for.

We have had large sums of money expended in legislating against the Chinese—against the coolies, and an excitement has been made, totally unwarranted, and without that reflection on the age we live in, or the spirit and progress of that age. We hear often of their ignorance of our language, our laws, and our institutions,—that they are *low*, debased and selfish, and of no benefit to our State, but, on the contrary, injurious—giving but little to the support of trade or commerce, living by themselves, and gathering as miners the gold, or as traders the wealth of our country, and bearing it away—thus impoverishing during their stay, and depriving us of our resources on leaving. We are told they are particularly criminal and vicious, and, disregarding or not knowing the nature of an oath, they stand in the way of a just execution of our laws, which are made to operate as a check upon just such a class of people as the Chinese are said to be by their opponents.

Admitting that they are far beneath the other races—admitting that their influence for the time being is anything but good—admitting that they drain our State of a portion of our gold, shall we, American citizens, fear that our principles or institutions are to bo undermined or destroyed by the introduction of a few thousand Chinese of debased character and habits?

Shall California be the first to say that foreigners shall not leave those shores where monarchs and despots bear sway, and where ignorance runs riot, and fly to our free land, and live under our free institutions, and receive the benefits that must result to them and to their nations? God forbid! Admitting all the dark picture presented of their *present condition*, we fear no lasting evil—we fear no danger that we cannot guard against. If our institutions are endangered, guard them the stronger. If they will not bear a trial of this kind, they cannot stand.

It has been said the Chinese are more ignorant or more depraved than the African race. Admit all, everything that can be said and yet we fear them not.

We live in a great age—an age of progress, and the Anglo Saxon march is onward, and our institutions are wielding their mighty influence to ameliorate the condition of all, of every nation, kindred, tribe and tongue, upon whom these glorious principles are breathed. Africa, benighted Africa, has felt them, and is rapidly receiving the boon of blessings by the return of the released slave, who bears healing balm in tho education and Christianization he received here. Ireland down-trodden Ireland has felt them, and will be redeemed, and every other nation has felt them, and must feel them still more. And this vast country, destined yet to hold a population of hundreds of millions, has plenty of room for those that God in his good providence knows are best needed here for the future.

It is the age of Progress, and we must legislate and act for the future, as well as the present. California is destined of God to be a vast commonwealth—her cities and seaports must command the wealth and commerce of the World. "The hills and the mountains are full of gold and silver," and hither shall come "men from out of all nations of the earth." The prophet hath spoken it—and shall man resist the decree of the Almighty. "It is hard to kick against the pricks," and those legislators and those citizens who do not examine the signs of the times will find they toil in vain, for they cannot hinder the designs of Providence or the march of progress. California is destined to become a large grower of Cotton, Rice, Tobacco, Sugar, Tea and Coffee, and where shall the laborers be found? Americans will not become the working men on our tnle laud, in our Rice fields and our Cotton plantions and other departments of tho same kind of labor. At tho South, this is the work of the slave, but slavery cannot exist here. California is a Free State—her citizens have spoken it—human progress has uttered it—God has said it. Then where shall laborers be found? The Chinese! And everything tends to this—those great walls of China are to be broken down, and that population, educated, schooled and drilled in the cultivation of these products, are to be to California what the African has been to the South. This is the decree of the Almighty, and man cannot stop it. And not these products alone, but the cultivation of the Mulberry tree, and the manufacture of silks are clearly foreshadowed and will be accomplished. And shall Californians, by a short-sighted policy, retard the operations of Providence? Let reflection take the place of hasty judgment, and a better policy be pursued. If the Chinese come by thousands, make them feel that we have laws that must be obeyed, and institutions that must be inviolate, and for their own good let them see that these great institutions are strong, durable, deathless, and then open our arms and make them feel that it is a free country, where greater blessings can be enjoyed than in any other on the face of the earth. Then shall we be recognizing Providence and human progress, and nations will be redeemed from ignorance and depravity and make good and valuable citizens.

Massachusetts vs. California.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts presents us in his grain tables with the following data, and we present them to our readers in contrast to those of California. The following are the average crops of Massachusetts, as reported to the Board, and with them in contrast the crops, as reported to us by the record at the exhibition of last year.

	Massachusetts.	California.
Barley, per acre	21 bush	60 bush
Wheat	17½	50
Oats	30	45
Rye	14½	40
Carrots	700	1500
Beets	800	1500
Ruta Baga	500	1000
Mangel Wurtzel	800	1500
Onions	400	600
Potatoes	150	250

In many cases the crops of Barley in this State upon entire ranchos will average 75 bushels, and those of Wheat 60 bushels. Potatoes, in many instances, yield 300 to 350 bushels in large fields. In some cases that have come to our knowledge, the yield of root crops has been 25 and 30 tons to the acre, and Onions have yielded ten or twelve tons to the acre, and even sixteen tons have been grown.

Will farmers please make record and report to us? It must be borne in mind that our systems of farming are yet in infancy, and in some cases reported the cultivation was very imperfect, while in Massachusetts there is no excuse for want of success.

Extract from our Correspondent C. L.

"I think, as far as my observation extends, and I have taken considerable pains to make inquiry, that in the northern section of this State, there is about an equal number of acres sown with Wheat and Barley; and I find but very few persons intend to cut Hay this year. That article will, in my opinion, command a good price this coming winter. Much attention is being given to the cultivation of Fruit Trees and the Vine, and I have seen no instance where they did not seem to thrive."

Cabbages.—A correspondent of the Horticulturist says:—It may not be generally known that cabbages readily grow and are easily propagated by slips. A stump may be put out in the spring and the sprouts as they vegetate cut off, the cut allowed to dry, and then planted. When cabbages or cauliflowers throw off side shoots, they may be used in the same way. Cabbages thus raised have short stalks, and are sure of being true to the parent. I have often pursued this method when short of seed.

Heavy Sheep.—A London Correspondent of the National Intelligencer says he had heard much of the great weight to which sheep are sometimes fed in England, and his belief was really staggered by some of the reports; but he saw in one butcher's shop four sheep, which had been raised and fed in Gloucestershire, whose weight when slaughtered and dressed for sale as mutton was 250, 245, 216, and 197 pounds respectively. A shoulder, cut fairly from the largest, weighed 42 1-2 pounds. Two Lincolnshire sheep in the same shop weighed 216 and 201 pounds respectively.

Elastic Horse Shoe.—We are glad to find that the inventive genius of the day has been exercised for the direct benefit of the animal of all others the most worthy of such regard. Mr. J. O. Jones has invented and patented, and is now manufacturing in this city, an Elastic Horse Shoe, which is regarded by those who have seen and used it as an effectual preventivo for all the troubles to the feet of the horse which are caused by constant concussion upon stone pavements and hard roads. The shoe is made of German spring steel, with India rubber inserted in the heels to give it elasticity.—*Traveller.*

[For the California Farmer.]

Notes by the Way.

BY C. L.

One would think Grass Valley, from its name, to be a very pretty place, and as we approach the place over a rough road and craggy hills, many a vision of pleasant dales and their blooming flowers present themselves to "our mind's eye;" but these soon vanish, when we find ourselves in the midst of a busy little village surrounded by hills, upon whose sides may be seen the eager miner, toiling away with his pick, while from their summits the huge pine stretches its evergreen top aloft towards the clear blue sky, the buzard of the mill saws and clamping of the quartz crushers tells us that the inhabitants are moved by the same impulse which governs most of the human family, striving to get rich, and some of them with good success too, and do you doubt this, visit the mill of the Gold Hill Co., examine the quartz rock and look at that lump of gold just taken from the retort, and you will soon be convinced of the truth of it. But there is now and then a little cot, whose well laid grounds and the air of pleasantness with which it is surrounded, denote that its owner appreciates, somewhat, "natures beauties," and applies some pains and labor to develope them. Most conspicuous among these I noticed that of the far famed Lola Montes, who, having retired from the gaze of that public who seemed not to appreciate her talent, has surrounded her self with a forest of plants and shrubbery, and, like a sensible woman, is devoting her attention to their cultivation.

Here too dwells "Old Block," whose chips are so familiar to every person in the country; but do not think that he looks as unpromising as the engraving in that book would make him, and let me assure you that you cannot spend an hour more pleasantly than in his company—"may his shadow never be less." Nevada and Rough and Ready are both mining towns, and but little attention is paid to Agricultural pursuits in either of them, for a farm in a mining locality is ever open to invasion by the miner; and here I might state that I have frequently noticed how little respect is shown in this State, but more particularly in our mining districts, to the habitation of the dead, and I have sometimes observed graves dug about and almost laid bare by the miner in his seach for gold. Is there no remedy for this? Is the grave sacred? Shall it remain undesecrated? When death with his cold finger has touched this frail body of ours and sent it to that bourne from whence no traveller returns, and the soul, obedient to the decree which the Almighty command has given, has winged its way to him that give it; when the tear of sorrow has been shed, and aching hearts bursting with grief have followed the remains of what was once dear to its final resting place, and the damp earth has closed over the form of that we loved—we have been wont to consider that as a sacred spot, to scatter flowers over it, and erect there a marble tablet to mark the place. The wanderer, when after years of absence, he returns once more to home and friends, and finds one seat vacant in the family circle, what impulse moves him? Whither does he first turn his steps? 'Tis to the grave. True that form is no longer animate with life, the eye is closed and ear deaf. That heart that once beat within cannot return our sorrowful burst of affection, yet perchance its soul hovers near, and smiles upon our mournful grief. Did you ever behold a mother as she closed with her fingers the ssightlessorbs of her child, kissed the pallid lips that once drew their life from her breast, and watched her as day after day she visited the grave of her infant? Was not that sacred ground? Father, mother, sister and brother, when their journey upon earth is over, and we have placed them in that receptacle for all the living, do we not tread lightly over their ashes, plant the cypress and rear the granite monument to their memory. The old church yard and its young grassy mounds, how distinct are our youthful recollections of them, as we gazed each Sabbath from its ivy clad windows, perchance upon some new made grave, and castiug our eyes upon the venerable and aged ones who were listening to the voice of their pastor, wondered which of them should be taken next, never realizing in our childish simplicity that the young as well as the old must die, and what boy was there amongus with heart so bold as to run over those little hillocks with their pulseless tenants, or indulge in a merry jest or boisterous laugh within that sacred enclosure. Ah! reader, a mother was lain there: my young soul had already tasted the bitter cup, and one of those whitened slabs marked tho hallowed spot to the orphan. Years have since fled, but is not that sacred ground? The old church bell in its lofty spire, how often have we counted the strokes of its iron tongue, as it tolled the dirge of some departed one, and paused as it marked our own age, then breathed more freely as it continued to announce its deathly message, or listened to its mournful peals as it marked the funeral tread of those who were paying the last sad tribute to departed earth. All these associations, is not the grave a sacred spot? We were taught thus in our fatherland, but in California it is not so. Where are our cemeteries with their sculptured marble, to perpetuate the memory of the departed—shaded walks which almost rob death of half its terrors—for deep drooping willows that seem ever in silence to weep for those who rest beneath? Where the more quiet kirk-yard of the country village with its plain white fence and simple urn to show that the dead can rest in quiet there? It is not enough that far from home and friends the weary mortal draws his fleeting breath with no kind hand near to close his eyes, or catch the last whisper that breathes from his lips; but when the dark valley is passed, and some kind friend seeks to find the spot where he lies. 'Tis often in rain he does so, and there is nought to distinguish it from those about.

We hope that our citizens will look to this, and if it be too much trouble to place some little slab to tell who rests beneath, they will at least try and keep the ground hallowed, that its slumbering tenants may rest undisturbed until the summons shall be given to awake them.

[For the California Farmer.]

Claims of California on Women.

Ma. Editor—A part of the people of the Eastern States are averse to sending the best women to California. This is a fatal wrong. The very best material only should be used for the foundations of an empire. What do the weather beaten sons do without woman's affection to solace them? Give them freely. Let government provide a free passage for starving seamstresses, if they cannot go themselves. Let the States awako to this matter. Who are filling their pockets with the price of blood in the shape of gold? Filthy lucre is stark naught compared with rising blessedness of field and fireside where the heart—the home—the heaven of happy humanity is sweetly cultured and blessed of the Most High. Give settlers a chance and keep the gold there. America has subserved European aristocracy long enough. Let her now feed republican dignity and greatness, and feed and foster their own blessed manhood. But for the wealth derived from American industry, Europe would have dwindled to insignificance long ere this. Let women be induced to seek a settlement in California. The same God—the same sun—loves and lights tho pathway there as here. Women, good and true, can endure more than men. Let them go. *

Season for Pruning Fruit Trees.—Much has been said and written by orchardists, in regard to the best season for pruning apple trees. One writer recommends doing it just as the frost is leaving the ground in the Spring, and before the buds burst; some, while the trees are in bloom or very soon after, whilst others contend that Fall or Winter is decidedly preferable. From more than forty years observation, I have become fully satisfied that no season of the year is so objectionable as the Spring, when the buds are expanding; the sap, thin and in full flow, the loss as it oozes out is quite injurious, and causing the wounds to assume a dark unhealthy appearance, which is an unmistakable omen of decay.

Each season has its advantages as well as disadvantages, but none is preferable, in my estimation, to Summer, when the days are the longest; the sap then is not so thin and watery as in the Spring, consequently less liable to bleed, and tho wounds heal much more rapidly. I am of opinion that very light pruning is decidedly preferable to heavy for the health of the tree, and even none at all I should prefer, rather than to kill trees by inches, as too many do by heavy pruning. But let pruning be done when it may, I think much benefit is derived from applying a coating of cement to the wound to exclude the air and prevent its cracking. I have tried various kinds, and find nothing more economical than to melt four lbs. of rosin in one pint of linseed oil, and apply warm, with an old, moderately stiff paint brush.—*T. Tabor in Boston Cultivator.*

Keeping Quinces.—A new fact of domestic economy has been communicated to us by Mrs. B. Shurtleff, of Chelsea. At the usual time of gathering quinces, they were put into barrels, the barrels filled with water and placed in a cellar. A few days since they were opened, and the quinces found perfectly sound—not one had decayed in the least. We are indebted to Mrs. Shurtleff for a specimen of the fruit which has thus been kept through the winter, and had just been prepared with sugar in the usual way. It has the aroma, peculiar flavor, and all the qualities of fresh quince. From Mrs. S.'s experiment, we should think this mode of keeping quinces an important desideratum.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Prairie Ramblings.

[illegible] of a week in the busy city had subsided, the week had closed and with it [illegible] of a day's [illegible] on the bay of [illegible]. The sun had gone down behind the lofty oaks upon the distant prairie, gilding their tops with its departing ray; a mass of golden clouds brightened the western horizon—the upper edge gleaming with a fringe-like drapery of crimson cloud that let the last light of day through them in silvery beauty till it darkened in twilight rays.

The stars came bursting one by one from out their blue home above, and the entire arch was hung with diamond drops. Soon the moon lifted herself, like some stately queen, from her bed in the distant ocean, and shed over this magic city her bright silvery light, until the beautiful stars shrunk back into their blue vault again, as if afraid of her brightness.

I wandered forth musingly. The scene was delightful; all was still; the air was mild and balmy; there was a bright beauty at this hour that tempted me to wander more. My mind went forth to the far-off prairie, where the wild flowers revelled in Nature's lap, and where their fragrant odors are sent forth with a free and lavish hand.

Yielding to my inclinations, I mounted my steed and rode forth with a heart free and happy. There was no sorrow in that heart, save that which memory gave as it called up the features of those my soul treasured, that were "far away," and can there be a more fitting time for the soul to commune with those it loves than the calm and holy twilight hour?

My steed caught the inspiration of his rider, and sallied forth gaily—needing neither whip nor spur. There seemed to be a sympathy between the horse and rider, for he moved over the blooming prairie in perfect keeping with the glorious beauty that surrounded us, snuffing up the breeze and leaping on as he passed the shady glen, and then quietly prancing upon the flowery path as he emerged into the moonlight again. I had left the busy hum of the city far behind; the broad and beautiful prairie lay outstretched before me. As I looked back to the distant city, it seemed more like a fairy land, inhabited by spirits, than the abodes of the rough and money-getting creatures called men. I neared the banks of American river, and as the rapid stream rushed on, the trees upon its banks bowed to kiss the rippling waves as they dashed by on their course to the ocean.

There was a music in the waters—such music as is only heard when the better nature of man is living, and he recognizes the good, true and beautiful around him. Every ripple of the waters seemed a musical chord—the tide sweeping over its rocky bed made a melody truly refreshing. The moon was so bright that the birds awoke and began their songs again—the rabbit and hare left their burrows and played in the path; animals and birds were merry, believing the god of day had risen—so bright seemed Luna tonight. Never, never, was a scene more temptingly beautiful. The mighty oaks, that stood upon the plains as far as the eye could reach, were reflected in brightness, like fountains in some princely garden and the bright lawn before me seemed but the park that adorns such gardens, where "fountains cool the heated air." On and on I rode—now across the broad prairie, and now upon the river's bank—now plunging into the deep ravine, and anon up the mountain side, until I stood high up overlooking many miles around. It is upon such a night as this, and upon such a place, that spirits are abroad and hold communions, and methought I could feel their influence over me for good

> "There are moments, I think, when the spirit receives
> Whole volumes of thought on its unwritten leaves—
> When the folds of the heart in a moment unclose,
> Like the innermost leaves round the heart of a rose."

Thus thought I, and my own spirit went far off to my native home, and revelled amid its kindred—kindred by blood, and kindred in spirit too. Thoughts came thick and fast, and in an hour I had lived over again many years of my life, and recalled many of its dearest reminiscences.

I had ridden near twenty miles along the banks of the American River, and amid scenery that surpasses the much-lauded scenes of the older countries—scenery that is most wondrously beautiful—but alas! the beauties that nature offers us so lavishly are neglected and cast aside too often, unless we could, like Aladdin, by a touch convert them into Gold! When shall men cease to grasp at the shadow and lose the substance?

A little latticed I halted, that both horse and rider might be refreshed. A pleasant cottage on the roadside invited me, and, upon entering, I found myself in a pleasant "boudoir of a room." As I cast my eyes around, I remembered in months gone by one whose presence at this place gave it a charm, and whose cheerful welcome and accomplished demeanor betokened a mind and heart far above the associations of the place and time. But the [illegible] gone, and the place was no longer the same. I had been robbed of its truest [illegible] and after a brief rest I was [illegible] in the saddle, and speedily rapidly o'er the plain and up the [illegible] I reached my [illegible]

This [illegible] Words are too feeble to [illegible] the beauties of this vast [illegible] and the emotions that stir the [illegible] heart. Nature [illegible] to prepare for the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] Spirit [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

The Grass Valley Telegraph has the following interesting article on the Grasses of California, the information contained in which has been communicated to the editor by Dr. Cleveland: There are ten distinct varieties of grasses, all of which, save one, (blue grass, brought from Missouri in '50), were taken from the ranch of J. B. Underwood, Esq., two miles from Grass Valley. They all exhibit thrift of high perfection in their growth, while the majority of them, by their limited culm and vast blades are distinguished as among the most nutricient and desirable species known.

We enumerate them in the order of their value:—1st. Blue-Grass; 2d. Bunch; 3d. California Timothy; 4th. Heavy Top; 5th. California Blue; 6th. Swamp; 7th. Rat-tail; 8th. Tickle, similar to this well known variety in the Western States; 9th. Wire; 10th. File. The Blue grass upon which are reared the noble cattle and fine steeds of Kentucky, succeeds most admirably on the farm of Mr. Underwood. Some eighteen months since he sowed a small quantity of seed about the numerous springs which burst from the foot of the mountain where his lands lie, and it is mingling miscellaneously with the Creole graminæ, above which its blue tops are seen waving in triumphant luxuriousness, and true American-like, bids fair to crowd out every indigenious variety.

With the grasses, the Doctor exhibited to us, forty-three stalks of Black-Rye, growing from one seed, all flourishing and of fine size, likewise, a species of clover, entirely new, which, from its very offensive odor is christened Carlon. This, Mr. U. thinks will prove a fine fertilizer; it attains to more than a foot in height, its bloom is charming, which verifies the adage "trust not too much to color," it fails, as the clovers of the Western States, to exhaust by salivation, and most grateful to the taste—the fattening herds revel in its luxuriousness. The Botany of the mountains is mostly new and novel, and we trust that its supreme beauty and meritorious character will ere long give it a place within the pale of science.

Quartz.—The quartz vein lately discovered at Cherokee Flat, and which created so much excitement at the time, has lately been closed. This arises, we understand, solely from an arrangement among the shareholders, and not because the vein has ceased to be productive.

We take the following humorous paragraph from the Jackson Sentinel of May 17: "It is ludicrous to witness the thorough contempt with which our shirtless Indians regard the Chinamen. They consider them the lowest species of anything human, and insult and abuse them at every opportunity. One Indian has no hesitation in elbowing through a crowd of Celestials, knocking them right and left, pulling their tails, and treating them with every sort of indignity. It would seem that they are pleased to find themselves not quite the lowest in the scale of humanity, and we think if there can be any comparison between the dirty digger Indians and the sweet-scented sons of the Flowery Kingdom, that the advantage is all on the side of the former. The arrival in town of a hand-organ and a monkey, is the occasion of much sport to the Indians, who style the monkey "the little Chinaman."

A Nut for Geologists.—A correspondent of the Empire County Argus says that while tunneling in Mamaluke Hill, the rafters of a building were found in a perfect state of preservation, one hundred and fifteen feet below the surface.

A Premium---Farmers' Clubs.

With the hope of inducing such of our friends, and those who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and introduce an Agricultural Paper, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us five subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you six papers, or for ten subscribers, twelve papers. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the Farmer, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

Subscribers will please be particular to name the Post Office to which papers are to be sent; or, if forwarded by express, which line they prefer.

Weekly Summary of News.

UNITED STATES.

By the arrival of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer J. L. Stephens on the 18th, we have Attaulle papers to the 20th of April..... The most important news is the rejection of the Gadsden treaty in the Senate by a vote of twenty-six to eighteen.....The New York papers contain an account of an unusual number of marine disasters that have occurred on the coast. The Times says: Intense excitement has prevailed during the past forty-eight hours among the shipping merchants of this city, with reference to the reports of shipwrecks on the coast, attended with terrible loss of life. The vessels are supposed to be the emigrant packets Humboldt, from Havre, and Powhattan, from Liverpool—both wrecked on Absecom Beach, N. J. Up to the afternoon of the 19th, fifty-eight bodies had been washed ashore. The Powhattan had about 200 emigrants on board, and not a soul was saved, nor does a vestige of the wreck remain.....D. W. Van Aeruum, the forger, has been surrendered to the British Government, under the Extradition Treaty.....The Cochituate Bank, Boston, had suspended payment, owing to the failure of one of its officers, who is largely interested in iron manufacturing. He is said to owe the Bank $100,000. The liabilities of the Bank, exclusive of capital, is $362,000.....New Orleans papers state that the bark Grape Shot, from New York city, with George Law's muskets on board, is lying at the mouth of the Mississippi. The Spanish Consul has despatched intelligence of her arrival to Havana.....The trial of the brothers Ward, charged with the murder of Professor Rutler, was commenced on the 17th at Elizabethtown. About 150 witnesses have been summoned, among whom are Secretary Guthrie and Col. Preston, member of Congress.....The Charleston Courier says that in addition to the fine of $6,000, the consignees of the steamship Black Warrior had paid $3,000 as back dues.....The Anti-slavery Convention, in session at Cincinnati, adjourned on the 14th, sine die.....The Pennsylvania Legislature has finally passed the bill to sell the public works of the Commonwealth for $10,000,000, and it is now before the Governor for his signature. The bill also charters a company, to be composed of the purchasers of the Canals and Columbia Railroad, to conduct these works under certain prescribed regulations. The original cost of the whole line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg was about $30,000,000. They have never been very profitably managed by the State Canal Commissioners, although the annual gross revenues have been liberal.....On Saturday, the 15th April, the Crystal Palace was temporarily closed; until such arrangements can be made for its re-opening as shall secure the objects aimed at in its reorganization. The subscriptions to the $100,000 fund have now reached the sum of $87,270.....Mr. Lane, the delegate from Oregon, had introduced a bill to authorize the people of that territory to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to admission into the Union as a State. The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories.....There are about sixty divorce cases pending before the Supreme Court of the little State of Rhode Island.....The new steamer Metropolis, for the Fall River route, was about ready for launching, at Green Point. She is the largest steamer ever built, being 350 feet long, 45 feet beam, and 15 feet hold. She is timbered up to the level of her staterm oom door, and is thus in reality 25 feet hold.

THE WAR.

The U. S. steamer Hermann, at New York, brought the news so long expected, of the declaration of war by England and France against Russia. Hon. Capt. Blackwood, the Cabinet courier who was charged to deliver the British ultimatum to the Czar, returned to London on the 25th ult. He arrived at St. Petersburg on the 13th, and delivered his message. The Emperor had left the capital for Helsinfors, in Finland, after he became acquainted with the nature of the summons, and before the arrival of the courier who was the bearer of it. Count Nesselrode, however, was instructed to inform the Consuls of England and France as to the summons to evacuate the principalities that no answer would be returned. In consequence of this the Earl of Aberdeen in the House of Lords, and Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, brought down a message on the 27th ult. from the Queen, announcing the failure of negociations carried on by Her Majesty, in concert with her allies, with the Emperor of Russia, and the consequent necessity of adopting other measures to repress unprovoked aggression on the dominions of a friendly power. Some further papers, Her Majesty said, should be laid before the house, and she expressed her assurance that, no endeavors having been spared to maintain peace, she relied upon the loyalty of her subjects and the bravery of her army and navy under the emergency which the non-fulfilment of her just expectations had occasioned. The London Gazette of the 28th contained the official declaration of war.....Proceedings of a similar nature had taken place in the French Legislature, almost at the same moment—the Minister of State having read to the Corps Legislatif in the name of the Emperor, a message announcing that the final resolve of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg had placed Russia in a state of war with France. The Emperor also declared that the whole responsibility of the rupture rested on the Emperor of Russia. The Emperor went on to say that he relied on the Legislative body and the country during the present grave emergency..... War having now been declared both by England and France, the preparations for hostilities were being hastened by the British Government. It has been finally decided to send the entire British cavalry force, destined for the East, through France,—embarking for the Mediterranean at Marseilles.....A division of the British fleet—25 strong—passed the Great Belt on the morning of the 25th ult.....A despatch of the 5th March, from Odessa, states that a division of the Russian fleet had just left Sebastopol with the object of provisioning and reinforcing the the Russian forts on the Circassian coast.....The Cunard screw steamer Teneriffe sailed from Liverpool on the 18th for Malta, and the Cambria, from Kingston, sailed on the same day—both with troops.....The Convention between Turkey, England and France has been published. It embraces five articles, as follows: 1. England and France engage to support Turkey by force of arms until the conclusion of a peace that shall secure the independence and integrity of the Sultan's dominions. 2. The Porte shall not conclude peace without the consent of her allies. 3. The allies shall evacuate the Turkish Territories after the war. 4. This treaty to remain open for the adhesion of other Powers of Europe. 5. Turkey guarantees to the subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, perfect equality in law. Several protocols are attached, regulating the details..... It is confirmed that the Russians have crossed the Danube in great force, the object being to strike a decisive blow before the arrival of the Anglo-French force. On the 23d of March, the Russian detachment, under Prince Gortschakoff, forced the passage of the Danube above Tulkea, and captured 11 guns and 2007 prisoners, and occupied Tulkea together with several forts on the right bank. Gen. Ludors crossed with the main body of the army from Galatz without much loss. Not less than 50,000 Russians are now on the Turkish side of the Danube. On the 24th, Gen. Luders began preparations for the siege of Matschin.....On the 25th, the Russians attempted to cross the Danube at Olteuitza, when a desperate battle ensued, *and the Russians were repulsed with dreadful carnage.* The Russians lost 3000 men, and the Turks themselves were so badly cut up that had to retire to their entrenchments.....The Russians were making stern preparations for hostilities in the Baltic. All the lighthouses and buoys are removed, and formidable fleets of gunboats are collected in shallow waters at the principal points. Masses of rock are dragged along the ice to intricate parts of the channel, to block it when the ice shall melt. All the houses in Cronstadt not capable of defence were pulled down. New batteries were erecting everywhere, and 200 additional gunboats had been ordered forthwith. The Czar and his sons were personally superintending the preparations.....Great enthusiasm was manifested at Malta between the English and French troops there assembled. Being the first time that the soldiers of the two nations have ever stood together in friendship, they vied with each other in tokens of cordiality. Even the musicians had fraternized—the bands of the English performing the air of "*Pariant pour la Syrie,*" and the French playing "God save the Queen."

ITALY.

The Duke of Parma had been assassinated, and the Duchess appointed Regent during her son's minority. The Italian papers give the most contradictory accounts as to the circumstances of the Duke's death. One paper relates circumstantially that he was stabbed by a soldier whom he kicked for not showing him proper respect. Another says the assassin was an officer whose sister the Duke had spoken lightly of. And a correspondent of the London Press states that the assassination was perpetrated in open day, by a man wrapped in a cloak, who stabbed the Duke in the stomach, and who escaped, though pursued by an aidecamp. The Duke was conveyed to the Palace, where he expired in a few hours. If we may believe all stories, his character was infamous.

AUSTRIA.

Although Austria continues to refrain from any action that can be construed into committing herself to either side, it is asserted that the passage of the Danube by the Russians has given her a much greater inclination to side with the Western Powers.....The Austrian Bank had declined the proposition to make advances to the Government on the State domain.

MEXICO.

By the J. L. Stephens we learn that Santa Anna has withdrawn his invading from Acapulco without carrying out his promise to take the castle at all hazards. His Serene Highness offered Gen. Alvarez $100,000, a general's commission, and free pardon to all his revolutionary associates, which had no avail, and Santa determined to make his way off on the Carolina. His officers, however, preferred to take him along with them, and the evacuation took place on the night of April 25th. The troops of Alvarez went in pursuit of the enemy on the 26th cutting off great numbers of men and horses, and—according to their own account—driving Santa Anna before them, so that he reached Chilpancingo with only one thousand of his brave army. Gen. Alvarez wrote back that the river Papacallo ran red with the blood of the dead and wounded. True Mexican gasconade!.....Acapulco has been declared free to whalers, and the tariff has been reduced to that of "Cuvallos."....A detachment of Government troops, accompanied by several staff officers, and having in charge a small convoy of silver, fell into an ambuscade of the revolutionists of the South, led by Villalba, near the Mescala, and were entirely routed.....The Indians continued their ravages all along the frontier of Durango, and appear to manage things pretty much their own way. It is probable this will continue until a frontier is established peopled by a different race.....It is calculated that under the new decree the Mexican army will consist of 16,000 troops of the line and 30,000 active militia.

THE CITY.

We clip the following funny-looking thing from the Times and Transcript, for the benefit of whom it may concern:

KNOW NOTHINGS.

**—* *—y* x — = st—we don't know—W. H.—Wednesday, P. section. By order— Scribum—

SIERRA.

....The Chronicle says: The most fiendlike murder ever perpetrated in California has been committed in our city. We will be brief with the facts. A Mexican woman named Antonia, living in an alley leading from Dupont street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, was called upon Saturday night by a countryman of hers, who told her that if she would go with him she would receive a letter from her son. The woman locked up her house and went with him. On Sunday morning the persons occupying the adjacent room found Antonia's trunks in the alley, rifled. After considerable search, her body was found in an unoccupied house in Union street; her hands and feet were tied, and a rope had been wound several times around her neck. The neighbors say that the woman possessed in considerable sum of money, and much valuable jewelry, all of which is missing. The rings had been taken from her fingers, and from her ears. Leon Cervantes, the supposed murderer, was arrested on Tuesday, and is being examined as we go to press. He had on his person twenty-three hundred and eighty dollars.....On Saturday forenoon, the dwelling house of George De Gear, on Jackson street, near the corner of Mason street, fell. The street is being graded, and the house was insufficiently propped. An infant was carried down in the falling house, and was afterward found safely lying in its cot.....Last Friday night several apartments of the International hotel were entered and robbed of money to the amount of some hundreds of dollars, besides half a dozen watches, and other property.....Numa Hubert, of the Assembly, and George T. Hunt, attorney at law, engaged in a duel on Sunday, near the Pioneer Race Course. The weapons used were pistols; distance 12 paces. At the third fire Mr. Hunt fell mortally wounded. His antagonist's ball had entered the right side beneath the ribs, and lodged near the spine. He died at five o'clock the same evening. An inquest was held and a verdict returned that "deceased came to his death from the effects of a pistol shot wound received from a weapon in the hands of a man named Hubert, the same being done with intent to take the life of the deceased." The morning press takes especial pains to inform Hubert that a warrant has been issued for his arrest, and that it probably will not be served for some time!.....Ten 32-pounders have been mounted at Fort Point—four on the water battery and six on the top of the hill. Two hundred and fifty men are at work on the improvements in that vicinity.....The room of Mr. J. Freeman, No. 77 Kearney street was entered on Sunday night and robbed of a gold watch and $75 in money. The watch was under his pillow.....Recorder Baker has consented to recall his resignation. Rogues at large will again tremble in their shoes.....On Thursday afternoon, the members of the Volunteer Engine Co. were out in full force for the purpose of trying their engine for the last time. They proceeded to the Plaza, and drafted and played through 200 feet of hose—throwing water about forty feet over the flag staff. The Sun expresses its regret at losing "one of the best disciplined companies in the city."

MARRIED.

On the 21st May, in this city, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. A. B. Rowley and Miss Angeline A. Herring, all of this city.

On the 17th May, by Rev. B. Brierly, Benj. H. Reed, Esq., and Mrs. Betsy N. Hull, both of this city.

On the 17th May, in this city, by Rev. S. D. Simonds, Mr. James W. Smith and Miss Emily Putnam, both of San Francisco, late of Arkansas.

On the 20th May, at Benicia, by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, Robt. H. Sterling and Miss Lydia Jane Wheaton, both of Bridgeport, Conn.

On the 17th May, in Stockton, by Rev. J. R. Saxton, Mr. B. Walker Bours and Miss Louisa Fekenduck, all of Stockton.

On the 17th May, in Marysville, Mr. Daniel Taylor and Miss Martha Payne, of Yuba county.

On the 15th May, in Marysville, by Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Mrs. Arietta E. Smith, of Scotia, N. Y., and Mr. William W. Presbury, of Marysville.

On the 17th May, in Marysville, by Rev. John Daniel, Mr. Daniel Taylor and Miss Martha Payne, of this county.

On the 14th May, at Monterey, Mr. William Curtis, of Monterey, and Miss Lydia Jane Bucker, of Salinas Plains.

DIED.

On the 18th May, in this city, Mrs. Mary Williams, aged 56 years, a native of Limerick, Ireland.

On the 21st May, in this city, George T. Hunt, aged 34 years.

On the 21st May, in this city, after a lingering illness of eight months, Mrs. Catharine S. Mead, wife of Charles H. Mead, aged 36 years and 6 months.

[New York papers please copy.]

On the 15th May, in Petaluma, Sonoma county, Lavinia, only child of James E. Pettus, Justice of the Peace, aged 16 days.

On the 6th May, in Gibsonville, Sierra county, of typhoid fever, James Biglow, aged about 30 years, formerly of Champlain, Clinton county, N. Y.

On the 18th May, in Coloma, Ira Reynolds, formerly of Portland, Michigan, aged about 31 years.

On the 18th April, at the residence of her son, the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, in the city of Washington, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Ashe, mother of Dr. Richard P. Ashe, of this city, in the 71st year of her age.

On the 15th May, in Columbia, of disease of the lungs, Mr. John N. Norton, aged about 23 years.

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Messrs Adams & Co. at all their offices throughout the United States or Europe.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.

Mr. Chauncey Langdon, Travelling Agent for the northern section of the State.

Mr. E. R. Highton, general and travelling Agent for Northeastern section of the state, to whom we commend our Agents for all information needed.

Mr. Wm. M Lester, Travelling Agent for Sacramento City and County.

Messrs. Langton & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minnesota.*

Messrs. Ireland & McCoombe—*Crescent City, Port Orford, Coquistown, Eureka, and Bucksport.*

San Francisco—Sullivan's newspaper stand, near the Post Office; Kimball's, Nobby Carriage Hall, Long wharf.

Benicia, Martinez, &c.—Messrs. Stiles & Dodds.

Union City and Mission San Jose—Messrs. Howard & Chamberlain.

Sacramento—Messrs. Gardiner & Kirk; Baker & Hamilton.

San Luis Obispo—Dr. Thomas T. Harvey, P. M.

Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.

Mount Parm, O. T.—Gen. M. M. McCarver.

Marysville—Geo. S. Becker & Co.

Bidwell's, Butte C.—P. Freer.

Weaverville, Trinity Co.—H. B. Davison & Co.

Yreka—Crum, Rogers & Co.

New York (City, N. Y.—J. M. Thorburn & Co.

N. B.—We want Agents in all the principal localities, and persons disposed to act can have the opportunity, if satisfactory to all parties.

☞ We desire Agents to report as early as possible, that we may be prepared in our issues for a sufficient number to supply he demand. Be sure and report promptly.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, May 24. 1854.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@ 20 00
do do short handled	10 00	@ 10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@ 15 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	14 00	@ 16 00
do do short handled	9 —	@ 10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@ —
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@ 18 00
do iron	8 00	@ 10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@ 15 00
do do iron	— —	@ 12 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@ 18 00
do Hunts', do	15 00	@ 15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@ 18 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@ 4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@ 4 50
Plows, best make	14 00	@ 30 00
do steel	30 00	@ 75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		
Hall & Pitts'	800 00	@ 1000 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmers's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	300 00	@ 350 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	— —	@ —
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@ 25 00
do hand, wood do	8 00	@ 10 00
do do steel	12 00	@ 20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	10 00	@ 18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@ 12 00
Hoes, steel, goosenecck handle, per doz	6 00	@ 9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $150.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Buxall	11 00	@ 12 00
Chile	9 00	@ 9 50
Rebocked	— —	@ — —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.	@ — —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@ 14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 50	@ 7 00
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@ — 1½
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 2	@ 2 50
do California	— 2	@ — 3
Barley, Chili	— 2	@ — 2½
do Cal. seeding	— 3	@ — —
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@ — 5
Oats, California	— 2	@ — 3½
do Seed	— 3	@ — 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@ — 3
Wheat, Chili	— 3½	@ — —
do California, for seed	— 4½	@ — 5
do do for milling	— 3	@ — 3½
Australia, seed	— 3	@ — 4
LUMBER—		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scant ling, Oregon	35 00	@ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@ 100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@ 00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 8 00
do California	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	1 50	@ 3 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS—		
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	18 00	@ 20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@ 12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	14	@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@ — —
Cheese	20	@ 25
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 12
Butter, choice	30	@ 32
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	50	@ —
Hams, ordinary	12	@ — 14
do extra	17	@ 18
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17	@ —
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	— —	@ 27 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@ 15 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	— —	@ 33 00
do do ½ do	— —	@ 17 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5	@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats		@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 4
Manila	3	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Am. white	5½	@
Split Peas	3	@
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@ — —
Carrots	40 00	@ —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 12½	@ 10
Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00	@ —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ₱ lb	2	@
Peas, (none in market.)		
Squashes, ₱ lb	— 5	@ 8

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	25	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 00	Tomatoes, very scarce	..
Carrots	12	Green Peas	..
Marrawfat squashes	1 50	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	—	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	—	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	1 50	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	12	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	25
Potatoes, new	6	Asparagus, ₱ doz bills	3 00
Onions, prime	18	Cucumbers	75

The [illegible] —Subscribers who [illegible] and who desire back [illegible] new [illegible] Mr. W. H. [illegible] to call on them and supply them [illegible] by mail to those who had [illegible] them, and trust [illegible] will be pleased to favor us with their [illegible] "CALIFORNIA FARMER," for we shall try to [illegible] duly their patronage. W. M. Lester's store [illegible] for Sacramento City and County, and can be [illegible] at the store of BAKER & HAMILTON, successors to W[illegible] & Son, J street, Sacramento City.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

May 17—Schr Teresa, Gamble, 18 hours from Bodega; lumber.
[illegible]—Steamship John L. Stephens, Pearson, 14 days from Panama.
Steamer Major Tompkins, Hunt, 12 hours from Santa Cruz.
Bark [illegible], Williams, 5 days fm Columbia River; lumber.
Brig [illegible], Ward, 6 days from Puget Sound; piles.
19th—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blethen, 14 days fm San Juan.
Brig Samuel Churchman, Badger, 6 days from Milwaukie, O T, with lumber.
Schr Sea Serpent, Eastman, 2 days from Tomales, with lime.
U S transport schr Gen Patterson, 2 days from Monterey, with 10 pieces ordnance to Quarter Master.
Schr Astoria, Willoughby, 2 days from Santa Cruz, with lime.
20th—Steamer Antelope, Pierce, 32 hours from Humboldt Bay.
Clipper ship National Eagle, Hale, 134 days fm Boston; mdse.
Bk bark Chas. Buckwell, 346 days from London, via Falkland Islands 121 days; mdse.
Brig Hoffman, Wade, 10 dys fm Washington Harbor; lumber.
Schr Redfish, Neeley, 3 hours fm the Farallones; 1,500 doz eggs.
21st—Ship Tuskina, 11 days from Chiltan, W T, with piles.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, 2 days from Tomales; lime.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austen, 2 days from Santa Cruz; lime.
Schr Eagle, Lawrence, 2 days from Tomales; paving stones.
22d—Bark Iwanowna, Powless, 6 days from Oregon; lumber.
Brig Alert, Reed, 5 days from Astoria, with lumber.
Schr Palestine, Perkins, 168 days from New London, via Straits of Magellan, with mdse.
Schr Lon Choo, Charles, 36 hours from Santa Cruz; mdse.
23d—Clipper ship Seaman's Bride, Mayo, 119 days from New York, with mdse.
Clipper ship Winged Racer, Gorham, 119 days from Boston, with mdse.
Clipper ship John Gilpin, Ring, 115 dys fm New York; mdse.
Br ship Brooksby, Clark, 150 days from Greenock; mdse.
Br bark Inconstant, Owens, 225 days from Liverpool, via Falkland Islands 114 days, with coal.
Bark New World, Williamson, 2 dys fm Humboldt Bay; piles.
Mex brig Cornelia, Nye, 33 days from Mazatlan, with mdse.
Schr Laura Bevan, Morton, 10 days fm San Pedro, in ballast.
Schr J M Ryerson, McCarty, 48 hrs from Humboldt; lumber.

CLEARANCES.

May 17—Bark Cyane, Bannister, for Hong Kong.
18th—Steamship J L. Stephens, Pearson, for Benicia; brig Agate, Collins, Portland.
19th—Ships Lookout, Joyce, for Callao; Coringa, Bates, Calcutta; brig Halcyon, Columbia River; schr Curlew, Santa Cruz.
20th—Stmr Lethmus, Hilliard, for San Diego; ships Mischief, Lawrence, Whampoa; John Haven, Ricker, Calcutta; barks Pathfinder (Han), Johannsen, Mazatlan; Sophie (Dan), Bentzon, Callao; Jacoba Cornelia (Dutch), Ludwyke, Hong Kong.
22d—Bark Senator, Wessels, Hong Kong, via Olympia, O T.
23d—Stmr Peytona, Sampson, Portland; brig Metropolis, Swinson, Calcutta.

State Agricultural Society.

THE first meeting of the State Agricultural Society will be held in Rooms at the MUSICAL HALL BUILDINGS, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 7½ P. M. Those who desire to join the Society, and to enjoy the privileges of the present State institutions are invited to attend this meeting and become members.
F. W. MACONDRAY, Pres't.
C. V. GILLESPIE, Rec. Sec'y. 21-2t

Lard and Butter.

A PRIME article, in wood and tin. For sale, in lots to suit, by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 tf 64 Front street.

Pork.

PORK.—250 bbls. clear and extra clear; 300 hf do do do do; 275 bbls. mess and extra mess; 150 hf do do do do;
ALSO—200 bbls prime and rump. For sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 94 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Beef and Beef Tongues.

BEEF.—250 bbls Albugerqe & Smith's ex family;
250 bbls ex Chicago and Boston;
150 hf bbls N. Y. and Phila. family market beef;
100 qr do do do do;
BEEF TONGUES—100 hfs and qrs, New York and Boston;
In store and for sale by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Hams.

HAMS.—100 casks Ames' patent covered Family;
125 casks Cassards's premium;
150 casks Billings' celebrated Family;
75 casks American Westphalia;
100 casks in muslin covers, sugar cured.
All in store, in fine order, and for sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Notice.—Lono Mountain Cemetery

THE Grounds of the Cemetery being now enclosed and about 20 acres of avenues opened and graded, and a temporary macadamized carriage road opened from the Presidio, through the government reserve, the proprietors take pleasure in announcing that on and after Thursday, May 4, the grounds will be open for the inspection of the public, until on or about the 20th inst., when they will be dedicated to the purposes intended, of which due notice will be given. The avenues are in course of construction for light carriages, and many now in progress of macadamization. The principal entrance is to be on the line of Buchanan street, when extended, which road it is intended to have opened during the present summer. For further information, inquire of the Superintendent, at 110 Montgomery street.
21 E. BLAKSTAN, NATH'L GRAY, W. H. RANLETT.

New Agricultural Warehouse.

NEW FIRM! — NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned, having purchased the entire stock in trade of Messrs. WARREN & SON in the *SEED AND AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS*, will continue the business under the name and style of BAKER & HAMILTON, at Nos. 11 J street, Sacramento City, and beg leave to present themselves to the friends and customers of the late firm of that part of patronage which has been given to this long established [illegible] Warehouse. The undersigned intend, with every [illegible] to supply all the necessary articles in their line of business, and trust that the old friends of the late firm will [illegible] them a call.
LIVINGSTON L. BAKER,
ROBERT HAMILTON.

WARREN & SON [illegible] acknowledge [illegible] years past, and [illegible] they will be [illegible] Messrs. Baker & Hamilton.
WARREN & SON.

[illegible] & CO.,
[illegible] wharf.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.
Corner of Second and D streets, MARYSVILLE.
THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the traveling public, and to all who will favor us with a call, we promise a welcome. [17] R. J. MURRAY

Splendid Residence.

RANCH, GARDENS AND FARM.

THAT beautiful residence at the head of the Steamboat slough, on the Sacramento river, known as ROBB'S RANCH, now under a high state of cultivation, with fine Buildings arranged for health and comfort—contains 6 rooms, besides kitchen, pantry, &c.
The crops, now looking prosperous, are 10 acres onions, 10 acres of potatoes, and 10 acres of cabbages, sweet potatoes, melons, &c.
A Flower Garden ornaments the lawn in front. A Hotel is near the place, and the Marysville boats stop every day each way.
The Farm contains 160 acres.
A person wishing a beautiful residence, where the crops will in a little time pay the purchase money, will do well to examine this estate.
Terms of sale liberal. Title of the most unlimited kind.
For further particulars apply to the subscriber, at Robb's Saloon, Clay street.
T. P. ROBB.
Or at the office in Merchant street, of WM. NEELY JOHNSTON, or at the office of the California Farmer, to
20 tf WARREN & SON.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. } { O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.
Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.
Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.
Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.
Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.
Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS.* Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.
Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.
Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.
☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

CHARLES D. CARTER.
REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.
A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 16

TIME.

PARTICULAR attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4 t

REMOVAL,

WE HAVE REMOVED to the *CORNER OF BATTERY AND RICHMOND STREETS*, (opposite Delong, McNeil & Co's,) up stairs.
☞ *Our HARDWARE BUSINESS* will be continued principally to Importing and Jobbing. The AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE to be continued as formerly.
16 BRYANT & CO.

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by
HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 1m (between Battery and Front streets.)

Mission Pottery,
Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.
Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by
HENRY McNALLY,
15 1m No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.
WOODWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 130 Clay street, are the exclusive Agents for the sale of STEINAY'S PIANO FORTES and PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them in direct from the manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation.
Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire. 15 tf

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st. San Francisco; 115 J st Sacramento.
SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins, Guitars, Clarionets, etc.
Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.
Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 15 tf

MUSICAL HALL,
BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to offer
CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c. &c.
They have recently added to it a *STAGE* [illegible] in length by 35 feet in width, [illegible] Dressing Rooms etc., [illegible] communicating with the Hall by a private entryway.
The Hall is also [illegible] for RELIGIOUS MEETINGS
Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
15 Room No. 1, Musical Hall Building.

Wanted.

AT the corner of Jackson and Battery streets, No. 87 Long wharf, [illegible]
Farmers, Farms, Lots for sale or to lease.
Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Boat Keepers, and Persons [illegible] wanted.
Money to loan, [illegible]
Money loaned, [illegible]
THE FREE AGENCY.
P. S. Passenger [illegible]

[illegible] & CO.,
[illegible] wharf.

Wanted.

A Person [illegible]

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Wood Hutchins, master;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sunday, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOU CHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer COSMELIA, R. Cranklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Scely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

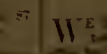
FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.
The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gibson, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning at 9 o'clk.
The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.
☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.
For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 13 tf

OONTRA OOSTA FERRY.
From corner East and Jackson streets.
THREE TRIPS DAILY.
REDUCTION OF FARE.



SPLENDID new steamer CLINTON, making the crossing in *Thirty Minutes!*—On and after Dec. 26th, the splendid new low pressure steamer CLINTON Capt. L. B. Edwards, built expressly for this route, and having ample accommodation for the travelling public, will make daily trips. (Sundays excepted) and leave as follows:

San Antonio.	Oakland.	San Francisco
7½ A. M.,	8 A. M.,	9 A. M.
10½ do.	11 do.	12½ M.
3 P. M.	3½ P. M.	5 P. M.

Sunday trips as advertised.
Horses and carriages can be driven on and off with perfect ease and safety.
On the 1st March, 1854, the passage will be reduced to FIFTY CENTS.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Contra Costa Ferry, corner East and Jackson streets, or to
10-tf CHAS. MINTURN, Cunningham's wharf.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San José Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

ROBB & CO.'S
Ice Cream, Breakfast and Tea Saloon,
182 COURT BLOCK, CLAY STREET,

Between Montgomery and Kearny, next Building to the Post Office, San Francisco.
PARTIES and FAMILIES furnished with ICE CREAMS, ORNAMENTAL CAKES, etc., at short notice. 10-tf

"The Original Clayton Saloon."
North side of Commercial Street above Montgomery.

THIS favorite place of resort, having undergone thorough renovation and repair, will be re-opened under the charge of the former proprietor, S. V. TRUESDALE, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., when he will be happy to meet his old friends, and as many new ones as may favor him. The Bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. The Restaurant, with the choicest delicacies, prepared in a superior manner. Every attention will be paid to promote the comfort of those who patronize the house.
N. B.—Fresh Oregon Oysters. 13 tf

Public Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation.
D. H. HASKELL, ALVIN ADAMS, W. B. LONSMORE, S. E. SANFORD, S. M. SHOEMAKER,
* By C. E. BOWERS, their Attorney in fact.
Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, [illegible] and style of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal [illegible] at [illegible], in the city of San [illegible].
Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.
ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. Bowers, his Attorney in fact.)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, [illegible] the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, [illegible] Express and Forwarding business [illegible]
[illegible]
May 1, 1854.
ALVIN ADAMS,
WM. [illegible],
E. S. [illegible],
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
[illegible] Co.

Public N[illegible]

WE [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

TRADE AND SPADE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Between two friends in days of old
A bitter strife began,
And Father Spade with Brother Trade
Disputed man to man.
"You're vain, undutiful and proud,"
Said Spade with flashing eyes,
"You earn your thousands while I starve;
You mock my children's cries:
You ride in state with lordly looks;
You dwell in bower and hall;
You speak of me reproachfully;
And honor in my fall.
So from this hour, in shine or shower,
We'll learn to live apart;
I ruled the earth ere you were born,
I cast you from my heart."

And Trade lost temper in his pride;
He uttered words of scorn;
"You do not know the ways of men,
Amid your sheep and corn;
You doze away the busy day,
Nor think how minutes run;
Go put your shoulder to the work,
And do as I have done.
You've all the earth to yield your wealth—
Both corn and pasture land;
I only ask a counting house,
And room whereon to stand.
And from this hour in shine or shower,
We'll learn to live alone;
I'll do without you well enough—
The world shall be my own!"

And thus they wrangled night and day,
Unfair, like angry men,
Till things went wrong between them both,
And would not right again.
But growing wiser in distress,
Each grasped the other's hand;
"'Twas wrong," said Spade, "to rail at Trade;
He loves me in the land,"
And Trade as freely owned his fault;
"I've been unjust," he said,
"To quarrel with the good old man,
Who grows my daily bread.
Long may we flourish, Trade and Spade,
In city and in plain!
The people starve while we dispute—
We must not part again."

And all the people sang for joy,
To see their good accord,
While Spade assembled all his sons
And piled his plenteous board.
He fed them on the best of fare,
Untaxed the foaming ale,
And prayed in England's happy shore,
That Trade may never fail;
And busy Trade sent fleets of ships
To every sea and strand,
And built his mills and factories
O'er all the prospecting land.
And so we'll sing God save the Queen!
And long may brother Spade,
And the sake of both the rich and poor,
Unite with brother Trade.

TO THE BABY.

BY FRANK FORTUNATUS.

Crow, kick and stretch, baby!
Though crowing be a *foul* offence,
It cannot touch thine innocence—
And though thy tiny, unskilled ear,
(Like that of noisy chanticleer)
No knowledge hath of time or tune
At present, it will alter soon,
And you may try a higher strain;
But till such time, I say again,
Crow, kick and stretch, baby!

Crow, kick and stretch, baby!
Though kicking may not be genteel,
Except in polka, jig, or reel,
Thou canst not yet essay to dance
The latest hop brought o'er from France;
And so thy feet should privileged be
To kick the air right merrily.
Till thou has learned the power of song,
And thy young limbs are lithe and strong,
Crow, kick and stretch, baby!

Crow, kick and stretch, baby!
Stretching was e'er the wisest plan
For helpless babe or grown up man:
Man, shrinking 'neath the frown of care,
Should stretch, to keep his head in air,
And babe, if he would thrive and grow,
Should stretch himself from top to toe;
Then, till the diff'rence 'twixt the two
You learn, I'll tell thee what to do—
Crow, kick and stretch, baby!

ETIQUETTE OF THE BALL ROOM.—When you are sure of a place in the dance, you go up to a lady, and ask her if she will do you the honor to dance with you. If she answers that she is engaged, invite her for the next dance, and take care not to address yourself afterward to any ladies next to her, for these not being able to refuse you, would feel hurt at being invited after another. Never wait until the signal is given to take a partner, for nothing is more impolite than to invite a lady hastily, and when the dancers are already in their places; it can be allowed only when the set is incomplete. A lady cannot refuse the invitation of a gentleman to dance, unless she has already accepted that of another, for she would be guilty of an incivility that might occasion trouble; she would, besides, seem to show contempt for him whom she refused, and would expose herself to receive an ill compliment from him. Married or young ladies cannot leave a ball-room, or any other party alone. The former should be accompanied by one or two other married ladies, and the latter by her mother, or by a lady to represent her. We should avoid talking too much, or whispering continually in the ear of our partner; it would occasion remarks. At private parties, the master of the house should see that all the ladies dance; he should take notice of those who seem to serve as *drapery* to the walls of a ball-room, or *wall-flowers*, as the familiar expression is, and should see that they are invited to dance. He must do this unperceived, in order not to wound the self-esteem of the unfortunate ladies. Gentlemen whom the master of the house requests to dance with these ladies; should be ready to accede to his wish, and even appear pleased at dancing with a person thus recommended to their notice. Ladies who dance much, ought to be very careful not to boast before those that dance but little or not at all, of the great number of dances for which they are engaged in advance. They should also, without being perceived, recommend to these less fortunate ladies, gentlemen of their acquaintance. In giving the hand for ladies'-chain, or any figures, those dancing should wear a smile, and accompany it with a polite inclination of the head, in the manner of a salutation. At the end of the dance, the gentleman re-conducts the lady to her place, bows, and thanks her for the honor which she has conferred. She also curtesies in silence, smiling with a gracious air.

A GOOD JOKE.—The following story, though rather old, of Neil McKinnon, a New York wag, surpasses in impudence anything within our recollection. Read and speak for yourself, gentle reader:—

When the celebrated "Copenhagen Jackson" was British Minister in this country, he resided in New York, and occupied a house in Broadway. Neil, one night, at a late hour, in company with a bevy of rough riders, while passing the house, noticed it was brilliantly illuminated, and that several carriages were waiting at the door.

"Hallo!" said our wag, "what's going on at Jackson's?"

One of the party remarked that Jackson had a party that evening.

"What!" exclaimed Neil, "Jackson have a party and I not invited? I must see to that."

So stepping up to the door he gave a ring which soon brought the servant to the door.

"I want to see the British Minister," said Neil.

"You must call some other time," said the servant, "for he is now engaged at a game of whist, and must not be disturbed."

"Don't talk to me that way," said McKinnon, "but go directly and tell the British Minister that I must see him immediately on special business."

The servant obeyed, and delivered his message in so impressive a style as to bring Mr. Jackson to the door forthwith.

"Well," said Jackson, "what can be your business with me at this time of night which is so very urgent?"

"Are you Mr. Jackson?" asked Neil.

"Yes, sir, I am Mr. Jackson."

"The British Minister?"

"Yes, sir."

"You have a party here to-night, I perceive, Mr. Jackson?"

"Yes, sir, I have a party."

"A large party, I presume?"

"Yes, sir, a large party."

"Playing cards, I understand?"

"Yes, sir, playing cards."

"Oh, well," said Neil, "as I was passing I merely called *to inquire what's trumps?*"

DINN'T LIKE THE JUG.—A wealthy, popular, and gay young gentleman once boasted that he could walk home with any one of the members of a certain Union of the Daughters of Temperance from Church; he accordingly, after services were over, on the next Sabbath, spruced up to a fair damsel, and with a polite bow, tendered his arm. The young lady, as by instinct, drew back as from a serpent, and exclaimed: "No, sir. I'll never put my arm through another *jug handle as long as I live.*"

If young ladies would use their influence in this way always, what a wonderful singing of the pledge there'd be; and how many young men, now rushing down the broad road of destruction to the drunkard's grave, would turn off in the quiet path of temperence and virtue, to sparkle as bright gems in society—and what a fearful blank would be left in the black calendar of crime.

Ladies, will you exercise this influence?

A CURIOUS BOOK.—Mr. Jefferson made an original book out of the New Testament, an account of which is given by him in a letter to John Adams, dated October 13, 1853, when Mr. J. was seventy years old. He took two copies of the New Testament and cut out the sayings of the Saviour, rejecting every verse which was not evidently his; these he pasted in a book, and his compilation is described as covering forty-six pages. He wrote to old John Adams that this arrangement had placed before him "the most sublime and benevolent code of morals ever offered to man."—*Boston Transcript.*

WHITFIELD'S habits were singularly nice and cleanly, upon the principle that everything about a minister should be "*spotless*" He was known to say, that he could *not die easy* if his gloves were out of place. He had the gentlemanly love of order, which required his table to be elegantly spread even if only a loaf, or his favorite dish, *cow heel*, were to be set upon it.—*Fraser.*

"I SEE through it," as the old lady said when the bottom of her wash tub fell out.

A VOCALIST says he could sing "Way down on old *Tar River*," if he could get the *pitch*.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and many years less familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 5 6m

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,
[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

2 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Late 1 Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any admixture.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

SIDE HILL PLOWS,

FOR cultivating Potatoes—the best article that can be used. No Farmer should be without them. Constantly on hand and for sale by WARREN & SON,
14 is2w Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT
HOWES & CO.'S
No. 180 Montgomery Street,
(Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre.)

COMPRISING everything suitable to furnish the *PARLOR, OFFICE, DINING ROOM, CHAMBER* or *KITCHEN*—at wholesale and retail.

All persons who wish to furnish

Hotels, Offices, or Dwelling Houses,

Are respectfully invited to examine our stock before making purchases, as we feel certain that we can offer greater inducements to purchasers than any concern in the City. Our goods are purchased by a

Partner in the Eastern States,

For CASH, consequently we are enabled to sell all kinds and qualities of Furniture at the Lowest Market Prices.

We shall enlarge our store in the course of fifteen or twenty days, and until that time we are prepared to offer *GREAT BARGAINS TO OUR CUSTOMERS*—rather than be at the trouble of removing our goods to some other place, we prefer to sell

☞ *VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.* ☜

Goods delivered to any part of the city, free of charge.

Orders promptly filled, and goods packed properly for country dealers.

Come and be convinced. HOWES & CO
Remember the number,
180 *Montgomery Street,*
Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre. 14 tf

BATES' SUPERIOR
UPLAND BELL CRANBERRY.

THE PROPRIETOR has been induced to present this Circular to the public on account of the numerous applications from distinguished Horticulturists, Amateurs, Land Agents and others, in different parts of the Union, personally and by letter, wishing information in regard to cultivating this valuable fruit upon ordinary upland, and would respectfully invite the attention of Gardeners and Fruit Growers, to such facts only as have come directly under our own experience and observation.

Soil, Propagation, Management, &c.—Having tested the plants thoroughly in all kinds of soils, we have no particular choice in their selection. We know of no kind of soil in which they would not be likely to grow well if managed according to our method. We should not choose a perfect clay soil, extremely liable to bake, nor a perfect sand, containing no power of vegetation.

In extensive field culture, the Bell Cranberry flourishes well in soils varying from moist to dry. No great degree of moisture is necessary, providing it is more or less uniform. Any soil that the strawberry can be grown on to advantage, is well adapted to the growth of this plant, but no animal or vegetable manure should be used, as the fruit draws most of its nourishment from the atmosphere. The vines propagate by runners, like the Strawberry, and will flourish in almost any soil and location, under good management. Where the land is rich and liable to grass and weeds, we prepare the ground by removing the top soil at a sufficient depth to prevent their growth. This may be easily done by plowing the sod, and removing the top soil in carts or otherwise. The object in doing this is to make the soil so poor that nothing will grow to obstruct the growth of the Cranberry Plants, bearing this in mind, that I am fully satisfied, from long experience in the business, that the Cranberry derives its nourishment only from the air and moisture.

If the land is poor, so that grass and weeds will not vegetate then it may be plowed and harrowed without other preparation. If these rules are followed there is no difficulty whatever in their cultivation. Persons having a garden of moderate size, and wishing to raise their own Cranberries of a superior quality, can do so by obtaining a few plants, and with a small amount of labor at the commencement, will find their cultivation both easy and profitable.

Persons wishing for Plants can have their supply of the subscriber. The Plants will be carefully packed in meadow moss, and well boxed, which will enable them to go to a great distance in a fresh state.

The proper time for Fall transplanting is October and November; for Spring, from the opening of the same till about the 25th of May. Persons wishing for Plants, are requested to order as early as the first of September, for Fall transplanting, and during the winter for Spring. 15

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

The Journal of Useful Sciences.

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Gudbrand of the Mountain.

THERE once lived a man whose name was Gudbrand; and as he possessed a farm in a remote spot on a declivity of a mountain people called him Gudbrand of the Mountain.

He lived so happy with his wife, and they agreed so well, that she thought everything her husband did was for the best, and that it could not have been improved upon. Let him manage any how she always found means to be delighted with what was done. This worthy couple were the owners of a piece of arable land and a hundred dollars in their strong box, besides a couple of cows in the stable. One day the wife said to Gudbrand, "I think we ought to send one of our cows to town and sell it in order that we may have a little pocket money at our disposal; for we are such industrious people that we ought to have a few shillings in our purse as other folks have, particularly, as we don't wish to touch the hundred dollars in the chest. And really I don't know why we should want more than one cow, and I shall be the gainer by having only one to attend instead of being bothered with two."

Gudbrand thought this all very proper; and so he immediately took the cow and started to town to sell it. But it happened that there was nobody in the town that was willing to purchase the cow.

"Never mind," thought Gudbrand; "I'll go home again with my cow; I have both the stable and the yoke ready for her, and the way is no longer for going back than coming;" and with this cheering reflection he plodded home again in the most contented mood.

He had not gone far before he met a man with a horse he wanted to sell. Now Gudbrand thought it were better to have a horse than a cow, so he made an exchange with the stranger.

When he had gone a little further he met another man driving a fat pig before him, and then Gudbrand thought it would be still better to have a fat pig than a horse, and so he exchanged with the man. He then went on, and after a while he met a man with a goat. "It is certainly better anyhow to have a goat than a pig," thought Gudbrand, and again he made an exchange with the owner of the goat. He went a good deal further till he met a man with a sheep, and with him he likewise made an exchange on the principle "that it is always better to have a sheep than a goat." On going further he met a man with a goose, and then Gudbrand exchanged his sheep against the goose. After this he went a long way, till he met a man with a cock, and he at once made an exchange; for he thought, "after all, it is still better to have a cock than a goose." He then walked on and on till it began to grow late, when feeling very hungry he sold the cock for three pence, and then he bought something to eat; "for, after all," thus reasoned Gudbrand of the Mountain, "it is better to bring one's self back safe and sound than a cock." He then sped on his way home till he reached the farm of his nearest neighbor, wherein he went just as Hans the ploughboy was driving home the cattle.

"Well! how did you fare in town?" inquired the old folks.

"Why, but so so," answered Gudbrand. "I can't say much for my luck, neither have I much regretted my loss. And hereupon he related all that had occurred from beginning to the end.

"Well! but I hope you shall get a warm reception when your wife sees you reach home," quoth the farmer. "Lord help you, I shouldn't have been your share."

"I have got a cow, however," rejoined Gudbrand of the Mountain; "but whether I shall get much praise for such an excellent bargain, I dare not pretend to say, as I have done what

"Good evening," replied the wife, "praised be God! you are come back again, are you?"

Sure enough, he was back. Then the wife inquired how he had got on in town. "But so so," answered Gudbrand; "I can't much boast of my luck. On reaching town, nobody would purchase my cow, so I changed it for a horse."

"Ah—there, indeed, you do deserve my thanks," said she. "We are so well off that may as well drive to church as other people, and if we have the means of getting ourselves a horse why should not we? Pray, good-man, go and bring him in." "Stop," replied Gudbrand, "I have not got the horse exactly, for after going on a bit I changed it for a pig."

"No! did you?" cried the wife; "why, that is the very thing that I should have done myself! Thank you a thousand times, my dear husband. Now I shall have some bacon in the house to offer the folks that come to see us. What, indeed, could we do with a horse? People might say we had grown too grand to go to church as we used to do. Prithee, goodman, go and fetch in the pig."

"But I haven't got the pig any more than the horse," said Gudbrand; "for on going somewhat further, I changed it for a mich goat."

"Why, what capital notions you always have!" exclaimed the wife; "for when I come to think of it, what do we want with a pig? People might say, they are eating up their substance. But now that I have a goat, I can have milk and cheese, and without parting with the goat either. So, goodman, let's see Nannygoat."

"But I haven't got any goat either," answered Gudbrand, "for on going a little further, I changed the goat for an excellent sheep."

"Now, did you?" cried the wife; "well, to be sure, you have done everything that I could have wished, just as if I had been at your elbow all the time! What, indeed, should we want a goat for? I should always have been running after it and climbing up hill and down dale. But with the sheep I shall not only have wool to make cloths with, but something to eat into the bargain. So prithee, goodman, go and fetch the sheep in."

"But I no longer have the sheep," said Gudbrand; "for when I had gone a little further, I exchanged it for a goose."

"Oh, thank you a thousand times over for that!" cried the wife; "for what could I have done with the sheep? I have neither distaff nor spindle, nor do I wish them either, and care still less for the plague of weaving cloths that we can just as well go on buying as we have done hitherto. And now I shall have an opportunity of tasting a bit of goose, which I hankered after so long, and of stuffing my pillow with down. So goodman, go and fetch in the goose."

"Ah, but I have no goose to fetch," replied Gudbrand, "for after going a little further, I changed it for a cock."

"Only think now of your hitting on the very thing I should have chosen!" exclaimed the wife. "Why a cock is for all the world as good as if you had bought an alarum watch; for the cock crows every morning at 4 o'clock, and so we shall be stirring by times. After all we did not need a goose, for I don't know how to dress goose's flesh: and as to my pillow, I can stuff it otherwise just as good. So, go your ways, goodman, and fetch the cock."

"But I have no cock either," said Gudbrand; "for, after going somewhat further, I felt so tremendously hungry that I was fain to sell the cock for three pence, in order to be able to come home alive."

"And right well did you do!" cried the wife. "Let you set about what you may, you are sure to do everything to my liking. What does it signify whether we have a cock or not? Surely we are our own masters, and can lie in bed of a morning as we please. And now, thank God that I have got you back again—you are so clever at everything—I want neither cock, goose, sheep, goat, fat pig, horse or cow."

Gudbrand now opened the door. "Have I won the hundred dollars?" cried he. And the neighbor was forced to own that he fairly had.

[From the Pioneer]

A California Scene.

BY J. M.

THE valley of the [illegible] I should [illegible] about four hundred miles long and from sixty to a hundred miles in width, having [illegible] and overlying a [illegible] a solidly [illegible] Taking my stand on this spot I obtained one of the most remarkable views that ever met my eye. It was in the Spring, when Nature was dressed in her most lovely attire. The scene was better suited to a painter than a feeble pen; but I could not help reflecting, how inferior are the works of art when compared to the majesty of God's handiwork. The grand, sublime and beautiful, on the most magnificent scale, were blended into one and the same view. I was filled with awe and wonder when for the first time I stood on Table Rock and gaze upon the Falls of Niagara; but no such peculiar sensation came over me, as on this occasion. That was a unity; this a combination of many elements in exact harmony.

On the west was the Sacramento Valley, stretching out as far as the eye could reach in almost every direction, spotted here and there with clumps of trees, which mark the winding course of the American river until its placid waters combine with those of the Sacramento, and flow still onward to the ocean. A little farther to the right, was the Coast Range, presenting a long line of craggy cliffs, piled one upon the other in so confused a mass as to give one the idea that the refuse of creation had been "tipped up" there, hurly-burly, without any particular reguard to arrangement; opening its massive walls to the right and left, as if in proud submission, to permit the waters of the majestic Sacramento to pass on. Still farther on north, rising majestically above the other peaks, and looking down upon them as if in scornful derision, the Buttes stand out, a kind of guardian sentinel over the inferior portion of the mountain family, a huge guide-post to direct the traveller along his way. This is what Benton proposed as an everlasting monument of Washington and of the glory of America. What an idea! Only think of a sign-board extending across that huge pile, the glittering letters carved out two miles apart which the emigrant as he passes over the peaks of the Sierra Nevada at the distance of one hundred miles, reads plainly, making out the words—WASHINGTON and AMERICA. Apparently but a short distance to the south, the Table Mountain modestly rises its form and looks very much as though it had been beheaded. Trees are visible on its rugged sides; but the top is flat, giving it the appearance of the base of a cone or a table, from which it received its name. Still further to the south, and almost buried in the distance is Mount Diabolo, which overlooks the Bay of San Francisco. The Mexicans have long had a superstitious belief that evil spirits had their abode there. Turning to the east, the grandest spectacle is here beheld. Below, the gentle waters of the Macosumnes wind slowly through the valley; flowers of every line meet the eye; at least a hundred varieties fill the air with their delicious odors; grass of luxurian growth waves in the breeze; while above, commencing apparently but a few miles distant, and extending to the utmost limit of view on either side the Sierra Nevada are covered with deep snows. Not like distant clouds as seen in the west on a summer evening, piled up like bags of cotton, but one continuous line of deep, deep snow. These snows continue till late in the summer, wasting gradually away, when the heat becomes so intense that they yield to its warm embrace; all except here and there a spot on the more elevated peaks. Between, among the hills which rise gradually, one after another, and along the upper part of the Mo[illegible] nes as you ascend into the mountains, are thousands of miners busily delving, like so many moles from morning till night, day after day, washing in the cold water which flows from the everlasting snows above them.

But a short distance from this locality, where the hills begin to present an abrupt form, and the traveller begins to grow weary from the prospect before him, is a spring of perennial flow, from whose waters many a tired pilgrim has slaked his thirst. I sat down by its side, thinking more of the journey before me than of quenching my thirst. Near by I observed a grave, [illegible] at each end was a roughly hewn post, [illegible] decayed, upon one of which had been carved with a knife, "C. Mason," the name of him who slept beneath. It was a [illegible] I learned that it was my friend and [illegible] Charles Mason, of Connecticut. He [illegible] of a w[illegible] —[illegible] a br[illegible] [illegible] pa[illegible] In [illegible] t[illegible] [illegible]

along the peaks, and his council was listened to by his companions. Time passed smoothly on, till relentless disease seized him as his victim, and prostrated his manly form. His malady commenced with a diarrhœa, but terminated in a fever. Confined to the rough couch of his narrow tent, he passed day after day in lonely meditation, as he felt his strength fast wasting away. "O, that I could see my mother!" would he often exclaim on suddenly awaking from a feverish dream. But no mother stood by him to smooth his burning brow, and with guardian-angel care, ease his rough passage from life: no sister bent over him as he contended with the fell destroyer; but a few cold, unfeeling strangers only were there, as the icy hands of death closed around him, and his manly spirit was released from its earthly tabernacle. He died. No friend shrouded his remains, and prepared him for the coffin; no parents shed tears of affection over his clayey form; no sobbing wife or sisters bent over his coffin-lid to catch the last lingering look; no throng of mourners followed him to the tomb; no church-bell tolled at his departure; no venerable clergyman uttered a prayer at the funeral, and administered heavenly consolation to the weeping. Wrapt in his own blanket, a few neighboring miners bear him a few paces back of his tent, and deposit him in the ground. Hurriedly, the coarse gravel is thrown in upon the uncoffined corpse. He is buried. There, by the side of that cool spring, at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, sleep the remains of Charles Mason. No marble monument marks the spot; no lettered tomb-stone stands at the head of the grave; no rose-bush or weeping-willow grows there, planted by the hand of affection; the dear mother cannot pay her weekly visits there, and shed burning tears over the grave of her only son. But then the mournful howl of the coyote is heard; the wild birds scream in the mountains, and the hoarse winds whistle through the branches of the tall pines. As the widowed mother gathers her little family around the domestic altar, and lifts her feeble voice to heaven in prayer on every returning eve, one seat is vacant; one seat is vacant around the fire-side of the family circle; one vacant seat at the table; one in the old church pew.

More than two years elapsed before that sorrow-stricken family could hear anything of the late of Charles, and then not till accident enabled me to forward them the melancholy intelligence.

How many have thus found their graves among these mountain ranges, who left home with strong hopes and stout hearts—visions of gold dancing through their minds. How many sleep thus lonely on the plains; how many on the Isthmus; and over how many has the earth waters closed, as their lifeless remains were consigned mournously over the railing of the steamer and the unsea[illegible]worthy sailors. Many an unrecorded tale of sorrow, suffering and death has followed in the train of California gold-hunters.

Call it weakness if you please, but when the life-giving spirit shall quit this mass of flesh and bones, my prayer to Heaven is that this lifeless form may find a lodgment in the old family church-yard by the side of my mother.

"I [illegible] my d[illegible] [illegible] prayer,
[illegible]
For I'd be [illegible]
To know [illegible]
That I [illegible]
To lie [illegible]

RULES FOR THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.—The following rules, from the pen of Dr. Watts, are thrown together as general maxims in the journey of life: Never [illegible] what others may [illegible] they may appear to you. Never [illegible] when the people are [illegible] [illegible] and make [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A Trip to San Jose and New Almaden.

BY H. GIBBONS, M. D.

[CONCLUDED.]

Having explored the mine to our satisfaction. C—— and myself turned our faces towards the village. In order to avoid the mud of the road, we struck into the pathless herbage, and gained vastly by the transaction both in distance and in time, which we doubled at least, to say nothing of dripping foliage, briar bushes, ravines and perpendicular steeps, causing us to sit down rather abruptly without intending to. We also found a few plants peculiar to such localities, and an abundance of ticks.

The next thing was to examine the works. It would require too much space to describe properly the process of smelting; but the reader may form some idea of it from the fact that the ore is heated in close furnaces, in contact with lime or limestone, so that the lime may unite with the sulphur of the mineral, allowing the metal to escape in the form of vapor. I have already stated that the ore is a sulphuret of mercury, composed of the two substances named, in the proportion, when the ore is unmixed with rock, of about 85 per cent. of the mercury and 15 of sulphur. Most of the ore, however, is mixed with quartz, limestone, and other extraneous substances, so that in the aggregate it yields not more than from ten to twenty per cent. of quicksilver. This metal boils and evaporates like water at the temperature of 160 degrees of Fahrenheit, which is a little above the melting point of lead. Passing off from the ore in the form of vapor, it condenses instantly when it comes in contact with a surface of lower temperature. I may as well add, for the benefit of such readers as do not understand anything of chemistry, that the process of distillation, applied to metals or solid substance, is called sublimation.

To avoid the escape of the mercurial vapor and the consequent loss, the ovens in which it is heated must be perfectly tight. It is important also for another reason that they should be thus constructed; for the fumes are very pernicious to the workmen. Hence the vapors from the oven are made to pass through a succession of chambers and finally through a body of water before they can escape into the chimney. This is necessary for an additional reason—that small quantities of arsenic and other metals are apt to be contained in the ore, the fumes of which are not easily condensed. To carry these off, the chimnies are made very high. But with all the care that can be used in these respects, it is almost impossible to preserve the atmosphere pure. Men that work in such establishments are almost sure to suffer in health sooner or later. If the furnaces are imperfect they fall victims to the poisonous effluvia in a very short time.

At New Almaden you see a long row of furnaces, ten or twelve in number, arranged in pairs, each pair having a common chimney. They occupy a space of 200 feet in length. Preparations are going forward to erect a second range of furnaces of the same magnitude.

During the process of sublimation the quicksilver runs out in small streams, by apertures in the bottom of the chambers. It is conducted into a trough which hands it into a common receptacle, from which it is taken to be bottled for transportation. The bottles are of iron, and hold about three quarts, or 75 pounds, the metal being nearly 13 times as heavy as water.

The superintendent was absent, and therefore we did not obtain all the information to be desired; but the men who were engaged in weighing out and bottling the quicksilver, were very obliging in answering our enquiries. To illustrate the density of the metal they threw into the large pot from which they were dipping it for packing, a twenty-eight pound weight of iron, which, of course, floated like wood. After carefully weighing the proper quantity, the bottle was put in a kind of vice and an iron plug tightly screwed into its mouth by means of a strong lever. In this state it is ready for a market. Eight hundred bottles are usually made in a week, or 60,000 pounds. At this rate, the annual product would be nearly 1,400 tons: at 75 cents a pound, which is not far from the market price, the value of the quicksilver exported in a single year from these mines approaches the enormous sum of two and a-half millions of dollars. When the additional furnaces now in process of erection shall have been completed, the value of the product will be increased to upwards of five millions of dollars.

It is interesting to compare the mines of New Almaden with the other principal mines in the world; except in this region, the ores of mercury are not found in America north of Mexico. Whether Mexico produces any considerable quantity of quicksilver, I am not prepared to say; but Peru has furnished a large supply for nearly three hundred years. Of late the annual quantity has been nearly 200 tons. It is almost exclusively employed in treating the ores of gold and silver which abound in South America.

In Hungary, Bohemia and other parts of Germany, are a number of mines, the aggregate annual product of which is 70 tons.

The only mines that will compare with those of California, are the mines of Almaden in Spain, and Idria, in Austria. The former mines were known 700 years before the Christian era, and Pliny informs us that in his day Rome received annually 700,000 pounds of quicksilver from them. So abundant is the ore, that though it has been mined for so many centuries, the depths of the excavations is only 1,000 feet. With a corps of 700 miners and 200 smelters, the annual product for a series of years has been estimated at 1,100 tons. The mines of Idria have been known since 1497, and the workings are upwards of 800 feet in depth. About 150 tons are made annully. A much larger quantity might be produced, but the Austrian government has restricted the amount, in order to keep up the price of the metal. In this mine the ore is combined with Bitumen, which renders it combustible. In 1803 a conflagration took place, which was extinguished by drowning out all the excavations. It is said that upwards of 900 persons, living in the neighborhood, were seized with tremors and other serious disorders, from inhaling the fumes which filled the atmosphere.

It appears therefore that the three principal quicksilver mines in the world are those of Idria, Almaden and New Almaden, and that the product of the last named, if my information be correct, exceeds that of either of the others.

Until a period comparatively recent, the entire product of the Almaden mine, in Spain, was shipped to Mexico and South America, to be applied to the extraction of gold and silver from their ores. The largest proportion of all the quicksilver in the world is applied to this purpose; but an immense quantity is used in the arts, in making looking glasses, gilding and silvering brass and copper in the manufacture of pigments, drugs and so forth.

I have now wandered sufficiently about the globe, and it is about time to be getting home; but before parting with the reader and with New Almaden, let us see the second lion of that locality,—the Soda Spring. Our host arms himself with a glass and a bottle of syrup and leads us back of his house a hundred yards, where a beautiful steamlet wanders across the path. On the back of this is a large spring, bubbling up with considerable force. The water has the sharp taste of Zeltzer water from the mountain. It appears to be completely saturated with carbonic acid gas. Poured into the tumbler with syrup, it effervesces in the most lively manner, and in drinking it, you would not know by the taste but that it was just drawn to order from a fountain in Chesnut street. Besides the carbonic acid, it contains iron, magnesia and lime. The stones over which it flows are covered with a copious deposit of iron in the form of a yellow oxyd. The name of Soda Spring is improperly applied, as its peculiar qualities do not depend on soda. We were informed that cattle are remarkaly fond of the water, and will cross the stream of pure delicious water that flows by, to imbibe from the carbonated spring.

The water of this spring is aperient and tonic, thus possessing qualities decidedly medicinal. I have no doubt its virtues are quite equal to those of many other springs that have a world-wide celebrity. If the proprietor can but divert towards it the tide of fashion, he will make his fortune. Physicians might urge the necessity of imbibing one quart of this carbonated water for every ounce of poison in the form of spirituous and fermented liquors, and if they could succeed in inforcing the rule universally, the results would be glorious. There would be a rapid reduction of murders by madmen, duellists and others; a depopulation of station houses and jails; a wonderful diminution of disease and death, especially of sudden deaths, and a deplorable leanness of doctor's bills in certain quarters.

San Jose.—We have on hand sketches of "Stockton Ranch," "Mayfield Farms," "Summerville," and other cultivated spots in this Valley. Also the beautiful park and gardens called "Brookside," at San Mateo, which will appear, with other matter and communications in succeeding numbers.

Exchanges Solicited.—We have received numerous invitations from abroad; all will be duly attended to and their reception noted.

Thanks for Congressional favors from our delegation.

The "California Farmer."

To those desirous of preserving files of the Farmer for binding, we would state that the size of the paper would make the volume too large, were the whole year made into one. We therefore design to form two volumes each year, and commence Volume II. with No. 27. Those who have become subscribers since the commencement of the year, can have the back numbers, by sending to us, at the subscription price.

We earnestly hope those who have not yet remitted the amount of their subscriptions will feel that it is unjust to us, and to the enterprise we have commenced, to delay the payment longer. This hint we feel will be all that is required.

Ladies' Department.

We rejoice to notice that our Agricultural journals are beginning to awake to the important influence that woman exerts in all that gives interest to rural pursuits. It is the mother that gives the early lesson—it is the mother that leads the child forth, and gives it its first impressions of the beautiful things of earth. It is the sight of the mother at work in the garden that leads the child to make a thousand enquiries about the Flowers, the Fruits, the Grain, the Birds, and the Fishes: and it depends in a great degree upon that mother whether her child shall receive an influence that shall induce him to love and lead a life in the country, that God made, where peace and happiness are found, or have his mind turned from such pursuits to the city, that man made, where high life, luxury, fashion, and misery are found.

The influence of woman is felt everwhere—it leads everywhere, among civilized nations; it leads the fashion for dress, it directs the fashion for amusements, its power is felt in the moral and religious tone of every community. Her influence makes home all that home is worth—the very garden of the heart, where

> Sweetest flowers forever bloom
> Where perfect fruit shall grow,
> Giving to man "a happy home"—
> A little heaven below.

It is this influence that is needed to direct the attention of the public mind to a greater love of rural life, and to mould the minds of the youth of both sexes to a higher regard for the science of agriculture, as the source of more happiness and prosperity than can be found in any other branch of our national industry.

We have noticed with great pleasure in the Genesee Farmer able letters from J. S. Woodward and Theda Garrett, N. Y. We also see the good influence of Mrs. M. J. Bailey in the Oregon Spectator. Both papers have established a "Ladies' Department," and, as our correspondence increases, we shall be most happy to give place to a "Ladies' Department" in the Californnia Farmer. We earnestly appeal to our fair and home-loving friends to give us their influence to make this department what it should be—the bow of promise to man.

"Roving Jack."

We especially commend the following letter of our friend—there is an off-hand style that pleases us—a bold, honest utterance of truths that should be heard in high places. We know the miner and farmer suffer for the want of regular and reliable mail communications—aye, suffer; why should this be? Occasionally errors could be excused, but constant irregularities such as "Roving Jack" so well describes, are not excusable: and then, the government officers, the "tax gatherers," are always prompt! why not the mails? We hope our friend will continue to keep the "fact before the people," that "Uncle Sam's mails," are not what they should be.

We are truly grateful to our roving correspondent for the interest he has manifested for the Farmer. We will hereafter place his name upon our "honorary list" and the Farmer shall go to him in duplicate, that he may ever have one extra, to scatter where there is an opportunity to "sow good seed."

We hope for a regular weekly communication from our friend, and will promise him in return, a visit—yes, we will have that "chat" together, and we will climb the hills, scale the mountains, rove over the plains and vallies, and cull the brightest and sweetest flowers—and, yes, we will preach the cause of Agriculture to our friends in each of your happy counties. So friend Smith, we are coming:

"Snellings, May 15, 1854.

"I have taken no little pains to have the Farmer read, if possible, by every man, woman and child, whig, democrat, northern abolitionist and southern secessionist west of the Rocky Mountains—I have started them and bid them God speed to the rude hut of the toiling clodhoper, heralding the glad tidings of great joy which shall be to all industrial fraternities from the first disobedient blacksmith "Vulcan" down to the joyous juvenile corn-dropper of the present day, that in San Francisco the laborer has an able, very efficient, and fearless advocate, and just as soon as government may in their wisdom deem it a measure worthy of their consideration to establish post routes and offices in these neglected regions, they may hope to be able to forward their subscriptions with some degree of certainty that they will receive a rich compensation in the shape of an Agricultural Journal in return.

"I wrote you that I was much pleased with your paper—so I was, and I am unchanged. I requested that you would send it to my address immediately, beginning at the first. You did not send me the first numbers, but commenced at number eleven and sent me five copies regularly up to number seventeen, and that is the last I heard from the California Farmer until your note of the 5th of May. Now, gentlemen, I am much pleased with your newspaper; it is a well conducted sheet and is got up with a degree of taste and ability that reflects honor upon the proprietors. My earnest prayer is for the perpetuity and prosperity of the journal and the enterprising owners. I want the Calinornia Farmer regular; I am not satisfied to do without it.

"I would suggest as an important measure that you appoint an agent somewhere in this range—there should be one on this river. There has recently been an express line established between Mariposa City and Visalia, the county seat of Tulare. If you had an agent here he could make an arrangement with the line to carry your paper to subscribers in Tulare county—and my word for it, that county presents in the perspective one of the widest fields in the State for the circulation of an Agricultural Journal, and yours is the first and is legitimately entitled to the benefits to be derived from the patronage of the present farming population. You have not, I think, one agent throughout the vast extent of the rich and desirable farming district that is situated in the counties of Stanislaus, Mariposa and Tulare; this I consider bad policy. You should take steps to give your paper note; if it does not at first pay well, it finally will. Your journal is bound to take with an intelligent community. I am saying considerable for a stranger, but I can't help it—its a way I have got; this pen, like all pens that happen to fall into my clutches, is run mad and there is no telling where it will stop; I have been trying to stop ever since I wrote the first ten lines. I should like to see you, and descant with you upon some of the many beauties of the country I have travelled over lately. I should like to see you come out boldly against the indifference evinced by the government officials in reference to the establishing of mails in the southern interior of this State. The fact is, we never should know we belonged to that great republic, was it not that we now and then have our minds refreshed by the importunate entreaties of numerous passing itinerant *tax* collectors. By the way, if you could make an arrangement with this fraternity, it would be a good (?) thing, as they are generally *around; they are.*

"I shall make every effort in my power to get you a few subscribers. I expect some of my friends have already sent for the Farmer. I am going again to Tulare in a short time, and will do what I can for the Fanmer.

"Rovino Jack of Californnia."

The Heaviest yet—$250,000.—Away goes the gold! Mr. Woodward, the agent of Messrs. Adams & Co., showed to us on Monday last, on the down trip from Sacramento, the gold on its way to the States—a very pretty little fortune, done up in twelve bags—only a quarter of a million. Thus the gold of our mountains is borne onward and away, by every steamer. This continued drain of our precious metals must be stopped, and it *can be done*, if the Agriculturists of California will awake to their true interests. The gold of the mountains can be made to develope the agricultural wealth, to encourage manufacturers and to stimulate the mechanical industry of California. So mote it be.

Gale of Wind.—A very heavy gale of wind commenced at Sacramento on Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, and continued to increase till morning; it remained blowing a steady hurricane through Sunday, lulled a little at evening, increased through the night and blowed very hard in the morning and all day Monday. Such a gale has never been known in Sacramento since the Great Fire.

Management of Peach Trees.

The following directions we approve of so highly, that we especially commend them to our readers. They are from the Horticulturist, and were prepared by the able and practical cultivator "Barry," himself. The system of "pinching" we believe will soon become the only system to those who commenced with young trees, for "just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined" can be more successfully illustrated by inclining every twig in a right direction *without bending*. By watching its early growth and the head and beauty of the tree in its early life, this system saves the tree many wounds and great loss of strength, which old customs forced upon it. We entreat attention to it:

Pinching.

This is a most important operation. It consists in the suppression of the herbaceous extremities of young shoots. These are taken off by pinching them between the nails of the thumb and fore finger. It is done with the view of diminishing the growth of those shoots which push too vigorously; while at the same time the sap that these would otherwise have appropriated is turned to the advantage of the weaker shoots. Pinching differs from disbudding, inasmuch as it is only a temporary way of checking the excessive growth of a young shoot; while disbudding is its total extinction.

For this reason we pinch nearly all the young shoots, the growth of which we find it necessary to moderate, wherever they may be situated; and this is also frequently done with the view of assisting the developement of other shoots. Thus we pinch the terminal shoot of a branch that has reached the desired length, in order to stop the sap, and turn it to the advantage of the lower shoots and eyes, a greater development of which is necessary to the end in view.

Pinching requires a great knowledge of the mode of vegetation of the Peach tree. It is indispensable for trees on walls, and it is more especially necessary for the upper parts where the sap flows most strongly. This operation is performed at no fixed period, but is done when the tree requires it. It must be several times repeated from the end of April till August, the particular periods being regulated by the state of vegetation in different trees, and by that of different parts of the same tree. When the balance of the tree is threatened, recourse must be had to pinching. It is well, therefore, to watch the progressive indications of the flow of sap; for in consequence of strong shoots resulting elsewhere from its check by the first pinching, the operation frequently becomes necessary on them. Those young shoots, which, by their appearance or position, promise to become very strong, should be pinched before they reach the same length as the others that are less favorably situated, and not so well established. The former should be pinched when three or four inches long; the others must be left untouched till they attain the length of from twelve to sixteen inches. In every case we must bear in mind the necessity of preventing the eyes that form on the young shoots, and especially those on their bases, from becoming blind, which might take place if the shoots were allowed to grow too long. We must also avoid, as much as possible, the pinching of them before they are of sufficient length, as it is likely to make them produce laterals. I usually pinch the young shoots behind a leaf, so that the tree does not appear to have undergone the operation; and many cultivators wonder at the regularity and well-balanced strength of its shoots.

Some laterals cannot be prevented from forming on the young shoots that are retained, and particularly on those which have been pinched. The laterals which push on the leading shoots should, for the most part, be pinched when six to eight inches in length, above the second, or from that to the sixth leaf, according to their strength. On the leading shoots, pinching should be preferred to disbudding, which entirely destroys the origin of the lateral. Pinching, moreover, is favorable to its good organization, by encouraging the eyes that are formed along its base, and which fit it for becoming a fruit-branch on the prolonging shoot when the latter shall have become a wood-branch.

It is by no means uncommon for the terminal shoots of fruit-branches, situated on the upper sides of the principal branches, to grow to an extent likely to prove hurtful to the successional shoot. The former must then be pinched, but leaving it so long as not to make too much sap flow to the latter. If this pinching cause some of the eyes to burst into laterals, it must be discontinued, and the shoots must be cut down to the lowest lateral by a summer-pruning. If, in its turn, the young successional shoot acquire too much strength in consequence of these operations, we must endeavor to moderate it by pinching. If unsuccessfully, some of its eyes push laterals, it must be cut down, by summer pruning, on a [illegible]; or, if [illegible] on its lowest [illegible].

With respect to the laterals which break out [illegible] young [illegible] pinching is [illegible] for the [illegible] in the [illegible] for the [illegible] the latter. The latter [illegible] a few [illegible] always [illegible] the [illegible].

[illegible] I have [illegible], for [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] young [illegible] [illegible].

Thinning the Fruit.

The danger of frosts, which are often so fatal to the blossoms of the Peach tree, obliges us, at the time of pruning, to retain more flowers than is absolutely necessary; and if the weather be favorable, too many fruits is the consequence, fructification being a very trying process, the trees might be injured by its being allowed to take place too extensively; therefore an excessive setting of fruit must be prevented. Nevertheless, in years when only a moderate quantity sets, the thinning should not be made till the month of June, the time that the stone is formed, which is a crisis at which much fruit drops. When those that remain appear secure, the superabundant ones are removed, so as to leave only as many as the tree can bring to perfection, and nourish without exhausting itself. In this operation the fruits that are too close together are thinned out, so as to distribute the whole equally, and as near as possible at uniform distances, giving the preference to those that are best placed, and of a regular form.

We first thin out those fruits that are at the tops of weak branches, or on branches of which the successional shoot appears weak; and there is always a less number left on the lower than on the upper parts, although the former have more flowers. The fruits to be removed must be detached by turning them with the thumb and the two first fingers, without jerking, taking care not to break off those intended to remain. When the growth of the tree is well balanced, the number of fruits left on each wing must be as nearly equal as possible; and if the thinning is well done, a sort of regularity is obtained which would make one believe that they had been placed on by hand. The green Peaches taken off may be turned to account by the confectioners. Notwithstanding the number of fruits dropped and thinned out, I still leave on each square-trained Peach tree, about four or five hundred Peaches, which, from their beauty and nearly equal size, will well repay the trouble I take.

But in abundant seasons, if we did not thin till the stone is formed, the tree would be weakened. In such a case, the thinning should be made at two different times: the first in June, when all that are evidently superfluous should be thinned out; and the second after there is no danger of their dropping.

The greater or less quantity of fruit is a means of equalizing the strength of the different parts of the tree, as will be further explained.

Drying Potatoes for Seed.

A. N. C. Bollman, Counsellor of State and Professor in the Russian Agricultural Institution at Gorigoretsky, says that "thoroughly dried potatoes will *always* produce a crop free from disease." In an interesting pamphlet, it is asserted as an unquestionable fact, that mere dying, if conducted at a sufficiently high temperature, and continued long enough, is a complete antidote to the malady.

The account given by Professor Bollman of the accident which led to this discovery is as follows: He had contrived a potato-setter, which had the bad quality of destroying any sprouts that might be on the sets, and even of tearing away the rind. To harden the potatoes, so as to protect them against this accident, he resolved to dry them. In the spring of 1850, he placed a lot in a very hot room, and at the end of three weeks they were dry enough to plant. The potatoes came up well, and produced as good a crop as that of the neighboring farmers, with this difference only, that they had no disease, and the crop was therefore, upon the whole, more abundant. Professor Bollman tells us that he regarded this as a mere accident; he, however, again dried his seed potatoes in 1851, and again his crop was abundant and free from disease, while everywhere on the surrounding land they were much affected. This was too remarkable a circumstance not to excite attention, and in 1852 a third trial took place. All Mr. Bollman's own stock of potatoes being exhausted he was obliged to purchase his seed, which bore unmistakeable marks of having formed part of a crop that had been severely diseased; some, in fact, were quite rotten. After keeping them for about a month in a hot room, as before, he cut the largest potatoes into quarters, and the smaller into halves, and left them to dry for another week. Accidentally the drying was carried so far that apprehensions were entertained of a very bad crop, if any. Contrary to expectation, however, the sets pushed promptly, and grew so fast that excellent young potatoes were dug three weeks earlier than usual. Eventually nine times the quantity planted was produced, and, although the neighboring fields were attacked, no trace of disease could be found on either the herbage or the potatoes themselves.

This singular result, obtained in three successive years, led to inquiry as to whether any similar cases were on record. In the course of the investigation two other facts were elicited. It was discovered that Mr. Losovsky (living in the government of Whitebsk, in the district of Sebege), had for four years adopted the plan of drying his seed potatoes, and that during that time there had been no disease on his estate. It was again an accident which led to the practice of this gentlemen. Five years ago, while his potatoes were drying, he put one in his pocket, and on [illegible] home threw it [illegible] it remained [illegible] the spring. Having then chanced to [illegible] it all dried up and was [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1854.

Artesian Wells of San Jose.

We desire to awaken the attention of all the farmers to the subject of artesian wells. As a means of irrigation, we look upon the artesian well as a perfect triumph. With a power like this, the farmer may overcome the burning heat of the fiercest sun or the longest summer. With this mighty weapon the waters may be made to flow over a thousand acres perpetually and a living verdure clothe the driest soil.

We were conveyed by our kind friend Dr. Bascom, from the city to the ground of Messrs. Yontz & Myers, where these famous wells have been prepared, and although we may attempt to describe them, nothing we can say could present the half of their interest or value. They must be seen to be appreciated. These wells are seventy-eight feet deep; at the depth of fifty feet a vein of blue clay was found; at the present depth (78 feet) the augur struck into water, which followed the instrument with great force. The water gushes up through a 7-inch pipe with great power, and rises twelve feet above the level of the ground. The water is very soft and pure, and is conducted into basins and led in all directions wherever wanted over the grounds. The flow is so powerful that force could hardly stifle or suppress it; with our whole strength we could not shut off the water, by pressing a tub upon the pipe, over half a minute, and we believe any attempt to stop it would result in rending the pipes asunder and tearing up the earth. So constant is the flow and so great the volume of water that a thousand acres could be readily supplied with all needed for irrigation. It is sufficiently powerful to carry a mill-wheel. We were amused with a fact we learned: Upon the first flow of the water, before any direction was given to it, it was so copious that many acres of the neighboring grounds were flooded and the proprietors became alarmed and were threatening prosecutions for damages; upon a little reflection however they soon found it was a *blessing* rather than an evil, and gladly received the boon thus offered to them freely.

The whole cost of these wells does not exceed $3 to $1 per foot, complete.

We look upon this achievement as one of the triumphs of the age, especially for California, and we advise all farmers who need the means for irrigation, to visit San Jose, and examine for themselves these wonders of the day. We shall refer to them again. We are under many obligations to Messrs. Yontz & Myers, for attentions and information that will be valuable to us and to Agriculture.

Fencing Stuff.—Industry makes thrift! We observed large quantities of split fencing stuff in our rides around the valley of San Jose, and upon inquiry of our friend Mr. Hatfield, we learn that large quantities of it are manufactured at "Red Wood Canyon," and brought into market at San Jose and used as fencing stuff. It makes a good and an economical fence, and will last until the farmers can prepare the "Osage Orange" hedge, which is destined to be the "living fence" of California. Mr. Hatfield informed us he had ready for market over one hundred thousand of these fencing picketts, and was offering them at $60 per M—6 1-2 feet long, and 3 inches square.

Grafting Wax.—As we are so often inquired of relative to the best materials for grafting wax, and as a wax is needed more or less at all times of the year, for trees that are wounded or broken by wind and storms, we give the ingredients for a wax we have always used in the New England States:

Take one pound mutton tallow (mutton is best, though beef tallow will do); two pounds beeswax, and four pounds very best rosin; melt them slowly but well together; when well united and hot, pour the substance into cold water. After your compound is cool, work it well by hand.

This remains soft by a little working for use, yet it is solid enough to resist the weather.

Ornament Your Grounds.—We trust none of our readers will neglect to decorate their yards with trees and shrubs. It is just as easy to have about us neat, handsome grounds as those that shock all sense of propriety and beauty. They make home more dear and attractive; develope and educate tastes and desires for the beautiful and lovely in our children, which may prove a source of perennial joy.

Correspondence.

We are gratified always, to know that an interest of the right kind is felt in the "literature of agriculture," as well as the scientific, or practical parts of it, and that its friends in various parts of the State are becoming more and more awakened to its importance, as the following letter will show. We shall always be glad to hear from our friend and hope each and all will feel the need of their personal effort in the use of their mental as well as their physical powers, and that their influence shall be felt upon those around them, until all within their circle are actively engaged. The following are extracts from the letter referred to, which is dated

"San Luis Obispo, May 16.

* * * "Indeed, the Farmer is not only destined to be, but has become one of the necessaries of life. In this age of progress, when the various sciences are contributing so liberally to the wants and necessities of man, and since the Press with its world-wide mouth, is ever ready, yea eager, to convert the secrets, or newly-born discoveries of the lucky few, into common prosperity, it really becomes as necessary to read as to eat. And, that man, who *can* read, and *will not*, under such a pressure, yea *high*-pressure of inducement, is unworthy to be entrusted with the keeping of a soul, and deserves to labor and toil as the ox for mere physical existence or sustenance.

"Since the world is growing big with intelligence, so much physical labor is not requisite for the sustenance of man, and what is done, is being done so scientifically, as to render the operation *pleasurable*, rather otherwise. Man thus cheered and encouraged, feels no burthens, his labor is but healthy exercise, a necessary recreation; his few hours of labor but give him an appetite, not only for bread but for food for the intellect, the soul. After dinner, and after supper, we sit down with a hearty good will, and feast our better part on the passing improvements of the age; we behold with delight the great intellectual march, pressing into the service of man everything—even the elements we breathe, exacting new and extra service. Oh, how blessed is the man, who lives in the latter half of this nineteenth century, seeing so much done to lift man out of the mire and dirt of ignorance, from a level with the mere brute that perisheth. So much done, to exalt and ennoble man, and induce him to honor his God for having created and crowned him with so many blessings. Next to God, stands the Farmer as a benefactor, who supplies the world with bread and meat, and all eatables; who feeds the babes and boys of the world, while their intellect is being developed to make them *men*, noble men, and noble women,—statesmen, presidents, and mothers of presidents. Gentlemen of the various honorable professions, arts and trades, quil drivers, counter leapers, and gentlemen loafers, *all*, when you meet a Farmer that has a decent soul in him, make your obeisance to him, heartily, as one of God's nobility. He that will not *honor* the Farmer, and aid him in every possible way in his business, is not worthy the bread that procrastinates his final *doom*.

"Shame upon the Farmer, or Ranchero, who would plead poverty or inability to pay the pittance demanded by your weekly magazine of knowledge, when one bit of a bullock, that grows up almost without labor, will pay your demands for five or six years.

Gentlemen, you need not fear; you have commenced a noble work, you have proven yourselves competent to the task, and you will without doubt be amply rewarded. * * *

"And now I wish to call the attention of Californians to the White or Ever Bearing Mulberry. While tree planting is being encouraged, I would recommend the White Mulberry, as being both ornamental and useful. They commence bearing in the spring and cease only when pinched by winter cold, affording the best of feed for poultry and pigs, and are not bad to take for children too. They are easily propagated from sprouts or cuttings, and they grow quick. In North Carolina, some have regular orchards of them for their pigs. I would give more for a dozen sprouts of them than of any other tree I could name.

Evaporating Pans.—H. G. Buckley, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has invented an improvement in pans for boiling salt, sugar, and other similar substances. The pan is divided into the necessary number of compartments, and through these metal pipes are arranged transversely, passing through the sides and having their ends closed with loose stoppers which can be removed for cleaning the pipes. They are connected to a single flue which receives the heat from the furnace. A patent has been applied for.

Peach Trees.

It is highly important that the cultivators of the Peach should look well to the growth and the condition of their Peach Trees this present year. In all the grounds we have visited—at the Mission, in this county, at Sacramento, and throughout San Jose—we have noticed a marked difference in the growth and condition of the trees that are imported from the East, and those brought from the lower country or raised from California pits. Every tree that we have examined, either raised from the stone of a California Peach, or from trees raised here, have been most seriously affected with a blight upon the leaves, and a loss of the crop. This is a very important fact, and we have the opinion of several of our best and most scientific fruit growers that have been most careful observers of the same facts, that with our sweeping winds and cold, chilly Spring atmosphere, it will be impossible to overcome the objection to southern trees; but that in order to be safe, our Peach Trees must come from the north altogether. Such has been the decisions to which we have arrived, and we have the names of many cultivators who join in sustaining the same views.

We earnestly invite all the cultivators to watch their Peach Trees and observe their condition, and note those raised here in contrast to the northern tree, as we should like to have them give us the result of their experience.

Flax Culture.

On our recent trip to San Jose, while examining the effects of irrigation from the artesian wells of Messrs. Yontz & Myers, our attention was drawn to a patch of Flax sown by Mr. Myers as a matter of experiment. Mr. Myers is a Pennsylvanian, and familiar with flax growing, and he assured us that the specimen he showed us far exceeded anything he had ever seen in the old States. The plants before us were about eight or ten inches high, branching strong from the root into three, four and five stocks, and of most luxurious growths. Mr. M. felt confident that flax could be grown with the most flattering success, and he intends to cultivate both flax and hemp.

The following letter from a correspondent of the Genesee Farmer, gives some information of moment, and we copy it for the benefit of all; flax can be made a staple product in California:

"I visited Ireland last summer for the express purpose of knowing how they manage their flax after it is pulled. I have three brothers in the north of Ireland, all extensive flax-growers, who have been in that business for many years. I remained there from the time the flax was in blossom until it was scutched. I was also in a number of the most extensive linen factories. I found but one opinion among the manufacturers, that was, that any chemical process for separating shove from the lint, that had yet been tried, was injurious to the lint. The whole process adopted there, can be used here, with one exception, and that is pulling, which is the most costly part of the labor. For that, I intend to cut with a reaping machine, having the ground well rolled when the seed is sown, making a smooth surface. The machine will cut within two and a half inches of the surface. In Ireland, three-fourths of all the lint is dressed by steam power. The shove is quite sufficient for fuel for the engine, and a boy can attend it; it performs the breaking and scutching very perfectly. Flax can be steeped, spread upon the grass a few days, and gathered and bound in bundles and taken to the flax mill, at as little cost as any other way, and perhaps less. The manufacturer cuts all the lint before carding, from three to five inches in length; it is then roped and spun, the same as cotton. I bought some yarn spun in one of these factories so fine as to have twenty-two dozen in one pound, spun by machinery. If you wish, I will send you a little flax, which will pay to export when dressed. It is worth $2 50 per stone of 16 lbs.—the break and scutch, 21 cents per stone. It is not dried before breaking. I sowed a little of the white flax seed last year; it grows about eight inches taller than the brown seed, and I think will be adopted by those who intend saving the lint. Hugh McElroy.—Sidney, Shelby co. Ohio.

Remedy for Potato Rot.—The Country Gentleman says: Our readers may remember that we published in our last volume a statement from Mr. Barrett of Cayuga, that he and his neighbors had prevented all rot in their potatoes for several years, by simply sowing ashes over them at the rate of three bushels per acre, once a week for about six weeks, commencing immediately after the second hoeing. Rev. Lyman Smith, of Charlotte, Vt., confirms this statement in a letter to the N. E. Farmer. He says he has prevented the rotting of potatoes by sprinkling the tops with ashes, as soon as they made their appearance, a table spoonful to each hill; after hoeing, apply the same amount again. The ashes were applied immediately after a shower, or upon a heavy dew. After such applications he has no rotten potatoes. The experiment is certainly worth trying, and we hope some of our readers will make the application and let us know the result.

The Great Cave in Calaveras.

It was our good fortune, says the Calaveras Chronicle, to be enabled this week to visit this great natural curiosity—one of the most wonderful objects in California—where nature exhibits how far her handiwork transcends the most exquisite productions of man. No powers of description can convey an idea of the immensity of this cave, the grandeur of its lofty columns and fretted domes, and the elegance of the designs, abundantly scattered through the several chambers, forming a richness of ornament not to be attained in the most costly structures of man's creation.

The cave was discovered in October, 1850, by Captain Taylor, while prospecting in the vicinity. It is entered by a roomy passage, with a gradual descent of about 8 feet, leading to a chamber 148 feet long 35 wide, and varying from 5 to 25 feet in height. The floor of this room is level, and a part of the roof is as level as if finished with stucco. From this we proceed to another chamber, the peculiar feature of which is the waterfall. This presents the precise appearance of water falling over the rocks, which are covered with a crystallization, as if the work of petrifaction had been sudden. In this apartment is an object worthy of contemplation—an immense rock is supported at a considerable elevation, resting on a point a few inches broad, and yet it does not seem as if it had fallen, the roof and sides being complete; leaving this, we reach the extreme chamber in the southern wing, by a passage 200 feet long, 25 to 40 feet wide, having a richly ornamented dome, 60 feet high.

Turning in a northerly direction, we trace a passage 300 feet long, from 10 to 30 feet high, and arrive at what is called Washington Hall, 140 by 120 feet, varying from 10 to 30 feet in height. The proprietors propose to fit up this as a dining hall, and an ample and gorgeous saloon it would make. The roof is arched, supported by pillars and buttresses, which are ornamented by crystals of endless variety. A short passage leads to the Bishop's Palace, 84 by 65 feet, having a lofty altar in the centre—a Virgin Mary in one of the niches, and an organ appropriately filling up another of the sides of this chamber. Adjoining is a lake, 70 yards long. Leaving this, we reach the most elaborately finished room in the sublime edifice, called the Bridal Chamber. The ceiling is thickly studded with stalactites of the purest crystal; the walls are covered by a curious frosting, and the columns are light and graceful. Here is another organ; and adjoining is a small room or closet. Nature seems to have exhausted her decorative art in furnishing this elegant chamber; and here, too, as usual, man has displayed his Vandalism, by defacing and destroying her choicest productions. After this, we have a number of small apartments, connected by intricate passages. All the rooms are richly ornamented. The proprietors have placed staircases in several places, and also laid planks along some of the passages, and nothing is omitted to render a visit in every way satisfactory. Among the crystalline formations, we recollect a large epaulette and representations of various animals.

Messrs. Angell and McGhee have taken charge of this wonderful cave since 1851. It is situated at a place called McKinney's Humbug, distant from Mokelumne Hill about ten miles. These gentlemen are erecting a very large hotel at this point, which will be fitted up in the most comfortable manner, and is to be finished about the 10th of June, when parties can be accommodated with rooms and every luxury. It is on the direct road to Mammoth Tree Grove, which is only 11 miles distant. The season has now arrived when travelling in the mountains is really delightful, from the luxuriant display of wild flowers, the rich foliage of the trees, and the abundant crops which everywhere meet the eye. No one should allow an opportunity of visiting this cave to pass unimproved.

Danger of Painted Pails.—A correspondent of the Scientific American calls attention to the fact that pails painted in the inside are not suitable to be used for holding water, or any domestic purposes. He says, "The oxyd of lead with which they are painted is a dangerous poison, and I know that it is productive of evil in many cases. Last week, having occasion to take a drink of water from a painted pail, which had been in use for some months, I was convinced from the taste of the water, that it had taken up a portion of the paint, and having analysed the water I found it to contain a very minute quantity of it, sufficient, however, if a large quantity of water were taken, to produce those fearful diseases peculiar to lead poisonings."

Machine for Cutting Garments.—J. Harraday, of New York city, has invented a machine for cutting garments, the object of which is to cut several pieces or thicknesses of cloth or other fabric at the same time, of a uniform size and shape, so that the corresponding parts of a number of garments or pieces of furniture may be produced by one operation. This is effected by placing them upon a table or bed, and conducting them in a proper direction towards the edge of a knife, having a reciprocating motion through the fabric and the table, in a vertical direction. The opening in the table is furnished with a sharp edge projecting above the surface of the table, to prevent the cloth from being drawn in, and thus choking the knife. This is made of peculiar shape, and is capable of being turned so as to cut in any direction.

Plough vs. Spade.

Which is the better implement? That is the question. The [illegible] of Gisborne, and the letter of our good correspondent "Sinope," have brought this case to trial. We appear for the defendant.

The case of the plaintiff seems to be, that the plough is a reality and the spade a humbug; that the plough is an instrument of unknown antiquity, the value of which is established by usage beyond the memory of man, while the spade is a poor insignificant modern contrivance; that the plough invariably beats the spade, as any country gentleman knows, because the first is more efficient than the spade; that the plough is good upon "cloddy" land, where the spade is useless; and finally, that the spade led to Irish pauperism, leaving the plough to remedy the mischief. Such appears to us to be the plaintiff's case, as far as it can be collected from the pleadings in Gisborne's Essays on Agriculture, edition of 1854, pp. 247-8.

To this we reply, that of all the misstatements we have ever seen, the plaintiff's are the greatest; that there is no truth in any one single allegation; and that the real difference between the respective cases of Plough and Spade, a difference we are far from denying, was either unknown to him or not mentioned, and such as in no degree affects the main argument. We say that in reality the plough belongs to the category of barbarous implements, such as hatchets and adzes, and that the spade is a distinguished member of the family of saws and planes. As none but a barbarian places a hatchet above a saw, or an adze above a plane, unless in exceptional cases, so must he it still be a barbarian who would think of giving precedence in rank to plough over spade.

What is this plough, this much vaunted instrument, really good for? Can it break into the depths of the soil, and continually bring to the surface the unexhausted and inexhaustible elements of fertility? Can it turn up land 24 inches deep? Or, having so turned it, can it leave behind, in a loose, permeable state, the earth in which roots are to penetrate? These are the results attained by the spade, and they are the results to which the cultivator, be he farmer, or be he gardener, must mainly look for any great improvement in his crops. But the plough can do nothing of the kind. At the worst it scrapes off the surface of the soil, or turns in a little stubble, or pretends to bury weeds; at the best it loosens the staple five or six inches deep, but the deeper it goes, the more it compresses the soil it travels over, consolidating on the one hand as much as it loosens on the other.

Deep cultivation is indispensable to complete success in husbandry; the plough is but a shallow operator; therefore, complete success in husbandry is unattainable by the plough. That is a fixed principle, the truth of which all good gardeners fully understand. Their entire practice is founded upon it, as is clearly pointed out by Mr. Bailey, himself one of our most experienced horticulturists, in an excellent article lately published in our columns.

Nowhere are crops so heavy as in good gardens. People say that this is due to the manure; but many of our readers can tell a very different tale; for they know from experience that the steward or farm-bailiff takes especial care that the gardener is not over-supplied with so valuable an article. The reason is that the plough is not a garden implement; the trust of the gardener is in his spade. Not that the importance of manure is in any degree denied; it is needed in a garden much more than in a farm, for without it heavy root crops and succulent vegetables are unattainable; and it is as certain as anything can be, that in good land cereal crops do not need manure, if they have proper tillage. We say this to prevent misapprehension, although it is immaterial to the question before us, which should be strictly limited to the comparative merits of the plough and the spade as implements for cultivating land.

Mr. Gisborne says: "Do the roots of esculents wish to penetrate into the earth, at least to the depth of some feet? We believe they do. We are sure of the Brassica tribe, grass and clover. All our experience and observation deny the doctrine that roots only ramble when they are stinted for food; that six inches well manured is quite enough, better than more. Ask the Jerseyman: he will produce a parsnip as thick as your thigh and as long as your leg, and tell you the advantages of fourteen feet of dry soil. You may hear of parsnips whose roots descend to unsearchable depths. We will not appeal to the Kentucky carrot, which was pulled out by its roots at the antipodes; but Mr. Mechi's was a dozen feet or more. Three years ago, in a midland county, a piece of good land, in good cultivation, and richly manured, produced a good crop of cabbages. In November of that year, we saw that field broken into in several places, and at the depth of four feet the soil (a tenacious marl, stiff enough for brick earth) was occupied by the roots of cabbage—not sparingly—not mere capillaria—but fibers of the size of packthread."

This is an important admission on the part of the plaintiff in the case before us, though every gardener knows it to be true. Such being the fact, let us ask how far the plough is capable of rendering land fit for the vigorous growth of plants whose roots commonly penetrate the soil to the depth of three feet. All the penetration is to be effected by six inches of earth, the lowest [illegible] three feet. All the [illegible] is to be effected by the [illegible] from the [illegible] to the [illegible] from the [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] to the [illegible] to the [illegible] to

Weekly Summary of News.

OREGON.

By the arrival of the Columbia, on Saturday last, we have the Oregonian and Weekly Times of May 20. The latter paper says: We have to chronicle one of the most cold-blooded and atrocious scenes ever enacted in Oregon—that of a wife murdering her husband while at supper, and of his daughter of 16 years aiding and abetting! The scene was enacted in Clackamas county. On Saturday night last, Mr. A. J. Lamb returned from his field, and his wife spoke to him kindly and set him some supper. While at the table, she stepped up behind him with a heavy axe, and struck him on the head. Wishing to make sure of him, she struck him again, breaking his skull so badly that he cannot possibly survive. After committing this inhuman deed, the monster took to the woods, but was brought back the same night. She and her daughter are now in custody at Oregon City. Lamb had his senses perfectly the next day, and gave his deposition in the matter. As near as we can ascertain, the causes of this inhuman act are somewhat as follows:—It seems that this woman and her daughter had determined to elope with a man named Collins, who last summer lived in that neighborhood. He is supposed to be in California, and they had become impatient in waiting for him, and had written a letter to him stating that they were ready to go wherever and whenever he chose. This letter was discovered by Lamb this spring, and consequently was not forwarded. This Collins, we learn, seduced a man's wife, last summer, in that vicinity, and a divorce has been obtained—and a very reasonable presumption obtains that he had seduced both this murderess and her daughter. Lamb was an industrious and quiet citizen, and was much esteemed.....The crops throughout the country are said to look extremely well, particularly the spring grains.....The Oregonian has advices from Yakima, stating that gold is found in increased quantities.....The papers are filled with political matter, to the almost total exclusion of everything of a general interest.

AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival of the schooner Spray, we have received Australian papers to March 22.....The accounts generally from the mines are not encouraging, which may perhaps be owing to the changing of the season from dry to wet, and consequent change in the nature of the diggings.....In anticipation of the war in Europe, some attention had been called to the defences of the harbor of Sydney, and preparations were being made to fortify its entrance.....The Sydney Empire says that the occupation by the French of the Island of New Caledonia is now beginning to be regarded as *an fait accompli*, and the inhabitants of Sydney are inclined to regard it with some complacency, as it is evident that these neighbors, having no near market of their own, must resort to ours.....A private Escort Company was formed last year for the purpose of bringing down into Sydney the gold produced on the Orens River Gold Field, lying on the borders of this colony and Victoria. During the first year of its existence this company brought into Sydney gold to the amount of more than half a million. Its expenses were so enormous that it has been discontinued.....The weekly amount of gold brought into Sydney is about 2500 ounces, but a much larger amount is believed to be brought down by private hands—as the safe state of the roads tempts the purchaser to evade the escort fee.....Each week also serves to develope the richness of this country in other minerals than that which has caused such a revolution in its circumstances. Very rich copper mines have been opened at Bathurst for some few years, and more recently at Ophir. The indications are quite extraordinary for richness, and even with the present enormous cost of labor a great deal has been done to develope them. But the cost of the carriage, and the superior attractions of the gold field, where every digger is his own master, have prevented the Companies owning the mines from working them to a profit. With ordinary facilities of communication there is no doubt that they would be highly lucrative concerns.....On the morning of March 1st, between six and seven o'clock, a fire broke out on board the screw steamer West Wind, lying off Sandridge, Melbourne, which has unfortunately totally destroyed that ship. No authentic information can be arrived at as to the origin of this calamity. The ship was insured to the amount of £10,350.....The mining prospects of the colony have received some encouragement during the past ten months from a discovery which has been made in the vicinity of Braidwood, on what are called the Southern Diggings. A very large number of miners are at work upon this field, and although no individual instances of great success have yet occurred, the increased amount of gold which is brought into Sydney from this field shows that a fair average return is secured by those at work there. About one thousand miners are at work.....In the Western Gold field a quartz vein has recently been discovered at Tambaroom, which is expected to yield largely when the proper machinery is erected for crushing.....During this week a private escort arrived in Maitland from the Hanging Rock, bringing 500 ozs. of gold with a nugget of 28½ ozs., taken from a hole on the newly-discovered ridge at Oakenville Creek..... A nugget of fifty pounds weight had been turned up at the Ophir diggings by two or three laboring men. The treasure was found in a bed of red clay, and contains but little admixture of quartz.....An electric telegraph has been constructed between Melbourne and Williamstown. A line was also in contemplation between Melbourne and Sydney, at a cost of £125 per mile.....A movement was on foot at Sydney for the formation of a Liquor Law League, to agitate for legislative enactments for the entire prohibition of the sale of intoxicating beverages. In Sydney alone, with a population of 70,000, there are 400 licensed public houses, and it is affirmed that such an amount of wine and spirits was imported last year that every human being in the colony might have floated on his individual allowance in a boat.....The winter diggings were about commencing, and several showers of rain had already fallen.....A meeting had been held at Bathurst and £10,500 subscribed for the erection of an iron suspension bridge across the Macquarie. .....In the month of March, no less than 15 deaths had occurred from drunkenness in New South Wales.....The English ship Rose of Sharon arrived at Melbourne with a cargo of 503 Chinese from Hong Kong.....A Miss Osborne committed suicide near Bathurst, by hanging herself on the morning appointed for her marriage.....The American steamship New Orleans was put up to public competition on Tuesday morning, and bought in for £10,500.....The aspect of the commercial interest is marked by extreme caution and inanimation. The markets are at present glutted with every variety of goods. Although large deposits are lying in the Banks, which bear no interest, there is a deplorable want of enterprise to turn them to useful and fructifying account.....The exports of Colonial Produce for the past year, as exhibited by the Custom House records, inclusive of the shipments from the outports of Newcastle, Moreton Bay, and Twofold Bay, amounted to a total of £4,122 in value.

MEXICO.

The steamer Southerner arrived at this port from San Diego on Tuesday evening, bringing the Los Angeles and San Diego papers to the 20th, and Mexican papers to the 5th.....The Star has commenced its fourth volume, and the Herald is much enlarged and improved, but they contain no items of general interest.....The Mexican papers say that a company has been formed to light the city of Mexico with gas.....Senor Rone Mason had returned from Havana—having engaged the largest opera troupe ever seen in Mexico, among whom is Madam Sontag.....The press is still under strict surveillance, and the authorities of the different ports have been ordered not to admit any printed matter in which the government is in any manner criticized.....In Mexico it was confidently believed that the Gadsden treaty would be ratified.....The Indians continue their incursions in the north. In an engagement which took place between them and a body of Mexicans, the Indians had seventy killed. This may check further incursions.....Santa Anna has contracted for building two steam frigates in New York..... According to the recent census returns, there are 7,661,520 souls in Mexico—rather a decrease than otherwise.....The army is said to amount to fifty thousand men, well equipped, and in fine condition.

THE CITY.

Another murder, under the name of a duel, was perpetrated on Wednesday morning last. It appears that two parties named Benson and Menzie had been connected in business, and having quarrelled, were induced by some friends to resort to the duel. On coming on the ground, one of the parties was found to be armed with a heavy dragoon pistol, and the other with a small pocket pistol. After the men being placed, the word was given to fire, when the small pistol missed fire. At the second fire, Benson's pistol again snapped, and the ball of his opponent took effect in the arm-pit, when he dropped. As he had not brought any means of conveyance, the victim was allowed to lie on the ground, until some of the spectators induced the second of the victor to take him home in his carriage, where he expired at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning. The deceased was 24 years of age, and a native of the west of England. No arrests have been made. Comment is needless.....The National Lancers paraded on Monday, attired in their new uniform, with the U. S. regulation equipments, which they have just received from New York. The company exercised in rifle shooting—firing standing, upon a walk, and upon a gallop. The target was well riddled..... A large portion of the new grade of the Plaza is completed. If the arrangements are properly carried out, the Plaza *may* be no ornament to the city.....Gilmore, who murdered Mr. Twitchell, at the Potrero, some time ago, and who was tried and convicted of manslaughter, but had a new trial granted, has been released from jail under bail of $5,000.....The ship Dutchland brought another cargo of Chinamen to this port on Saturday.....The Lafayette Hook and Ladder Co. leave Jackson street wharf at 9 o'clock this morning, on an excursion to Oakland, for the purpose of celebrating their first anniversary. .....The Marine Telegraph which has been constructing between this city and Fort Point, went into operation on Saturday last. It is owned by Messrs. Patten & Brother and Robert S. Martin, the latter of whom is well known as a most energetic and active marine reporter for the leading papers of this city. .....A handsome flag-staff, eighty feet in length, has been presented to the Monumental Engine Co. by some friend of the company, and is being dressed, preparatory to being placed in front of their engine house in Brenham Place.....It is said that a branch of the mysterious order of "Know-Nothings" has been established in this city.....Our *annual* May fire broke out at about quarter-past 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, in the rear of a small grocery kept by Mr. Wagner, on Dupont street, a short distance above Broadway. We copy from the Chronicle: The fire spread rapidly, and by this time the engines could be got to work had made good headway, extending up towards Vallejo and over to Kearney. The burnt district includes most of the buildings on the square bounded by Dupont, Kearney, Broadway and Vallejo streets—about fifty wooden buildings. Loss about $75,000. The fire was stopped at half-past four.

The Baltic Fleet.

As everything bearing upon the tremendous struggle now going on between the principal powers of Europe, must necessarily be of interest to our readers, and as the steamers now due will probably bring us the news of some decisive action between the Russians and the allied fleet in the Baltic, we republish from a London paper a list of the British portion of the fleet, together with its strength in men, guns, and steam power.

THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

First-rate ships, screw.	Guns	Men	H.-pr	Commanders.
Duke of Wellington..	131	1100	780	Sir C. Napier, K.C.B.
Royal George.....	120	990	400	Capt. Codrington, C.B.
St. Jean d'Acre	101	900	600	Capt. Hon. H. Keppel.
Princes Royal	91	850	400	Capt. Lord C. Paget.
Cressy	80	750	400	Capt. Warren.
Edinburgh.....	60	600	450	R. Admiral Chads, C.B.
Illenheim.....	60	600	450	Capt. Hon. F. Pelham.
Hogue	60	600	450	Capt. W. Ramsay.
Ajax	58	600	450	Capt Warden.

STEAM FRIGATES, &c.

Ships.	Guns	Men	H.-pr	Commanders.
Impérieuse (screw)...	51	530	360	Captain Watson, C.B.
Euryalus (screw)	51	530	400	Capt. G. Ramsay.
Arrogant (screw)....?	47	450	360	Captain Yelverton.
Amphion (screw)	34	320	300	Captain Key.
Dauntless (screw)	33	320	650	Captain Ryder.
Leopard (screw)	18	300	560	Captain Gifford.
Dragon (paddle).....	6	200	560	Captain Wilcox.
Valorous (paddle.....	16	220	400	Captain Buckle.

Thus the first division of the Baltic fleet will consist wholly of steamers, amounting to 17 ships, 1017 guns, 9870 men, 7570 horse-power.

SECOND DIVISION.—(SHIPS OF THE LINE.)

Sailing.	Guns	Men	H.-pr	Commanders.
Neptune	120	970	..	Rear-Admiral Corry.
St. George.....	120	970	..	Capt. Eyres.
Waterloo.....	120	970	..	Capt. Lord F. Kerr.
St. Vincent.....	101	900	..	Capt. Scott.
Prince Regent	90	820	..	Capt. Smith.
Monarch	84	750	..	Capt. Erskine.
Boscawen	70	730	..	Capt. Glanville.
SCREWS.				
Cæsar	91	850	400	Capt. Robb.
James Watt.....	91	850	600	Capt. Elliott.
Nile	91	850	600	Com. Martin.
Majestic	80	750	400	Capt. Hope.

FRIGATES, SLOOPS, &c.

Screws.	Guns	Men	H.-pr	Commanders.
Miranda	15	175	220	Capt. Lyons.
Archer	14	160	202	Capt. Heathcote.
Conflict	8	180	400	Capt. Foote.
PADDLES.				
Odin	16	220	560	Capt. Yelverton.
Bulldog.....	6	160	500	Capt. W. K. Hall.
Gorgon.....	6	160	320	Com. A. Cuming.
Driver	6	160	200	Com. L. Cochrane.
Rosamond	6	160	280	Com. Wodehouse.
Prometheus.....	6	145	200	Com. Rice.
Alban	3	60	100	Com. Otter.
Lightning	3	60	100	Capt. Sullivan.
SAILING.				
Frolic	16	130	..	Com. Nolleth.

Making in the whole a fleet of 44 vessels, 2200 guns, 16,000 horse-power, and 22,000 sailors and marines!

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, May 30, 1854.

The condition of trade is far from promising to those who were expecting any revival of it. Few articles have been active except those in most demand for daily use. There is no speculative movement and prices remain about the same in all general merchandise.

The Wheat Crop of California is now demanding the attention of the community and various estimates are made as to the probable amount that will be produced. 500,000 barrels Flour were imported in 1853, and about 200,000 the present year. There is stock on for about two months, and only about 1500 barrels on the way, to add to the crop of the present year. Over 20,000 barrels have been imported within the last two months. Some estimate the crop of California at 500,000 barrels, but we are of opinion that it will reach 600,000, enough to supply our own wants, leaving shippers from abroad no possible chance to realize cost and charges. The great Chilian combination intend forcing this market, but they will find it a losing game.

Barley is in the hands of a combination and remains at quotations.

Provisions are nominal, with large arrivals.

Lumber is abundant and a drug.

Harvesting Implements are scarce and Reapers and Threshers have advanced largely.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS	
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00 @ — —
do do short handled	— — @ 10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00 @ 15 00
do do short handled, no sale.	
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00 @ 14 00
do do short handled	9 — @ 10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00 @ —
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00 @ 18 00
do iron	8 00 @ 10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00 @ — —
do do iron	— — @ 8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00 @ 18 00
do Hunts', do	— — @ 15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00 @ 16 00
do other brands	5 00 @ 7 00
Hollws, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50 @ 4 00
do do do axe	no 2 50 @ 4 50
Plows, best make	sale 14 00 @ 30 00
do steel	30 00 @ 75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—	
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00 @ 1200 00
Other makers'	400 00 @ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00 @ 500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	— — @ —
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00 @ 25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00 @ 10 00
do do steel	12 00 @ 20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	10 00 @ 18 00
Scythes, best	10 00 @ 12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00 @ 9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10 @ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.	
FLOUR—	
Gallego and Haxall	11 00 @ 12 00
Chile	9 00 @ 9 50
Repacked	— — @ — —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none. @ — —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00 @ 14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 50 @ 7 00
do ½ bbls	3 25 @ 3 50
Bran, ₱ lb	— — @ — 1¼
GRAIN—	
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 2 @ 3 50
do California	— 2 @ — 3
Barley, Chili	— 2 @ — 2¾
Buckwheat, flour	— 3 @ — 5
Oats, California	— 2 @ — 3½
do Seed	— 3 @ — 3½
do Oregon, nooe in mk't.	
do Eastern	— 2 @ — 3
Wheat, Chili	— 3½@ — —
do California, for seed	— — @ — 5
do do for milling	— 3 @ — 3¼
LUMBER—	
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	25 00 @ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00 @ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00 @ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00 @ 100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00 @ 00 00.
do do 2d quality	45 00 @ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00 @ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00 @ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, sawed	35 00 @ 00 00
do do lap and Bolmas	30 00 @ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00 @ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00 @ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00 @ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6 @ 8 00
do California	— 5 @ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	1 50 @ 3 00
Sashes, window	2 50 @ 5 00
PROVISIONS—	
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	18 00 @ 20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— — @ 12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	14 @ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00 @ — —
Cheese	20 @ 25
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00 @ 1 12
Butter, choice	30 @ 32
do good ordinary	16 @ 25
do California	50 @ —
Hams, ordinary	12 @ — 14
do extra	17½ @ 18
Lard, in kegs	14 @ 15
do tins 10-lb	17 @ —
do 15—20 do	— @ 17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	— — @ 27 00
do do ½ bbl	— — @ 15 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	— — @ 23 00
do do ½ do	— — @ 13 00
RICE—	
Carolina, in bbls	5½@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats	@ 5
do No. 2, do	@ 4
Manila	3½@ 4
VEGETABLES—	
Beans, Chili Boyos, 7c, few in market.	
Beans, California	3 @ 4
do Am. white	5½@
Split Peas	3 @
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00 @ — —
Carrots	40 00 @ —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 12½@ 10
Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00 @ —
Potatoes, per sack	50 @ 75
do new, ₱ lb	2 @
Peas, (none in market.)	
Squashes, ₱ lb	—5 @ 8

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	25	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz....none.		Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 00	Tomatoes, very scarce	..
Carrots	15	Green Peas	12
Marrowfat squashes	1 50	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	—	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	..	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	12	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	12	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	25
Potatoes, new	4	Asparagus, ₱ doz bdls	3 00
Onions, prime	18	Cucumbers	50

Strawberries and Cherries are in the market; the former fine, the latter scarce.

In addition to the standing inducement for the getting of subscribers for the "Farmer," we will make a present of HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE to the person who procures the most Subscribers in the first six months of our publication. This we regard as one of the most beautiful books ever issued. Who will have the prize?

Kate Hayes.—Since our last issue, this lady has given three concerts at Musical Hall, which were complete triumphs. The enthusiastic reception she met must have been extremely gratifying. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Geo. Loder, performed admirably, *of course*, and added materially to the success of the concerts. We hope this lady may be induced to continue her concerts.

Rassette House.—We call particular attention to the advertisement of this most commodious and elegant house. Our friends in the East will hardly credit us if we tell them that our hotels are five stories high, and can accommodate five hundred boarders. But this is actually so, and we take great pleasure in recommending this hotel to those coming to California.

Pacific Iron Works.—We learn from the proprietor of this Foundry that they have set up within the last four months eight flouring mills, and recently they have built one of extra power and finish for Bassham and Kincaird of San Jose. They have also built a very fine one for S. S. Johnson & Co. of Santa Clara. This increase of flouring mills shows the great advance making to secure the State in the manufacture of her own breadstuffs. The Pacific Works are worthy a visit.

MARRIED.

On the 30th May, at the Oriental Hotel, by Rev. W. Ingraham Kip, Joseph W. Winans and Sara Adelaide, youngest daughter of Alexander Bodman, Esq., all of Sacramento.

On the 16th May, by Rev. Mr. Briggs, John F. Miller and Miss Harriet Fearn, both of this city.

On the 28th May, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, Mr. James H. Wingate and Miss Amelia Helena Obelein, both of this city.

On the 15th May, in Volcano, by E. A. Kingsley, Esq., Mr. Andrew B. Reade and Mrs. Louisa Else, both of that place.

On the 14th May, in Portland, O. T., by Rev. P. G. Buchanan, Mr. James Bothwell and Mrs. E. J. Patterson.

On the 5th May, in Douglass county, Mr. Isaac Boyle and Miss Margaret Monture, all of Douglass county.

On the 11th May, by Rev. J. D. Boon, John Bash and Miss Elizabeth Walker, all of Marion county.

On the 21st May, in San Diego, by Rev. J. Reynolds, Mr. Samuel Kirkhuff, of Williamsburg, Penn., and Custoria Stewart, of San Diego Viejo.

On the 8th May, at Mr. Fogle's, in Cloverdale, Los Angeles county, by Rev. A. Bland, Mr. Phillip H. Stigles and Lidia E. Bond, all of Cloverdale.

On the 27th May, at Oak Grove Ranch, San Joaquin county, by Benj. G. Weir, Esq., Harry J. Raphael, of Stockton, and Miss Jane Kitchen, daughter of Mr. Andrew Kitchen, of Boston.

On the 22d May, by Rev. J. Lewis Shuck, Mr. Wm. Shaffer and Miss Elizabeth Wagner, all of Marysville.

On the 14th May, Mr. John Bash and Miss Elizabeth Walker, all of Marion county, O. T.

DIED.

On the 16th May, in Los Angeles, of consumption, Mr. Alex. Campbell, aged about 21, formerly of Tennessee.

On the 24th May, in this city, Emeline, wife of Wm. C. Hall, Esq., aged 41 years.

On the 24th May, in this city, of consumption of the lungs, Mrs. Jane W., wife of Samuel J. Williams, in the 43d year of her age.

On the 25th May, in this city, Lyman W., only son of Lyman Clark, aged 7 months.

On the 25th May, in Nevada, of scrofula, Wm. Grimes, aged 22 years, formerly of Ohio.

On the 27th May, of dysentery, Allen R. White, in the 27th year of his age, late of Portland, Oregon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

May 24—Clipper ship Red Rover, Putnam, 120 days from New York, with mdse.

Schr Mt Vernon, Luvejoy, 36 hours from Santa Cruz: lime.

25th—Br ship Lord Dufferin, Matthew, 189 days from Liverpool, via Callao 18 days, with 810 tons coal.

Schr Pilgrim, Fisher, 2 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.

26th—Stmr Major Tompkins, Hunt, 14 hours from Santa Cruz.

Br bark Robert Syers, Boggs, 163 days from Sydney; coal.

Three-ma tsd schr Spray, Hall, 53 days from Sydney; mdse.

Schr Relief, Neally, 3 hours from Farrallones; 2000 doz eggs.

27th—Steamship Columbia, Dall, 3 days from Oregon.

Barn ship Deutschland, Lann, 72 days from Hong Kong, with mdse and 572 passengers.

Bark Success, Wilbur, 3 days from Puget Sound; piles, etc.

Brig Tigris, Mead, 3 days from Columbia River; lumber.

Brig Consort, Gilroy, 9 days from Bainbridge Island; lumber.

Schr Emma Packer, Latham, 45 days from Hachina, S. I., with oranges.

Schr Odd Fellow, Austen, 30 hours from Santa Cruz; lime.

Schr Astoria, Willoughby, 2 days from Santa Cruz; lime.

29th—Bark Equator, Morton, 16 hrs from Mendocino; lumber.

Br bark Isabella, McGunn, 187 days from Glasgow; mdse.

Brig Ida, Woodruff, 79 days from Hobart Town; mdse.

30th—Stmr Southerner, Hilliard, from San Diego.

Ship Sarah Parker, Gardner, 4 days fm Puget Sound; piles, etc.

Bark W G Lewis, Giles, 4 days from Shoalwater Bay; piles.

Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, 2 days from Santa Cruz; lime.

Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, 2 days from Santa Cruz; lime.

CLEARANCES.

May 24—Ship Harriet, Otis, for Benicia; Chil bark Elisa Simpson, Scott, Sydney; brig Francisco, Smith, Portland.

25th—Ship Moosoon, Willet, for Hong Kong; Ham brig Rose Siegg, Vancouver's Island.

27—Str American, Howland, for Portland; ship Isabella, Hercus, Robertson, Hong Kong; schr Frances Helen, Leeds, Umpqua River; schr Heloise, Dyer, Valparaiso.

CITY FLOUR MILLS,
25 First street, San Francisco.
21 tf HENRY THOMPSON & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery street,
22 3m San Francisco.

DR. PHINNEY,
Residence on Powell street, one door north of Washington.
Office in McClure's new building, Bush street, opposite the Rassette House.
Office Hours—In Powell street until 9 A. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M.; in Bush street from 2 to 5 P. M. 22 tf

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M.
Residence No. 136 Bush street. 22 tf

Freights Reduced.
FROM and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.
Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

TO MILLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned offers for sale on the most liberal terms, three run of Harrison's self-cooling mill stones, one smut mill, with elevations complete, mill gearing, shafts and pulleys, one gang and bevel wheels, belts, belting, &c. The above list, whole or in parcel, will be sold at a great sacrifice if applied for soon. Apply at the toll house, on Washington wharf.
23 4t ANDREW J. GORE.

For Sale to Arrive.
A FLOURING MILL, with three run of four best French Stones, a first class Rubber or Smut Mill, calculated to clean 1600 bushels of Wheat per day; Falls, Screens, and Bolting Reels; Belts and Castings. Also, the Irons and Castings for a twenty-five foot water wheel, &c., all complete.
The above Mill Stones and Machinery have been carefully selected with a view to using either Oregon or California Wheat and to parties or a Company wishing to establish a mill in either of the above places, this offers a rare opportunity.
For particulars apply to C. P. LOLOR,
94 Front street.
Where drafts and specifications can be seen. 20tf

HENRY A SMITH & CO'S

GRAND RAFFLE

$100,000,

CONSISTING OF

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SLUGS!

Farm, Rancho, Building Lots, Watches, &c., &c.

Guaranteed to come off at the

AMERICAN THEATRE,

ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1854.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

To be had of the proprietors, at their office, north-west corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, or at all the principal bar & stores, hotels and saloons throughout the city and State.

1st Grand Prize—Ten Thousand Dollars in cash..... $10,000

2d Grand Prize—One handsome Residence, consisting of three acres of land, with a beautiful cottage house, in the city of Oakland, on Broadway, within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing. The proprietors own the property under the Peralta title and two years possession—the same, with a warranted deed, will be given the drawer. Valued at.. 5,000

3d Grand Prize—One Ranch, consisting of 160 acres of land, with a good House, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. This valuable Ranch is located in San Jose Valley, and is held under a confirmed Spanish title. A warranted deed will be given the drawer. Valued at.. 4,000

4 to 254—Two hundred and fifty Valuable Building Lots in the city of Oakland, the Brooklyn of San Francisco, situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of the landing. These lots are unquestionably the most beautiful sites for residences in the State, and are too well known to need description. The proprietors hold the Peralta title and have possession. The drawer will receive warrantee deeds. Size, 25x100. Valued low at $200 each..... 50,000

255 to 465—Two hundred and ten Fine Gold Lever Watches, Hunting Cases, each of equal value. Valued at $100..... 21,000

466 to 666—Two hundred elegant Chinese Shawls, high colors. These shawls are of the same quality as are sold daily in this city at $60 each, each one of equal value. Valued at $50..... 10,000

We, the undersigned, are acquainted with the parties owning the property offered in this Raffle, and also know the Real Estate referred to, and we assure the Public that we consider the title to the property is indisputable.

Hon. D. S. SHATTUCK,
JAMES A. MORRISON, M. D.

The proprietors in conducting this Raffle bind themselves to carry it on in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may buy tickets. The drawing will be done by gentlemen chosen by the holders of Tickets, each county in the State sending a committee of one for that purpose. Maps of the Real Estate, and samples of the property may be seen at our office, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

For the responsibility of the proprietors of this Raffle, and that it will be conducted with honesty and integrity, we refer to

His Excellency JOHN BIGLER,
Hon. J. W. DENVER, Secretary of State,
J. B. HARDENBERG, Mayor of Sacramento,
Hon. LEWIS ALDRICH,
Maj. W. H. HARVEY, Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate,
E. WILSON, Wilson's Exchange,
DAVID JONES, Hotel, Sacramento City. 22.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.

OPENING SALE OF CHOICE BURIAL LOTS.

FIFTY BURIAL LOTS,
Each lot 12:25 feet, containing 300 superficial feet.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Will sell at Public auction, at our salesroom, No. 100 Merchant street, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 M., Fifty Choice Burial Lots in Lone Mountain Cemetery.

A public sale is made in order that those wishing the choice of Lots may have an opportunity to obtain them.

These Lots are portions of the six sections that are now opened, graded, surveyed and ready for use, and are the most Choice Lots in the Cemetery; they are all beautified by evergreen Shade Trees and Shrubbery.

The entire Cemetery is enclosed with an elegant and substantial fence, thereby protecting the grounds from injury, and the avenues were well graded, Macadamized, and embellished with shade trees. All the improvements necessary to the complete adornment of the grounds are rapidly progressing.

An opportunity is now offered to Families, Public Institutions and Societies to select Lots of sufficient size, combined with beauty of location, to meet their desires.

Plans of the sections, giving full particulars of each lot, can be seen at our office, any time previous to day of sale.

Terms made known on day of sale. td

Notice.—Lone Mountain Cemetery.

THE Grounds of the Cemetery being now enclosed and about 20 miles of avenue opened and graded, and a temporary macadamized carriage road opened from the Presidio, through the government reserve, the proprietors take pleasure in announcing that on and after Thursday, May 4, the grounds will be open for the inspection of the public, until on or about the 20th inst., when they will be dedicated to the purposes intended, of which due notice will be given. The avenues are in condition for light carriage, and many now in process of macadamizing. The principal entrance is to be on the line of Rush street, when extended, which road it is intended to have opened during the present summer. For further information, inquire of either of the proprietors, at 110 Montgomery street.

21 F. B. AUSTIN. NATH'L GRAY. W. H. RANLETT.

New Agricultural Warehouse.

NEW FIRM!—NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned, having purchased the entire stock in trade of *Messrs. WARREN & SON* in the *SEED AND AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS*, will continue the business under the name and style of BAKER & HAMILTON, at No. 11 J street, *Sacramento City*, and beg leave to present themselves to their friends and the cultivators of the State for that share of patronage which has heretofore been given to this long established Agricultural Warehouse. The undersigned intend, with every season, to keep a full supply of all the necessary articles in each department, and trust that the old friends of the late firm will favor us with a call.

LIVINGSTON I. BAKER,
ROBERT HAMILTON.

WARREN & SON present their grateful acknowledgments to their patrons for the favors of many years past, and in taking leave of them personally assure them that they will be as readily and well supplied by their successors, Messrs. Baker & Hamilton, in whom they most cordially recommend.

Warren & Son are happy to state that in being liberated from the commencement of business to which the past years have called them, they will visit different portions of the State, become personally acquainted with the localities and the cultivators, and thus gather those important facts so necessary to the cause of Agriculture. Warren & Son will call personally on those interested in Agriculture, and supply them with copies of the CALIFORNIA FARMER—a work to which they will now devote their best efforts, and look to the Farmers for a support of the work. 21

Pacific Foundry,

On First Street, between [illegible] and Howard.

GODDARD & CO.,

HAVING enlarged their works, are prepared to furnish Steam Engines and Machinery on the shortest notice. Castings of Iron and Brass of all descriptions can be furnished at the shortest notice. Also, Steam Boilers, Sheet Iron Work, Smith Work, &c. Also, Steam Engines for Flouring Mills, Saw Mills, Quartz Mills, &c., which we can supply on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the State. 2-4t

House.

[illegible] AL

[illegible] of accommodation over [illegible] 21 3m

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

State Agricultural Society.

THE first meeting of the State Agricultural Society will be holden in Rooms at the MUSICAL HALL BUILDINGS, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 7½ P. M. Those who desire to join the Society, and to enjoy the privileges of the present State institutions are invited to attend this meeting and become members.

F. W. MACONDRAY, Pres't.
C. V. GILLESPIE, Rec. Sec'y. 21-2t

Lard and Butter.

A PRIME article, in wood and tin. For sale, in lots to suit, by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 tf 64 Front street.

Pork.

PORK.—250 bbls. clear and extra clear; 300 hf do do do do; 275 bbls. mess and extra mess; 150 hf do do do do;
ALSO—200 bbls prime and rump. For sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 94 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Beef and Beef Tongues.

BEEF.—250 bbls Allburgers & Smith's ex family;
250 bbls ex Chicago and Boston;
150 hf bbls N. Y. and Phila. family market beef;
100 qr do do do do;
BEEF TONGUES—100 hfs and qrs, New York and Boston;
In store and for sale by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Hams.

HAMS.—100 casks Ames' patent covered Family;
125 casks Cassarlo's premium;
150 casks Billings' celebrated Family;
75 casks American Westphalia;
100 casks in muslin covers, sugar cured.
All in store, in fine order, and for sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by
HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 1m (between Battery and Front streets.)

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,..... MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED to the *CORNER OF BATTERY AND RICHMOND STREETS*, (opposite Delong, McNeil & Co's,) up stairs.

☞ Our *HARDWARE BUSINESS* will be confined principally to Importing and Jobbing. The AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE to be continued as formerly.

16 BRYANT & CO.

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.

Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 20 tf

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st, Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 15 tf

Splendid Residence.

RANCH, GARDENS AND FARM.

THAT beautiful res[illegible] at the head of [illegible] "Steamboat slough," on the Sac[illegible] to river, known as R[illegible] RANCH, now under a [illegible] van[illegible] with [illegible] B[illegible] ings arranged for [illegible] [illegible]—contains 6 rooms, be[illegible] ch'n, pantry, &c

Th[illegible] ops, new [illegible] p[illegible], are in acres [illegible], 10 ac[illegible] of p[illegible] and [illegible] a[illegible], sweet potatoes, &c.

A Flower Garden orna[illegible] [illegible] lawn [illegible] A [illegible] is the place, and the Mary[illegible] [illegible] every one each way.

Fa[illegible] 160 acres.

A [illegible] a bea[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] purchaser [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE FARMER.

BY A. W. PIKE.

While poets sing, and laurels bring
To deck the warrior's brow,
My wreath shall be, all green and free,
For him that holds the Plow.

All hail the hand that tills the land—
A noble work to do,
By God designed to raise the mind
And make it happy too.

'Twas Heaven's will that man should till
The soil on which he stood—
Plant Earth's broad field, that it might yield
A harvest rich and good.

Then why should man dislike the plan
Which the Eternal made?
Quit the bright Plow, and meanly bow
To some low humble trade?

All Farmers good have long withstood
The sneers of fools and fops—
Whose use on earth, e'er since their birth,
Has been—to eat his crops!

In rosy morn, at day's first dawn,
He's up for labor's wreath,
To breathe the air, so pure and fair,
Which gives him perfect health.

Throughout the day, without delay,
He labors, fresh and strong,—
Arranging crops, as best he may—
Nor thinks the hours too long.

His manly form doth brast the storm,
Nor dreads the winter cold·
Nor Sol's hot rays, in summer days—
For labor makes him bold.

He ever stands with open hands,
To feed the needy poor;
A steward true, o'er all his lands,
And keeps an open door.

Then hail the hand that tills the land,
A noble work to do,—
By God designed, to raise the mind
And make it happy too.

YIELD NOT TO DARK DESPAIR.

Hast thou one heart that loves thee,
In this dark world of care,
Whose gentle smile approves thee—
Yield not to dark despair.

One rose, whose fragrant blossom
Blooms but for thee alone;
One fond confiding bosom,
Whose thoughts are all thine own—

One gentle star to guide thee,
And bless thee on thy way,
That e'en when storms betide thee,
Still lends its gentle ray.

One crystal fountain, springing
Within life's dreariest waste,
Whose waters still are bringing
Refreshment to thy taste—

One tuneful voice to cheer thee,
When sorrow has distrest;
One breast when thou art weary,
Whereon thy head to rest—

Till that sweet voice is failed,
And cold that heart so warm,
Till clouds thy star have shaded,
Heed not the passing storm:

Till the kind voice that blessed thee
All mute in death doth lie,
And the fount that oft refreshed thee,
To thee is ever dry,

Thou hast one tie to bind thee
To this dark world of care,
Then let not sorrow bind thee—
Yield not to dark despair.

A DOUBLE EMBARRASSMENT.—Differences in religious faith are obstacles to marriage among several denominations.

Somewhere in Prussia, a beautiful young lady, a Christian, fell desperately in love with a young Jew, who, as the story goes, was equally beautiful and accomplished. He loved her most dearly, but the laws of that country do not permit a marriage between a Jew and a Christian. The young man having business at a distance, had not been absent many days before he received the following truly cousoling note:

"MY DEAR FRIEND—The difficulties which have so long stood in the way of our marriage have been put an end to, and by the intervention of your guardian angel, as you have so often called your faithful Miua, who yesterday became a Jewess."

Scarcely had this been despatched, when the love-sick beauty received the following from her Adonis:

"MY DEAR MINA—The obstacle which presented itself to our union, in the unfortunate difference in our religious faiths, no longer exists, and I shall hasten to complete our mutual felicity; I yesterday became a Christian."

How the matter was arranged under the double embarrassment we are not informed.

OUR ARTISTS ABROAD.—"Dear-a-me," said Mrs. Philpipes, reading the Sun, "wot fellers them artists is; there's that Powers, been 'on a bust' there the last six months; and as if that's not enough to shame us 'Mericans, there's another one on 'em has been and tuk a copy from Reuben's! Ef I had a been Reuben, I'd a sued him—yes, I'd a showed wot it was to take such things. They say artists has a finer taste than anybody else, but they have no right to please their palettes at other people's expense." Three fallen stitches in the incipient stocking testified to Madam's earnestness.

STUCK.—This is a newsboy's term. They understand it because it is something more than they can stand under. It often happens that a green specimen of the genus newsboy gets stuck with more papers than he can sell, and then his fellows laugh rather than cry over his misfortune. He gets but little sympathy, and he is not permitted to sell out at "prices below cost," as some of the wet-goods merchants do, as that would injure trade.

We saw a specimen last Sunday. A boy had got stuck, and about 1 o'clock he vented a feeble cry of "'Ere's Sunday papers for one cent." Another of the fraternity, just then coming around the corner, heard the cry, and collared the delinquent.

"How's that, you little blackguard, you sell Sunday papers at one cent?"

"I don't care; I'm stuck."

"Well, if you are, you aint agoing to spoil the trade. Will you quit?"

"No. I won't quit, if I can get anybody to buy them."

"Won't you? Then I'll make you."

Hereupon the regulator of other people's affairs took the usual course to hammer obedience into the delinquent with his fist. It did not succeed quite so well as it might if the other European powers, in the shape of half-a-dozen juvenile Irishmen, had not come in for a share in the free fight, and finally settled the quarrel in favor of free trade. The regulator of commerce went off grumbling.

SEEDLESS APPLES.—The following is stated by the Memphis Eagle as the method to procure apples without seeds or cores: "Take the ends of the limbs of an Apple tree, where they hang low, so as to reach the ground; dig a small hole for each end under the tree; bend it down and bury it in the hole, confining it down so that it will remain. Do this in winter, or the beginning of spring. The end of the limb thus buried will take root and put up sprouts or scions, which, when they become sufficiently large to set out, dig up at the proper season, and transplant them in the orchard where you wish them to remain. When they get large enough to bear, they will bear apples without seeds or cores."

FAST ANCHORED.—One of the Albany editors says, that the only reason why his house was not blown away, was that it had a heavy mortgage on it.

Public Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation.

D. H. HASKELL,
ALVIN ADAMS,
W. B. DINSMORE,
S. E. SANFORD,
S. M. SIDDEMAKER,
* By C. E. BOWERS, their Attorney in fact.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, under the firm, name and style of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal office continuing at the same place, in the city of San Francisco.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. BOWERS, his Attorney in fact.)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, composing the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other principal cities and towns of the Eastern States, will hereafter carry on the Express and Forwarding business to and from the said cities and towns in the Eastern States and the City of San Francisco. The Banking and Express firm of Adams & Co. in California, at the city of San Francisco acting as our agents.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
WM. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SIDDEMAKER,
(By C. E. BOWERS, their Attorney in fact.)

Public Notice.

WE the undersigned, ALVIN ADAMS, of the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the city of San Francisco and State of California, Bankers and Express Carriers, hereby certify that we have formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, to be conducted under the name and firm of ADAMS & CO.; that the principal place of business is situated in the said city of San Francisco.

That DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, are general partners and said ALVIN ADAMS is a special partner as declared by the article of copartnership, on record in the County Recorder's Office of the county of San Francisco.

That the said partnership commences this day, and terminates on the 12th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Dated at the city of San Francisco, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1854.

A. ADAMS,
(Per his Attorney in fact, C. E. BOWERS.)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

20 tf

"The Original Clayton Saloon."

North side of Commercial Street, above Montgomery.

THIS favorite place of resort, having undergone thorough renovation and repair, will be re-opened under the charge of the former proprietor, S. V. TRUESDALE, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., when he will be happy to meet his old friends, and as many new ones as may favor him. The Bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. The Restaurant, with the choicest the market affords, prepared in a superior manner. Every attention will be paid to promote the comfort of those who patronize the house.

N. B.—Fresh Oregon Oysters. 13 tf

CHARLES D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers. 16

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS*, Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,

16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Greenhouse and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., Offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all the most recent introduction. Catalogues sent, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discount to trade.

Dwarf and standard trees of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers.) Mahaleb and Paradise Stock.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Norman's White Blackberry, Dwarf Cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Sorts of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cuphea, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedum, Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Moss, Dwarf, Degraci, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Lots for Sale in Horner's Addition.

THE subscriber has removed his office, books, maps and records, to the old Sun Mansion House, one mile southwest of the Mission Dolores Church, where he can be consulted every day. Those who may wish to purchase in HORNER'S ADDITION, or Villa Lots of any required size, from one to twenty acres, with clear and undisputed titles, would do well to call upon him before buying elsewhere, for it will cost nothing to get posted up before purchasing. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call at the "Old Rancho House," where they can see an abstract of the titles, the identical lands, with their boundaries, advantages, elegant situations for residences, gardens, &c., &c.

J. M. H. can be seen at Horner & Co.'s Counting Office, on Davis street, corner of Broadway Wharf, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M. [15] JOHN M. HORNER.

New Drug Establishment.

A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States.

Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.

Country orders promptly attended to.

A. T. McCLURE,
Gr N. E. corner Bush street and Bryant Place

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS:
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantel;
100 choice Philadelphia Mole Mantels;
The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish. Samples now on exhibition at our office.
TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.
TOMBSTONES, in great variety: made and carved to order.
☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kind of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels, Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with buildings fronts, &c., by shipping from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes;
Fanning Mills—30, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels;
Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Excelsior Soap,
6 Ox Carts—Iron bolts, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks;
Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size—grind stone frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves;
Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete;
Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones;
Walnut Axles—For light Wagons
Gold Washers, Mining Pans;
Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe
Top Onions—for seed;
Marrow Fat Peas;
Early Charitou Peas;
Buckwheat—for seed;
Osage Orange Seed;
White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed;
Hemp Seed—for Birds;
GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety;
Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article;
Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins;
Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton;
Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany;
Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Battery;
Mexican Spurs; Involce of Mexican Bits, &c., of the highest finish, &c.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they are peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office. 5 6m

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,

[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco.

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burden, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and rivetting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges, Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolt and Nut, Belting Lace and other Engineer's find ings for sale.

2 Jan JAMES DONAHUE.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—one for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, Four of BUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous east men and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Hazell and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any rebolt grains.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favors heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by

HENRY McNALLY,
15 1m N. E. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT

HOWES & CO'S

No. 180 Montgomery Street,

(Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre.)

COMPRISING everything suitable to furnish the *PARLOR, OFFICE, DINING ROOM, CHAMBER* or *KITCHEN*—at wholesale and retail.

All persons who wish to furnish

Hotels, Offices, or Dwelling Houses,

Are respectfully invited to examine our stock before making purchases, as we feel certain that we can offer greater inducements to purchasers than any others in the City. Our goods are purchased by a

Partner in the Eastern States.

For CASH, consequently we are enabled to sell all kinds and qualities of Furniture at the Lowest Market Prices.

We shall enlarge our store in the course of fifteen or twenty days, and until that time we are prepared to offer *GREAT BARGAINS TO OUR CUSTOMERS*—rather than be at the trouble of removing our goods to some other place, we prefer to sell

☞ *VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.* ☜

☞ Goods delivered to any part of the city, free of charge.

Orders promptly filled, and goods packed properly for country dealers.

Come and be convinced. HOWES & CO

Remember the number,

180 *Montgomery Street,*

Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre. 14 tf

BATES' SUPERIOR
UPLAND BELL CRANBERRY.

THE PROPRIETOR has been induced to present this Circular to the public on account of the numerous applications from distinguished Horticulturists, Amateurs, Land Agents and others, in different parts of the Union, personally and by letter, wishing information in regard to cultivating this valuable fruit upon ordinary upland, and would respectfully invite the attention of Gardeners and Fruit Growers, to such facts only as have come directly under our own experience and observation.

Soil, Propagation, Management, &c.—Having tested the plants thoroughly in all kinds of soils, we have no particular choice in their selection. We know of no kind of soil in which they would not be likely to grow well if managed according to our method. We should not choose a perfect clay soil, extremely liable to bake, nor a perfect sand, containing no power of vegetation.

In extensive field culture, the Bell Cranberry flourishes well in soils varying from moist to dry. No great degree of moisture is necessary, providing it is more or less uniform. Any soil that the strawberry can be grown on to advantage, is well adapted to the growth of this plant, but no animal or vegetable manure should be used, as the fruit draws most of its nourishment from the atmosphere. The vines propagate by runners, like the Strawberry, and will flourish in almost any soil and location, under good management. Where the land is rich and liable to grass and weeds, we prepare the ground by removing the top soil at a sufficient depth to prevent their growth. This may be easily done by plowing the sod, and removing the top soil in carts or otherwise. The object in doing this is to make the soil so poor that nothing will grow to obstruct the growth of the Cranberry Plants, bearing this in mind, that I am fully satisfied, from long experience in the business, that the Cranberry derives its nourishment only from the air and moisture.

If the land is poor, so that grass and weeds will not vegetate then it may be plowed and harrowed without other preparation. If these rules are followed there is no difficulty whatever in their cultivation. Persons having a garden of moderate size, and wishing to raise their own Cranberries of a superior quality can do so by obtaining a few plants, and with a small amount of labor at the commencement, will find their cultivation both easy and profitable.

Persons wishing for Plants can have their supply of the subscriber. The Plants will be carefully packed in meadow moss, and well boxed, which will enable them to go to a great distance in a fresh state.

The proper time for Fall transplanting is October and November; for Spring, from the opening of the snow till about the 25th of May. Persons wishing for Plants, are requested to order as early as the first of September, for Fall transplanting and during the winter for Spring. 15

SULLIVAN BATES,
14 Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

The Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. I. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1854. NO. 23.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

Napoleon and his Brothers:

AND A VISIT TO AN EX-QUEEN.

I WOULD ask you, gentle reader, to follow me through the torturous streets of Milan, and after pausing a moment before the glorious *Duomo*, let us turn towards the left without delay, for within the walls of the adjoining palace is about to be enacted one of those scenes that influence the destinies of the world.

Let us ascend together the grand staircase of the royal palace, and traverse some of the apartments newly decorated by the glowing pencil of Appiannic.

We may gently open the door of the cabinet we are now approaching, and, unseen ourselves, gaze upon the spectacle within. You recognize at a glance the figure which now presents itself to your view. There is no mistaking that simple green uniform—the closely-fitting white pantaloons and Hessian boots. See that head, finely modelled as an antique statute—those dark locks thinly scattered on the ample brow—the keen blue eye, whose glance seemed to pierce through the veil of futurity—the firmly compressed lip—the teeth of dazzling whiteness—what calmness in his whole aspect! It is the consciousness of strength, the serenity of the lion! When these lips open, nations listen: when this eye kindles, the plains of Austerlitz shoot forth flames like a volcano. At this hour, the man you see before you has one hundred and twenty millions of human being under his command—he is none other than Napoleon the great—the *Jupitur Tonnans* of France.

After a few moments spent in tranquil waiting, the door opens and gives admittance to a man dressed in a blue coat with closely-fitting gray pantaloons and Hessian boots. Our eyes no sooner rest upon him than we discover in him a certain family resemblance to the Emperor. He is however, taller, slighter, and of a darker complexion; this is Lucien—the true Roman, the Republican of ancient days.

These two men, who had not met since the battle of Austerlitz, each cast upon the other one of those searching glances which penetrate the inmost soul—for Lucien was the only one of the Bonaparte family who possessed the same magic power of the *eye* as Napoleon.

He advanced a few paces and then paused—Napoleon hastened towards him and held out his hand.

"My brother!" exclaimed Lucien, at the same time clasping the Emperor in his arms; "my brother! how I rejoice to see you!"

"Leave us alone, gentlemen," said the Emperor, waving his hand towards a group of attendants who were standing by.

They bowed and left the room without uttering a word. These three gentlemen who so promptly obeyed the Emperor's command were, Duroc, Eugene and Murat; a marshal, a prince, and a king.

"I sent for you, Lucien," said Napoleon, as soon as he and his brother were left together.

"And you see that I lost no time in complying with the wish of my elder brother," replied Lucien.

Napoleon knit his brow.

"Never mind! you are come, and that is what I desired for I want to speak to you."

"I am all attention," rejoined Lucien, slightly bowing.

"What projects have you in view at present?" asked Napoleon, looking hold of Lucien by one of the buttons of his coat and gazing at him kindly.

"What projects have I in view?" replied Lucien, with surprise; "such projects as are natural for a man who has been retirement for from the world. My present present at present is a peace which I have

"Lucien," said Napoleon, "you are [illegible] whilst I [illegible] by your side [illegible] ever [illegible] you [illegible]

"*Indifferent* to you! Remember the 18th *Brumaire*. *Rebels!*—and when have you ever known me to excite any rebellion?"

As Lucien spoke thus, he fixed upon the Emperor a look of sorrowful reproach; but the latter replied, impetuously:

"Not to serve me is to rebel against me! Lucien," he continued, seizing his brother's hand, "you know that amongst all my brothers you are the one I love the best—the only one capable of carrying on the work I have commenced. Will you renounce your tacit opinion to my will? When all the kings of Europe are at my feet, will *you* deem it humiliation to bow your head before me? Shall it always be my *brother's* voice that is to sound in my ears, 'Cæsar, forget not that thou art mortal!' Lucien, once more I ask you, will you enter into my views?"

"May I ask your Majesty how much is involved in that question?" replied Lucien, casting upon his brother a distrustful glance.

The Emperor advanced towards a round table which occupied the centre of the apartment, and laying his finger on an outspread chart, turned towards Lucien, and thus addressed him:

"I have reached the crowning point of my destinies, Lucien; I have conquered Europe. I have now only to decide it as best suits my purposes. Both the *power* and the *will* are mine; now, therefore," added he, with a gracious, yet determined air, "choose the kingdom over which you would best like to reign, and I pledge you my word as an Emperor, that the very moment you make your choice that kingdom shall be yours."

"And wherefore, may I ask, do you make this proposition to me, rather than to any of your other brothers?"

"Because you are the only one after my mind, Lucien."

"How can that be, when my principles are so opposite to yours?"

"I hoped you had changed them in the course of the four years during which we have been separated from each other."

"In that hope you were mistaken, my brother. I am still the same I was in '99. I would not exchange my civic chair for any throne in Europe."

"Fool! madman!" muttered Napoleon to himself, as he paced the room with hasty strides. "Blinded indeed he must be not to perceive that I am commissioned by destiny to arrest the progress of that guillotine-wagon which they have mistaken for a republican car of triumph!"

Then suddenly pausing, and turning towards his brother, he continued—

"Look around on the kingdoms of the world, and tell me which amongst them is ripe for thy dream of liberty, sublime as thy dream may be? Is it Germany, where there is no living thing save the universities—a sort of republican pulse beating in a monarchical body? Is it in Spain, Catholic only since the thirteenth century, and scarcely yet beginning to interpret truly the word of Christ? Is it Russia, whose *head*, indeed may think, but whose *body*, galvanized for a moment by Czar Peter, has sunk into a state of chronic paralysis? No, Lucien—no; the time is not come. Renounce thy Eutopian dreams; give me thy hand as my brother and ally, and to-morrow I will make thee chief of a great nation. I will recognize thy wife as my sister, and restore to thee my cordial friendship."

"I understand your meaning well," said Lucien; "you despair of convincing me, and you wish to buy me over."

The Emperor started.

"Suffer me to speak," continued Lucien, "for this is a critical moment, and one which can never return to either of us. I do not blame you for having misjudged me; you have closed the mouths of so many, and stopped their ears with gold, that you naturally expected to find me equally pliable. You wish to make me a king, do you say? Well, I accept the offer—if you promise me my kingdom shall not be a mere prefecture. You trust a nation to my hands? Be it so. I care little which it my chance to be; but I can only accept it on condition that I shall be allowed to govern it according to its wants and true interests. I desire to be a father, not a tyrant—to be loved rather than feared. From the day on which I place the crown of Sweden, of Spain, of Wurtemburg, or of Holland on my brow, I shall no longer be a Frenchman—a Savoyard, a German, or a Dutchman; I shall henceforth know no other title than that of king. Remember it well. We shall then no longer be brothers in fact, but in name only. If you are against me, I will assert my [illegible] you [illegible] and remember [illegible]

I [illegible] a king—[illegible] a [illegible]; and by the [illegible] I will [illegible] ready to be [illegible] you [illegible] by myself."

"The same as ever! the same as ever!" murmured Napoleon.

Then suddenly, with a movement of impatience, he exclaimed—

"Lucien, you forget that you are bound to obey me, as you would your *father*, or your *sovereign!*"

"Thou art my senior, not my father—my brother, not my king. Never will I bend my neck to thy iron yoke—never, never!"

Napoleon became deadly pale; his eyes flashed fire, his lips quivered.

"Reflect on what I have said to you, Lucien."

"Reflect, rather, Napoleon, on that which I now say to you. You have *scotched*, not *killed* the republic: for you dared not look it in the face. The spirit of liberty, which you fancy you have smothered beneath your overwhelming despotism, is gathering now vigor, and spreading in all directions. So long as you are victorious, it will not raise its voice; but let fortune become adverse to you, and then you will see how little you can reckon on that France, which you have made so great, but still enslaved! Every Empire created by force and violence—by force and violence will fall. And then, thou Napoleon, falling from this giddy height of power, thou wilt be broken in pieces." (thus saying, he flung his watch to the ground), "broken, seest thou, even as I break this watch; whilst we, relics of thy former greatness, shall be dispersed over the face of the earth, and reckoned accursed because we bear thy name. Sire, farewell!" Lucien left the room.

Napoleon stood motionless, and his eyes fixed on vacancy. At the end of five minutes a sound was heard as of carriage wheels rolling out of the palace yard. Napoleon rang the bell.

"What is that noise?" said he to the usher who answered the summons.

"It is the carriage of your Majesty's brother. He is setting out on his return to Rome."

"Very well," was Napoleon's laconic rejoinder. And his countenance assumed once more that expression of frigid calmness, which concealed, as beneath a mask, his strongest and most impetuous emotions.

Ten years had scarcely passed away ere this prediction of Lucien's met with its full accomplishment. The Empire, raised by force, had been overturned by force. Napoleon was crushed; and this family of Eagles, who had built for themselves an aerie in the Tuilleries, were scattered, proscribed fugitives, beating their weary wings hither and thither over the world. *Madame Mere*—this Imperial Niobe, the mother of an Emperor, three kings, and two archduchesses—had retired to Rome; Lucien into his Principality of Corino; Louis to Florence; Joseph to the United States; Jerome to Wurtemburg; the Princess Eliza to Baden; Madam Borghese to Piombino; and the Queen of Holland to the *Chateau* of Arenberg.

Now, as the *Chateau* of Arenberg is situated only half a league from the town of Constance, I felt a desire to pay homage to this fallen majesty, and to see how much of the Queen might still be retained by a woman when destiny had torn the crown from her brow, and wrested the sceptre from her hand, especially when the ex-queen was none other than the graceful daughter of Josephine, the sister of Eugene Beauharnais.

The Chateau d'Arenberg is not a royal residence; it is a pretty country seat fitted for the abode of any private gentleman. The emotion which I experienced as I approached its precincts arose, therefore, entirely from the thoughts which stirred within my breast, and in no degree from any external grandeur in the aspect of the mansion. Suddenly, at the distance of about thirty paces from me, I perceived three ladies, accompanied by a young man entering from a side avenue. My first impulse was to retreat; but it was too late, and instinctively my eyes rested on one of the party was the ex-queen. I advanced towards her.

Little could she imagine the feelings which then possessed my soul. Scarcely, perhaps could I have believed, that never in her days of [illegible]—when seated on the throne of her royal [illegible] at the Hague, surrounded by the [illegible] power and beauty—never in those happy days had she been approached by any man under the influence of such overwhelming emotion as that which now possessed my breast.

She probably perceived, in [illegible] was passing in my mind for [illegible] had to [illegible] with a [illegible]

"It is very good of you," [illegible] [illegible]

It is well, my heart; [illegible] [illegible]

The Queen took my arm, and we walked for sometime together; then she led me into the saloon. The first thing which arrested my gaze was a magnificent portrait.

"How very beautiful!" I exclaimed.

"Yes," said Madame de Saint Luc. "That is Bonaparte at the Bridge of Lodi."

"That painting must be by De Gros, I should think. Is it not so?"

"Yes; it is by him."

"Taken from life, doubtless. The resemblance is too striking to be a mere copy."

I stood for a few minutes absorbed in thought, and then, suddenly rousing myself from the reverie, perceived that Madame de Saint Luc was gazing upon me with a smile. She too well understood the cause of my abstraction to expect from me excuses, which I never dreamt of offering.

She rose from her seat, and enquired whether I was ready to follow her?

"Most certainly," I replied.

"Come, then," said she, "and I will show you my imperial reliquary."

She then conducted me towards a piece of furniture, resembling a closed book case, with glazed doors, upon the shelves of which were ranged various objects which had once belonged to Josephine or to Napoleon.

First, a portfolio, marked with a "J." and an "N.," contained the private correspondence of the Emperor and the Empress. All the letters were autographs, and were dated from the battle-fields of Marengo, of Austerlitz, or of Jena; some of them written on the carriage of a cannon, and containing the announcement of victory!

It was, then, whilst looking upon this very object before me, that the eagle eye had closed in death—his lips had touched this satin—it had been moistened by the dying breath; and now, scarcely a month ago, this child, in whom so many fond hopes had centered, he too, had died, his eyes fixed upon the portrait of his father. Time and liberty may, perchance, reveal to us the providential secret of his double death; in the meanwhile, let us in silence prostrate ourselves and adore.

I asked to see the sword which had been brought back from St. Helena, by Marchand, and bequeathed by the Duke of Reichstadt to Prince Louis, (the present Emperor, Louis Napoleon;) but the Queen had never yet received this dying legacy, and began to fear that, possibly, it might never reach her.

The dinner bell rang.

"Already!" I exclaimed.

"You can look at these things to-morrow," she rejoined.

After dinner we returned to the saloon. In the course of about ten minutes, Madame Recamier was announced. She too, was a queen—queen of beauty, and of wit; and it was as a sister that she was received by the Duchess de Saint Luc.

It was not, therefore, a little surprising to me to hear these two ladies speak of the period of the Directory and the Consulate as of a familiar time. At length a request was proffered to Madame de Saint Luc, to [illegible] herself at the piano.

"Do you wish me to play?" she enquired, half rising from her seat, turning towards me.

"Oh yes!" I [illegible] with eagerness.

She sang some ballads, which she had lately set to music of her own composition.

"Might I venture to ask you one favor?" I said.

"Will, what is it?" [illegible]

"That you would sing me one of your old ballads," I replied.

"Which?"

"[illegible]"

"Ah! that [illegible] earliest [illegible] I [illegible] in 1801. How [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] born [illegible]

"I was [illegible]

I [illegible]

I [illegible]

[illegible]

of them to music; and I sang them to the Emperor the night before he set out. My poor mother! I can still fancy I see her before me, watching the expression of her husband's countenance, that she might see what effect this ballad was likely to produce upon his mind. He stood by my side, silent, and as if absorbed in anxious thought, until the last tones were hushed; then hastily advancing towards my mother, he said, in a tone of deep emotion—

"'You are the best woman I ever met.'"

"He went into his cabinet, and shut the door. My mother burst into tears; from that moment she felt her doom was sealed. You can now understand how full of sad associations that song was to me. Whilst you repeated it, it seemed to me as though every chord of my heart thrilled responsive to your touch."

"Forgive me," I exclaimed. "I ought to have remembered that it must needs be so. I would not now, on any account, ask to hear it."

"Oh yes! I will sing it for you," rejoined the Queen, as she once more took her seat at the piano. "So many other sorrows have passed over me since then, that I now look back upon that period of anxiety with comparative tranquility; for it has ever been to me a soothing thought that my mother, although separated from the Emperor, was ever dear to him.

She swept her fingers across the piano—a plaintive preclude was heard—then she sang with her whole soul. Surely it must have been such tones—such accents as those—which once moved the heart of Napoleon!

Seldom, I imagine, has it fallen to the lot of any man to experience emotions of a more peculiar character than those which agitated my breast on this eventful evening."—*London Athenæum.*

Combinations:

There is always some particular feature in the actions of men, that marks each year, as time rolls on in its unceasing course. This feature forms itself into a general action among men, and increases in power and influence, until it is brought before the public mind in the great plans that affect the public weal—each period of time having some one grand feature; often assuming a character and creating an influence that is felt by the entire State or nation. This feature of the time becomes as it were, a mania, and the causes that lead to it appear unaccountable. The feature, (or this strange phenomena to which we have alluded) of the present day, is assuming a form and character, and is in strict accordance with the age in which we live, the circumstances that surround us, and affect that age, and, if we call it by name, as indicative of its character and power, it is *combination.*

If the reader will look back a few years he will readily note something characteristic of those years which he will recognize as the feature of that time—from the "cotton speculation," about 1820, to the "gold fever" of 1849. To come directly to California, every year has been marked by some event speculative that proves this theory. The speculation in tacks, in '50, in shovels in '51, powder in '52,—quartz mining, flour speculation, land titles, water lots—all were features that marked the time, though only for a short period in each succeeding year. These features assume a larger scope and more extended influence as they approach the grand climatric. About once in every seven years these minor matters are exhibited everywhere in all the ramifications of trade; but all tending to some great final results that affect States and nations, which are known and felt as a monetary crisis, viz.: 1829, 1837, 1842, 1849 1854. We are now coming to an era in these events that shall not only affect one State or nation, but the world.

This era will result from combination, though clouds and darkness, tears and blood, may for a time obscure the good that will flow from it. This era will dawn upon us ere long and the world will emerge from error by the means of this very combination, and the golden era—an era of brighter and better days—dawn upon the world.

Within a brief period this spirit of combination, the great feature that marks this age, has been seen not only in California, but in most of the older States and in Europe. There has been a growing spirit of combination under the impression that in "Union there was strength," and various railroads of the East have formed a combination; at the West the canal owners; among manufacturers also, and the heavy operators in grains, flour and other staples. In Europe the lines of the steamers have combined, manufacturers have combined, and in our own country the railroad owners have combined; the steamboat owners have combined, (*vide* Steam Navigation Co.) and very wisely too; the ocean steamers have caught the infection and have combined; the grain grower and the miller all show the same feeling. These are the indications that herald the great shock that mark this age with events never to be forgotten.

Does the reader not see also that a greater and mightier combination has begun, which we believe the great climax of the age: it is the event to which we alluded in the opening of this article, the combination of the "allied powers of Europe." This event alone will hasten on, even through seas of blood, a brighter and better page in the history of the world. There is no unmixed evil, no unmixed good, and from these events of minor interests have sprung the final events which will change the character and destiny of nations and the world, these all resulting from the power of *combination.*

Stockton Ranch, San Jose.

Among the many finely cultivated spots that we have recently examined, we would note this celebrated ranch. We were kindly conveyed by Dr. Bascom from his residence to "Stockton Ranch," and were most courteously received and entertained by J. F. Kennedy, Esq., the official agent of the proprietor of these extensive grounds.

The orchards, though young, are laid out with great care, with every variety of fruit trees. Their healthy condition, excellent form and well trained head and branch, gave assurance that the "science of Horticulture" was well understood. We noticed one feature in the system of growing fruit trees at Stockton Ranch, which we most heartily approve, and it is one we shall always and invariably urge as absolutely essential; we mean the growing trees low, *to commence forming the head of the tree near the ground.* This method will shield the ground and give the wind less power to injure the tree. All the trees at this orchard we perceived were formed in this way.

We were *led* into the "strawberry patch," not unwillingly, however, "and such a sight." We heard the words "pluck and eat." They were so luscious that we began to be alarmed lest we might endanger our health—but then, the Doctor was near us, and we observed the Doctor continued tasting, and so we tried another variety, and another—but to be serious: We have cultivated with our own hands acres of strawberries in New England for years, but we never have seen beds of this fruit give such promise. Mr. Kennedy showed us several beds that were planted last November, that were now in full bearing—luscious rich clusters of ripe fruit in abundance were upon every vine—the vines of luxuriant growth and very large. The strawberry grounds covered about two acres—principally "Early Scarlet," and "Black Prince," both fine varieties.

We were shown another enclosure where we saw growing "Hovey's Seedling," "Hovey's Pine," "British Queen," and the celebrated "Longworth's Prolific." All these fruits we know well and have eaten, and we pronounce them all superior fruits. Hovey's Seedling is a fine fruit, if planted near the Virginia Scarlet; Hovey's Pine, a superior fruit; British Queen, good, but shy bearer; Black Prince excellent, and Longworth's Prolific we hesitate not to pronounce the *very best strawberry* known—we have good accounts from the old States of this variety, but if it could be seen here as it grows, it would be justly appreciated—it will distance all its competitors. Mr. Longworth may well be proud of it. California will justly appreciate the Longworth's prolific.

In addition to this fruit, we found the grape in a high state of cultivation—many of the finest varieties of foreign grapes, in addition to the California—all giving promise of a full crop. We noticed other fruits also, including the fig, gooseberry, currant, nectarine, apricot, &c.

We noticed here very large fields of onions, very forward, already some three inches in diameter.

The entire grounds, the orchards, grapery, fruit-gardens and vegetables, were in the most perfect order, and in that advanced state indicative of future abundance.

After a full examination of the grounds we went to the top of the mansion house to view the scenery around. It was a feast for the eye and heart—one of the most grand views conceivable,—a wide extended valley for miles, dotted here and there with clumps of evergreen trees, fields of waving grain, and herds of cattle. Neat white cottages enlivened the scene, and presented a picture of beauty and luxuriance that is rarely seen.

A feast of strawberries smothered in cream, at our evening meal, finished this interesting visit to "Stockton Ranch," one of the garden spots of this "Great Valley."

The skill and care evinced in these grounds we had been anticipating somewhat, for we knew the practical part of portions of them were under the charge of Mr. Bernard S. Fox, an able and scientific cultivator formerly in charge of the nurseries of Hovey & Co., of Cambridge, Mass.

We were informed that this "beautiful residence" and the extensive grounds are now in the market, to be sold in lots or entire. To any one who can command the capital and who has a taste for "rural life," this presents an opportunity rare equalled. We bid them "go and see."

Puebla de San Jose May 30, 1854.

Mr. Editor: Would you allow me a few remarks on your valuable paper, so to make it an indispensable one for nearly all, because three-fourths of the population has more or less interest or taste for agriculture or horticulture, and very often for both. These two sciences are so connected together, that they can hardly be separated. Your paper, under the head of California Farmer, must be of course devoted to farming interests, but I think it could be at the same time a horticultural organ; we need such an organ here in this promised land, where the best fruits in the world, and finest flowers of all descriptions can be obtained.

As Agriculture is more useful, you can devote to it as many pages as necessary; but as your paper has eight pages, you could have one, more or less, headed Horticulture, in which you can publish the most interesting facts concerning it. This would make your paper a very desirable one for all the farmers and horticulturists.

Another argument in favor of my idea, is, that you would have with you the fairest half of the world. The ladies being the flowers of the human race, they naturally belong to Horticulture; while we men are the farmers, and consequently belong to Agriculture. Now reflect, and consider how important it is for the benefit of all, that Agriculture and Horticulture should be united! They must walk side by side in your estimable paper—we all love the flowers, and if you do something for them, we will all be with you. I know that you already say something about them from time to time, but not enough. Respectfully, yours,

L. Prevost.

(We heartily approve the above suggestion, and will cheerfully comply. We will commence our "Horticultural column" the next number. Our friend Provost will please note the "Ladies' Department," we add this week—and next week the "Horticultural;" and we shall have pleasure in then giving a few thoughts, in addition to our notes, respecting a certain fine "Jardine de Horticulture" we visited when at San Jose.—Ed.)

Mr. Editor:—I am very glad to see you calling the attention of farmers to the subject of artesian wells, as the stimulus to Agricultural enterprises. The geological structure of the great Sacramento valley leads me to believe that complete success in irrigating its broad and prolific plains will result from boring artesian wells. It would not be strange if in some places water rose to a much greater height than is observed in the valley of San Jose. The irregularities of the surface of the foundation rock, over which the detrital deposits have gradually accumulated, may render success greater in some localities than in others; but as a means of irrigation, the system of boring must be the main dependence of the Agricultural interests, and it will probably be found sufficient, and its cheapness must recommend trials sufficiently numerous to test its utility. But farmers in the broad and deep valley, stretching between the Sierra Nevada and coast range, should not be disappointed if they have to sink their bores much deeper than their neighbors in the valley of San Jose. The detrital accumulations are much deeper probably in the Sacramento than in the San Jose valley, but the sources of the springs are higher, and it would not be strange if splendid and lofty fountains, in some places, should follow boring to great depths. At any rate the plan of boring for water as a means of Agricultural irrigation ought to be put to the test throughout the entire boundaries of the Sacramento valley, wherever an enterprising farmer can employ his means for that purpose. The amount of fruitfulness that would be stimulated is beyond account, and while no Agricultural country on the globe is so liable to a famine as California, no country could be so strongly fortified against such a state of things as could this by a universal adoption of artesian wells throughout the valley regions of the State.

I am very glad, my dear sir, to see you still persevering in your devotion to the Agricultural interests of this commonwealth. They are the highest interests of this State, next to a sound moral and religious education, and they should go hand in hand together to build up the commonwealth on the most solid and durable formations. Your paper is, without exception, the most useful in the State, and having the substantial and industrial interests of the people at heart, ought to be more liberally patronized than it appears to be. I hope you will persevere against your discouragements, and perhaps ultimately you may receive the commendations which your industry and enthusiasm entitle you to receive.

Respectfully yours,

C. F. Winslow.

San Francisco, June 2, 1854.

(We are grateful to the Doctor for every cheering word, and will persevere still.—Ed.)

State Agricultural Fair.

The Committee of the State Agricultural Society, who were instructed to make arrangements for the transportation of stock and productions upon the various lines of steamers, waited upon the Steam Navigation Co., and were most courteously informed by their president, R. Chenery, Esq., that this company would readily and cheerfully transport all live stock, produce, manufactures, &c., intended for the State exhibition, *free of charge.* Such liberality on the part of this powerful company is the best evidence needed of those who desire to render good service to the public at all times, and such liberality should be duly and properly appreciated.

We trust with this generous aid on the part of this line to help on the fair, the stock raisers and the producers will be making their best efforts and be ready in season.

Meeting of the Agricultural Society.—This was an epoch in the agriculture of California, and with our whole heart we rejoice that the wheels are set in motion, and successfully, too. A State Society already organized—officers elected—plans devised — committees chosen—County Societies ready to aid—funds ready at call—fields of grain ready to harvest—fruit abundant in prospect—friends and patrons anticipating much from these cheering prospects. We urge all who cultivate the earth to a careful attention to this matter; and, reader, if you have not the Farmer, subscribe for it forthwith, and we will keep you advised of all the principal doings in the State, in relation to those things in which you are most interested.

Agricultural College.—About $12,000 have been subscribed to the capital stock of an Agricultural College, to be located at Geneva, N. Y. The farmers in two villages north of Seneca River contributed $2,000. The Geneva Gazette says that every farmer who takes an interest of fifty dollars secures to himself the right of sending any of his stock or animals to the veterinary department of the college free of all charges for treatment or medicines.

Agricultural Education.—The trustees of the University of North Carolina have, in compliance with the demand for more practical education, established Professorships of Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, and Civil Engineering—the department of Chemistry by Professor B. S. Hendrick, and that of Engineering by Prof. C. Phillips. We were gratified to learn that the Chemistry Department is in successful operation, the number in attendance being larger than was anticipated.

Meat For New York.—The New York Tribune furnishes a variety of interesting statistics in relation to the number, weight and value of the animals butchered weekly in New York. The number of beeves slaughtered during the first three months of the present year amounted to 36,249, the estimated value of which amounts to $2,120,562, or an average of $267,230 per week, which the city pays to the country for beef alone. The number of sheep and lambs butchered in the same time was 90,616—swine, 67,672—calves, 10,376.

Young animals should be kept growing until the reach maturity. If they are suffered to get poor, they invariably retrograde, and never attain a full size.

Gooseberries and Currants.—We have received fine specimens of the above from Mr. David Spence, of Monterey. They will be duly noticed next number.

It is stated that 1,900,000,000 yards of cotton manufactures were exported from England the past year.

The Gold Coinage of the San Francisco Mint, for the month of May, was $373,875.

Deep Plowing!

SECOND SLI!—A GOOD INVESTMENT!

MESSRS. EDITORS: This being a cold and rainy day, I have taken my seat to drop you a few lines, and enclose my subscription for your valuable paper. I have been reading it for two years, and have received from it a great deal of very valuable information; but the most important of all is upon the subject of deep plowing. Upon this crop alone, I have been benefitted this year $500 in my cotton crop alone. "Marvellous!" says one, "how can this be?" Well, here I will give you the figures, and they show for themselves: I planted this year 140 acres in cotton, and the same last year. Now, under the old surface skinning-system, the average crop was about 800 pounds per acre. *This year*, I mean, under the "gutting system," (as the anti-deep plowers say,) I made 1,000 pounds per acre, for all of the crop, and as bad a crop year as I have ever seen in this State, and I have been a citizen of it for ten years. Well, now for the figures themselves:

	140 acres at 800
Surface-skinning system, - -	112,000 lbs. cotton
Under the deep plowing system	140 acres at 1000
	140,000 lbs. cotton
	112,000 subtract,
	28,000

Now, you see there is a difference of 200 pounds in favor of *deep* plowing; at $2 per hundred, this making $560—a sum sufficient to enable me to buy four line mules to *plow deep* next year.

If you think this communication will induce any brother planter to try the experiment of deep plowing, you can publish it if you think proper. I forgot to mention in the proper place that my lands are sandy, and covered principally with pine timber. I am trying to induce every farmer to take your paper, but with some it is an "up hill business." Allow me to subscribe myself your friend, P. L. MAY.

—*Southern Cultivator.*

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.—"Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye stickin' in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping."—*Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

1. Would you leave an inheritance to your children? Plant an orchard. No other investment of money and labor pays so well in the long run.

2. Would you make home pleasant—the abode of the social virtues? Plant an orchard. Nothing better promotes among neighbors a spirit of kindness and good will than a treat of good fruit, repeated often.

3. Would you remove from your children the strongest temptations to steal? Plant an orchard. If children cannot obtain fruit at home, they are very apt to steal it; and when they have learned to steal fruit, they are in a fair way to steal other things.

4. Would you cultivate a constant feeling of thankfulness towards the great Giver of all good? Plant an orchard. By having constantly before you one of the greatest blessings given to man, you must be hardened indeed if you are not influenced by a spirit of humanity and thankfulness.

5. Would you have your children love their home, respect their parents while living, and venerate their memory when dead—in all their wanderings look back upon the home of their youth as a sacred spot—an oasis in the great wilderness of the world? Then plant an orchard.

6. In short, if you wish to avail yourself of the blessings of a bountiful Providence, which are within your reach, you must plant an orchard—and when you do it, see that you plant good fruit. Don't plant crab apples, nor wild plums, nor Indian peaches. The best are the cheapest.—*South. Agr.*

PERIODS OF GESTATION IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—It is frequently very important for farmers to know how long the different domestic animals go with young. The following table is believed to be very nearly exact:

Mare	11 months.	Bitch	2 months
Jenny	11 "	Cat	8 weeks.
Cow	9 "	Rabbit	4½ "
Goat	4½ "	Rat	5½ "
Ewe	5 "	Mouse	4½ "
Sow	4 "	Guinea Pig	3 "

The period of incubation of Domestic Fowls is:

Swan	6 weeks.	Pea Hen	4 weeks.
Turkey	4 "	Guinea Hen	3 "
Goose	4 "	Common Hen	3 "
Duck	4 "	Pigeon	2 "

CATTLE FOR CALIFORNIA.—The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer of the 8th April, says that large parties of California cattle drovers have been buying over vicinity during the past week. [illegible] are still being collected for the [illegible] to leave during the week. We [illegible] a rough calculation, that over three thousand head of cattle will have been driven from the counties of Crawford, Sebastian and Logan, for the last three weeks. We learn that large droves are also being purchased in other portions of the State and Cherokee nation. Capt. Doolittle of Fort Gibson has purchased with about 1,200.

Organization of the State Agricultural Society.

A meeting of a majority of the persons named in the Act of the Legislature of the State of California, passed May 12, 1854, for the purpose of carrying into effect the "Act to incorporate the State Agricultural Society," was held at the counting room of Messrs. Macondray & Co., on the 3d of May. Present: J. W. Macondray, President; E. L. Beard, C. J. Hutchinson, H. C. Malone, D. W. C. Thompson, Vice Presidents; C. V. Gillespie, Recording Secretary; J. L. L. F. Warren, Corresponding Secretary; David Chambers, Treasurer.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and, on motion of Mr. Hutchinson, seconded by Mr. Malone—

Resolved, That the Statute of the State of California, entitled "An Act to incorporate a State Agricultural Society," passed May 14, 1854, be, and is hereby accepted.

On motion of Mr. Warren, seconded by Mr. Chambers—

Resolved, That a Committe be appointed by the President to prepare a general report, announcing the premiums to be hereafter offered, and in the meantime to solicit the coöperation of all citizens in the State to furnish facts and information to enable them to classify the premiums; and that circulars with a list of premiums will be issued by the Society at an early day.

Messrs. Hutchinson, Thompson, and Warren were appointed said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hutchinson, seconded by Mr. Chambers—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine cultivated farms, and select the three best for premiums.

(This Committee will be announced in our next issue, and their plans of examination.)

On motion of Mr. Hutchinson, seconded by Mr. Malone—

Resolved, That the Committee appointed for the examination of Farms, advertise that those persons who are desirous to offer their Farms for premiums, at the proposed State Agricultural Fair, to be held next autumn, be requested to communicate such wish by letter, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Farms, at the City of San Francisco, on or before the 15th inst., in order that the farms can be examined with the growing crops.

On motion of Mr. Hutchinson, seconded by Mr. Gillespie—

Resolved, That the Fair and Cattle Show of the State Agricultural Society be held in the city of San Francisco or its immediate vicinity, commencing on Wednesday, the 4th day of October.

On motion of Mr. Gillespie, seconded by Mr. Hutchinson—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take legal advice in regard to the organization of the State Agricultural Society, and draft By-Laws, to be reported at the next meeting.

Messrs. Chambers, Gillespie and Warren were appointed said Committee; and, on motion, Mr. Macondray was added.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Warren—

Resolved, That Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Chambers be requested to consult the California Steam Navigation Co., relative to the conveyance of articles intended for the Exhibition.

On motion, adjourned, to meet on the 17th inst., at 9 1-2 A. M.

F. W. MACONDRAY, President.

C. V. GILLESPIE, Rec. Sec'y.

MUSIC ON OUR RIVER STEAMERS.—The large number of passengers on the down trip of the W. G. Hunt, Capt. Poole, on Monday, were anticipating a rich treat of "music by moonlight," and on the water too, having the new group of mountaineers, the "Quartette Club," on board; but the want of a piano deprived all of the pleasure, by the way. Would it not be a good thing to introduce, on board each of our fine river steamers, one of Woodworth's best? We believe it would pay a good per centage, by inducing an increase of travel. Think of it, gentlemen of the combination, for we know you stand ready to meet the wishes of your patrons, and how many pleasant parties might be tempted to take an extra trip—a moonlight pleasure party. There is no knowing till you try. Try it, gents, try it.

Floating Capital in the United States.

By the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we collect the following as the amount of the stocks and bonds in circulation of the United States, the several States, cities, counties and towns, insurance and railroad companies, and miscellaneous companies, with the amount held in Europe. The total amount of each will surprise many, as the aggregate is so large: it only shows, however, the wealth of our country and the capital necessary to advance the several interests. The Treasurer's Report does not include California.

Aggregate [illegible]	Total	Held by
United States stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
State stocks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans of towns	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] cities	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] companies	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amount of bank and [illegible]	$ [illegible]	

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE following truthful sentiments are worthy of being sent world-wide. We alluded to them in our last and we now clip them from the Genesee Farmer, and hope *our ladies in California* will feel an interest of the same kind:

"I have always been an admirer of the FARMER, and thought it took about *the* course for an agricultural journal; yet there is one thing which I notice in the present volume that I hardly like, and about which my sister—who is no less assiduous in perusing the FARMER than myself—complains a great deal, and that is, the absence of the '*Ladies' Department.*' Although it may be nothing that concerns me, yet I venture to suggest that you devote a portion of each number of the FARMER to the interests of the ladies; for verily, is it not as essential that woman be instructed in all that appertains to the home, and the management of the house, &c., as it is that man should know how to improve the products of the farm and the orchard? Surely, when I think of the truth of the adage, that 'a woman can throw more out of the window with a teaspoon than a man can throw in at the door with a shovel,' and see so many practical illustrations of its truth, I am convinced that as much depends on the skilful management of the women as the men. And how shall woman be skilful, unless she be instructed; and how shall she be instructed, unless there be some portion of our agricultural journals devoted to her interests? Indeed, I believe you could take no course that would be more gratifying to the majority of your intelligent subscribers, than to again insert a Ladies' Department' in the FARMER. With every wish for your success, I am Truly yours,

"J. S. WOODWARD.

"Hess Road, N. Y., Feb., 1854."

[COMMUNICATED.]

WHEN we contemplate the fearful effects of alcoholic spirits on the human family, we cannot but wish the "Daughters of Temperance" God-speed in their efforts to suppress this dreadful vice. Mothers, wives and daughters may well rush to the standard of temperance, and rally around this moral reform, and endeavor by every means in their power to rescue the rising youth from the direful evils of a drunkard's grave. Women of California have a mission; let them ere it be too late take a social stand in this great work—for, alas! it is a great work, to them the prejudices of society, to rise above the fashions of the world and in some instances to conquer appetites already formed for the intoxicating draught. Who imagines for a moment, when first forming a taste so dangerous, that they are encouraging an enemy as fatal as a midnight assassin? Arouse then, mothers of San Francisco, we beseech you, and lend your aid—and look to Almighty God for his blessing. G.

WE like the sprited interest in the following extract from another lady writer—here is proof of readiness to *work*, that the cause shall progress. What a glorious wife is such a lady for a farmer, "a real help meet":

"If I have any of the volumes you wish, you can have them, except the first. That I would retain as a specimen of the agricultural enterprise of the Genesee country in 1831. But if there are any statistics, or other information in that volume, that would be of interest either to yourself or the public, I will gladly copy it, or you can have the loan of the volume if you choose.

"That you may be successful in convincing American farmers of the real dignity of their vocation, and live to see Agricultural Schools and Colleges crown your efforts in their behalf, is my wish."

RURAL LIFE.—The following article, which we find in the New England Cultivator, over the signature of "A Farmer's Wife," we commend to the perusal of the lady readers of the FARMER as the evil it complains of is becoming too common to pass by unnoticed:

"It may by many be deemed irrelevant for ladies to write and speak on the subject of agriculture but when we consider that the happiness of a large share of American ladies depends upon the progress of agricultural knowledge, and the comforts of rural homes, all should be willing to concede them a voice in diffusing a healthy sentiment on the subject.

"We, who have passed the meridian of human life, know that the mothers, wives and daughters of the rural population were formerly healthier and more capable of enduring fatigue and toil than the present generation. The cause of this deterioration of health and physical vigor may be attributed to the efforts of the rural class to copy the manners and customs of the city.

"I do not wish to lose sight of the fact that the present age [illegible] improvement than any preceding. What is the [illegible]. Is that the [illegible] instead of being imprisoned for the greater part of the day, are [illegible] and [illegible].

"It is to be deplored that in many [illegible] sisters to imitate the habits and [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JUNE 8 1854.

Progress of Agriculture.

Those who have never visited the great valley of San Jose, can have but little idea of its extent, its beautiful scenery, the fertility of the soil or the wealth that is revealed by its agriculture.

The continuous fields of waving grain, bounded only to your vision by the horizon, each field measuring hundreds of acres, bespeak a wealth for the future, a resource in the soil, that sets at defiance the idea of want, and gives promise of an abundance that shall know no end.

In our recent visit to this valley, and in the examination we had of the soil, its locality, the crops now maturing, the trees bending under loads of fruit, we found material enough for a volume. The people of this State even, have but little conception of the immense crops harvested in California, much less do the people of the old States believe in the reports that go from time to time from this side. We venture to assert that the potatoes that will lay upon the ground and rot, in the San Jose valley the present year, will count in bushels by millions. We saw one pile that was the length of eight rails of fence (ninety-six feet), about thirty feet wide, and some two feet above the fence, seemingly enough to supply the State. These, with vast quantities all over the county, and other counties also, will be lost unless some plan is devised for using them.

This loss of the potato crop, however severe and ruinous to many, will lead the cultivators to a better system of farming; it will induce them to look to the wants of the community and the probable demand for an article, before they put in their seed. It is the loss that has resulted to many in past years, from excessive crops of barley, of onions, and of potatoes, that has and will convince the grower, of the necessity of a better understanding of the wants alluded to, and that has and will convince them of the necessity of County Agricultural Societies, and their frequent meetings for the discussion of these and other important matters so necessary to the prosperity of the farmer. Napa county took the lead and formed Society No. 1, at Napa City. Santa Clara county followed and formed Society No. 2, at San Jose.

These movements bespeak progress. That these Societies may accomplish all the good in their power, they must be active, have frequent meetings, constant discussions of matters of moment, preparations for County Shows, correspondence with other counties, inducing them to form also, and making ready for the Great State Show in October next.

Without a moment's delay or an opportunity missed. County Societies should obtain the agricultural statistics of their county, and make them a matter of record. These are important matters, too important to be lost; the interest of the farmer requires it, and we trust it will not be neglected, but attended to efficiently and transmitted to us and we will give it wings and thus keep the whole State advised of the Agriculture of California.

The columns of this journal are always open to this great interest and all that appertains to it, and we hope every farmer and every friend of the farmer will not only make the California Farmer the medium of his communications, but become a subscriber, and give it their influence and support. If every present subscriber would but agree to secure us *two* more, it would enable us to accomplish great good in return. Our whole time is now to be given to this work and to a survey of the State and its agricultural resources, and we ask the interest and influence of the friends of this science, to aid us, and we will try and deserve their kindest regards.

Agricultural College at Mount Vernon.—We see that it is proposed to petition Congress to purchase the Mount Vernon Estate for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm. This has been attempted before, more than once, and it was found that the public mind was not ready for it, it may not be for some time. Yet we trust it will be urged earnestly, and this sacred spot secured to the government and made beautiful. It is indeed holy ground, and the idea is a noble one. Washington was the earliest, most devoted, and most zealous friend of this science, and how appropriate to have these grounds devoted to the advancement of the cause he so much loved—the association of his residence with his former labors, and his tomb with his teaching, would make all who visit that spot realize that though "Washington is dead, he yet speaketh."

Agricultural Implement Association.

By our exchanges we see it stated that Col. Cartwright, of Northampton, Eng., has proposed a plan of supplying that county with all the improved agricultural machines necessary for all the different departments of tillage, harvesting, &c.

His plan is to organize companies in each county with ample capital, say $60,000—one main depot of $10,000 capital, and ten other depots of $5,000 capital each. At these several stations, there should be seed drills, steam ploughs, sowing and reaping machines, threshers, and harvesters of all kinds; the capital to be raised in small shares of £20 or £100 each.

These machines were to be purchased by the quantity at manufacturer's prices, thus making a large saving, and then placed in the stations to be leased out in the several districts as they are wanted, thus relieving every individual from the necessity of buying for himself a costly machine—but only paying a fair price for the use of it at the proper season, the machinery always being kept in good order, and in warehouses at the stations.

It has been ascertained that a very large loss is sustained every year by every individual, in costly machinery, from interest, by want of care and their expenses out of season. This could be saved by having proper persons to see to them and careful storage when not in use.

It has been ascertained by careful estimates, that the income arising from such a plan would be that stockholders would be able to divide 50 per cent. of their capital every year, and *secure their harvesting free*. Of the feasibility of the plan there can be no doubt. If such results could be accomplished in England, what would be the dividends in California?

In England or the Atlantic States a reaper costs but one-fifth or one-eighth the amount that is paid in California, and the companies would import the machinery in quantities—and as the numbers that would have machinery would be very large, much beyond those who would be stockholders, the income would be proportionably increased. The amount required in California is so very large for all the requisite machinery, that a plan of this kind might be made of very great benefit, and profit also.

We would like to hear from our friends on the subject.

Agricultural Schools.

Every agricultural paper in the old States is urging the need of Agricultural Schools. In many States the subject has been introduced into the courses of regular study. This is as it should be, and every State government, in the location of school lands, should have in mind this important subject and select locations with reference to beauty of scenery, fertility of soil, and convenience to streams and sources of water. Beauty of scenery will induce a greater love for the science; fertility of soil, quick success in crude experiments among new beginners, where practical agriculture is added to theoretical; and streams of water will give greater success to both. California has not yet located her school lands! We earnestly hope those to whom it shall be entrusted will remember that they are acting for the future as well as the present.

Potato Rot.

This calamity (for the potatoe rot is a calamity) made its appearance during the last year in California, and were it not for the over-abundant crop, would have resulted in a serious evil. As it is, the foundation of the disease is among us, and it behooves all cultivators to examine well the condition of their crops the present year.

One extreme generally follows another, and it may be that the present year will be as far short of the wants of the people as the last year was over and above. This may result from two causes—first, less quantity planted and much of that from diseased seed arising from their exposure to the severe cold of the last winter, and second, from seed containing the original disease and from the wrong practice of planting upon the same ground that produced the disease last year.

We would now call attention to the interesting article copied from our exchanges from abroad, upon the importance of Drying Potatoes for Seed, published in our last number.

The Best are Cheapest.—We see that at a sale of imported stock in Cincinnati, in December last, two cows were purchased by C. M. Clay at $2300. S. Meredith, of Iowa, also purchased two cows at $1800. This stock is of the high-bred herd-book Durham. Liberal as the price may seem, the balance of the stock was withdrawn from sale.

Water Works of Sacramento.

This great enterprise has been completed and the works are in the full tide of successful operation. When we consider the condition of Sacramento—her many trials, and then witness her noble efforts to rise above them, we feel that she is indeed a pattern city, and her citizens men of never failing energy.

We were most courteously shown through the new building erected for these works, by the Superintendent, Joseph Nevett, Esq.—(a more judicious appointment could not have been made.) The building is very spacious, the lower story occupied in part by police stations and prisons, the the second story for the offices of mayor, aldermen and city government. The water tank is upon the top of the building. The water is conducted by two powerful pumps, which are in a building in the rear of the main one where the well is built. We intend in future numbers to give the particulars of the construction of the building and the plans in detail. The entire cost has been $250,000 in city scrip bearing an interest of ten per cent. per annum. We are pleased to know that the income will meet that interest and lay the foundation of a sinking fund that will pay the debt.

Sacramento! raised from the floods—her streets graded and finished—her levee made secure—public buildings finished—water works and engine houses completed! What a commentary upon the power of human energy!

Discrepant Opinions.—At a late discussion on the value of roots for feeding cows, before one of the Agricultural meetings at Boston, several interesting statements were made. J. W. Proctor said the product of the carrot crop was 16 to 20 tons to the acre—and the value in market was half that of hay—making a good acre of carrots equal to 10 tons of hay. Col. Lincoln and others had found carrots to increase the quantity of milk; and another gentleman had found them to produce as much butter from his cows in October as in summer. He had fed for two weeks on carrots; then for two weeks on ruta-bagas—he could see no difference in the results. His cows did not eat more than half as much fodder when supplied with roots. On the other hand, Russel, of Pittsfield, had tried turnips three or four years, and he thought cattle eat more hay when they had roots than without them. He had tried carrots and held much the same opinion with regard to them. Porter, of Bradford, thought carrots good food for cows, but did not think they increased the measure of milk. S. Sprague thought that turnips do not fatten cattle. Another person fed turnips to two cows; one fattened, the other did not.

Now, what is the reason of the discrepant opinions? Simply the want of precision and accuracy. This is the great cause of all the diversity of opinion among farmers on agricultural subjects. The quantity of roots given is *guessed* at—the quantity of hay consumed is estimated as loosely—the measure of milk yielded is stated merely to be increased—and one or two experiments perhaps, conducted in this unsatisfactory manner, are made to constitute the ground-work of an opinion, which is ever afterwards held with much tenacity. When shall we see an accurate system of weighing and measuring, in the performance of experiments, in connexion with a close observation of all controlling causes; and a repetition of trial so often and so diversified as to remove all doubt as to the operation of accidental causes.

Banner County for Agriculture.—Napa county is truly the "Banner County" in the formation of County Societies in California. We would inform our friends at Napa that Santa Clara has spoken for No. 2—and we suggest to both these counties the importance of opening a correspondence with each other by their Secretaries, and as often as convenient send delegates from one to the other. Great good will result to each society from such action.

Keep Down your Weeds.—The old maxim, that *one* year's seeding makes *seven* year's weeding, is particularly true in California.

Another evil however is added to the miserable habit of leaving weeds to grow upon the soil.—they impoverish the soil rapidly, and grain fields are nearly ruined by permitting their growth. No good farmer will permit a *hedge of weeds* to grow around his field.

Ancient Agriculturalists.—The first three men in the world were a gardener, a plowman, and grazier! If any one object that the second of these proved a murderer, it will be recollected that as soon as he committed the crime he quit our profession and began to *build a town*.

Plow Often.—Breaking up the surface soil often, permits the action of light and heat, prevents the soil baking and keeps it in health. Ground kept in constant cultivation needs little or no irrigation.

Management of Ewes.

TREATMENT AT THE LAMBING SEASON, &c.

At this particular season, I know of few subjects more appropriate, or more worthy a place in your valuable columns, than a few remarks on the treatment and management of ewes before and after parturition. It cannot fail to be fresh in the memories of most—the unusual amount of fatalities that occurred to ewes during the last lambing season; many farmers in this locality being losers to the tune of from 5 to 20 per cent. of their whole flocks. To account for such an unusual occurrence, seems to me perfectly explicable, as I am inclined to believe, that by proper treatment it never would have taken place; and no more mysterious a panacea for its total prevention would have been required than a liberal supply of nutritive food, combined with proper shelter during the protracted snow storms.

In cold, stormy weather, animals of all grades require more food, in order that the body, suffering from the lowness of the temperature, may have an increased supply of carbon, by the conversion of which into carbonic acid the body is kept up to its natural warmth. If such a supply is not forthcoming, the consequences are emaciation of body, deterioration of wool, a host of diseases; and death itself is a concomitant usually attendant on such neglect. It is a mistake common among farmers that any refuse food will suffice for brood ewes during the winter months, such as turning them into a field noted for the coarseness of its herbage, and possessing so little nutrition that it will scarce fatten a sheep per acre during the summer months. Indeed, they seem to be of the same opinion as the Scotchman, who cared very little for the quality or cleanliness of his food, provided he had plenty of it. Now, I dissent entirely from this way of treating them; and I maintain that, if it pays to keep them well. From the greatly increased and increasing consumption of animal food in this country, it is a duty incumbent on the farmer, for the general as well as his own individual interest, to produce the greatest amount of meat from the least quantity of food, and in the least possible time. For the furtherance of such an object, nothing is of so much importance as liberal treatment and care of the animal during the early stages of its existence. Unless a brood ewe is kept in an even, good condition, it is quite impossible she can either be healthy herself, or give milk to rear a healthful lamb. It certainly is not absolutely necessary that a ewe should be so fat as to be what is called "cloven about the tail;" but the nearer she approaches that state, the better.

I beg to give a short account of the way in which my flock, consisting of 100 ewes, are managed. The tups are put to in the first week of October, two being quite sufficient to serve 100 ewes. Before and during the time the tups are among them, they are liberally supplied with turnips, in addition to their grass. It is of the highest importance to have them in a mending condition at that time; and the increased fall of lambs well pays for all extra food given.

When all are served, and by which time the grass begins to fail, they have a supply of tops and small turnips daily, to keep them in their good condition, until within a short time of lambing, when a more liberal supply is given.

During the snow storm last year, they had a feed of swedes daily, care being taken not to give more at once than was consumed in one day; a supply of hay, and one pint of bruised oats to each sheep, per diem; a supply of salt (which they have all the year round) *ad libitum*. By such treatment they were kept in a healthy, thriving condition; and not the death of one ewe occurred in the flock. For 100 ewes, I have at this date 131 yearlings now fattening on turnips, cut and put in troughs. Some of them are fat now. I expect they will be so by the beginning of May, at which time they will average 72 lbs. of mutton each sheep. They are the Bakewell Leicester breed. I consider, if a little of the Cheviot blood could be introduced, they would be all the better for it.

Now, when I contrast some of the statements made by my neighbors, I am fully convinced that my exemption from the fatality was wholly and entirely owing to the liberal way in which my flock was feed.—*M. in Mark Lane Express.*

Farmer's College in Ohio.—The Genesee Farmer says: Ohio is in a fair way to call into existence the first agricultural college in the United States—an honor that will in future years redound more to her glory than any which any member of the confederacy has yet achieved, not excepting our own "grand canal." It gives us great pleasure to see the Ohio Cultivator lend a helping hand in this noble enterprise. That print truly says: "The losses that our State annually sustains by the impoverishment of her soil, by deficient crops and misapplied labors, arising from ignorance of the principles of agricultural science, we have no doubt are greater than would be the cost of establishing an agricultural school and experimental farm in every county, and of educating all the sons and daughters of our farming population."

Great Cattle Show in Ohio.—A private letter from a gentleman in Springfield, Ohio, has the following: "Our Agricultural Society have purchased 10 acres of ground, and enclosed it with a good fence, and will erect substantial buildings this summer. We are going to have an Exhibition next September, free to the whole United States. Gross premiums, $7,000.

The Use of Fruit.

Bowel complaints usually prevail most during the hot season of the year—the latter end of summer and autumn, when fruits are most abundant—it is inferred according to the *post hoc propter hoc* mode of reasoning, that the one is the consequence of the other. It were about as reasonable to attribute the occasional occurrences of a sea scurvy in the navy to the use of lemon juice, lime juice, or potatoes. These articles of diet are powerfully anti-scorbutic, and so are ripe fruits anti-bilious; and diarhœa, dysentery, and cholera are complaints in which acrid and alkaline biliary secretions are prominent conditions. I have seen cases of dysentery, diarrhœa, and liver disease in people who have been long resident in tropical climates, and, from the history which I have been able to obtain respecting their habits and diet, I have come to the conclusion that these diseases were induced and aggravated, not by the light vegetable and fruit diet most in use among the natives, but because Englishmen generally carry out with them their European modes of living. They take large quantities of nitrogenous and carbonaceous food, in the shape of meats and spirits, rather than the light native food, as rice and juicy fruits, and the vegetable stimulants and condiments, the native peppers and spices so abundantly provided by Nature. It is well known that, though large quantities of animal oil and fats, wines, spirit, and malt liquor, which contain a large amount of carbon, may be consumed with comparative impunity in cold climates and in winter, when the carbonaceous matter gets burnt off by the more active exercise and respiration; in hot climates and in summer this element gets retained in the liver, and ultimately gives rise to congestion of that organ and its consequences—diarrhœa, dysentery and bilious disorders. Though in extensive practice for fifteen years, in a district abounding with orchards and gardens, I can not remember an instance in which I could distinctly trace any very serious disorder to fruit as a cause; though one might reasonably expect some mischief from the amount of acid and unripe trash often consumed by the children of the poor. We would not be supposed to advocate either immoderate quantities of the most healthy fruit, or the indiscriminate use of unripe or ill-preserved fruits. But we do contend, as the result of experience, that not only is a moderate use of ripe or properly preserved fruit harmless, but that it is highly conducive to the health of people and especially children, and that it tends to prevent bilious diarhœa and cholera. I am inclined to view the abundant supply of fruit in hot climates, and during the summer and autumn, and the great longing of people, especially of children (in whom the biliary functions are very active,) for fruit, to a wise provision of an over-ruling Providence, which generally plants the remedy by the side of the disease, at a time when the biliary system is in most danger of becoming disordered. I have generally observed that children who are strictly and perhaps injudiciously debarred from the use of fruit, have tender bowels, and I have noticed that they are almost universally pallid; and, on the other hand, children who are allowed a moderate daily proportion of sound fruit, are usually florid, especially among the poor. I therefore imagine that the use of it facilitates the introduction of iron, the coloring principle of the blood, into the circulating system. When living in the country, with the advantages of a large garden and plenty of fruit, I always permit my children to have a liberal portion, and never had occasion to treat them either for diarrhœa or skin eruptions, though it is a very common opinion that cutaneous diseases are often brought on by the too free use of fruits. On first removing my family to the city, the usual supply being cut off, three of the younger ones became affected with obstinate diarrhœa and dysentery, which resisted all the ordinary modes of medicinal treatment. My opinion on the subject induced me to give them a good proportion of ripe fruit every day, as grapes, oranges, ripe apples &c., when all the symptoms presently subsided, and they have never since been troubled either with bowel complaints or skin eruptions to any noticeable extent. The editor of the Lancet, in animadverting on the health of London during the week ending August 20, makes the following remarks:—"The deaths ascribed to diarrhœa are 126, of which 115 occurred among children. The tender age of nearly all the sufferers, 97 of them not having completed their first year, is sufficient to dispel the popular error that the use of fruit is the exciting cause." Several years ago a serious and very fatal epidemic then called English cholera, prevailed in the neighborhood where I was living. It chiefly attacked very young children and old people and was almost as rapid in its progress as the Asiatic cholera. This epidemic occurred in the autumn, and many people influenced by the common prejudice, dug holes in their garden and buried all their fruit, and some even destroyed their trees. I made many inquiries into the previous habits of the victims of the epidemic and in almost every case I learned that fruit had not for some time previously formed any part of their diet. One [illegible] highly recommended the use of fruit [illegible] a severity of cholera, [illegible] to the administration of sulphuric acid and to the use of fruit, and the [illegible] of their good effects. [illegible] experience. [illegible] very extensive [illegible] fruits, would [illegible] the prevention [illegible] —*Med. Times*

Farm Books---Good Suggestions.

There is one subject of interest to farmers, which, though it be a little hackneyed, I must even venture some comments. This subject is none other than the oft-proposed yet seldom practised project of preparing, during the leisure time of winter, detailed plans for the year's campaign. The benefit of such practice have often been urged upon the attention of agriculturists, yet, to secure the adoption thereof, there is needed line upon line and precept upon precept. Plans upon which much thought has been expended, and which have been matured by reflection, possess as much superiority over the hastily concocted schemes, begotten by necessity, as does ripened over wind-fallen fruit. All soils, whose fertility is not inexhaustable, require a judicious rotation of crops, in order to produce the most profit, that is, render to the tiller the largest quantum of pleasure, and increase the capacity for the production of food. Such a rotation requires reflection, a thorough system, and a forethought reaching a few years into the future. These requirements cannot be met by hurried calculations, and the plans hastily devised most frequently prove to be ill devised.

The necessity for forming calculations, when the time for executing them has arrived, leads to confusion, greatly impairs the energy of execution, and makes the farmer a slave, with his work for a driver.

In view of these and a variety of other considerations, I would say to you, friend farmer, procure a blank book of goodly size, in which, as a frontispiece, place an accurate map of your farm, marked off in lots and sections, regularly numbered and lettered. Thus fortified, devote the first page to lot No. 1; reflect upon the quality of your land, its present condition, the character of its cultivation, &c., and then decide upon the crop you wish it to bear. This done, lay down a course of culture, including tillage, manuring and after cultivation, with all the concomitants: then calculate and affix the dates at which the various processes shall be performed. The next page you will use to note down the proceedings and remarks thereupon; and the next leave blank for the purpose of chronicling the results at the end of the season. Thus proceed through the farm.

The next labor is to make out a time table, allotting a fixed time to every operation of the season, and a work to every day. This accomplished, you possess as complete a plan as ever Bonaparte drew of a campaign. It is true that the allotments of the time table must, of necessity, be varied a little as the season progresses, on account of the weather and other interruptions. Nevertheless, it is a valuable general guide. You will now own a book of reference which will be of invaluable service, not only for the present year but for every future one; as it will contain plans, results, facts, and deductions, which will form a safe basis for practical improvements, and a sure start point for progress.—*Cor. Albany Cul.*

Flouring Business at Oswego.

As the city of Oswego is now probably the most extensive flour manufacturing point in the world, a brief history of the growth of the business there, derived from a tabular statement and accompanying explanations, published in the Palladium of that city, will undoubtedly be interesting. In 1826, the Erie canal being completed, emigration began to set to the west from the eastern towns and cities, and the population of Oswego had become such as to form a smart town. In that year Messrs. Alvin Bronson and T. S. Morgan built the first flouring mill in Oswego, on the east side of the river. Mr. Henry Fitzhugh also built a mill adjoining, both of which were subsequently destroyed by fire.

From that period the flouring business at Oswego has been gradually increasing in magnitude, slowly at first, but quite rapidly during the last ten years, until at the present time, there are 17 mills—including those burnt last season, and now rebuilding—with 90 run of stone capable of manufacturing over 9,000 barrels of flour a day. If we add to this array of powerful mills, those at Fulton, which may properly be brought into the calculation, as this branch of business of the two places is intimately connected, it gives an aggregate of about 115 run of stone, capable of making 12,000 barrels of flour and consuming 50,000 bushels of wheat per day. At the lowest calculation, the capital invested in mills and elevators, will reach nearly $1,000,000; the number of men directly employed in running them, and in coopering, will exceed 1,400; and the number of persons deriving support from the labor therein, is not less than 3,000. The active capital used in the purchase of grain, of course, varies with the season's business, but must be very large. In regard to the nature of the business the Palladium says:

"Large fortunes have been rapidly made and lost in the milling business. It is accompanied with a good deal of excitement, and few there are who engage in it that do not run more or less into speculation; and its votaries have to [illegible] that [illegible] is an unrelenting [illegible] business. Last winter [illegible] is probably no [illegible]

[illegible] that the [illegible] for [illegible] are [illegible] a general [illegible] country. [illegible] new [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Weekly Summary of News.

UNITED STATES

The new steamship Sonora, at this port on the 1st, from Panama, we have New York papers to the 5th of May.....The steamer City of Glasgow has not been heard from, and is supposed to be lost, with 350 souls on board.....The Senate has confirmed the Gadsden Treaty, with amendments.....The Erie Canal was opened on the 1st of May.....The Ohio Legislature has passed a stringent liquor law, and it only awaits the signature of the governor. It provides for punishing by fine and imprisonment for selling liquor to parties intoxicated, or who are in the habit of getting intoxicated.....The reopening of the Crystal Palace took place with appropriate ceremonies May 5. The stock has advanced rapidly.....A new three dollar gold coin is being struck at the Mint in Philadelphia.....Hon. D. M. Barringer, late Minister to Madrid, had arrived at New York. He was waited upon by the Cuban exiles, who were anxious to testify their respect for him.....Hon. Luther Severance, late U. S. Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, is afflicted with an incurable cancer, which has already destroyed his lower lip and chin.....Kossuth's sisters are about opening a hotel at Yellow Springs, Ohio.....Matthew F. Ward, on trial for the murder of Professor Butler, had been acquitted. The citizens of Louisville had requested Mr. Crittenden, who defended him, to resign his seat in the Senate, and requested the Wards to leave the State. A mob had burnt the effigies of the Wards in front of the door. ....A tremendous fire occurred at No. 231 Broadway, New York, at which ten firemen were killed by a falling floor. An inquest was held on the bodies, and the returned bills against the architect, carpenter, and mason who rebuilt the building, and also against the lessees, who had the work done.....One of the heaviest storms known occurred at New York on the 1st of May. Great injury was done to property, particularly to the Railways. The Croton Aqueduct was injured, buildings undermined, and several persons drowned. The gale struck the steamer Ericsson, and careened her over, when she filled and sank in eight fathoms water. Those on board were all rescued. The ship will be raised.....Ex-Governor Davis was buried at Worcester on the 23d.....The National Printers' Union met at Buffalo on the 1st. About thirty delegates are present.

THE WAR.

The U. S. M. steamer Pacific arrived at New York on Monday, May 1, bringing Liverpool dates to April 19.....We make up a summary of the most important items: Admiral Boxer and staff passed through Paris on the 17th, on his way to the East. Prince Napoleon embarked at Marseilles, 17th, for Constantinople.....From the Baltic we have the news that a commencement has been made—the British frigate Tribune having taken five prizes and a number of prisoners. The ships were loaded with lead, sulphur, and other articles contraband of war. ....All the Russian ports are formally declared under blockade by the allies.....The fleet was in sight of Bornholm on the 16th. ....It was rumored that three French ships would be withdrawn from the Baltic to reinforce the Black Sea fleet.....The French squadron which sailed from Brest to reinforce Napier consists of the line of battle ships Indivisible, Jemappes, Tage, Breslau, and frigates Darien, Pourvoyante, and Semillante..... Letters from Stockholm, of the 16th, state that the Russians had dismantled all the fortifications on the island of Aland, and had retired with guns and stores to the mainland. The Czar had further ordered that all pilots and men capable of bearing arms should retire from the islands to the mainland of Finland, and also to remove or burn all ships and boats. This system of defence is to be pursued all along the shores of the Baltic.....On the 1st of April the fleets left Varna in the direction of Sevastopol.....The whole allied fleet is now in the Black Sea.....It was rumored that Odessa was about to be blockaded. Correspondence from thence, dated April 1st, says: "We are here in a state of great excitement. For several days we have seen a great many English and French sails. They probably intend blockading us, for they do not leave the spot, but keep always in sight. Large masses of troops are being concentrated here. Our garrison is at this moment 20,000 strong, and fresh men are coming in daily from Bessarabia. By all this, it is quite clear that our place is not going to be evacuated, but defended. We have made up our minds here for the worst, and several families have already retired inland. The forts are all armed, and tents are pitched for the troops on the outskirts of the city. Our trade is at an end, and prices are becoming ruinously high. The English Consul General was still here up to yesterday. The Russian troops in the Dobrudscha must be victualled from here —hence its importance in this war."....March 27, the frigates Sidon, Firebrand, and Magellan were detailed for the purpose of intercepting the supplies which the Russians may attempt to send to their troops. They had orders to seize all ships found in communication with the Russian land force.....From the Danube we learn that eight thousand Russians attempted to storm Rassova, but were repulsed. Seven thousand five hundred men had been landed to reinforce Varna. The Cronstadt Satellite of the 4th announces the passage of the Danube by the Turks at Sumnitza on the 27th March. It was further rumored that the Turks had taken Turna, and were advancing in the rear of the Russians. No pitched battle had taken place up to April 9, either at Rassova or Silistria, but much fighting and cannonading had been going on from March 30 to April 7, by which the list of killed and wounded had been much augmented.....Russia had called out additional reserves, to the number of 120,000. ....The Czar is to reside alternately, during the war, at Revel and St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke, his eldest son, is to proceed to Helsingfors, and the Duke Constantine will assume the command of a portion of the Russian fleet, which, protected by 800 pieces of cannon, will take up a position within the fortified seven islands of Sweaborg. There are no Russian ships of war before Revel, because the fortifications of that city cannot sufficiently protect a fleet.

CIRCASSIA.

The English steamer Sampson, which had been surveying on the coast of Circassia, returned to Constantinople on March 21, bringing the tidings of a complete victory gained by the Circassians over the Russians. Early in March the Circassians, provided with arms and ammunition, attacked the Russians, and, after a severely contested battle, drove them into the castles on the coast. These castles were surrounded and repeatedly attacked during four continuous days. Finally the Russians, fearing they would be cut to pieces, blew up their magazines, and sought shelter in their ships. The Sampson further reports that the Circassians fell upon the garrisons who were retreating from two hill forts and put them to the sword. The Circassian coast is, at present, free from the enemy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliament was not in session—it being the Easter holidays.....Strikes had taken place among the operatives at Stockport, and from ten to twelve thousand people had quit work....The Greek firms in London, Liverpool and Manchester are reported to have contributed funds in aid of the insurrection against Turkey. The Manchester firms were said to have subscribed £10,000.....Henry U. Addington has resigned his office of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has been raised to the rank of a Privy Councillor. Mr. Addington was Secretary of Legation at Washington in 1822. He is succeeded as Secretary by Mr. Edmund Hammond.....Major Francis Stawiarski, of the Polish army, had offered to the Earl of Aberdeen to raise a Polish legion to serve with the allied land forces in Turkey. He is informed that his offer is referred to the State Secretary for War and the Colonies.....The precise day is not fixed, but there is no doubt that the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham will be opened by the Queen about the end of May. ....Mr. Holford, a rich merchant, who had long resided in Regents Park, London, died on the 9th, and bequeathed his large fortune to the Prince of Wales.....The ship Rainbow, now on the berth at Liverpool, for the West Indies, is the first ship ever commanded by Sir John Franklin.

DENMARK.

There are two versions given of the cause of the late Ministerial crisis in Copenhagen. The first is that the Danish Minister of War failing to obtain the King's consent to the dismissal of Lieut. Col. Andra, as well as of Professor Hall, the Provisional Deputy of the Minister of Justice as Auditor of the Army, himself resigned, as did the other ministers. The other version is that the resignation was caused by Sir Charles Napier's visit to the King. It was reported that the Government had refused to permit Danish pilots to steer English ships of war. When Sir Charles Napier threatened to complain of this personally to the king, the Ministry declare that His Majesty was sick, and could not be seen. Napier persisted, obtained an interview, and got his consent. Hence the resignation of the discomfited Ministry.

OREGON.

The steamship Peytona arrived from Oregon on Saturday evening, bringing full files of papers, but no news of importance. ....The Portland Times of the 27th has the following: Gen. Palmer, the Superintendant of Indian Affairs for Oregon and Washington, has just returned from a visit of near two months among the Indians. He informs us that he has succeeded in getting all the Indians in the Rogue River vicinity to go on the reserves under the treaty, with the exception of Tipsey's band. From Deer Creek and Illinois River the Indians have all removed —and there is now no tribe or band between Jacksonville and Crescent City. On the Coquille River there had been some disturbance, in which two whites and several Indians were killed. The real murderers were found, tried, and hung. He met over 200 Port Orford Indians in Council. The Chief complained that the whites ill-treated their women, by coming about their wigwams in the night, and, in case of denial, the whites would threaten to shoot them. At Gen. Palmer's request, Gen. Wool has detached 21 men from Port Orford, to keep the rowdies in order.....The farmers of Washington County are about forming an Agricultural Society.

THE CITY.

On Sunday morning last, about 3 o'clock, our city witnessed another of those disgraceful outbreaks which are becoming so common, known as squatter riots. The Sun states the case substantially as follows: It seems that three men, James Larkin, John Larkin, and Patrick McMahon, bought a lot of ground, on First street, from a person named Keating, for which they paid about $7,000. Keating gave them title deeds and all the necessary documents, and impressed them with the belief that the sale was real, and the title good. They accordingly took possession. Mr. Polsom, however, claims the lot as his property, and some time ago arrested Keating for having taken possession of it. About 3 o'clock, John Larkin and McMahon being on the watch, they were assaulted by a party of about 40 men, when a good many shots were fired by both sides. John Larkin received two balls through the left arm, breaking the bone close to the shoulder, and another through the right leg, breaking it very badly. McMahon was shot in the right breast, near the shoulder, the ball breaking his collar bone and producing a serious wound; he also received another ball in his left elbow. The assaulting party then proceeded to demolish the house. One of the band, named George D. Smith, was shot dead....The Grand Jury have indicted Recorder Baker for malfeasance in office, wherenpon Mr. Baker publishes a card, in which he says he "stands arraigned before the world as a defaulter, upon false figures, false charges, and false conclusions;" and he "charges them with having wickedly and maliciously made false representations." Mayor Garrison and Comptroller Harris also publish a card asserting the Recorder's innocence.....The Jury also find a true bill against Messrs. Gordon & Steen, the owners of the steamer Secretary, accusing them of "gross and wilful culpability." To this, Messrs. Gordon & Steen reply that the Jury "have taken a course gratifying to the private malice of some of them, who prostitute the sacred functions of the Grand Juror into a vent for petty spleen," and pronounce the charge "a wilful, wanton, and most injurious slander." The members of the late Grand Jury reply that "abuse is not argument—special pleadings not facts—and quibbles at best but perversions of truth;" and they publish all the evidence taken before them. A droll state of things, this!....Capt. Pierce, of the schooner T. Franklin states that three men engaged him on Friday evening last, to take them to Sancelito. When near Seal Island, they bound him hand and foot, and robbed him of a silver watch and $150 in money. They then took the schooner into Racoon straits, where they anchored, cut away the masts, and otherwise mutilated her, and took him ashore. They then untied his feet, and forced him to accompany them about ten miles into the mountains, to a place having the appearance of an old camp where they remained until Wednesday evening, 31st ult., keeping the prisoner tied all the time, and guarded. They then took him to the bay, where they embarked in a boat, and landed at a small wharf near Fort Port. They then carried him into the sand hills, when two of the party left. The other kept guard until the evening of the 1st, when he also left. Capt. Pierce, in about two hours, gnawed through the rope that bound his arms, and, unloosing his feet, made his way to the city.....The Superintendant and teachers of schools in this city addressed a letter to the Rev. T. F. Gray, on the eve of his departure for the East, thanking him for his labors in behalf of education.....Bogus coin is in circulation in this city, resembling a French franc. They are light, and have a slippery feeling.....During the fire on Wednesday morning last, Mr. Davis, of Crescent Engine Co., discovered four lighted candles, under as many curtains, in a building adjoining the county prison. In no adjoining room he saw a colored man named William Scott deliberately light a candle, and set it against the partition, where it would certainly have caught fire, had not Mr. D. promptly extinguished it. Scott was arrested, and the Recorder sent him to the Court of Sessions on a charge of arson.....Miss Heron gives a benefit to the Fire Department at the Metropolitan Theatre, on Friday evening next.....On Monday evening last, as a Mr. Myers and his wife were walking along Stockton street, they were attacked by two men with bayonets, and wearing the uniform of the U. S. Army. Mr. Myers succeeded in keeping the villains at bay, until some persons came to his assistance, when they were scared, and placed in custody of several persons representing themselves as policemen, who marched off with them, since which time nothing has been seen of the marauders or those who were evidently their accomplices. Mr. Myers managed to retain the bayonet of one of the scoundrels, which will probably lead to his detection, as the number on it corresponds with that on his musket.....A duel took place on Tuesday afternoon between Messrs. Ellecker and Dube, with swords. At the end of eight minutes, Mr. Ellecker was wounded in the arm, and after a desperate combat of ten minutes more Mr. Dube fell, dangerously wounded, by a thrust which he received full in the breast. ....We are happy to announce that Dr. Cole, who accidentally shot himself a few days since, is recovering.....On Wednesday morning, about 3 o'clock, a man was fired at five times on Clay street. One ball took effect in his hand.....At the inquest on the body of George Smith, Mr. Carey deposed that he took with him *only* thirteen men, armed with two double-barrelled guns, four axes, and some Colt's revolvers, for the purpose of clearing off the squatters.

Halibut!—The first big fish that has come to California on a gold hunting expedition, saw the elephant yesterday at Barry & Patten's. As usual, California alters all general rules, and instead of the big fish swallowing the man, the man actually swallowed the fish!

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, June 7, 1854.

The condition of trade remains the same, without animation in any branch, unless we note the article of Flour, in which a speculative movement has been made, giving it a firmer tone. Lumber pours in, without demand, and hangs heavy. Grain remains the same. Provisions plenty, prices a little less. Agricultural implements plenty, of all kinds, except harvesting machines. From all the facts we can gather, we are of opinion the Grain crops will be harvested without injury, and be an ample supply for all the bread stuff wanted for our home trade, and a little to spare.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS			
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@	— —
do do short handled	— —	@	10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@	15 00
do do short handled, no sale.			
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@	14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@	10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@	—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@	18 00
do iron	8 00	@	10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@	— —
do do iron	— —	@	8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@	18 00
do Hunt's, do	— —	@	15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@	16 00
do other brands	5 00	@	7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@	4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@	4 50
Plows, best make	{ no sale }	14 00	@	30 00
do steel	{ no sale }	30 00	@	75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—			
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@	1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@	600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and tun mill	350 00	@	500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	— —	@	—
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@	25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@	10 00
do do steel	12 00	@	20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	10 00	@	18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@	12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@	9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@	12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $150.			
FLOUR—			
Gallego and Haxall	11 00	@	12 00
Chile	9 00	@	9 50
Rippeked	—	@	— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.	@	— —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@	14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 50	@	7 00
do ½ bbls	3 25	@	3 50
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@	— 1¼
GRAIN—			
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 2	@	2 50
do California	— 2	@	— 3
Barley, Chili	— 2	@	— 2½
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@	— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@	— 3½
do Seed	— 3	@	— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.			
do Eastern	— 2	@	— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 3½	@	— —
do California, for seed	— —	@	— 5
do do for milling	— 3	@	— 3¼
LUMBER—			
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	25 00	@	— —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@	30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@	70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@	100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@	00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@	55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@	75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@	30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@	00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@	00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@	30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@	8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@	36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@	8 00
do California	— 5	@	6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@	5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@	5 00
PROVISIONS—			
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	18 00	@	20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@	12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	14	@	16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@	— —
Cheese	20	@	25
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@	1 12
Butter, choice	30	@	32
do good ordinary	16	@	25
do California	50	@	—
Hams, ordinary	12	@	— 14
do extra	17½	@	18
Lard, in kegs	14	@	15
do tins 10-lb	17	@	—
do 25—20 do	—	@	17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	— —	@	27 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@	15 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	— —	@	23 00
do do ½ do	— —	@	13 00
RICE—			
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@	6
China, No. 1, in mats		@	5
do No. 2, do		@	4
Manila	3½	@	4
VEGETABLES—			
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.			
Beans, California	3	@	4
do Am. white	5½	@	
Split Peas	3	@	
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@	— —
Carrots	40 00	@	—
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 12½	@	10
Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00	@	—
Potatoes, per sack	50	@	75
do new, ₱ lb	2	@	
Peas, (none in market.)			
Squashes, ₱ lb	—5	@	8

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	25	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 00	Tomatoes, very scarce	..
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	12
Marrowfat squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	—	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	—	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	12	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	10	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	25
Potatoes, new	4	Asparagus, ₱ doz bdls	3 00
Onions, prime	18	Cucumbers	50

Strawberries and Cherries are in the market; the former one, the latter scarce.

The California Farmer.—Subscribers who have not received their numbers regularly will please inform us, as we have still a few files. Those subscribers who have not responded to the call for their subscriptions, must not be disappointed if their paper is not mailed to them. Our terms are PAYMENT IN ADVANCE, and we have waited now nearly six months.

MARRIED.

On the 5th June, in this city, David Bell, of Union city, and Miss Ann Jane Mabee, of Wilmington, Del.

On the 24th May, at the Aldrich House, by Rev. David M. Higbee, Mr. Aldrich and Miss Caroline L. Williams, all of Sacramento.

On the 31st May, in Sacramento, Mr. Elliot Aubury and Miss Ellen J. Tweed, both of Sacramento.

On the 29th May, at Petaluma, Mr. Charles Justus and Miss Charlotte M. C. F., eldest daughter of John J. Linn, of Petaluma.

On the 25th May, at Campo Seco, San Joaquin county, by E. R. Beatty, Esq., Mr. Nathan W. Spaulding and Miss Mary P. Clinkenbead, of Campo Seco.

On the 28th May, on Clear Creek, Shasta county, by Rev. H. B. Sheldon, Richard P. Wheelock and Miss Elizabeth Ellis.

On the 14th May, in Oregon, Edwin Dalton and Miss Catharine Sadler, both formerly of Warwickshire, Eng.

On the 11th May, in Oregon, John Bush and Miss Elizabeth Walker, all of Marion county.

On the 3d June, by Rev. A. Williams, James Bell, Esq., and Dorcas, second daughter of James Langton, Esq., of Bunce, co. Limerick.

On the 15th May, in Mariposa, by James Guines, Esq., Mr. Samuel H. P. Ross and Mrs. Modest L. Ruddle, all of that county.

DIED.

On the 4th June, in this city, Francis Eleanor, daughter of George and Elizabeth Liddell, aged 5 years.

On the 5th June, in this city, Elizabeth Shaw, daughter of Elizabeth and George Shaw, aged 2 months.

On the 2d June, at Petaluma, Geo. W. Ganservoort, aged 25 years, a native of Thibedeauxville, La.

On the 4th June, in Sacramento, Ada Mary Knapp, infant daughter of J. B. and Arabella Knapp, aged 14 months.

On the 4th June in Stockton, Gravy Cook, aged 2 years and 6 months, infant son of Mrs. Rebecca Josephine Cook.

On the 3d June, of congestion of the brain, Mr. George Truett, formerly of Quincy, Ill.

On the 30th May, in Diamond Springs, John Harrison, formerly of Newark, New Jersey.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

May 31—Steamship Sonora, Whiting, from New York, via Panama 14 days, with mails, mdse, and passengers.
Br ship American, Gover, 156 days from Cardiff, with coal.
Ship Lucas, Daggett, 15 days from Bellingham Bay, with coal.
Brig Claremont, Williams, 7 days from Oregon; lumber.
Schr Empire, Davis, 5 days from Shoalwater Bay: oysters.
Schr Relief, Neally, 3 hours from Farrallones; 1000 doz eggs.
June 1—Steamship Uncle Sam, Mills, 14 days from Panama.
June 2—Chil ship Chile, McFarland, 60 days from Leith; coal.
Bark Acadia, Cousins, 21 hours from Mendocino; lumber.
Dan brig Henrietta & Sophia, from Talcahuano.
June 3—Steamship Cortes, Cropper, 12 days from San Juan.
Stmr Major Tompkins, Hunt, 14 hours from Santa Cruz.
Stmr Peytona, Sampson, 3 days from Portland.
Brig Carlton, Sampson, 7 days from Port Gamble; piles, etc.
Schr Sierra Novada, Smith, 2 days fm Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, 2 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.
June 4—Bark Fanny Major, Howard, 8 days from Prince Frederick Sound, with ice.
Schr Jupiter, Bourgeois, 60 days from Mazatlan, in ballast.
June 5—Brig Potomac, Cammas, 6 days from Oregon; lumber.
Schr Harriet, Smith, 30 hours from Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Schr Page, Phillips, 36 hours from Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Schr Gazelle, Bailey, 36 hours from Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Schr Relief, Neally, 3 hrs from Farrallones, with eggs.
June 6—Stmr America, Howland, 50 hours from Oregon.
Schr John Dunlap, Ellis, 3½ days from Monterey; barley.

CLEARANCES.

May 31 Steam-ships Yankee Blade, Randall, for Panama; Sierra Nevada, Blethen, San Juan; ship Wizard Racer, Gorham, Manila.
June 1—Steamship Sonora, Whiting, for Benicia; ships John Gilpin, Ring, Calcutta; Seaman's Bride, Mayo, Manila.
June 3—Stmr Southerner, Hilliard, for San Diego; ship Red Rover, Putnam, Callao
June 5—Ship National Eagle, Mathews, for Calcutta.
June 6—Stmr Peytona, Sampson, for Portland.

Cochituate Baths.

No. 57 Sansome street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

The proprietors of this well known Establishment, desirous of meeting the wants of a discerning public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.

In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the LADIES, and have provided a Private Entrance and Ante-Room, with *Extra large Bathing Rooms*, adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.

We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.

Prices as usual—single baths 75c; ten tickets for $5.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers. (23) San Francisco, 1854.

ROBB & CO.'S
Ice Cream, Breakfast, and Tea Saloon,
182 COURT BLOCK, CLAY STREET,
(Between Montgomery and Kearny, near the Plaza.)

Families and Parties supplied with *Ice Cream, Water Ices, Jellies, Conserves, and Confectionaries* of all kinds; *Ornamented Cakes*, and *Adorned Meats* prepared promptly.

Also will be served—Fresh Strawberries and Cream.

N. B.—To our friends in the country we would say that we shall be glad to see them in person, or receive their orders, which we will fulfil with despatch.

T. P. ROBB, W. B. GOULD. } Proprietors.

H. H. DOTY having retired from the firm, the business of this establishment will hereafter be conducted by T. P. ROBB and W. B. GOULD. 23

Hardware at Wholesale.

The subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, hellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
Beads—The largest assortment in California.

E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 190 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

L. G. MASON, successor to EASTERLY,
Importer and Dealer in
Lead Pipe, Bar and Sheet Zinc, Iron and Tin,
PUMPS, STOVES, ETC.
House and Ship Plumber, Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware,
110 SANSOME STREET, OPPOSITE CRESCENT CITY HOTEL,
San Francisco.

N. B.—Orders for Artesian Well Pipe and contracts for *Artesian Wells* in any part of the State, promptly attended to. 23

Artesian Wells.

Henrikson & Little, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, First street, and all the principal water works in San Francisco; also at the Irrigating Fountains, San Jose, and at Horner's Mill, Bolon City. Wells of any depth contracted for.

Office at H. W. Vaughan's Plumbing Works, 25 Bush street, where orders will be received, or at B. A. Henrikson's, 88 Kearny street, or at S. Little's, 40 first street. 23

HENRY A. SMITH & CO.'S

GRAND RAFFLE.

$100,000,

CONSISTING OF

[illegible] THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SILVER.

Farm, Residence, Building Lots, Watches, &c., &c.

To be drawn at the

AMERICAN THEATRE

ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1854.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

For the benefit of the proprietors, further rifle, north-west corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, for it all the principal fancy stores, hotels and saloons throughout the city and State.

1st Grand Prize—Ten Thousand Dollars in cash..... $10,000

2d Grand Prize—One hundsome Residence, consisting of three acres of land, with a beautiful cottage house, in the city of Oakland, on Broadway, within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing. The proprietors own the property under the Peralta title and two years possession—the same, with a warrantee deed, will be given the drawer. Valued at.. 5,000

3d Grand Prize—One Ranch, consisting of 160 acres of land, with a good House, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. This valuable Ranch is located in San Jose Valley, and is held under a confirmed Spanish title. A warrantee deed will be given the drawer. Valued at.. 4,000

4 to 234—Two hundred and fifty Valuable Building Lots in the city of Oakland, the Brooklyn of San Francisco, situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of the landing. These lots are unquestionably the most beautiful sites for residences in the State, and are too well known to need de-cription. The proprietors hold the Peralta title and have possession. The drawer will receive warrantee deeds. Size, 25x100. Valued low at $200 each..... 50,000

235 to 465—Two hundred and ten Fine Gold Lever Watches, Hunting Cases, each of equal value. Valued at $100..... 21,000

466 to 666—Two hundred elegant Chinese Shawls, high cost. These shawls are of the same quality as are sold daily in this city at $60 each, each one of equal value. Valued at $50..... 10,000

We, the undersigned, are acquainted with the parties owning the property offered in this Raffle, and also know the Real Estate referred to, and we assure the Public that we consider the title to the property is indisputable.

Hon. D. S. SHATTUCK,
JAMES A. MORRISON, M. D.

The proprietors in conducting this Raffle bind themselves to carry it on in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may buy tickets. The drawing will be done by gentlemen chosen by the holders of Tickets, each county in the State sending a committee of one for that purpose. Maps of the Real Estate, and samples of the property may be seen at our office, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

For the responsibility of the proprietors of this Raffle, and that it will be conducted with honesty and integrity, we refer to

His Excellency JOHN BIGLER,
Hon. J. W. DENVER, Secretary of State,
J. B. HARDENBERG, Mayor of Sacramento,
Hon. LEWIS ALDRICH,
Maj. W. H. HARVEY, Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate,
E. WILSON, Wilson's Exchange,
DAVID JONES, Hotel, Sacramento City. 22

☞ The sale below is POSTPONED until SATURDAY, June 10, at 12 M., owing to the impossibility of getting the maps and plans ready for a sale at an earlier day:

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.

OPENING SALE OF CHOICE BURIAL LOTS.

FIFTY BURIAL LOTS,
Each lot 12x25 feet, containing 300 superficial feet.

WAINWRIGHT, RANDALL & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Will sell at Public auction, at our salesroom, No. 100 Merchant street, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 M., Fifty Choice Burial Lots in Lone Mountain Cemetery.

A public sale is made in order that those wishing the choice of Lots may have an opportunity to obtain them.

These Lots are portions of the six sections that are now opened, graded, surveyed and ready for use, and are the most Choice Lots in the Cemetery; they are all beautified by evergreen Shade Trees and Shrubbery.

The entire Cemetery is enclosed with an elegant and substantial fence, thereby protecting the grounds from injury, and the avenues were well graded, Macadamized, and embellished with shade trees. All the improvements necessary to the complete adornment of the grounds are rapidly progressing.

An opportunity is now offered to Families, Public Institutions and Societies to select Lots of sufficient size, combined with beauty of location, to meet their desires.

Plans of the sections, giving full particulars of each lot, can be seen at our office, any time previous to day of sale.

Terms made known on day of sale. tf

New Agricultural Warehouse.

NEW FIRM! — NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned, having purchased the entire stock in trade of *Messrs. WARREN & SON* in the *SEED AND AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS*, will continue the business under the name and style of BAKER & HAMILTON, at No. 11 J street, *Sacramento City*, and beg leave to present themselves to their friends and the cultivators of the State for that share of patronage which has heretofore been given to this long established Agricultural Warehouse. The undersigned intend, with every season, to keep a full supply of all the necessary articles in each department, and trust that the old friends of the late firm will favor us with a call.

LIVINGSTON I. BAKER,
ROBERT HAMILTON.

WARREN & SON present their grateful acknowledgments to their patrons for the favors of many years past, and in taking leave of them personally assure them that they will be as readily and well supplied by their successors, Messrs. Baker & Hamilton, whom they most cordially recommend.

Warren & Son are happy to state that in being liberated from the confinement of business to which the past years have called them, they will visit different portions of the State, become personally acquainted with the localities and the cultivators, and thus gather those important facts so necessary to the cause of Agriculture. Warren & Son will call personally on those interested in Agriculture, and supply them with copies of the CALIFORNIA FARMER—a work to which they will now devote their greatest efforts, and look to the Farmers for a support of the work. 21

Splendid Residence.

RANCH, GARDENS AND FARM.

FOR SALE, that beautiful residence at the head of the "Steamboat slough," on the Sacramento river, known as ROBB'S RANCH, now under a high state of cultivation, with fine Buildings arranged for health and comfort—contains 6 rooms, besides kitchen, pantry &c.

The crops, now looking prosperous, are 10 acres onions, 10 acres of potatoes, and 10 acres of cabbages, sweet potatoes, melons, &c.

A Flower Garden ornaments the lawn in front. A Hotel is near the place, and the Marysville boats stop every day each way.

The Farm contains 160 acres.

A person wishing a beautiful residence, where the crops will in a few years pay the purchase money, will do well to examine this property.

Terms of sale liberal. Title perfect and indisputable.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber on Bush's Block, Commercial street. T. P. ROBB.

Or to Messrs. Wm. McELY JOHNSTON, or at the office of the California Farmer.

WARREN & SON
20 tf

DR. PHINNEY.

[illegible] new business, [illegible] same place.

Office [illegible] A M [illegible] to 6 o'clock P M [illegible] 2 o'clock P M

DR. [illegible] P. CHASE,

[illegible] N. E. corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, [illegible] 20 tf

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE, MARYSVILLE.

CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic. GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

Lard and Butter.

A PRIME article, in wood and tin. For sale, in lots to suit, by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 tf 64 Front street.

Pork.

PORK.—250 bbls. clear and extra clear; 300 hf do do do do; 275 bbls. mess and extra mess; 150 hf do do do do;
ALSO—200 bbls prime and rump. For sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Beef and Beef Tongues.

BEEF.—250 bbls Albargers & Smith's ex family;
250 bbls ex Chicago and Boston;
150 hf bbls N. Y. and Phila. family market beef;
100 qr do do do do;
BEEF TONGUES—100 hfs and qrs, New York and Boston;
In store and for sale by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Hams.

HAMS.—100 casks Ames' patent covered Family;
125 casks Carondelet premium;
150 casks Billings' celebrated Family;
75 casks American Westphalia;
100 casks in muslin covers, sugar cured.
All in store, in fine order, and for sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.
Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by
HENRY McNALLY, No. 165 Washington street,
15 1m (between Battery and Front streets.)

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets, ...MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

Pacific Foundry,

On First Street, between Mission and Howard.

GODDARD & CO.,

HAVING enlarged their works, are prepared to furnish every kind of castings and machinery on the shortest notice. Their patterns for mill and other machinery cannot be surpassed in the State. And particular attention will be paid to getting up machinery for Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Quartz Mills, &c.; also, will furnish every description of House fronts, or other castings on as good terms as any other establishment.
San Francisco, June 1, 1854. 22-4t

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO, ...CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick, all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 21 3m

Freights Reduced.

FROM and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $15 per ton.
Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

To Millers and Others.

THE undersigned offers for sale on the most liberal terms, three runs of Harrison's 3rd cooling purifiers, for smut mills, with [illegible] meal graters, shakes and sieves, cog and bevel wheels, belts, spouting, &c. The above lot, whole or in parcel, will be sold at a great sacrifice from former cost. Apply at the [illegible] house, on Washington wharf.
ANDREW J. GOVE.
20 4t

For Sale to Arrive.

A FLOURING MILL with three run of four feet French Burr Stones, a set of Reynolds' Smut Machines to clean 150 bushels Wheat per hour, Fan Screens and Bolting Reels, Belts and Gearing, &c., to [illegible] per hour, a twenty-five foot [illegible] wheel, &c., all

The above Mill Stones and Machinery were [illegible] carefully selected with a view to [illegible] Californian Wheat [illegible] parties in California wishing a mill in either [illegible] above [illegible] a rare opportunity

For particulars apply to P. TAYLOR,
[illegible] street,
Wood [illegible] 2d

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED our [illegible] BATTERY [illegible] WARE [illegible] MINY & CO.

[illegible] A. [illegible] Francisco. [illegible] David Crowell, Henry D. R[illegible], St. L[illegible], San Francisco. | Francis W. Lees, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, S. W. corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, will transact a general business, and draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

[illegible] Peabody & Co.....London.
F. Huth & Co.....London.
American Exchange Bank.....New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....New York.
Atlantic Bank.....Boston.
Philadelphia Bank.....Philadelphia.
Jacob Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank.....New Orleans.
Page & Bacon.....St. Louis.
Huntington & Co.....Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.....Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.....Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12 4t

DREXEL, SATTER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank.....New York.
Bank of North America.....Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Drexel & Co.....Philadelphia.
Jacob Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq.....Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Lorimer.....Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq.....Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.....New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina. 41 1m

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Utica City Bank.....Utica
Bank of Syracuse.....Syracuse
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn.
Bank of Attica.....Buffalo
Rochester City Bank.....Rochester.
George Smith & Co.....Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank.....Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Clinton Bank.....Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

LELAND & McCOMBE'S EXPRESS

FOR CRESCENT CITY,
PORT ORFORD, TRINIDAD,
GOLD BLUFF, HARDSCRABBLE,
BITTERVILLE, SAILOR'S DIGGINGS.
ALSO TO
BUCKSPORT, EUREKA, AND UNIONTOWN, ON
HUMBOLDT BAY,

We have made the necessary arrangements to run a REGULAR and RELIABLE EXPRESS to the above points, and will make collections.

We can safely promise our friends and patrons, accuracy, promptness and [illegible] in all matter entrusted to our care.

LELAND & McCOMBE, Post Office Building.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mr. Othis and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street

FRANK BAKER,

Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 12 4t

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery, street, near corner of Pine,
15 4t San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c, &c.,
15 4t [illegible] San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No. 2 Battery street, between Pine and [illegible]. 12

WM. NEELY THOMPSON.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Window Frames and Materials of all kinds constantly on hand.

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
[illegible] Consignments solicited on [illegible]
[illegible] Meyers, Pond, Peabody & [illegible] at Messrs. Adams &

ATWILL & CO.,

[illegible] Wharf, [illegible] J.
[illegible] T. [illegible]
[illegible] Merchandise [illegible]
Groceries, [illegible]
[illegible] a general assortment of [illegible]

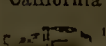
CITY FLOUR MILLS

[illegible] Front [illegible]

TREADWELL & CO.,

Hardware, [illegible]

California Steam Navigation Company



[illegible] ARRANGEMENT [illegible] APRIL, [illegible].

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Symonds;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays, [illegible]
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, [illegible]
The W. G. HUNT will leave Stockton, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARTIN'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Crenshaw, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Harroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 5½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from store-ship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from store-ship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'clk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

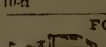
R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

CONTRA COSTA FERRY.

From corner East and Jackson streets.

THREE TRIPS DAILY.

REDUCTION OF FARE.



SPLENDID new steamer CLINTON, making the crossing in *Thirty Minutes!*—On and after Dec. 26th, the splendid new low pressure steamer CLINTON Capt. L. B. Edwards, built expressly for this route, and having ample accommodation for the travelling public, will make daily trips, (Sundays excepted) and leave as follows:

San Antonio.	Oakland.	San Francisco
7½ A. M.,	8 A. M.,	9 A. M.
10½ do.	11 do.	12½ M.
3 P. M.	3½ P. M.	5 P. M.

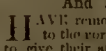
Sunday trips as silvertised.

Horses and carriages can be driven on and off with perfect ease and safety.

On the 1st March, 1854, the passage will be reduced to FIFTY CENTS.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Contra Costa Ferry, corner East and Jackson streets, or to
10-tf CHAS. MINTURN, Cunningham's wharf.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.



The fine steamer UNION, J. A. Treffry, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. } O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandize for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento. 11 4m

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

WOODWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 130 Clay street, are the exclusive Agents for the sale of Firmin's Piano Fortes and Prince's Melodeons. They are constantly receiving from direct [illegible] Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply their customers at the [illegible] securing to purchasers the benefit of [illegible] in the trade and enabling them to [illegible] the great risk and delay of importation.

Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire. tf

MUSICAL HALL,

BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this [illegible] and [illegible] Hall [illegible] parcel to let for
CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES,

They have recently [illegible] in [illegible] in lengths of 35 feet wide, [illegible] etc., forming the most complete [illegible] country.

The [illegible]
Apply to [illegible]
15

Wanted,

A [illegible]
Long [illegible]
[illegible]
Many [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

THE WOOING.

BY N. STONE.

[We give place with pleasure to the following "Rural Song." It is not accompanying the song, the author expresses the hope that "it may serve as a suggestion to some abler hand to produce a set of lyrics adapted to the tastes and feelings of our rural population, such as would be made to and sung by the laborer at his plow, by the family at the fire-side, and at social gatherings of rural neighbors. If such could be given to the rural community, I am persuaded it would do much to elevate their tastes and create in them a love for home and rural pursuits."—*Country Gentleman.*]

O come with me to my cottage low.
Where o'er the fields fresh breezes blow;
Where the trees are green and the sky is blue,
And flowers are blooming ever new.
O come with me and be my bride;
O'er flowery fields thy steps I'll guide;
And through the meadow's sweet perfume
I'll lead thee to my cottage home.

Chorus.—I'll deck thy path with roses sweet,
Bid daisies bloom beneath thy feet;
And violets with fragrant breath,
Shall make thee smile with joy and health.

I'll plow the fields to give thee bread,
And trees I'll plant to give thee shade;
And fruits of every hue shall be
A daily gift of love to thee.
The music of the lowing kine,
And song of birds shall all be thine,
And hum of bees in busy toil
Full sweetly on thy ear shall fall.
I'll deck thy path, &c.

When winter comes with lowering skies,
And dark'ning storms begin to rise,
And angry blasts sweep o'er the plain,
With drifting snow or freezing rain;
Then, in our cottage, bright and warm,
Secure from wintry blasts and storm,
We'll sing and smile the hours away
Till Spring's soft breezes round us play.
I'll deck thy path, &c.

JUDGE NOT.

Let us not judge the guilty
Till all the truth we know;
Some small extenuation
Perchance the facts will show:
Few in great crimes have revelled
Just for the sake of crime;
There is some provocation
That prompts them at the time.

Hunger will push the starving
Even for food to stay—
Strong and unbridled passion
Will lead the best astray.
Anger will bring swift mischief,
Unless the heart be changed,
And wrongs will haunt men ever
Until they be revenged.

And ye who calmly sitting
'Neath your own vine and tree,
Unmoved by cold and hunger,
Unknowing what they be;
Unmoved by wrong or passion,
Or want since breath ye drew,
Judge not men strongly tempted—
They know not what they do.

Did ye been in their places
Ye would have done the same,
And felt ye could not help it—
And yet 'tis sin and shame.
All men will find repentance—
All need to be forgiven,
Sinners and those who judge them
All need the grace of heaven.

SMILES. — How often the world mistakes smiles for positive indications of happiness. It looks upon the glittering sunshine dancing upon the surface of the waves, and heeds not the dark depths beneath. Many a fair and laughable face conceals a broken heart. By-the-bye, some people are inclined to believe there is no such thing as a broken heart. We do not agree with them. We are confident that hundreds of young creatures go down to the grave—their minds unstrung, their heart-strings riven by the world's neglect and unkindness.

There are many bright and seemingly flourishing rose-buds that bear concealed amidst their fragrant leaves a hideous worm—a worm that soon eats their leaves away.

Thus it is with many, many human hearts. The lips may wear a bright smile, and yet in the lone bosom lurks the canker-worm, whose presence brings death.

CURRAN was a rare wit, but even he sometimes met his match. He was once examining a cross-grained, ugly-faced witness, from whom he sought to obtain a direct answer. At length he exclaimed —"It's no use trying to get the truth out of you, for I see the villain in your face."

"Do you, sir?" said the young man, smiling; "why, I never knew my face was a looking-glass before."

A COUNTRY schoolmaster happened to be reading of the curious skin of an elephant.

"Did you ever see an elephant's skin?" he asked.

"I have," shouted a "six-year-old" at the foot of the class.

"Where?" he asked, quite amused at his earnestness.

"On the elephant!" said he, with a provoking grin.

"HERE, you little rascal, walk up and give an account of yourself. Where have you been?"

"After the girls, father!"

"Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?"

"No, sir—but my mother did."

THE HEARTS OF THE MICHIGAN LADIES.—Among the toasts offered at the recent railroad banquet at Detroit, the following, by Col. Prince was heartily cheered:

"The Ladies of Michigan—God bless their little hearts."

The "Saginaw Enterprise" thus indignantly responds:

"We don't know this Col. Prince, and don't want to, but we'll wager our old hat, and only one, that he is a 'furriner,' and don't know any more about Uncle Sam's family of girls, and especially the Wolverines, than he does of the inhabitants of Jupiter. 'Little hearts,' indeed, Mr. Prince. Perhaps you may be authorized to represent the ladies of some other locality, but in Michigan you can't come to tea.' We have some small women, physically—small, but oh dear!' Mr. Prince—but they have big hearts, so big hearts, so large that we fear you might lose yourself, should you ever be so lucky as to find a place in one of them. The Michanders who cheered that toast must have imbibed rather too freely."

IF an acorn be suspended by a piece of cord about half an inch from the surface of some water contained in a glass, and permitted to remain without disturbance for a few months, it will burst, send a root into the water, and shoot up a straight tapering stem, having beautiful little green leaves. In this manner a young tree may be produced on the mantel shelf of a room, and become an interesting object.

"COLONEL Wilson is a fine-looking man," said a man the other day.

"Yes," replied another, "I was taken for him once."

"You! why you are the ugliest man I ever set eyes on."

"I don't care for that; I was taken for him; I endorsed his note, and was taken for him—by the Sheriff's officer."

"How is it," said a gentleman to Sheridan, "that your name has not an O attached to it; your family is Irish, and no doubt illustrious?"

"No family has a better right to an O than our family," said Sheridan, "for they OWE everybody."

A SICK LAWYER.—A lawyer, being sick, made his last will and testament, and gave all his estate to fools and madmen! Being asked the reason for so doing, he said, "from such I got it, and to such I return it again."

THE Chicago Press says that "there is a Western boy in that city fifteen years of age, and who measures six feet and eight inches in low heeled boots. His father and mother are both larger and taller than himself, and their name is Long."

Public Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation.

D. H. HASKELL,
ALVIN ADAMS,
W. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
* By C. E. BOWERS, their Attorney in fact.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, under the firm, name and style of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal office continuing at the same place, in the city of San Francisco.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. BOWERS, his Attorney in fact,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, composing the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other principal cities and towns of the Eastern States, will hereafter carry on the Express and Forwarding business to and from the said cities and towns in the Eastern States and the City of San Francisco. The Banking and Express firm of Adams & Co. in California, at the city of San Francisco acting as our agents.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
WM. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
(By C. E. BOWERS, their Attorney in fact.)

Public Notice.

WE the undersigned, ALVIN ADAMS, of the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the city of San Francisco and State of California, Bankers and Express Carriers, hereby certify that we have formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, to be conducted under the name and firm of ADAMS & CO.; that the principal place of business is situated in the said city of San Francisco.

That DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, are general partners and said ALVIN ADAMS is a special partner as declared by the article of copartnership, on record in the County Recorder's Office of the county of San Francisco.

That the said partnership commences this day, and terminates on the 12th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Dated at the city of San Francisco, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1854.

A. ADAMS,
(Per his Attorney in fact, C. E. BOWERS,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

20 tf

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS*. Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms.

28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

C. A. McNULTY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf San Francisco. 12 tf

TIME.

PARTICULAR attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4 tf

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their especial attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions relating to title, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Executors, Marriages, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,

[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

20 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Power; all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1 tf

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by

HENRY McNALLY,
15 1m No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT

HOWES & CO'S

No. 180 Montgomery Street,

(Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre.)

COMPRISING everything suitable to furnish the *PARLOR, OFFICE, DINING ROOM, CHAMBER* or *KITCHEN*—at wholesale and retail.

All persons who wish to furnish

Hotels, Offices, or Dwelling Houses,

Are respectfully invited to examine our stock before making purchases, as we feel certain that we can offer greater inducements to purchasers than any concern in the City. Our goods are purchased by a

Partner in the Eastern States,

For CASH, consequently we are enabled to sell all kinds and qualities of Furniture at the Lowest Market Prices.

We shall enlarge our store in the course of fifteen or twenty days, and until that time we are prepared to offer *GREAT BARGAINS TO OUR CUSTOMERS*—rather than be at the trouble of removing our goods to some other place, we prefer to sell

☞ *VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.* ☜

*** Goods delivered to any part of the city, free of charge.

Orders promptly filled, and goods packed properly for country dealers.

Come and be convinced. HOWES & CO
Remember the number,

180 *Montgomery Street,*

Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre. 14 tf

BATES' SUPERIOR

UPLAND BELL CRANBERRY.

THE PROPRIETOR has been induced to present this Circular to the public on account of the numerous applications from distinguished Horticulturists, Amateurs, Land Agents and others, in different parts of the Union, personally and by letter, wishing information in regard to cultivating this valuable fruit upon ordinary upland, and would respectfully invite the attention of Gardeners and Fruit Growers, to such facts only as have come directly under our own experience and observation.

Soil, Propagation, Management, &c.—Having tested the plants thoroughly in all kinds of soils, we have no particular choice in their selection. We know of no kind of soil in which they would not be likely to grow well if managed according to our method. We should not choose a perfect clay soil, extremely liable to bake, nor a perfect sand, containing no power of vegetation.

In extensive field culture, the Bell Cranberry flourishes well in soils varying from moist to dry. No great degree of moisture is necessary, providing it is more or less uniform. Any soil that the strawberry can be grown on to advantage, is well adapted to the growth of this plant, but no animal or vegetable manure should be used, as the fruit draws most of its nourishment from the atmosphere. The vines propagate by runners, like the Strawberry, and will flourish in almost any soil and location, under good management. Where the land is rich and liable to grass and weeds, we prepare the ground by removing the top soil at a sufficient depth to prevent their growth. This may be easily done by plowing the sod, and removing the top soil in carts or otherwise. The object in doing this is to make the soil so poor that nothing will grow to obstruct the growth of the Cranberry Plants, bearing this to mind, that I am fully satisfied, from long experience in the business, that the Cranberry derives its nourishment only from the air and moisture.

If the land is poor, so that grass and weeds will not vegetate then it may be plowed and harrowed without other preparation. If these rules are followed there is no difficulty whatever in their cultivation. Persons having a garden of moderate size, and wishing to raise their own Cranberries of a superior quality can do so by obtaining a few plants, and with a small amount of labor at the commencement, will find their cultivation both easy and profitable.

Persons wishing for Plants can have their supply of the subscriber. The Plants will be carefully packed in dried moss, and well boxed, which will enable them to go to a great distance in a fresh state.

The proper time for Fall transplanting is October and November; for Spring, from the opening of the snow till about the 25th of May. Persons wishing for Plants, are requested to order as early as the first of September, for Fall transplanting and during the winter for Spring. 15

SULLIVAN BATES,
14 Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Greenhouses and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and postpaid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Border Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spiræa Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Dahlias, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cuphea, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Lots for Sale in Hornor's Addition.

THE subscriber has removed his office, books, maps and records, to the old San Miguel Rancho House, one mile southwest of the Mission Dolores Church, where he can be consulted every day. Those who may wish to purchase in HORNER'S ADDITION, or Villa Lots of any required size, from one to twenty acres, with clear and undisputed titles, would do well to call upon him before buying elsewhere, for it will cost nothing to get posted up before purchasing. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call at the "Old Rancho House," where they can see an abstract of the titles, the identical lands, with their boundaries, advantages, elegant situations for residences, gardens, &c., &c.

J. M. H. can be seen at Horner & Co.'s Counting Office, on Davis street, corner of Broadway Wharf, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M. [15] JOHN M. HORNER.

New Drug Establishment.

A. T McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States.

Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.

Country orders promptly attended to.

A. T. McCLURE,
6i No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Pulhal Italian Made Mantels;

The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of marble Architectural Lintels, Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of a fresh supply of Mantel and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by ships from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute all Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, 1 carve, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bu. ea.;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nest;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do.;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitts," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving Hay Rakes;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three how rakes,
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels;
Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Excelsior Soup,
6 Ox Cart—Iron hubbe, sunerior;
Transportation Wagon—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks;
Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Barce, small size—grind stone frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves;
Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete;
Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones;
Walnut Axles—For light Wagons
Gold Washers, Mining Pans;
Cattle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe
Top Onions—for seed;
Marrow Fat Peas,
Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat—for seed;
Orange Orange Seed;
White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed;
Hemp Seed—for Birds;
GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety;
Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article;
Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins;
Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton;
Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany;
Newells, do Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter;
Mexican Spurs, Invoice of Mexican Bits, &c., of the highest finish &c.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

The Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1854. NO. 24.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

BY WARREN & SON

Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

The Fond Wife:

OR, FIRMNESS OF THE FEMALE SEX.

I HAD for several months been in constant attendance on Mrs. St. ——, a young married lady of considerable family and fortune, who was the victim of that terrible scourge of the female sex, a cancer. To great personal attractions, she added uncommon sweetness of disposition, and the fortitude with which she submitted to the fearful inroads of her malady, together with her ardent expression of gratitude for such temporary alleviations as her anxious medical attendants could supply, contributed to inspire me with a lively interest in her fate. I can conscientiously say, that during the whole period of my attendance, I never heard a syllable of complaint fall from her, nor witnessed any indications of impatience or irritability. I found her one morning stretched upon the crimson sofa in the drawing room; and though her pallid face and gently corrugated eyebrows evidenced the intense agony she suffered, on my inquiring what sort of a night she had passed, she replied in a calm tremulous tone, "Oh Doctor, I have had a dreadful night; but I am glad Capt. St. —— wasn't with me, for it would have made him very wretched." At that moment a fine flaxed haired boy, her first and only child, came running into the room; his light blue laughing eyes glistened with innocent merriment. I took him on my knee and amused him with my watch, in order that he might not disturb his mother. The poor sufferer, after gazing on him with an air of fondness for some moments, suddenly covered her eyes with her hand. (bow slender, snowy, and almost transparent seemed that hand) and I presently saw tears trickling through her fingers, but she uttered not a word. There was the *mother*.

The aggravated malignity of the disease at length rendered an operation inevitable. The eminent surgeon who, jointly with myself, was in regular attendance on her, feelingly communicated the intelligence, and asked whether she had fortitude enough to submit to an operation. She assured him with a quiet smile that she had for a long time been suspecting as much, and had made up her mind to it, but on two conditions—that her husband (then at sea) should not be informed of it, and that she should not in any wise be bound or blindfolded.

Her calm and decisive manner convinced me that remonstrance would be useless. Sir —— looked at me doubtfully. She observed it, and said, "I see what you are thinking of, Sir ——; but I hope to prove to you that a woman has more courage than you are willing to give her credit for."

In short, after the surgeon had acquiesced in the latter condition—to which he had especially demurred—a day was fixed for the operation, subject, of course, to Mrs. St ——'s state of health. When the Wednesday arrived, it was with some agitation I entered Sir ——'s carriage, in company with himself and his senior pupil, Mr. ——. I could scarcely avoid a certain nervous tremor—unprofessional as it may seem—when I saw the operating case on the seat of the carriage.

"Are you sure you have everything ready, Mr. —— ?" inquired Sir ——, with a business-like air which irritated me. On being assured in the affirmative, and after cautiously casting his eyes over the instruments to make assurance doubly sure, we drove off. We arrived at St. ——'s residence—a few miles from town—about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and were immediately ushered into the room in which the operation was to be performed—a back parlor, the window of which looked into a beautiful garden. I shall never be pardoned, I fear, for acknowledging that the glimpse I caught of the pale and disordered countenance of the servant as he retired, after showing us into the room, rather disconcerted me; for in addition to the deep interest I felt in the fate of the lovely sufferer, I had always an abhorrence of the operative part of the profession, which many years of practice had failed to remove. The necessary arrangements being at length completed—consisting of a hateful array of instruments, cotton, warm water, &c.,—a message was sent to Mrs St —— to inform her that all was ready.

Sir —— was holding a locket and not a very [illegible] agitated for [illegible]

door was opened and Mrs. St. —— entered, followed by two attendants. Her step was firm, her air composed, and her pale features irradiated with a smile, sad, however, as the cold twilight of October.

She was then about twenty-six or seven years of age—and, under all the disadvantageous circumstances, looked that moment a beautiful woman. Her hair was light auburn, and hung negligeetedly over a forehead and neck white as the purest marble. Her features were regular—her nose and mouth exquisitely chiselled—and her complexion fair almost to transparency. Indeed, a very eminent medical author has remarked that the most beautiful women are generally the subjects of this terrible disease. A large Indian scarf hung over her shoulders, and she had on a white muslin dressing-gown. And was it this innocent being who was doomed to writhe beneath the torture and disfigurement of the operating knife? My heart ached. A decanter of port wine and some glasses stood on a small table, she beckoned me towards it, and seemed about to speak.

"Permit me, my dear madam, to pour you a glass of wine," said I.

"If it would do me good, Doctor," she said, in an under tone. She barely touched the glass to her lips, and then handed one to me, saying with assumed cheerfulness, "Come, Doctor, I see you need it as much as I do. Yes, Doctor," she continued with emphasis, "you are very, *very* kind and feeling to me." When I had set down the glass, she continued, "Dear Doctor, do forgive a woman's weakness, and try if you can hold this letter, which I received yesterday from Captain St. ——, and in which he speaks very fondly, so that my eye may rest on his dear hand-writing all the time I am sitting here, without being noticed by any one else—will you?"

"Madam, you really must excuse me—it may agitate you; I must beg—"

"You are mistaken," she replied, firmly; "it will rather compose me. And if I should"—expire, she tried to say, but her tongue refused utterance. She then put the letter into my hand, hers felt cold, clammy, but I could not perceive it tremble.

"In return, madam, you must give me leave to hold your hand during the operation."

"What! do you fear me, Doctor," she replied, smiling, "but do not refuse my request."

At that moment Sir —— approached with a cheerful air, saying, "Well, madam, is your tete-a-tete finished? I am anxious to get this matter over, and give you permanent ease." I don't think there ever lived a professional man who could speak so assuringly as Sir ——.

"I am ready, Sir ——. Are the servants sent out?" she inquired.

"Yes, madam."

"And my little Harry?" Mrs. St. —— asked, in a fainter tone. I replied in the affirmative.

"Then I am prepared," she said, seating herself in a chair.

One of the attendants then removed the shawl from her shoulders, and Mrs. St. —— herself, perfectly composed, assisted in displacing as much of her dress as was necessary. She then suffered Sir —— to place her on the corner of the chair, with her left arm thrown over the back of it, and her face looking over her right shoulder. She gave me her right hand, and in my left I endeavored to hold Capt. St. ——'s letter, as she had desired; she smiled sweetly, as if to assure me of her fortitude; and there was something so indescribably affecting in the expression of her eyes that it almost broke my heart. I shall never forget that smile as long as I live. Half closing her eyes, she fixed them on the letter I held, and did not once remove them until all was over. Nothing could console me at this trying moment but a conviction of the consummate skill of Sir ——, who, with a calm eye and steady hand, commenced the operation. At the instant of the first incision her whole frame quivered with a convulsive shudder, and her cheek became ashy pale. She hoped that she might faint, so that the earlier stage of the operation while she was in a state of insensibility. But it was not the case; her eyes continued riveted in one long, burning gaze of fondness on the beloved handwriting of her husband, and she moved not a limb, nor uttered more than an occasional sigh, during the whole of the protracted and painful operation. When the last bandage had been applied, she whispered almost inarticulately, "is it all over, Doctor?"

"Yes, madam" I replied, "and we are going to carry you up to bed."

"No no—I think I can walk—I must try." said she endeavoring to rise; but no Sir —— assured her that the [illegible] indulged [illegible] she fainted and we carried [illegible] to the carriage in haste. [illegible] and [illegible] that Sir —— had a [illegible]

over her mouth, apprehensive that the vital energies had at last sunk under the dreadful struggle.

She recovered, however, and, under the influence of opiate draught, slept for several hours. * *

Mrs. —— recovered, though very slowly; and I attended her assiduously, sometimes three times day, till she could be removed to the sea-side.

I shall not easily forget an observation she made to me the last visit I paid her.

She was alluding one morning distinctly and delicately to the personal disfigurement she had suffered. I, of course, said all that was soothing.

"But, Doctor, my husband"—said she, suddenly, a faint crimson mantling on her cheek—adding, falteringly, after a pause, "I think he will love me yet."—*Diary of a Physician.*

Gossipings of our Village.

BY ELLA ST. CLAIR.

"CLARENCE Weston returned!" exclaimed half a dozen voices in concert, as the intelligence was announced in our circle one evening, and we all gathered around the speaker with surprise and anxiety depicted on every countenance for further information concerning him; for all knew the early history of an individual whose sudden exit from his native village some years before, had caused so much excitement and anxiety among his friends.

"Yes, yes," exclaimed the old man, "he has come back to his native hills once more, to seek a home in the old familiar haunts of his youthful days, and, as he told me to-day, to retrieve, in an humble way, the errors of his past existence. I was the first to meet him on his arrival, yet, so changed is he, that I should have passed him by without recognition, had he not suddenly paused, and rushed into my arms. I recognized him then for the rich melody of his voice is the same as in former years, though the accents fell tremulous with deep agitation upon my ear. As we came in view of the churchyard, his emotions of grief became most intense, and he expressed a desire to visit alone those sacred mounds, beneath whose green suds sleep his loved and lost treasures, and so we parted, but not until he had promised to give a history of his travels to the anxious inhabitants of his native village."

The narrator paused here, seemingly lost in his reflections, and our party dispersed.

Next day the village church was filled by a deeply interested and sympathizing audience, as Clarence Weston, the voluntary exile, entered, and passing up the long aisle, paused suddenly before the altar and stood pale and trembling before them. One universal burst of welcome met his appearance, and then, as the haggard features of the prodigal turned fully upon the audience, they bowed their heads and wept! At length he essayed to speak.

"My friends," said he, in a subdued voice, "I have called you *friends*, for I behold in your interested countenances to-day, something that assures me that you cannot shut a degraded being from your hearts and homes and kindly sympathies. Language is beggared to-day—it cannot even picture forth a tithe of the intense feelings that are struggling in my breast. It cannot begin to tell of the thousand tender recollections that come struggling up, till memory totters on her shattered throne. You are all acquainted with the early portion of my history; you know the devotion of my fond parents, whose gray hairs an only son's profligacy brought down to the grave, and you all, no doubt, remember the eventful day when I stood here before the altar with her whom you, with one consent, designated as the most beautiful girl in the village, and as good as beautiful. Here before this altar I stood and promised to love, cherish and protect her, who lavished the wealth of her love upon a profligate like me. Ah, but the tempter came, and with all the alluring fascinations of persuasive eloquence held the fatal chalice to my eager lips. Were it not for that one fatal cup, I were not here to-day in the character of an exile, an outcast, and a ruined man. But I bowed submissively at the gilded shrine, and not all the soft persuasion of the still small voice, not all the tender, earnest pleadings of angel innocence could arrest my mad career. [illegible] passed three precious years of my [illegible] the beautiful flower I had promised to cherish faded; and when the last turf was laid upon her pulseless breast, I [illegible] and all the horrors of [illegible] me in picturesque [illegible] with a thousand [illegible] breast, and I [illegible] cusations. I [illegible] ry would [illegible] to get my [illegible] and [illegible] that [illegible] to forget how she twined her white arms around my neck, and prayed with her dying breath that I might meet her there, and then, smiling a sweet farewell, she was gone. Yes, she prayed for me, you all know that—me, that had so abused the rich mine of love she had poured out upon me in my degradation and misery, for I was miserable, as none may know, save those who have been caught in the tempter's snare. I could not forget that prayer, though I wandered on for two long years, and I humbly trust, through God's goodness and forbearance, it has saved me, though indeed I am but a wreck of my former self."

The speaker here addressed a heart-stirring appeal to the young men to shun his example, and closed his affecting narrative with the same thrilling eloquence that told how deeply he was impressed with a sense of his situation.

He is now engaged in persuading others to shun the fascinations of the alluring cup, and teaching from his own sad experience that the only safe way is to "touch not, taste not, handle not" the accursed poison.

Syrian Marriage Ceremony.

WE passed the entire day at the marriage of a Syrian Greek girl. The ceremony began with a long procession of Grecian, Arabian, and Syrian women, who came some on horseback, others on foot, through the paths bordered by aloe and mulberry trees, to attend the affianced during this fatiguing day. For many days and many nights, already, a certain number of these females have never left the house of Habib, and have not ceased to utter cries, songs, and shrill and prolonged groans, like those songs the vintageurs and haymakers pour forth in France during harvest. These clamors, these lamentations, these tears, and these premeditated rejoicings, are to prevent the bride from sleeping for several days and nights before the marriage. The old and young men of the husband's family do the same things on their side, and do not allow him to snatch any repose during eight days. We do not understand, in the least, the motives for this conduct.

Introduced into the gardens of Habib's house, the women enter the interior of the divan, to pay their respects to the young lady, to admire her dress, and to witness the ceremonies. We were left in the court, or introduced into an inferior divan. There a table was placed in the European style, covered with a multitude of preserved fruits, of cakes of honey and sugar, liquors and sherbets, and during the entire evening this collation is renewed in proportion as it has been destroyed by the numerous visitors. I succeeded in obtaining entrance, by exception, even into the divan of the women, at the precise moment when the Greek archbishop was giving the nuptial benediction. The girl stood by the side of her intended, covered from head to foot with a veil of red gauze, embroidered with gold. For an instant the priest has put aside the veil, and the young man has been able to catch a glimpse, for the first time, of her to whom he has united his existence. She is eminently beautiful. The pale hue of her cheek, arising from fatigue and emotion, a paleness rendered more striking by the reflection of the red veil, and the innumerable ornaments of gold, silver, pearls and diamonds, and by the long tresses of black hair which fell in every direction over her person. Her eye-brows painted black, as also her lashes and the borders of her eyes, her hands, with the extremities of the fingers and the nails, stained red with the henna, and point-lé in [illegible] and monospic designs, all gave to this [illegible] beauty a tone of novelty and [illegible] for us, profoundly impressive. Her head [illegible] time to regard her. He [illegible] and expiring himself from his watchings and fatigue by means of which [illegible] exhaust the strength of even love itself.

The bishop [illegible] from the hand of one of his priests a crown of [illegible] placed it on the head of the girl took it off again placed it on the [illegible] of the young man [illegible] to replace [illegible] the veil of the bride [illegible] placed it several times [illegible] on head to the other. He [illegible] pot rings by turns, on the [illegible] finger. The [illegible] from the same [illegible] they drank the [illegible] wine. After [illegible] the female friends [illegible] young bride to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Our Duties to Japan.

There are some matters which are likely to arise with this populous nation, which it is of the highest moment for us duly to consider before we attempt the proffered intercourse.

First impressions are always lasting; and as the action of Com. Perry has placed our government before that nation in a favorable attitude, let no action of our people bring the nation into reproach. It is to be hoped that all our citizens will abide the time fixed for an interchange of the commodities of the two nations and not prevent, by a wrong action, an honorable and successful issue to the treaty so happily concluded.

It is also a most solemn duty on the part of our government, to prevent the introduction of those pernicious and death-dealing articles which have so often ruined the fairest prospects of many new countries which have been opened to the trade of the American people. We allude to the shipment of spirituous liquors, and we would add in connection, if it can be accomplished, opium also.

Let one nation receive the benefits arising from an intercourse with us, and let them hail it as a blessing; and not, as they fold the stars and stripes around them, feel they have nourished in their bosoms that which shall at last "bite like a serpent and sting like an adder."

Eastern Advertisers.—Nurserymen, manufacturers of agricultural implements, flouring mills, mill stones, machinery, seedsmen, and all who are interested in the great field of agriculture, will find it greatly for their interest to make their business known through the columns of the California Farmer. Our circulation now extends to Oregon and Washington Territory; also to all the valleys of our great State, and a single order from one customer would more than pay the cost of advertising with us liberally. A reference here, or a remittance, is always necessary unless an arrangement is made by contract, for advertising.

Foreign Exchanges.—We have on hand several valuable communications and extracts for future numbers, from our friends and exchanges in England and France, from which we learn that the Agriculture of California so far surpasses their conception as hardly to be credited among the *possibilities*. They seem to find it hard to realize the idea of fifty bushels of grain to the acre, and when we reach sixty, seventy, and upwards, they think it like the "gold stories." We promise to satisfy them the present year.

Sacramento State Journal.—The interest this valuable paper has taken in the cause of agriculture, and the generous aid it has always given to every enterprise that tended to its advancement, has made us desirous of perusing it daily—we have however not been fortunate in receiving it very regular; how is it neighbor, shall we not be enlightened regularly? shall we blame the post office? In your issue of the 10th, we notice a long extract from the original communication in our columns from the pen of Dr. Gibbons, on the Almaden Mines, and without credit to the Farmer—*another omission*, is it, neighbor?

Congressional Favors.—We are constantly reminded of the obligations we are under to our delegation in Congress, by the arrival of valuable documents containing the action of our national representatives; and it is most gratifying to know that California exerts a due influence in all important matters. We venture the assertion that no State in the Union has abler men than California in the councils of the nation.

Mercantile Library Lecture.—The next lecture before this valuable institution will be delivered on Friday evening, at Musical Hall, by Rev. Dr. Scott. The simple announcement of the name of the lecturer, we know, will be sufficient to draw all that this Hall can accommodate. No institution is doing more good to this city in her intellectual interests, and none more deserving of a liberal and generous support.

Express Favors.—We can only repeat what we have often said, that we are continually placed under obligations to the gentlemanly messengers of Messrs. Adams & Co., and Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. for up river exchanges and for various documents, papers, &c., that add materially to the interest we are striving to promulgate.

To Correspondents.—A valuable communication from J. L. Russell, N. H., is on file; Edgarton, and Flavio received and will have place; Etta, Josephine, and Augusta, will receive our our earliest attention.

Iron Foundries.

Our friends in the old States would be rather surprised could they peep in upon us and see the advance we have made in a short time in our manufactures, especially our iron works. The magnitude of the works of the P. M. S. S. Co., at Benicia; the perfection of whose work cannot be realized in the East. The extensive and varied works of Messrs. Gordon & Stein, of this city, where a person can find a boiler for a large steamer, with all the heavy castings and the most delicate finished specimens that may be required. A foundry, the value of the business done is rarely equalled in the oldest foundries East.

We have also the foundries of Messrs. Donahue & Co: these are very extensive, performing every species of work in boilers, castings, water guages, quartz crushers, with all their machinery, steam engines, &c. The Pacific Iron Works, where one may see the molten iron changing into various forms of being destined hereafter to move on land or water, or prepare the food necessary for man or beast. In other words, here are made the boilers for the ocean or the land, mill irons, machinery for all and every purpose, and as perfect as can be made.

We are proud to herald the facts as denoting the advance of California in science and the arts. By a reference to our advertising columns our words are verified.

St. Charles Hotel.—This fine building is most conveniently located for the great numbers that reach our city by the steamers, and we can most cheerfully commend it to our readers as one of the very finest hotels in this great metropolis. We found much to gratify us in our promenade through the parlors, drawing rooms, halls, and chambers. One of the first and most important requisites to a good hotel, is cleanliness; and from our own personal observation and examination of this hotel, we feel assured the St. Charles will vie with any in this city. Another important feature is ventilation, and in this respect also this hotel has regarded one of the essentials. There are *one hundred and sixty rooms*, furnished in the neatest and best manner, and sufficient accommodations for three hundred visitors; we can also assure our friends from every part of the State, that they will even find in this hotel those comforts which a traveller needs, and from the attentions of the proprietors those courtesies which makes one feel they are "at home."

Bradley's National Daguerrean Gallery.—This establishment enjoys the reputation of being one of the best in the country, and so it ought. We are glad to welcome its proprietor back from the East. He brings with him all the latest improvements, including apparatus for taking pictures much larger than any heretofore known, and a splendid assortment of the improved Stereoscope cases. Mr. Bradley is himself an excellent artist, and his skilful operator, Mr. Connelly, who conducted the business during Mr. B.'s absence, is ever on hand to suit patrons. If you have the blues, go and get a good picture, and hear one of the Doctor's funny stories, and, our word for it, you will be in a better humor.

The Telegraph Office in Sacramento Plundered.—The State Journal gives the following account of a daring robbery committed in the Telegraph Office in that city:—"Mr. Strong, the operator, before retiring to rest discovered that they key of his door (which closes with a spring lock), was missing. About 2 o'clock in the morning he was awakened from sleep by hearing footsteps in his room, and was able to distinguish two men, one tall, the other short—their faces could not be seen. He immediately jumped up and spoke to them, but no sooner did he open his lips than he was felled to the earth by a severe blow on the side of his head. A towel was stuffed into his mouth—his hands, arms and feet tied with a strong rope, and thus pinioned he lay until 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, when he was discovered by Mr. Patterson, the operator of the other Telegraph Line, whose office is in the same building. While thus confined, the scoundrels took from his pocket the keys of his trunk, opened it and stole therefrom $270 in cash, after which they left."

Hay Crop.—The farmers of our County have been busily engaged for the last two weeks in gathering their hay. In the lower part of Placer County the crop this year will prove a great decrease from the quantity usually gathered. This year there will be scarcely ten tons cut to fifty last year. In some localities, which last year produced the most luxuriant red clover, this year are grown over with thistles and weeds. An additional amount of stock running at large has also tended to destroy some of the best mowing land. We have not yet seen any account of the probable prospect of the crop further down in Sacramento Valley, but if it should prove no better than in the uplands, the price of hay the coming fall and winter will be exhorbitantly high.—*Placer Dem.*

Great Enterprise.

We present our readers with a full description of the splendid Piano manufactory of the Messrs. Chickering, of Boston, copied from that gem of newspapers, the Boston Evening Transcript. We knew the late lamented Chickering well. His devotion to the science of music, and his ever open hearted generosity to all who needed his sympathy and aid, will live in memory, as long as the tones of music shall vibrate upon the chords of that instrument which is synonymous with his own name.

This mammoth Piano manufactory is probably the largest building in the United States, excepting only the National Capitol at Washington, and is unquestionably the most perfect and extensive pianoforte establishment in the world. Considered in this light alone, it is an object of attraction, ornament and pride for our city; but its general interest is doubly heightened by the reflection that the vast enterprise is one of an entirely private character, projected by one of our most successful and celebrated native pioneers in the mechanical departments applicable to the developments of Music, and in its magnitude indicating the rapidly increasing culture of the divine art in this country.

This gigantic structure was put under contract May 16, 1853, the land upon which it stands and necessary grounds contignous having been purchased of the city of Boston the month previous. The premises comprise an entire square of about 200,000 feet, or about five acres, situated on the westerly side of Tremont, between Camden and Northampton streets. Such is the present state of forwardness of the building, machinery, &c., that it is calculated the new establishment will be under full operation by next autumn. Its novelty induces us to give a somewhat extended sketch of its details.

To obtain the most perfect foundation possible, the peat and mud covering the lot to the depth of 3 feet, were removed, leaving a grade of solid clay into which all the bottom stones (3 feet broad) for the walls are imbedded in trenches. The cellars and area are graded to the depth of three feet, with good grading gravel.

The plan of the building forms a hollow square. The principal front is on Tremont street, and sets back 18 feet from the line of the street. This front measures 245 feet on the street by 52 feet deep, exclusive of a projection in the centre for the tower, which is of octagon form, 21 feet at the base, and rising to the height of 110 feet. The north wing, fronting on Northampton street, is 262 feet long by 50 wide. The south wing, fronting on Camden street, is 250 feet long by 50 wide. The open area between the buildings measures nearly an acre, but only equals the surface of one of the floors in its full extent.

The whole edifice stands 5 stories high on the three streets, and six from the hollow square. All the stories are 11 feet in the clear between floor and ceiling, except the front and centre on the second floor, designed for the grand staircase, entrance hall and warerooms, which is 22 feet high, and the staircase 8 feet wide. The floors above these are suspended by 2 inch iron rods from strong trusses, upon which the roof rests.

A building for a steam engine, saw mill, &c., 60 feet by 70, having wings 32 feet wide and 2 stories high, connecting the two wings of the main building on the westerly end, closes the square, and makes the fourth front.

The foundation walls of the entire building, which are 3 feet thick at the bottom and two feet at the top, are built of granite from the Rockport quarries, and contain about 2000 perch, laid in cement. The first stone was laid June 15th, 1853. The walls of the building, which are 16 inches thick, are built of Hubbel's Charlestown brick, and contain *three millions* in number, laid in cement and lime mortar. The first brick was laid July 21st, 1853. About 2500 casks of lime and brick were used in laying the stone and brick.

The timber and lumber throughout the building are of Southern and Eastern pine and spruce, of which about 1,650,000 feet were used, requiring over 300 casks of nails. There are 196,000 feet of planed boards in the floors, which are all double and would, if spread out, cover the space of *nine acres*. The buildings have 22 outside doors and 900 windows, containing 11,000 lights of glass. The roof, measuring 43,500 feet, is covered with tin, painted both on the upper and under sides, and inclines on inch per foot towards the square, giving the appearance from abroad of one entire flat roof, and thus adding to the massive effect of the building. The roof water is taken in copper gutters, through copper conductors, into ample drains in the area, and from thence to the large sewer in Tremont street. A heavy iron fence encloses the 18 feet which the building is set back from the street, with grass inside and a sidewalk 16 feet wide on the outside.

The main building and wings are separated by fire-proof, vaulted brick walls 2 feet thick, with double sets of iron doors, doubly bolted and barred—which, with the facilities at hand for water, renders the destruction of more than one building or wing at a time next to an impossibility. As a further safeguard against any conflagration, the city has four hydrants, one at each corner of the building, to which hose is attached, and enters the area of the building under the sidewalks. The whole establishment will also be constantly and amply supplied with Cochituate water through 3-4 inch iron pipes, and there is a wash-room and hose in every apartment. With these various and efficient protections it would seem that the premises are even more secure from damage by fire than is ordinarily the case.

A first-class upright beam engine of 120 horse power—capable of raising 1980 tons to the height of one foot in a minute—is being built by Mr. Otis Tufts of East Boston, to be in operation next month. This is expected to be a model piece of Tufts' machinery, which has long been celebrated for its excellence. There are two sets of boilers, which will be placed in a building in the rear of and not connected with the main buildings, to avoid danger from accidents. The engine will drive all the machinery used in the entire buildings, and also heat the establishment by the exhaust steam. This kind of heat has been decided upon by the proprietors, after careful study and investigation, as being the best adapted to their purpose, besides decreasing the liabily of danger or accident by fire. All the glue, coils, &c., will be heated by steam. One apartment, in size 245 by 50 feet, will be kept at a temperature of 80 degrees the year round for a dry room, for keeping seasoned stock for sounding-boards. Elevators, or platforms, 10 feet by 6, are operated by steam in each wing, to pass up or down between cellar and attic, thus performing all the necessary moving from one room or story to another in the easiest and most expeditious manner.

The whole of the grand building is to be devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Pianofortes, and all the interior arrangements for the business are on a scale to correspond with what we have already described. The rough stock will be taken in at a lower door in one wing, and passing up this wing, through the main building, and down the other wing, will be delivered in the warerooms finished—so that almost literally "forests will enter at one end of the building, and come out perfect pianofortes at the other." The entire first floor will be filled with the requisite machinery, such as planers, lathes, all kinds of saws, &c., &c., and will probably exhibit the finest and largest display of machinery in any one building, occupied by any single individual or firm in the country. This machinery was all made at Lowell, under the superintendance of Mr. L. A. Cutler, the experienced engineer and machinist of Chickering's establishment. In the evening the whole building will be lighted with gas from about 600 burners. Every known improvement will be introduced into the various departments of the manufactory, in order to make it and its work as near perfection as human skill, employed with the most ample means, can suggest.

The edifice, as above completed, was contracted for and built by Mr. Moses Standish, carpenter. The excavation and grading were done by Mr. Stephen Tucker. The mason work by Messrs. Moses Standish and Charles Woodbury. The iron work by Mr. James Perkins. The plastering and stucco work by Mr. Samuel P. Tolman. The painting and glazing by Mr. Hosea Noyes. Painted shades to every window in the building, executed by Mr. Daniel Lloyd, are being put up by Messrs. Charles H. Bruce & Co. The lightning rods were furnished by Mr. Charles A. Orcutt, the patentee.

All the designs and working plans were made and superintended by Mr. Edwin Payson, a practical builder, who has discharged his task in the most satisfactory manner, having been connected with the work since its earliest commencement. From the nature of the case Mr. Payson's duties have been quite arduous, and requiring an uncommon degree of mechanical skill, inasmuch as no particular style of architecture could be strictly followed; yet he has succeded in producing a building most admirably adapted to its business, remarkably symmetrical, considering its vast proportions, and altogether combining rare elements of taste and perfect utilitarian simplicity.

The entire manufacturing establishment will be under the superintendence of the eldest of the late Mr. Chickering's sons, Mr. Thomas E. Chickering, who has, since his father's death, made all contracts, accepted all plans, and had the general direction of the building—also laid out the plans for finishing the interior, and adapting it to the manufacture of pianos.

The second brother of the firm, Mr. Charles F. Chickering, has the sole charge of the retail business, and the splendid warerooms in the Masonic Temple; while the third and youngest brother, Mr. George H. Chickering, is at present, as previous to the death of his father, engaged in the manufactory.

The first pianoforte made by the late lamented Jonas Chickering was in the year 1825, and sold to the late Mrs. Snelling Powell, the actress. From this time the demand has gradually increased, and though for a long time the manufactory has turned out from 25 to 30 pianos weekly, yet during the past two years the firm have received some 300 orders beyond their ability to supply. The whole number of Chickering Pianos manufactured up to the present time is but little less than *fifteen thousand*.

When the new manufactory shall be in full operation, an army of at least 400 workmen will be employed, and it is then calculated that the number of pianos finished each week will be about 60, or 3000 per year. With their enlarged and immense facilities, the Messrs. Chickering will continue to do their full share towards increasing the popular taste for the refining and elevating art of Music.

On Thursday evening last, at the bowling saloon of Allen & Parker, it is said that Tom Snyder, from Sacramento, knocked down three hundred pins with 30 balls—a feat never before performed in San Francisco.

A mammoth bouquet, composed of 10,000 violets, arranged in the form of a dome, surrounded by 300 camelias, was recently presented to the Empress of France, by the Horticultural Society of Toulouse.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

STATE SOCIETY MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the several committees of the State Agricultural and Horticultural Society will be holden on Saturday, June 17, at the Counting Room of the President, F. W. Macondray, Esq., at San Francisco. It is hoped every member will be present, and all who desire to take an interest and become members of the State Society also.

SANTA CLARA SOCIETY.—A very interesting meeting of this Society was held at San Jose on Saturday last. Several new members were added, and a spirit of enthusiasm was manifested that argues well for the county show this autumn. Various subjects of interest were themes of discussion and elicited quite a debate.—This is the way to accomplish good. Go-a-head, gentlemen, success will be sure to follow such labors. Among the subjects discussed was the importance of the cultivators of this great valley holding a convention for the purpose of establishing an extensive warehouse for the sale of produce of the entire county, and doing all the commission business of the county, and with this the importation of all agricultural implements, seeds, &c., as suggested by the CALIFORNIA FARMER in its last number. We are glad to note this early move in this important matter.

Blight on Peach Trees.

A CORRESPONDENT from Oregon, one of our best nurserymen, Gen. M. M. M'Carver, writes us as follows in regard to fruits: "I have a very flattering prospect for fruit. My Apple and Pear trees are very full, with a sprinkle of Quince, Apricot, Cherry and Plums. I have Catawba, Isabella, and California Grapes. My Peach trees yield but a small crop this year—I shall not have more than 50 or 100 bushels, as my trees have all taken the blight; the leaves blister and curl up and many of them fall off the tree, together with the peaches. Is there no remedy for this disease? Some trees appear not to have it. Perhaps we should propagate from these trees alone. Can you make no suggestions for our relief?" In answer to our correspondent, in regard to this disease, we refer him to the facts detailed in regard to the same disease, which has appeared in San Jose and other places, and which we attribute to the Southern peach of this country. The imported peach, thus far, has escaped.

HORTICULTURE IN NAPA CITY.—The "banner county" hold their regular meeting on Saturday next, June 17, in Napa city, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We trust the Agriculturists of that county and the neighborhood will rally and awaken a new interest for this Society and for the State. The 17th June is a glorious day, and most appropriate to advance the cause of rural life and its blessings. The monument on Bunker's Hill tells the price at which these blessings were purchased, and shall we not hold them dear. Remember this anniversary!

GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS.—We have received from our friend D. Spence, Esq., of Monterey, two glass jars, each of fine Gooseberries and Currants. They would do credit to any exhibition. We have at various times received from Mr. Spence specimens of his productions, and always good ones. We anticipate from him at the "State Exhibition," next October, something extra, and we are grateful for the interest always evinced by our friend, and regret the anticipated exhibitions of the "Academy of Natural Sciences" *did not come off*, else we should have exhibited them for him at this public fair.

AGRICULTURE IN AMHERST COLLEGE.—We are happy to see that a movement has at last been made to provide for instruction in agriculture in this State. It is proposed to begin a systematic course of study at Amherst College, under the charge of Professor J. A. Nash, who has recently returned from a tour of observation and study abroad. One prominent feature in the arrangement is, that young men while pursuing the agricultural course, under Prof. Nash, will have access to the lectures on Geology, by President Hitchcock, and also to the lectures on Chemistry, Natural History and Philosophy, under the most favorable circumstances, as well as to the various cabinets of the College, which are among the most valuable in the country. The expenses are so reasonable as to put this valuable course of instruction within the reach of the young men who [illegible] very limited, and we hope that many [illegible] will avail themselves of it.—*Boston Traveller*.

Familiar Sketches of the Natural History of California.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR, OF MONTEREY.

THE PHALAROPE.—This beautiful little water bird is found in immense flocks in the months of May, June, and July, in the lagunas near Monterey. The waters of these lakes are not potable, but partake of a singular mixture of mineral solutions, which it is not easy to describe without chemical analysis. There are three of these ponds, all of which are alive with the greatest abundance and variety of water insects, which makes them the resort of the different classes of California water birds at the various seasons of the year.

The Phalarope of Monterey measures 7 1-2 inches from the crown of the head to the end of the tail. The beak is small, covered with feathers, of a lead color; the eye is black, surrounded by a ring of white featherets; on each side of the neck it has a band of reddish brown feathers, and under the eyes a band of puro white; the breast and belly are of pure white, and the back ash color, having two reddish brown stripes; the wings are of ash color, and have a row of white tipped feathers in the middle; the outer feathers of the wings are 4 1-2 inches long; the legs are ash color, two inches long; the feet are connected by broad membranes, notched at short distances, It has three toes, and a rudimentary one behind, each of which is terminated by a small claw. The bird weighs only one and a half ounces. This bird is one of the most graceful in its motions that can be conceived. At this season of the year it abounds in immense numbers in our neighborhood, feeding on the stores of insects on the margin of the saline lagunas. It is a very familiar bird, not starting until a person is within five or six yards of it, when it takes flight, to alight at a short distance—generally hovering over their dead companions, with shrill cries, for a few seconds. It sits on the water like a duck, and generally swims as fast. It rarely resorts to the sea-side. It flies swiftly in large flocks, turning every moment with great agility—their bodies at times reflecting with the brightness of a sunbeam. It is considered very delicate eating, each bird affording only a mouthful to the epicure. It takes its final departure in the latter part of the summer.

THE BLACK CURLEW OF CALIFORNIA.—This splendid bird is one of the most beautiful objects of natural history in California, and is found in considerable numbers in the summer season in Monterey county, where it is sought with avidity by the sportsman. Farther south, in the counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and San Diego, it is found in large flocks. The meat is tender and delicate, and is much sought after by epicures, as the flavor is more esteemed than the ordinary brown colored curlew of our State, commonly called by the natives Seriapiqua.

The black curlew measures two feet one inch from the end of the tail to the tip of the beak. The beak is four inches and a half long, carved down, and dark, with a red flush. The legs are seven inches long, also flushed red. The wings from tip to tip, measure two feet and a half. The body of the bird is of a beautiful black color—golden brown on the head, breast, and neck; on the wings the color is a shining green, flushed black. The bird, when full grown, weighs about 2 1-2 lbs.

DEPOSITS FROM FRESHETS IN THE SACRAMENTO.—During the subsidence of the late freshet of the Sacramento, (says the State Journal) an opportunity has presented itself for examining the amount of earthy matter deposited on the banks of this stream. It is about five weeks since the river reached its highest point, and has remained in that position during the greater part of that time, until within the past week, in which it has fallen a little more than two feet. During one month it is found that a deposit of eight and one-half inches has taken place, or by a single freshet. Within one year a pine log having a diameter of of twenty inches, has been completely buried, and a deposit of thirteen inches over its diameter. These measurements are made directly in front of the city, where the banks of the river are straight, and where they are subject to the action of a direct and strong current, and the effects of waves produced from the paddles of our steamers, and where few eddies exist; therefore the conditions are more unfavorable for an extensive deposit, than in situations where these circumstances are not found. What then must be the extent of this deposit under favorable circumstances, as upon points, or in places where there are large bends and natural eddies existing? By careful inquiry we find that at the distance of one or two miles below the city, deposites have taken place within two years, which have shoaled the water several feet in different localities and has extended itself from sixty to eighty feet outward from the original banks, and that one of the recent beaches is now used by the fishermen for drawing their seines upon. Under the circumstances, it seems to us a matter of much moment for consideration, whether serious obstacles may or not, at no distant day, be thrown in the way of navigation or force the river to cut out new channels lateral to its present course.

RAIN.—Sacramento was visited on Monday morning, about 4 o'clock, with a very heavy shower of rain, which [illegible] Wind from the [illegible] day was cloudy and the [illegible] A slight shower occurred [illegible] o'clock, the same morning.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

DOES it not seem strange, Messrs. Editors that is should be deemed necessary to admonish either husband or wife, to make each other happy? One would suppose that the spontaneous impulses of each heart would promote the other's happiness; else why did they unite their fate; why promise to "love, cherish, honor and obey?" (by the way I think the "obey" might as well be omitted.) Can a husband and wife be happy independent of each other? They must be singularly constituted if they can. It is not to be denied that a husband or a wife must be particularly fortunate to encounter no disappointments, or meet with no trials, and their temper must be remarkably amiable, never to ruffled. They should meet with ready sympathy in all difficulties, from each other.

If after marriage men and women, would be particular to continue those little attentions they before deemed so necessary, they would be surprised what a happy effect it would produce on their own feelings, for nothing so much increases our happiness, as the certainty that we have imparted happiness to others.

Mrs. Welden, in her article on this subject, says, "must a wife use deception enough to smile and look cheerful, even though her heart is breaking because of neglect and unkindness?" This is an extreme case, and if a wife has been so "neglected," and received so much unkindness that her "heart is breaking," she would indeed merit our deepest commiseration. Those who understand the position of a wife and mother, well know that she must have many trials of patience and endurance, that few, even of the best of husbands, can appreciate or understand. She has many perplexities and vexations, many *petty* troubles, which are more trying to the temper than greater or real troubles. But no woman is fit to fill the all-important station of wife and mother unless she can meet those trials with a cheerful, enduring spirit.

With Mrs. Welden I can say, "I do not think much of a woman whose heart swells with no higher aspirations than to cook good dinners and unexpected treats for supper." With her, I say, "wives and daughters *discipline yourselves*, educate your daughters" (and sons too,) to make home happy. Cultivate a taste for everything beautiful in nature or art; embellish your homes with everything attractive that comes within your reach. "Endeavor to inspire" all around you with a love of beauty, in every form, and consequently with a "love of the God of Nature," and with the equally important love of the beauty of a cheerful spirit! You will not find this incompatible with a willingness to cook "good dinners, or nicknaks for supper." If a husband comes in from his labor, wearied, fretted, and it may be cross,—for the kindest of these "lords of creation," will get cross sometimes—it is a wife's "right," as it is her duty, and her privilege, to endeavor to scatter the cloud, and win him to good nature.

No man, however intellectual, and few, however commonplace, neglectful, or ill-natured, but will be won by little attentions, nameless but important in effect. True, a wife may have had her own trials, but she will not find a long dissatisfied face win his sympathy half as readily as a nicely prepared, and tastefully arranged, favorite supper.

Then to wives I would say, interest yourselves in *all* that interests your husbands; consult his tastes, and if need be, to keep his love, "pet" him. It is far better to keep it by petting him than to lose it. And to husbands, "cherish your wives;" you have taken them from a dear home circle, and their all of earthly happiness depends on you. "Give honor unto the wife as the weaker vessel, and as being heirs together of the grace of life." To both, learn to sympathize, and feel an interest in everything that concerns the other, and in turn let each strengthen and support the other, that you may be happy yourselves, and spread the influence of your happiness around you. This is the advice of one has been a wife for twenty-seven years.—*Cor. Far. Compan.*

Influence of Rural Life.

EDITORS FARMER'S COMPANION: In looking over the last volume of the Transactions of the N. Y. State Ag. Society, I was interested so much in an Essay on the Influence of Rural Life and its Pursuits on the Human Mind, that I am fain to condense a short extract; hoping it may serve to inspire many an humble toiler in our beautiful renewed action, and lift his aspirations upward, with that hope which, with energetic perseverance, is sure to mount triumphantly over many a rugged obstacle.

The writer remarks that "Rural life has ever furnished, and will ever continue to furnish, those qualities of mind which are essential to true greatness. As in the physical world from [illegible] in mountain side is hewn the rough block of [illegible] or of marble, that is transported to the distant city, there to be polished by the hand of art, and to become the part of some stately [illegible]; so the world of mind, the young [illegible] the hills and valleys of rural [illegible] and [illegible] to the lordships of [illegible] come hither and [illegible] to [illegible] study and [illegible] nect, [illegible] the metropolis. [illegible] were [illegible] such positions [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1854.

Chinese and Japanese Agriculture.

The greatest achievement of the age—the orightest and most glorious conquest of the nineteenth century, has been heralded to the world, and recorded upon the pages of History. That brilliant achievement which gave so glorious a victory to the American flag, and enrolled the name of Perry in deathless fame upon the pages of American history—even that victory, won in defence of Liberty, will fade before the mighty results that shall be made manifest by the recent victory achieved by the same deathless name. The first victory was one of Truth and Might for Right—its price, blood and treasure—its results. Liberty. The last is the triumph of human progress, won by wise legislation, under the banners of peace—its results, the extension of human freedom and republican institutions and the enlightenment of nations.

The peaceful and most honorable achievement of Com. Perry, in the preliminary treaties he has made between the authorities of Japan and the United States, by which that vast territory will ere long be accessible to our nation, is an event of so much magnitude that its full reality cannot be comprehended at once—like to the eye long unused to sight, when the film is removed, vision at first is imperfect, and we see "trees as men walking." Bye and bye we shall see clearly, and the glorious results that must be felt in our country are beyond all human calculation. Vast as may be the trade with this nation, in her manufactures, mercantile or commercial interests, there is benefit resulting to the United States far beyond all this. The Agriculture of China and Japan, the discoveries that will be made in these kingdoms of new and rare species in every department of agricultural science, the knowledge we shall obtain of their systems of culture, the advantage to be derived by an exchange of the products of our country, the introduction into that country of all our new and improved agricultural implements, our seeds, plants, trees, and breeds of stock, in exchange for those more valuable to us, will be an era in agriculture, even the conception of which is radiant with glory, and of such value to our country that it cannot be estimated.

All the expeditions that have been made by scientific men have only tended to an assurance of what is yet to be revealed. We have long been convinced of this, and, impressed with these convictions, we have urged the importance of the Agriculture of California, her rich resources in this great interest, her peculiar position on the Pacific coast, as most appropriately adapted for the advancement of Agricultural knowledge, and the diffusion of Agricultural interest and influence by means of a National Agricultural College in California—the mission field of the world.

The memorial which we transmitted to Congress on the subject urged this matter as follows:

Were strong arguments needed to support a call and claim upon Congress for an institution of this kind for this State, now, and in preference over any and every State in the Union, we reply:

No other State in the Union has ever had drawn to it in so short a time such vast numbers of all nations, and none therefore has ever been placed in a position to exert so wide an influence. California is the great mission ground, whereon to preach the value of our free institutions in their practical bearings, and the benighted of other nations are coming to us to receive those lessons that shall be borne back to those they have left behind them, for good or evil, for freedom or servitude, as this great country shall by her people and her institutions instruct them.

That these instructions may be beneficial and lasting, we must educate the young. We must present to them convincing proof on our part, as a people, that we desire their permanent good; and to do this we would open institutions of education, as free from all political and sectarian bias as is possible in the nature or circumstances of society—and in no way can this be better effected than by a College liberally endowed, where the youth of all nations shall find the doors open wide to receive them, and where they could be instructed in the natural sciences, and particularly the many youth who must eventually become the cultivators of the soil.

The present position of California, her relation to and with the Chinese, and the future and almost certain intimate connection with the Japanese and the Asiatics—present a view to the reflecting mind of the most intense interest.

This view alone opens to us a world where our influence tells upon countless millions. Shall that influence be exerted, and for good? Shall it be exerted now? Shall California be the mission field, and shall our nation be the first to occupy it? God grant that it may be so.

Already this field is "ripe for the harvest;" for there are now within the borders of this State the people of that nation that counts by thousands and tens of thousands, and they are but the heralds of the countless numbers that soon must follow, and in this great science of agriculture, while we extend to them protection and education, we shall be receiving in return, those revealments of that knowledge which that nation has possessed, as we may say, centuries in advance of us, and which will greatly add to our knowledge, wealth and greatness.

By the brief reports that have reached us, we hear of the groves of spices whose aromatic breath perfume the air; of the sugar cane, wheat and other grain. Cotton, rice, hemp and tobacco plantations, the growth of silk, and its manufacture of tea and various other staples that are sources of trade.

In the "Flora" of the two kingdoms no imagination can conceive what is yet in store for us, or for the luscious fruits that will be successfully introduced into this country from thence. They need our implements for their improvement; they need our stock of all domestic animals for their use, and we need their products and the knowledge they possess in this science: knowledge long retained in those nations and hidden from the other portions of the world.

We know the good that will be accomplished by this achievement of Commodore Perry, cannot at present be appreciated; but we repeat, it is next the revolution that gave us our liberty—the greatest triumph of the world—always yielding the christian religion the precedence; and since the revolution, the victory we now proclaim. That all the good that should be accomplished by this achievement may be ratified, we again appeal to our delegation in Congress to look upon this feature of this age, and to give to the agriculture of California her position in relation to this science, and to her position a relation to the influence she is to exert upon China and Japan in coming years, that thoughtful care and attention which all these great interests demand. These interests are momentous, and with the same prompt, earnest, decisive action which has characterised the doings of every member of the California delegation of late, our own proud Eureka State will be "like a city set on a hill." The streams of light that shall flow from her conquest in agricultural science, shall prove a blessing to every State and nation of earth.

To every friend of agriculture we bespeak an interest, we commit again these important interests into the hands of those in Congress, whose greatest pride will be the good they accomplish for their State and country.

Mortality Among Cattle.

A very singular and fatal complaint has broken out among the cattle. In the vicinity of Georgetown, over in El Dorado county, we understand quite a number of cows have died from a cause unknown. On Friday last, a valuable cow, belonging to Mr. Chas. A. Young, in Secret Diggins, died very suddenly. About the middle of the afternoon, she laid down with some other cattle, and in about an hour and a half died, without any apparent cause. Judge wilson, about ten miles this side of Sacramento, last week, also lost a very fine cow in the same way. After death, their milk-bags turned to a very dark color, and it is supposed from this fact, that they were poisoned to death by some noxious weed. We remember of reading accounts of large numbers of cows dying last year, in Sonoma and Napa Valleys, from similar supposed causes. Can the editor of the California Farmer give us any information upon this subject? It would doubtless prove very acceptable to our farmers and dairymen, who have considerable capital invested in stock.—*Placer Democrat.*

In answer to the above: We would be truly obliged if those who lose stock thus suddenly would note all the particulars of each case, the action of the animals, the time and manner of the attack, and its continuance, together with the appearances after death—we shall thus be better able to describe the disease, if known.

Cattle are constantly subject to diseases of various kinds, often the result of improper treatment, or of causes connected with the climate which it is difficult to avert. Nothing is lost by careful attention to stock, in providing them with shelter from storms and from too great heat when sickly, and in supplying them with wholesome food and enough of it, pure water, &c.

The particular disease to which our attention has been called is not described sufficiently for us to determine in relation to it, or for any one to judge unless it was a common disease—this is an *uncommon* one, or entirely new.

Garget produces inflammation and hardened state of the udder, but is not a dangerous or suddenly fatal disease, and occurs while the calf is young; and the remedies are simple: Epsom salts, 1 lb; aniseseed, 1 oz; warm water, 3 pints; bathe the udder in hot water three times each day, and rub it with the following ointment: yellow Basilicon 4 ounces, camphor 1 ounce rubbed down with a little spirits of wine, strong mercurial ointment 2 ounces, soft soap 1 pound—rub these well together. Although we do not think this the disease referred to, it is well to have this remedy at hand where there is a large dairy.

We are more inclined to the belief that *poison* is the cause of this sudden death, by the swelling of the bag; its discoloration, we think, must arise from the fluids; it may also be from some *plant* or *shrub* that has caused great thirst and thus induced drinking and flowing to the udder.

We remember being in Castalia, Ohio, in 1845, when a disease similar to this swept off great numbers of cattle. It arose from eating a peculiar shrub; and after various experiments, thorough cures were effected by the cattle drinking at their *sulphur springs*. We would recommend the use of sulphur water; it is simple and can do no harm.

The disease of *Red and Black Water* is fatal, and often suddenly; but we are not versed in its symptoms.

Will the farmers and dairymen please note the symptoms of this and similar diseases, and report cases to us? If they will give us all the light they can, we will spread it.

The Farmer will be the *best medium*, for this and kindred subjects that affect the interests of all the cultivators, dairymen, stock raisers, &c., and if they will all *subscribe for the* Farmer, we can do them all good service.

Summerville Lodge.

A pleasant drive of about two miles from the city of San Jose brought us to a broad prairie land, and riding through a "mustard field" of many acres, the mustard often two feet higher than the top of the buggy, we came to the entrance gate that opened to "Summerville Lodge," the residence of Dr. Bascom, an excellent practical horticulturist.

This fine farm of 160 acres is situated away from the city a pleasant distance, and has been put in a high state of cultivation under the personal care and labor of the Doctor himself. The farm is appropriately divided into enclosures for grain fields, orchards, stock yards, vegetable grounds, and fruit gardens, each department giving evidence of judicious plans and a constant personal supervision.

In the grain fields we noticed the plan of mowing the wheat before the jointing, thus strengthening the straw and giving a firmer and better head and stouter grain, besides a fine crop of green fodder or hay of some two tons per acre. We noticed, too, the entire removal of all weeds by this process.

The orchards of Dr. Bascom reflect great credit upon his system of culture: careful planting, constant watching, low formed heads, adopting the *pinching* instead of the pruning system: his success in budding and grafting, his selection of the best varieties only—these were objects that attracted our particular attention and convinced us that the Doctor had his *heart* as well as his hands in the work, and that both had been most industriously employed.

All the fruit trees were in perfect health, and of rapid and thrifty growth, consisting of apple, pear, peach, cherry, plum, nectarine, almond, grape, gooseberry, and currant.

We here particularly, that characteristic in the peach tree of which we spoke in No. 21 of the Farmer, viz: the peculiar disposition of all native and southern peaches to curl in the leaves and drop their fruit, while side by side, the northern and eastern peach was fruitful and thrifty. The Doctor's experience agrees with our own respecting the peach.

The northern peach trees were in good bearing, and the almonds with large fine fruit. The strawberries and small fruits were all in fine order—the vegeteables grounds well cultivated, free of weeds, and the earth in good soft malleable order. The grapery, though young, promised an abundant crop; the clusters were large and with heavy shoulder branches.

We noticed around his residence (a most tasteful cottage house), many of the choicest shrubs and vines with which we were familiar in "New England," but rare in this country yet. We were very much interested in these grounds, for we noticed this fact: the Doctor believes and practices in the belief that what is worth doing at all, *is worth doing well*—and such we saw verified. The very best care and cultivation marked every portion of the grounds, and we wish every cultivator in the valley would visit the Doctor and copy his example, imitate his system of high cultivation, his order and cleanliness in the garden and orchard by an entire extirpation of all weeds and rubbish: Evidences of this kind mark the successful cultivator; it denotes the man who has his "heart in his employment."

We examined out upon the stock yard a large number of swine, and here too all was in keeping with the same system—good yards well fenced, water, fine buildings for stormy weather and for the shelter of young stock, boilers for preparing food, and in fact all that was indicative of good management, such as we delight too see.

After a very pleasant sojourn within the hospitable mansion, and being refreshed in physical man also, we were kindly conveyed by the Doctor to other places, which will be the theme of future remarks. For the kind attentions we received at the hands of our friend, to us personally, and to our interest, most gratefully we wish him success in basket and store, hoping another year to find the Doctor and his family enjoying an abundance as the fruit of his labors.

California Coal.

Steadily, firmly, proudly; step by step, California moves on in her pathway to become a truly independent State. The arrival of the ship Lucas, from Bellingham Bay, with a cargo of coal, we hail as an epoch in the history of California. A brief time since and such a fact announced would not have been accredited. Coal was $100 per ton, and the question has been seriously entertained of the ability of sustaining all needed steam power by reason of the scarcity and cost of this important article. All shipments of recent date have been from Chili and Vancouver's Island, and those have offered little or no profit.

The recent discovery is one of priceless value to our State; the very announcement that inexhaustible mines of good coal have been found, will lay for the future the keel of a thousand steamers, and be the basis for the erection of as many manufactories.

We have been informed by one of the proprietors that the quality is the very best bituminous, the quantity inexhaustible, and ere long the price will be within the reach of all. It is now offered at $15 per ton. The mines are near to lighterage and deep water. Such a discovery will soon establish an industrious population and build up towns and villages filled with mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, the very people that build up a State. This is indeed a glorious epoch in the history of California, each year reveals new sources of wealth, and gives convincing proof of her future greatness. Let the citizens of California but watch these indications of permanency with a just regard and the triumph is sure.

Instead of seeing the vast amount of her mineral wealth sent away for products easily grown upon our own soil, that wealth will be retained here to build the homes of an industrious people, to rear schools and colleges, and to erect the manufactories and mechanical workshops that shall give employment to the people. Three years since and there was a prevalent opinion that even the most common vegetables could hardly be grown; but these doubts have all passed away, and the crops of endless acres supply the entire State. At the present day all the great staples, breadstuffs, solid provisions of beef, pork butter and cheese are nearly supplied. To these we now add the recent discovery of coal—one of the most important events of the age for the Pacific. One year more and California will be independent of any foreign market for all these products. A brief period only will elapse before every kind of luxurious fruits will be grown in sufficient abundance to supply more than our own wants. Other products necessary are creeping in upon us steadily, and we may hope successfully. Tea and, rice, and it may be sugar and coffee, will in a few years be the growth of California enterprise. And this is not all, "our wine vats will be running over with new wine;" the products of our own cotton fields, and the fleece of our sheep "from a thousand hills," we will send for products that we may need. These we offer instead of gold: our own productions only in exchange, keeping our gold at home. Soon we shall indeed be able to "sit under own vine and fig tree with none to molest or make afraid."

It is stated that bees greatly improve the fruitification of fruit trees. Orchards in which several hives are kept always produce more fruit than others in which there are none. In the provinces on the Rhine the fruit are more abundant and finer than in any other part of Germany, and there it is the custom to keep large quantities of bees. Plants, too, which bees visit thrive better in the neighborhood of hives,

Brookside.

The great stage road from the city of San Jose to this city is one of the finest drives in the State. In addition to the fine smooth road, the scenery is very beautiful—large farms under fence, well cultivated, splendid country residences, and other features attract the attention of the tourist, and afford him so much interest and pleasure, that he is not wearied at all with a fifty mile ride.

At the "Half-way House" the eye of the lover of the picturesque will be quickly drawn to an fine gateway opposite. Opening this, a carriage drive down a magnificent lawn meets the vision ere it catches the splendid mansion in the distance. For a while the eye gazes in admiration. There is a quiet beauty that gratifies even the connoiseur of beauties. Enter the gateway with me, reader: this is "Brookside," the residence of F. W. Macoudray, Esq., of San Francisco. A finely rounded and smoothly rolled gravel walk leads you down to the mansion. A chaste design, after the gothic villa style, and placed in the centre of a wide prairie or park of 260 acres of the finest lands, gently undulating and rising in the distance, into pretty hills, covered with heavy wild oats. Around the mansion a perfect finished and closely shaved lawn of living verdure: near to it a fine grapery, containing many of the very best varieties of foreign grapes, showing fruit; figs trained, and standards; superior specimens of and fine vines in frames within the grapery.

In the gardens, specimen pear trees and other fruit trees, vines, &c. These, with a select vegetable patch we noticed were all in the very finest order. The grapery and ground were under the charge of Mr. Donald, a skillful and most excellent gardener, devoted to his duties, and possessing the confidence of his employer, he has accomplished wonders in a short time. A ramble around the grounds brought us to the river side. At the lower slope of the grounds we found a perfect gem of a retreat for a hot day. Here along the banks of the winding river we saw some of the largest and finest "Æschylus Pallida" we have ever seen. This tree (the native Buckeye), is not sufficiently appreciated.

These noble trees were, many of them, three and four feet in diameter, and fifty and sixty feet high, covering a wide space of ground, and overhanging the banks of the river for a long way, making a perfect shaded arbor, completely shutting out the sun. Beneath their spreading branches were arranged seats and tables, and also swings, a perfect boudoir of a spot for rural pleasures. Emerging from this agreeable shade, the eye is again struck with their beauty and the senses regaled with their fragrance: the long racemes of flowers yielding pleasant odors in the breeze.

We noticed also, that very singular natural fruit, the "Holly-leaved Cherry;" specimens of the fruits were exhibited at the Fair last season. The tree has the leaf of the "English Holly," the wood of the Plum; the fruit has the pulp of the Cherry, and the stone and meat of the Almond. It is a very singular species, containing four distinct characteristics. We noticed that this species was duly appreciated here. Young hedges were growing around, and within, the Osage Orange, which is destined to become the principal hedge of California.

We intend to give a more detailed description of this most beautiful spot, at a future day. Our time was too brief for what we desired to accomplish; but when we remember that only a little over *one year since*, this spot was a wild, uncultivated wood and prairie, and now one of the most chaste and beautiful spots in the State, we see what can be done where there is a will and a taste for it. This was one of the most gratifying spots we had seen. Nature had done very much; but art and science came to her aid. These, with the long experience of the liberal proprietor, whose former skill in horticulture was renewed again, and with the aid of his skillful gardener, Mr. Donald, in one year has done wonders. He has converted a wild into a garden, and made the desert blossom with the rose. The very name of this residence, "Brookside," is indicative of something lovely in nature, and most truthfully has it been verified in the chaste designs and lovely grouping of every feature in and around Bookside.

Grain Crops of 1854.

We gather the following facts relative to the Grain crops of several States from our exchanges, and all those of California, as in some measure as to the actual condition and prospect. The editor of the Chicago Tribune has recently made an excursion through Canada, New York, a part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana, and gives the following information in reference to the growing crops of winter wheat, by personal observation and careful inquiry of intelligent persons:

Throughout Canada, the breadth of ground covered with wheat is considerably larger than last year, and very little has been winter-killed, the earth having been covered with snow nearly all the winter months, and the fields present a very thrifty appearance. In New York, there is probably no increase of acres, and the fields have suffered some from frost, though favorable weather during May and June will cause a good yield in the aggregate. In New Jersey, there is supposed to be less land covered, but the prospect is good—never much better. In Pennsylvania, there is a large increase in acres, and the fields look matted, and present a dark green color, indicating a luxuriant growth. Several persons from the western counties reported the condition of the crop in their locality equally favorable. In Maryland, especially in the beautiful and rich section of country around Frederick City, where nearly half of the cleared lands are in wheat, the crop promises equal to any we ever saw. The number of acres is also one-half greater than last year. The same is true, we were told, of Washington county. Along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as far west as Cumberland, there is also an increase of acres, though altogether not much, and the crop looks well, remarkably so, considering the broken and mountainous character of the country.

In Eastern Virginia, the prospect was said to be good, and in Shenandoah, Rockingham, Page, and Augusta counties, which constitute the best wheat sections of the State, the number of acres sown is one-fourth larger, and never was a better crop expected. Along the Ohio river counties in Virginia there is not much sown, but the crop looks fair. In Ohio there has been considerable complaint that the young sprouts were seriously injured, especially in the river counties, but, so far as we could observe, the fields looked thrifty. In the interior counties also, the condition of the crop was favorably reported. In Indiana the crop looks thrifty, and the amount of acres covered is considerably larger. In the southern counties, we heard there was not a good prospect, but that is not a wheat-growing section, and a partial failure there cannot sensibly affect the crop of the whole State.

On the whole, we are confident there have been few springs within a period of fifteen years when the wheat crop looked more promising in the States mentioned than it does at this time. The high price which wheat has commanded since last harvest has doubtless caused an increase in the number of acres sown of at least one-fifth over last year, and, should the season prove generally favorable, the surplus cannot fall short of 50,000,000 bushels. Nevertheless, slight causes, apparently, such as *rust*, may reduce the average yield so much as to leave but little surplus for export.

We gather also from our correspondents at Rochester, N. Y., that the crops are in the most promising condition; very little injury is expected from late frosts, rust, or blight of any kind.

At Rochester, farmers are in high spirits, land sells high, $100 readily per acre. Wheat is $2 per bushel, and as large quantities of wheat and corn have been sown and planted, and there is a a prospect of continued demand for all that can be raised, prices will be fully sustained for the next year. The troubles in Europe go to strengthen the market, and the firmness in the grain market gives stability other to branches of business.

With us at home in California, there has been no year when the crops promised a better yield. From every county in the State where attention has been given to grain crops at all, the crops surpass all former years. This arises from a better system of planting and cultivation and a better understanding of the *season* of planting. Butte county is represented as raising wheat enough and to spare, and many of the upper counties proclaim heavy crops. Napa, Sonoma, Suisun, San Jose and Santa Clara valleys are offering immense yields of wheat.

We hear of some defects, rust, blight, &c., but we believe there is nothing of any moment, and that the crops generally will be very abundant, amply sufficient for all that California wants for her own use and for seed the year to come.

We are satisfied of one thing better still—the *farmers are to reap the benefit of their own labor.* They will be able by a fair price to relieve themselves from embarrassment, and not be compelled to sell at a sacrifice, as in the past year.

We would suggest that the wheat-growers of California should call a convention, at the earliest day, and take such steps as will secure to them all the benefit of their labors, by becoming thoroughly conversant with the quantity grown,—where grown—when it will be marketed and all further steps necessary for their own benefit. A union of this kind will secure them all the utility of success, and result in a general benefit to all.

Strawberry Culture at the South.

We urge attention to the preceding valuable directions in the planting, cultivation and growth of the Strawberry, reminding our readers that strawberry beds can be made at any period of the summer, in suitable locations, and with suitable care, persons in want, by addressing us, can always be supplied with the very best varieties, and with full directions for planting.

We are indebted to the Water Cure Journal for the following practical hints on strawberry culture at the South.

Mr. Peabody has given to the public, in an essay on the subject, his plan of culture, and the principles on which it is founded, together with the results of his long and successful experience. This method is causing a revolution in the cultivation of this fruit thoughout the South. The same principles, modified in this practical application to adapt them to differences of climate, should be brought to bear at the North and West. Their truth has been amply demonstrated by actual, practical and permanent success. We copy from the essay referred to, the following important passages, commending them to the thoughful consideration of our readers, almost all of whom may and should be, to a greater or less extent, cultivators of that most delicious fruit, the strawberry:

THE FACT.

We had never thought of achieving any thing very wonderful in strawberry culture, until our success had been doubted, and ridicule thrown upon our method of culture, by some of the most eminent of the horticulturists of the North. But those who are disposed to doubt and ridicule will find it a hard matter to close their eyes against the blazing light of truth. It is a fact too notorious now for any one of respectability to dare to dispute, that we do cultivate acres of strawberries without animal manure of any kind; and that we have *a constant succession of fruit from March until September;* and this, too, in this hot climate of the South. We now begin to think we have achieved something *wonderful*, but not so wonderful when properly understood.

A HINT FROM NATURE.

We feed the plant for fruit instead of for vine; and in this consists our success.

Intelligent experimental cultivators have long since discovered that plants have a specific for their wood, leaves and fruit. Physiologists know full well that it takes different substances to form the bones, flesh and muscles of animals. And profiting by these hints in nature, we stint the luxuriant habit of the strawberry vine, and force the fruit.

THE SECRET.

The whole secret of strawberry culture is, to *cultivate for fruit, and not for vine or blossom.* Much depends upon the locality of the strawberry bed. No tree or plant should be near it; the strawberry loves shade, but not a shade that sucks its very life-blood out. The lowest part of the garden, the bank of some little stream of water, are proper localities, and where it is possible, select new land. As to the soil, our beds are on as poor pine land as gopher or salamander ever built into pyramids, and we believe it is pretty generally conceded now, within a circle of a few hundred miles, that we do *occasionally* have a strawberry. We do not know but a stiffer land may suit them better, but ours does well enough, and we are not disposed to act like that foolish man who "was well, wished to be better, took physic, and died." The strawberry may be transplanted any time from September until March. The plant, properly taken up, is very tenacious of life, and bears transplanting well.

Agriculture in Oregon.—We rejoice to see the farmers of Washington county, Oregon, awaking to their highest interests. A meeting had been called at Hillsboro, on Saturday, June 10th, for the purpose of organizing a County Agricultural Society. Great good will result from such an organization, and we trust communications will be opened with our State and County Societies, through their secretaries. The California Farmer would be pleased to hear from them.

Properties of Soils.

Jethro Tull, who wrote more than a century ago on the subject of agriculture, maintained that if a soil be worked to a proper depth, and perfectly well pulverized, nothing more is necessary to insure an indefinite succession of the most luxuriant crops, without the aid of manures; and it must be confessed, his practice gave some apparently strong confirmations of his theory. By carrying tillage far below the surface, thus securing the minute division of the earth to a great depth, and rendering it permeable to the roots, he insured the free access of air and moisture, which are among the first and most important requisites in the growth of vegetables.

But Tull wrote before agriculture became a science, and omitted to estimate the large amount of fertile ingredients, which every cubic foot of the soil, and which can only be supplied by the addition of fresh materials. A [illegible] would tend, so far to reduce the soil, as to render it necessary to add manures or [illegible] must inevitably fail. The [illegible] could only, for a [illegible] crop [illegible] worthy of [illegible]

From [illegible] moved from the adhesiveness of strong clay, or the openness of loose sand. Good loam and fertile, alluvial soils always possess this property. When stirred by the plow, the spade or the hoe, the earth ought to fall and crumble readily, although it should be wet. Such a condition secures a ready admission to the roots, which thus easily pervade the soil, and draw their necessary support from it in every direction. Under draining, and the addition of coarse manures to clay, fermented manures and ashes to sand, and lime and gypsum to both, will materially enhance their friableness.

Color is an essential feature in soils, and like friableness, it has an important relation to their capacity for heat and moisture. Dark-colored earths, and black in the highest degree, absorb heat more rapidly than any other when exposed to a temperature above this own; and it escapes with equal readiness when their relative temperature is reversed.

Fall Ploughing.

A week or two ago I sent you a few thoughts on the importance of deep and thorough culture. I will now, with your permission, offer a few more on the proper season for performing it.

In general, the drier ground is when ploughed the better, except in very light gravelly, sandy soil. A very large portion of the sand in this valley is so tenacious, having been tramped over so much in the wet season by stock of one kind and another, that it requires time and continual judicious management to bring it into a lively, healthy state of tillage.

The fall is undoubtedly the best time for general ploughing, as early as the state of the soil and weather shall permit; and so far as old ground is concerned, where crops of grain or vegetables have grown the previous summer, it is not necessary to wait for the rain; the sooner it is ploughed after the crop is taken off, the better, and all the stubble weeds, potato vines, and litter of every kind turned completely under. The farmer in this valley must not depend on the frosts to chasten and pulverise the soil, and it is necessary that he should make use of all the means under his control to brake up and let loose the rich treasures locked up in the soil. The straw from the threshing floors, and all the trash that can be collected, of every kind, instead of being burned up, or thrown into the creek, or suffered to lie and decompose on the surface of the ground, if spread on the field and ploughed completely under in the fall, would, in the process of decomposition, help greatly to enlighten and pulverise the soil, and let loose and make available to the roots of plants the rich treasures of the earth. Plants, like men, sometimes starve in the midst of plenty; for the tender roots often find it as hard to penetrate the soil in which they are placed, as the poor man finds it to penetrate the miser's strong-box.

But not wishing to occupy too much space at one time in your valuable paper, I will, Mr. Editor, check up for the present. The subject, however, is inexhaustible.—*Cor. San Jose Telegraph.*

Machinery in Farming.

ITS ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

It is not enough that farmers avail themselves of all the advantages which chemistry affords in its application to their art; it is not enough that they learn how to save as much as possible of the manures made on their premises, and the best methods of applying these and also purchased specific manures; it is not enough that they know at what seasons and to what depths their soils should be cultivated: They must perform as many of the operations of farming by machinery as machinery can be made to perform to advantage.

There is no other way in which agriculture can keep pace in respectability, pleasure and profit, with the other arts. Without this expedient it will be outstripped by them, and sink, steadily, in comparative rank.

By machinery, as we use the word here, we mean all mechanical contrivances, which can be substituted for manual labor, and combined with manual labor so as to increase its productiveness.

And the policy which we recommend includes also animal labor as a substitute for human labor, and as a more powerful co-operator with it.

So far as a horse or an ox can be made to do the work of five men, the horse or the ox earns the net product of five men's labor for the employer. If one man cultivates as much corn, and cultivates it as well, with one horse attached to a cultivator, and one man, as his neighbor cultivates with ten hoes in the hands of ten men, it is easy to see which of the two is travelling the faster on the road to wealth.

So in cutting grass, in planting and harvesting grain, in shelling corn, and in various other operations of the farm, machines can do the work for a small percentage of the cost of manual labor.

We do not mean that every machine [illegible] invented and offered to the farmer should be purchased by them. Not every [illegible] substitute machinery for manual labor [illegible] ful. The large majority of [illegible] way deserve. But in every [illegible] many a [illegible] that the thing [illegible] ly does [illegible] a machine [illegible] at a [illegible] year [illegible] year [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Messrs Adams & Co. at a their offices throughout the United States or Europe.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.

Mr. Chauncey Langdon, Travelling Agent for the northern section of the State.

Mr. E. R. Higbton, general and travelling Agent for Northeastern section of the state, to whom we commend our Agents for all information needed.

Mr. Wm. M Lester, Travelling Agent for Sacramento City and County

Messrs. Langton & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minesota.*

Messrs. Leland & McCoombe—*Crescent City, Port Orford, Uniontown, Eureka, and Bucksport.*

San Francisco—Sullivan's newspaper stand, near the Post Office; Kimball's, Noisy Carriers Hall, Long wharf.

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N. B.—We want Agents in all the principal localities, and persons disposed to act can have the opportunity, if satisfactory to all parties.

☞ We desire Agents to report as early as possible, that we may be prepared in our issues for sufficient number to supply the demand. Be sure and report promptly.

☞ To Advertisers.—We would call the attention of those who desire to have their advertisements produce quick returns, to the pages of the California Farmer. The Farmer will reach sources of trade entirely new and unattainable by any other means, and thus secure large and immediate profit to those who desire to make known their business. By a glance at our advertising columns, it will be perceived that we present the best known and most extensive houses, and as we have space for but one or two of each branch, these will be the most prominent houses, and thus give more influence to them.

☞ To Subscribers.—In order to make it perfectly convenient to remit to us from the East, the amount of subscription to our paper, we will receive bills on any of the State banks that are readily current in New York—these can be remitted by mail to us at our publishing office, and the receipt will be acknowledged and the paper regularly mailed. We can assure the friends of Agriculture, abroad as well as at home, that every token of their approbation; every evidence of their generous support, shall be met with a corresponding evidence on our part that we will merit their kindness.

Human Skeletons found Fourteen feet below the Surface.—A correspondent of the State Journal, writing from Rattlesnake Bar, says that a short time since, while a party of miners were working into a flat, about a mile below here, they discovered the remains of two human beings, at the depth of fourteen feet from the surface. The remains rested upon the bed rock, and above them were deposited some three or four different strata of sand and alluvial soil, each evidently deposited at different times. And there was not the least appearance that this strata had ever been disturbed, the remains evidently were there before the deposits were made. As additional evidence of this, a miner, perceiving that one of the skulls was filled with dirt, had the curiosity to empty it into a pan, and upon reducing it, he found that it contained many particles of gold. As there is no reason to believe that the formations above these remains are of a more recent date than those deposited in all the high flats that border on the American river, we may conclude that the immense placers in this neighborhood have been deposited with comparatively recent years. In further proof of this, I may add, that it is not unusual to find in the deep hill or flat diggings vegetable substances, above which lay numerous and different strata of conglomerate, evidently having never been disturbed.

Kindness to Animals.—We have seen horses, says the Albany Cultivator, that were used for driving a ferry boat, pass unled from the stable to the boat, step on board; walk to the machinery and "back" themselves downward through a narrow door on the wheel ready for work, entirely unattended; while most other horses could scarcely be driven on board. An invariable feeding of oats immediately following the act, sufficiently accounts for this remarkable movement. The animal quickly understood the connection between his position on the wheel and his breakfast.

Weekly Summary of News.

CHINA.

The burque Sophia, which arrived at this port on Monday from Hongkong, brought copies of the China Mail to March 30, from which we take the following: There is no late news of the rebellion by way of Shanghae, beyond the fact that the insurgents have not been beaten out of Tuh-lin, and the Emperor orders two of his generals to combine their efforts and drive them out, but without seeming to be very confident of their success. ....If the intelligence we have derived from other sources may be relied on, the progress of the rebellion in other parts of the Empire has recently been more marked than in the North, or than at any period since the capture of Nanking. We are told that Nganking was recaptured from the Imperialists in the end of December, and has since been occupied by the rebels. There are circumstances, however, which throw some doubt on the information. It comes to us by way of Canton, and should have been earlier and better known by way of Shanghai.... We are further told that a month later, the rebels had retaken Wu-chang, the capital of Hu-peh province, with Han-kau, the large commercial town near to it. Within a week 3,000 soldiers have been despatched into the province of Hu-peh. Contributions in money have been called for, one man worth about a million of taels having paid 200,000 taels, or upwards of £60,000. ..Disturbances are reported in the native district of the Nankin rebel, but we have no precise means of ascertaining the extent of these disturbances. The Nan-hoe has issued orders to the different neighborhood of Canton to increase their vigilance in watching the streets at night; and meetings of the inhabitants in some quarters have been held, and resolutions passed in conformity with the recommendations of the Nan-hae. ....A chap named Chin-Sin-shan, who had commenced plundering on his own hook, at the head of a band, had been captured by the authorities.

JAPAN.

We received important information from Com. Perry's squadron on the 7th inst., brought by the schr Restless from Honolulu. Capt. H. A. Adams, bearer of dispatches, arrived in the sloop-of-war Saratoga at Honolulu, on the 29th of April, in 25 days from Japan; he could not leave Honolulu till the 20th of May. The point of interest in this intelligence is the fact that Com. Perry has concluded a treaty of amity and friendship with the Empire of Japan, at Kennegawa, near the city of Yeddo, on the 28th of March, 1854. The long doubtful attempt has been entirely successful, and to the United States belongs the honor of making the first international treaty with Japan. The China papers say that our trade with Japan will not be opened until March, 1855.

OREGON.

By the arrival of the steamship Columbia, Capt. Dall, at this port on the 12th June, from Portland, we have dates to the 10th inst.....The whigs have carried Washington county by an average majority of 64 votes. All their candidates were elected. The whole democratic ticket is elected in Clackamas—with one exception, J. B. Prescott, a County Commissioner is elected as a whig. Yamhill county is split up between democrats, whigs and temperance men. Two whigs are elected to the Legislature. Marion has elected a full democratic ticket, with the exception of Sheriff, which officer run independent. Nathan Olney, democrat received 35 out of the 50 votes cast in Wasco county. Benton county is reported to have gone whig.....On the question of a State Convention, Washington, Clackamas and Yamhill counties, have gone against it by decided majorities. Wasco county was unanimous against the proposed convention. Marion is reported to have given a large majority against it. The full results had not been ascertained when the steamer left, but enough is known to warrant the assertion that the State Convention will not be held this year.....A cannon burst in Portland on the night of the election, which came near wounding several persons.....We have information, says the Oregonian, that a party of eighteen men are now at work on the Yakima river, washing gold, and that they are making fair wages. The waters are yet too high to give them a fair chance to ascertain the extent or richness of these new mines.....The weather continues quite cool. A warm stove we find to be comfortable during the greater portion of the day. Crops, however look well—wheat particularly. We have occasional showers of rain, which prevents a "dry up."

THE CITY.

The election for an Alderman for the Third Ward, on Monday, resulted in the choice of J. W. Van Zandt, (dem) by 60 majority.....Wm. Sherlock and E. W. Cany, charged with riotous conduct in causing the squatter riot on the 4th inst., were sent to the Court Sessions.....On Monday afternoon, as some workmen were tearing down a frame building on California street, near Battery, the roof fell, bringing with it a man named Blackburn, and breaking his right leg.....Two Chinaman fought a duel in the vicinity of the Lake House a day or two ago. Cause—Woman. Weapons—Bamboo sticks, about six feet long. Both were beaten.....Dr. John Y. Lind, late Secretary of the Senate, has received the appointment of Assistant Physician to the U. S. Marine Hospital, and has entered upon his duties..... The house of Wilbur Martin, on Pine street, was broken open by a robber on Thursday evening; but, on receiving a pistol ball, he decamped, leaving some blood behind him.....Part of the new engine ordered from Baltimore for the Monumental Co., of this city, arrived on the clipper Union, on Saturday. The Sea Serpent, with the remainder, is daily expected.....It currently reported that three or four vessels are being fitted out for Japan, including the schooner Frolic.....Previous to the arrival of the clipper Challenger, on Friday last, there was not an American clipper in our harbor.....The indictment against Recorder Baker has been quashed, on account of informality. ....The San Francisco Blues made their first parade yesterday morning, accompanied by Kendall's Band.....The story that the State officers had issued ammunition to the Battalion of Militia in this city, is without foundation.....The "Mountaineer Quartette Club" gave their first Concert on Tuesday evening, at the Musical Hall. It was quite successful. We presume the concerts will be repeated.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

June 7—Clipper schr Restless, 16 days from Honolulu; mdse.

June 8—Dutch ship Semarang, hmmnk, 171 days from Cardiff, via Callao 53 days, with coal.

Clipper bark Wavelet, Green, 20 days from Honolulu; mdse.

Tahitian bark Dumont D'Urville, Le Maire, 53 days from Tahiti, with oranges.

Brig Leverett, Chelson, 41 days from Mazatlan; mdse.

Brig Fawn, Barrett, 4 days from Umpqua River; piles, etc.

Oldenburg schr Visurgis, Haysen, 53 days from Tahiti; fruit

Schr Loo Choo, Charles, 26 hours from Santa Cruz; produce.

Schr Queen of the West, Sweet, 6 days from San Pedro, with crawfish.

Schr S D Bailey, Garcia, 6 days from San Pedro, in ballast.

June 9—Clipper ship Challenge Hall, 110 days fm Boston; mdse.

Br ship Sabrina, Grillithe, 214 days from Liverpool, via Bahia 60 days; mdse.

Bark Ocean Bird, Warner, 6 days from Oregon; lumber.

Brig Oriental, Meyers, 5 days from Oregon; lumber.

Brig Turquina, Robertson, 8 days from Puget Sound; lumber,

Brig North Bend, Leet, 24 hours from Mendocino; lumber.

June 10—Clipper ship Union, Buxton, 126 days from New York; mdse.

Br ship Hibernia, Cleverly, from Cardiff, via Valparaiso 85 days, with coal.

Ship Mason, Wilkinson, 12 days from Puget Sound; piles, etc.

Brig Kate, Savage, 77 days from Valparaiso; 220 bbls flour.

Brig F Copeland & Co, Trussell, 32 days from Kawaiche, S I, with produce.

Brig Wyandotte, Woodley, 40 hours from Humboldt Bay; lumber.

June 11—Steamer Fremont, Hudson, 3 days from San Diego.

Schr Sea Serpent, Eastman, 18 hours from Tomales; lime.

June 12—Steamer Columbia, Dall, 58 hours fm Oregon; mdse.

Steamer Southerner, Hilliard, 3 days from San Diego.

Ship Tuqua, Whetmore, 121 days from Philadelphia; mdse.

Portuguese bark Sophia, Luer, 90 days fm Hong Kong; mdse.

Bark Rebekah, Cowen, 27 days from Rotea, S I; oranges.

Bark Rio Grande, Wilson, 8 days from Stellacoom; piles, etc.

Tahitian schr Expedition, Miller, 65 days from Tahiti, via Owyhee 35 days, with oranges.

Brig M A Jones, Barnes, 24 hours from Mendocino; lumber.

Schr Odd Fellow, Austen, 2 days from Santa Cruz; lime.

Schr Mt Vernon, Copeland, 2 days from Santa Cruz; lime.

June 13—Clipper ship Whirlwind, Burgess, 123 days from New York, with mdse.

Schr Supply, Chapman, 48 days from Rintea, S I, via Oahu, 26 days, with oranges.

Schr Spartacus, Baker, 20 days from Kawai, S I; produce.

CLEARANCES

June 7—Ships Orleans, Evans, and Harriet, Otis, for Callao; Br bark Asturie, Webb, do; bark Louisiana, Crosby, Astoria.

June 8—Br ship Chalmers, Smith, for Hong Kong; schr Iowa, Gregg, Humboldt Bay.

June 8—Schr Spray, Barry, for Whampoa.

June 10 Ship Lecoure, Scammon, Hong Kong; New Grou bark Arturn, Tremock, do; Mex brig Cornelia, Nye, Mazatlan; schr T A Alleu, Watt, do.

A Premium---Farmers' Clubs.

With the hope of inducing such of our friends, and those who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and introduce an Agricultural Papen, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us five subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you six papers, or for ten subscribers, twelve papers. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the Farmer, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

Subscribers will please be particular to name the Post Office to which papers are to be sent; or, if forwarded by express which line they prefer.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, June 14. 1854.

The continued stagnation of all kinds of business operates severely upon the interests of the country. Real estate is receding in value; rents are falling. Many kinds of merchandise is selling less than cost of importation—these all affect the general prosperity and present a feature unpleasant to contemplate.

The Grain crop will be abundant. Reports do rise of injury by rust and blight; this has arisen from the bad practice of planting the same seed repeatedly upon the same soil, of which we called attention in the early issues of the Farmer.

Barley—new crops come in yet slowly, and commands highest quotations. The combination of the Flour dealers was not perfected—Flour is unsteady.

Provisions abundant and heavy; less than quotations,—the Lumber market is overstocked and can be purchased low.

Agricultural Implements have been in great demand. Reapers and Threshers have found ready sale.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@ — —
do do short handled	— —	@19 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no side.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@ —
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@18 00
do iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@ — —
do do iron	— —	@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', cast handle	16 00	@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@16 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@ 4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@ 4 50
Plows, best make	no sale 14 00	@30 00
do steel	no sale 30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		
Hall & Pitts	1000 00	@1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and tan mill	350 00	@ 500 00
Straw Cutter, no sale, nominal	— —	@—
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@10 00
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	10 00	@18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noye's $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Haxall	11 00	@12 00
Cadiz	9 00	@ 9 50
Rejected	— —	@ — —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.	@ — —
Buckeye Mills, do	13 00	@14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 50	@ 7 00
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@— 1½
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 2	@ 2 50
do California	— 2	@— 3
Barley, Chili	— 2	@— 2¾
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@— 3½
do Seed	— 3	@— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 3½	@— —
do California, for seed	— —	@— 5
do do for milling	— 3	@— 3½
LUMBER—		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	80 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@ 60 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 8 00
do California	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS		
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	18 00	@ 20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@ 12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	14	@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@— —
Cheese	20	@ 25
California Cheese	35	@— —
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 00
Butter, choice	30	@ 32
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	50	@ —
Hams, ordinary	12	@— 14
do extra	17	@ 18
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17	@ —
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	— —	@27 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@15 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	— —	@23 00
do do ½ do	— —	@13 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats		@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 4
Manilla	3½	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Am. white	6	@
Split Peas	3	@
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots	40 00	@ —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 12½	@ 10
Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00	@ —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ₱ lb	2	@
Peas, (none in market.)		
Squashes, ₱ lb	—5	@ 8

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	25	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 00	Tomatoes, very scarce	
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	12
Marrowfat squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	—	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	—	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ bnz	12	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	10	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	25
Pokatoes, new	4	Asparagus, ₱ doz bills	3 00
Onions, prime	18	Cucumbers	50

Strawberries command 75c. ₱ basket; Cherries, $2 ₱ quart.

MARRIED.

On the 12th June, by Rev. T. H. Willey, Mr. Charles H. Barton and Miss Mary Ann Tolhowell, of this city.

On the 6th June, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, Mr. David R. Jones and Miss Ann Jenkins.

On the 7th June, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, Mr. Joseph Hamilton and Miss Matilda Young, both formerly of Londonderry, Ireland.

On the 8th June, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, Mr. William Lloyd and Mrs. Jane Jones.

On the 7th June, in Sacramento, Jacob Remmell, of San Francisco, and Miss Elizabeth Megerle, of Sacramento.

On the 7th June, in Sacramento, Mr. H. S. Byam, of El Dorado county, and Miss Helen A. Bullard, of Sacramento.

On the 7th June, in Stockton, by Bishop Kip, Mr. H. K. Reid, Resident Physician of the Insane Asylum, and Miss Matilda B. Masters.

On the 10th June, in Stockton, by J. K. Jenkins, Esq., Mr. P. J. Byrd, of Columbia, and Miss Jane Shute, of Sacramento.

On the 3d June, at Benicia, by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Stratford, Ct., and Mrs. Mary A. Douglas, of Columbia, Tholumne county.

On the 4th June, in Fiddletown, Edward A. Kingsley, of Volcano, and Miss Margaret Ray, of the former place.

On the 7th June, in Crescent City, by J. R. Rosborough, Esq., Pierre Le Guerval, proprietor of the Paris Hotel, and Anita Gonsales, formerly of Hermosillo, State of Sonora, Mexico.

DIED.

On the 9th June, in this city, Mr. John Orr.

On the 10th June, in this city, of consumption, Mrs. Elizabeth Horton Shaw, consort of Mr. George Shaw, aged 21 years.

[New Orleans papers please copy.]

On the 6th June, in this city, Elizabeth Horner, only daughter of Mr. John W. Horner, aged 19 months and 24 days.

On the 11th June, in Marysville, from a brief but violent attack of cholera morbus, Peter Robertson, proprietor of the Chile Flour Store, aged about 32 years.

On the 3d June, at St. Louis, Scars' Diggings, Sierra county, of typhoid fever, Mr. Charles Hotchkiss, formerly of Texas.

On the 1st June, in Martinez, Contra Costa County, Mr. Adolphus M. Holliday, formerly of Platville, Wisconsin.

At sea, from on board the ship Challenger, C. Wilson fell overboard and was drowned.

On the 6th June, at Sutter Creek, Calaveras county, Mr. Solon Bell, late from Australia, and formerly of Virginia. A short time since a notice appeared in the papers, requesting a knowledge of his whereabouts.

[Ohio papers please copy].

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF J AND SECOND STREETS,.....SACRAMENTO.

LARGE IMPORTATION of Summer Clothing, ex steamers John L. Stephens and Sierra Nevada. We are now receiving a choice assortment of single milled Cassimere Pants, Fancy and White Drilling, do; and Summer Coats of every description, which with our already unprecedently large and varied stock, comprises *every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrob*.

We have just received a small invoice of *CHILDREN'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING*, and as we design giving particular attention to that branch of our business, we would invite the attention of the Ladies, in making selections of clothing for their children, to an examination of our stock. We shall receive by steamer invoices of the richest and latest styles children's suits, manufactured by our house in New York, and cut in the prevailing styles.

Punctuality observed in filling orders, and no deviation in price.

BRANCH OF KEYES & CO.,
24 Sacramento.

St. Charles Hotel,
CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER and J. L. MERRITT.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visitors, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the other States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guests can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

☞ To Purchasers of Groceries:

THE FAMILIES of the city and the miners in the country, before purchasing elsewhere, are requested to call at our Store, where everything in the Grocery Line can be had, not only of the finest quality, but at the lowest market prices.

Our Flour is of the best brands, and our Hams are not surpassed in the country. We have always on hand a large collection of Pic Fruits, of natural preserves and Dried Fruits, all kinds of Sugars, Coffee, and Teas can be had at the cheapest rates. We have also the choicest Wines of France and Germany constantly on hand. All the staple articles of domestic consumption are selected with care and offered to the public at the most reasonable rates. Orders from the country will be forwarded with dispatch, as may be directed, and all orders in the city promptly attended to and delivered free of cartage. Come and judge for yourselves.

BRISSENDEN & CO.
24 Corner of Montgomery and California streets.

DR. N. THRUSTON,
Office at Hillman's Temperance House,
Nos. 80 and 82 Davis Street—Room No. 20,
24-3t San Francisco.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.
Corner of Second and D streets,.....Marysville.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY

LELAND & McCOMBE'S EXPRESS

FOR CRESCENT CITY,
PORT ORFORD, TRINIDAD,
GOLD BLUFF, HARDSCRABBLE,
BUTERVILLE, SAILOR'S DIGGINGS,
ALSO TO
BUCKSPORT, EUREKA, AND UNIONTOWN, ON
HUMBOLDT BAY,

We have made the necessary arrangements to run a REGULAR and RELIABLE EXPRESS to the above points, and will make collections.

We can safely promise our friends and patrons, accuracy, promptness and dispatch in all matter entrusted to our care.

LELAND & McCOMBE, Post Office Building.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mr. Ophir and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

For Sale to Arrive.

A FLOURING MILL, with three run of four best French Stones, a first class Rubber or Smut Mill, calculated to clean 1600 bushels of Wheat per day: Falls, Screens, and Bolting Reels; Belts and Castings. Also, the Iron and Castings for a twenty-five foot water wheel, &c., all complete.

The above Mill Stones and Machinery have been carefully selected with a view to using either Ore ou or California Wheat and to parties or a Company wishing to establish a mill in either of the above places, this offers a rare opportunity.

For particulars apply to C. P. LOLOR,
94 Front street,
Where drafts and specifications can be seen. 22tf

CITY FLOUR MILLS,
25 First street, San Francisco.
21 tf HENRY THOMPSON & CO.

To Millers and Others.

THE undersigned offers for sale on the most liberal terms, three run of Harrison's self-cooling mill stones, one smut mill, with elevation complete, mill gearing, shafts and pulleys, cog and bevel wheels, belts, belting, &c. The above lot, whole or in parcel, will be sold at a great sacrifice if applied for soon. Apply at the toll house, on Washington wharf.
23 tf ANDREW J. GOVE.

Lard and Butter.

A PRIME article, in wood and tin. For sale, in lots to suit, by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 tf 64 Front street.

Pork.

PORK.—250 bbls. clear and extra clear; 300 bf do do do do; 275 bbls. mess and extra mess; 150 bf do do do do;
ALSO—200 bbls prime and rump. For sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 94 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Beef and Beef Tongues.

BEEF.—250 bbls Albergers & Smith's ex family;
250 bbls ex Chicago and Boston;
150 bf bbls N. Y. and Phila. family market beef;
100 qr do do do do;
BEEF TONGUES—100 bfs and qrs, New York and Boston;
In store and for sale by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Hams.

HAMS.—100 casks Ames' patent covered Family;
125 casks Cassada's premium;
150 casks Billings' celebrated Family;
75 casks American Westphalia;
100 casks in muslin covers, sugar cured.
All in store, in fine order, and for sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Rassetto House.

SAN FRANCISCO,.....CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

CHARLES D. CARTER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers. 20

MUSICAL HALL,
BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for
CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM*, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES.
Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools:
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity
SAFES—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
BRASS—The largest assortment in California.
E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.
WOODWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 130 Clay street, are the exclusive Agents for the sale of STODART'S PIANO FORTES and PAINE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the manufactory [illegible] made as well enable them to sell [illegible] to at manufacturers prices, [illegible] the advantage of making [illegible] department, and [illegible] and [illegible] for hire. 20 tf

FOUNDRIES.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,
[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]
Cor. of First and Mission street, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and the public generally to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his extensive machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hopes to solicit public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Bar dan, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be obtained elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

20 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

Pacific Foundry,
On First Street, between Mission and Howard.
GODDARD & CO.,

HAVING enlarged their works, are prepared to furnish every kind of castings and machinery on the shortest notice. Their patterns for mill and other machinery cannot be surpassed in the State. And particular attention will be paid to getting up machinery for Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Quartz Mills, &c.; also, will furnish every description of House fronts, or other castings on as good terms as any other establishment.
San Francisco, June 1, 1854. 22 4t

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.
GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. PHINNEY,
Residence on Powell Street, one door north of Washington.
Office in McClure's new building, Bush street, opposite the Rassette House.

OFFICE HOURS—In Powell street until 9 A. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M.; in Bush street from 2 to 5 P. M. 22 tf

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

DR. COIT,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley, Six doors above his old locality. 5tf

HENRY A. SMITH & CO.'S
GRAND RAFFLE.
$100,000,
CONSISTING OF
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SLUGS!
Farm, Residence, Building Lots, Watches, &c., &c.
Guaranteed to come off at the
AMERICAN THEATRE,
ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1854.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

To be had of the proprietors, at their office, north-west corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, or at all the principal book stores, hotels and saloons throughout the city and State.

1st Grand Prize—Ten Thousand Dollars in cash..... $10,000
2d Grand Prize—One handsome Residence, consisting of three acres of land, with a beautiful cottage house, in the city of Oakland, on Broadway, within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing. The proprietors own the property under the Peralta title and two years possession—the same, with a warrantee deed, will be given the drawer. Valued at.. 5,000
3d Grand Prize—One Ranch, consisting of 160 acres of land, with a good House, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. This valuable Ranch is located in San Jose Valley, and is held under a confirmed Spanish title. A warrantee deed will be given the drawer. Valued at... 4,000
4 to 254 Two hundred and fifty Valuable Building Lots in the city of Oakland, the Brooklyn of San Francisco, situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of the landing. These lots are unquestionably the most beautiful sites for residences in the State, and are too well known to need description. The proprietors hold the Peralta title and have possession. The drawer will receive warrantee deeds. Size, 25x100. Valued low at $200 each..... 50,00
255 to 465 Two hundred and ten Fine Gold Lever Watches, Hunting Cases, each of equal value. Valued at $100..... 21,000
466 to 666—Two hundred elegant Chinese Shawls, high cost. These shawls are of the same quality as are sold daily in this city at $60 each, each one of equal value. Valued at $30..... 10,000

We, the undersigned, are acquainted with the parties owning the property offered in this Raffle, and also know the Real Estate referred to, and we assure the Public that we consider the title to the property is indisputable.
Hon. D. S. SHATTUCK,
JAMES A. MORRISON, M. D.

The proprietors in conducting this Raffle bind themselves to carry it on in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may buy tickets. The drawing will be done by gentlemen chosen by the holders of Tickets, each county in the State sending a committee of one for that purpose. Maps of the Real Estate, and samples of the property may be seen at our office, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

For the responsibility of the proprietors of this Raffle, and that it will be conducted with honesty and integrity, we refer to
His Excellency JOHN BIGLER,
Hon. J. W. DENVER, Secretary of State,
J. B. HARDENBERG, Mayor of Sacramento,
Hon. LEWIS ALDRICH,
Maj. W. H. HARVEY, Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate,
E. WILSON, Wilson's Exchange,
DAVID JONES, Hotel, Sacramento City. 22

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. } { O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.
WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the sale of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, California Beans, California and Chile Wheat and a general assortment of merchandize for sale.

Loans negotiated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in the trade [illegible] to California, they tender their services [illegible] to all who may favor them with [illegible] ages.

[illegible] the future delivery of [illegible] for the Atlantic Markets Lists of [illegible] Vessels for Charleston [illegible]

BANKERS.

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Utica City Bank.....Utica.
Bank of Syracuse.....Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn.
Bank of Attica.....Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank.....Rochester.
George Smith & Co.....Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank.....Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Clinton Bank.....Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon. St. Louis. | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co.....London.
F. Huth & Co.....London.
American Exchange Bank.....New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....New York.
Atlantic Bank.....Boston.
Philadelphia Bank.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank.....New Orleans.
Page & Bacon.....St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.....Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.....Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.....Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12 4t

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on
Ocean Bank.....New York.
Bank of North America.....Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Drexel & Co.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq.....Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer.....Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;.....Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.....New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina. 41 1m

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.
GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK BAKER,
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 12 4t

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 4t San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
15 4t 127 Sansome st., near Washington, San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 20

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 20 tf

ATWILL & CO.
172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st, Sacramento.
SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC, PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.
Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.
☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 15 tf

C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf San Francisco. 12tf

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco

L. G. MASON, SUCCESSOR TO EASTERLY.
Importer and Dealer in
Lead Pipe, Bar and Sheet Zinc, Iron and Tin,
PUMPS, STOVES, ET
House and Ship Plumber, Manufacturer of [illegible] Copper Work,
110 SANSOME STREET OPPOSITE PRESENT CITY [illegible]
N. B.—Orders for ARTESIAN WELL PIPE [illegible] Artesian Pumps always [illegible]

REMOVAL.
WE HAVE REMOVED [illegible] FACTORY AND RIGGING [illegible] No. 8 Clay street, [illegible] ☞ Our Shop [illegible] HOUSE TO THE [illegible] 16 [illegible]

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.
TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conchia, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, E. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.
Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.
Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

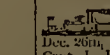
The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'clk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

CONTRA COSTA FERRY.
From corner East and Jackson streets.
THREE TRIPS DAILY.
REDUCTION OF FARE.



SPLENDID new steamer CLINTON, making the crossing in *Thirty Minutes*.—On and after Dec. 26th, the splendid new low pressure steamer CLINTON Capt. L. B. Edwards, built expressly for this route, and having ample accommodation for the travelling public, will make daily trips. (Sundays excepted) and leave as follows:

San Antonio.	Oakland.	San Francisco
7½ A. M.,	8 A. M.,	9 A. M.
10½ do.	11 do.	12½ M.
3 P. M.	3½ P. M.	5 P. M.

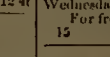
Sunday trips as advertised.

Horses and carriages can be driven on and off with perfect ease and safety.

On the 1st March, 1854, the passage will be reduced to FIFTY CENTS.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Contra Costa Ferry, corner East and Jackson streets, or to
10-tf CHAS. MINTURN, Cunningham's wharf.

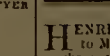
FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.



The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

Freights Reduced.



From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

Artesian Wells.

HENRIKSON & LITTLE, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, First street, and all the principal water works in San Francisco; also at the Irrigating Fountains, San Jose, and at Horner's Mill, Union City. Wells of any depth contracted for.

Office at H. W. Vaughan's Plumbing Works, 25 Bush street, where orders will be received, or at B. A. Henrikson's, 88 Kearny street, or at F. Little's, 40 first street. 21

Splendid Residence.
RANCH, GARDENS AND FARM.

FOR THAT beautiful residence at the head of the "Steam boat slough," on the Sacramento river, known as ROBB'S RANCH, now under a high state of cultivation, with fine Buildings arranged for health and comfort—contains 6 rooms, besides kitchen, pantry, &c.

The crops, now looking prosperous, are 10 acres onions, 10 acres of potatoes, and 10 acres of cabbages, sweet potatoes, melons, &c.

A Flower Garden ornaments the lawn in front. A Hotel is near the place, and the Marysville boats stop every day each way.

The Farm contains 160 acres.

A person wishing a beautiful residence, where the crops will in a little time pay the purchase money, will do well to examine this estate.

Terms of sale liberal. Title of the most indubitable kind.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber, at Robb's Saloon, Clay street. T. P. ROBB.

Or at the office in Merchant street, of WM. NEELY JOHNSTON, or at the office of the California Farmer, &c.
20 tf WARREN & SON

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs. Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and [illegible] immediately employment by applying as above.

Money loaned in sums [illegible] real estate.
H. [illegible] KINS,

P. S. Particular [illegible] to [illegible] South to help [illegible] to us they will [illegible] and the wages. Address [illegible]
le 4t

Cochituate Baths.

No. 77 Sansome street, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE proprietors of [illegible] F[illegible] street, [illegible] Hair Dressing [illegible]

NATURE.

BY R. C. WATERSTON,

I LOVE thee, Nature—I love thee well
In sunny nook and twilight dell
Where birds, and beasts and blossoms dwell,
And leaves and flowers;
And winds in low, sweet voices tell
Of happy hours.

I love thy clear and running streams,
Which mildly flash with silver gleams,
Or darkly l'e, like shadow dreams,
To bless the sight;
While every wave with beauty teems
And smiles delight.

I love thy forest deep and lone,
Where twilight shades are ever thrown,
And murmuring winds with solemn tone,
Go slowly by;
Sending a peal like Ocean moan,
Along the sky.

I love to watch at close of day,
The heavens in splendor melt away
From radiant gold to silver grey,
As sinks the sun;
While stars along their trackless way,
Come one by one.

I love, I know not which the best,
The little wood-bird in its nest;
The wave that mirrors in its breast,
The landscape true,
Or the sweet flower by winds caressed
And bathed in dew.

They are all to my bosom dear,
They all God's messengers appear!
Preludes to songs that spirits hear,
Mute prophecies;
Faint types of a resplendent sphere,
Beyond the skies.

The clouds—the mist—the sunny air,
All that is beautiful and fair,
Beneath, around and everywhere,
Were sent in love,
And some Eternal truth declare,
From Heaven Above.

THE GRAVES OF A HOUSEHOLD.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

THEY grow in beauty side by side.
They filled our house with glee,
Their graves are severed far and wide,
O'er stream, and mount, and sea.

The same fond mother bent at night
O'er each fair sleeping brow,
She had each folded flower in sight;
Where are those dreamers now!

The sea, the lone blue sea hath one,
He lies where pearls lie deep;
He was the loved of all, yet none
O'er his lone grave may weep.

One fell where Spanish vines are dressed
Above the noble slain;
He wrapped his colors round his breast,
In a blood-red field of Spain.

One 'midst the forests of the West,
By a dark stream is laid;
The Indian knows his place of rest,
Far in the forest shade.

And one o'er her the myrtle sheds
Its leaves by soft winds fanned,
She fuled 'midst Italian flowers,
The last of that fair band!

THE HOUSE MIT A BIG CHIMNEY.—A few years ago, the proceedings of the Washington Monument Society, at Washington, received a sudden impetus. Among other measures adopted to procure sufficient funds for the completion of the edifice, was that of appointing an agent in each congressional district throughout the United States, who were furnished with lithographs of the future monument, which were presented to such gentlemen as chose to subscribe.

One of these gentlemen called one day at the house of a very wealthy farmer in the upper end of Dauphin county, Pa. The whole family were soon assembled to look at the beautiful pictures. In the mean time the agent exerted all his influence to induce the steady old German to "plank the tin." He portayed the service of Washington to his country; he dwelt in glowing terms upon the gratiude we should feel for them.

Suddenly the farmer broke silence:

"What is all this?"

The agent began again—

"You know who Washington was?"

"Yes, he was the first President; he licked the British, didn't he?"

"Yes, that's the man; and this monument is to be erected as a fitting testimonial of the eternal gratitude of his countrymen."

The anticipated subscriber studied the plate attentively.

"Well," said he, "I wont pay anything towards it; I don't see no use to build a house mit such a big chimney."

The agent immediately vamoosed.

SNOODLEDKE lives in the county, and recently commenced going to singing-school. He heard the master say something about "two beats in a measure," when he eagerly remarked—"if he means a half-peck measure, the *beets* must be a darned sight bigger than the ones we raise, for it takes a dozen of them to make a measure."

"SAMMY, my son, how many weeks belong to the year?"

"Forty-six, sir."

"Why, Sammy, how do you make that out?"

"The other six are *Lent*."

"Mother put that child to bed; he's getting too for'ard."

SAYS the Pioneer: Some time since, a politician who had been in Congress, serving his "sovereigns in the West," made use of the following language, while addressing his constituents from a stump: "—— the laws, the American Eagle and the Constitution! O, my fellow-countrymen! that this *bosom was glass*, that you could look into this bosom and see the purity of my intentions—the integrity of my motives, and the ardent desire I have for the public welfare." At this point of his discourse a rascally boy poked his head up from the crowd, and asked the speaker if a *pain in his stomach* wouldn't answer as well."

DENTAL.—The Andover Advertiser relates that a short time since, a person called at a dentist's door and inquired for the doctor. The dentist happening to be out at the time, his lady went to the door, and found a man there with his face in a bandage, apparently suffering with the toothache. She remarked to him that he probably wished to have to a tooth extracted. "No!" said he, "I want to have 'em PULLED OUT."

A BEAUTIFUL young lady having invited a plain elderly gentleman to dance with her, he was astonished at the condescension, and believing that she was in love with him, in a very pressing manner desired to know why she had selected him from the rest of the company.

"Because, sir," replied the lady, "my husband commanded me to select such a partner as should not give him cause for jealousy."

EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS.—A lady of not very amiable temperament, rudely discharged her servant girl. "I will not only send you away," said she, "but I will not even allow you to refer to me for a character."

"Thank you, ma'm," said the girl, "the only favor I can ask of you is, that you will never mention my having lived with you, for if you do, I fear no one else will give me a place."

IN India, when a horse can, and will not draw instead of whipping, spurring or burning him, as is practiced in most civilized countries, they quietly get a rope and attaching it to one of the fore feet, one or two men take hold of it, and advance a few paces ahead of the horse, pulling their best. No matter how stubborn the animal may be, a few doses of such treatment effect a perfect cure.

A YOUNG gentleman the other day asked a young lady what she thought of the marriage state in general?" "Not knowing, can't tell," was the reply, "but if you and I were to put our heads together, I could give you a definite answer."

A YOUNG dandy, about starting on a sea voyage, went to purchase his life preserver.

"Oh, you will not want it," suggested the clerk; "bags of wind won't sink."

"IS THAT dog of yours a cross breed?" asked a gentleman of a canine vender.

"No, zur," was his reply; his mother was a gentle, affectionate cretur'."

The gentleman left.

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT

HOWES & CO.'S

No. 180 Montgomery Street,

(Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre.)

COMPRISING everything suitable to furnish the *PARLOR, OFFICE, DINING ROOM, CHAMBER* or *KITCHEN*—at wholesale and retail.

All persons who wish to furnish

Hotels, Offices, or Dwelling Houses,

Are respectfully invited to examine our stock before making purchases, as we feel certain that we can offer greater inducements to purchasers than any concern in the City. Our goods are purchased by a

Partner in the Eastern States,

For CASH, consequently we are enabled to sell all kinds and qualities of Furniture at the **Lowest Market Prices.**

We shall enlarge our store in the course of fifteen or twenty days, and until that time we are prepared to offer *GREAT BARGAINS TO OUR CUSTOMERS*—rather than be at the trouble of removing our goods to some other place, we prefer to sell

☞ *VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.* ☜

*** Goods delivered to any part of the city, free of charge.

Orders promptly filled, and goods packed properly for country dealers.

Come and be convinced. HOWES & CO

Remember the number,

180 *Montgomery Street,*

Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre. 14 tf

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE .....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street,** between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

TIME.

PARTICULAR attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,

City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4t 14

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Poteutilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,

9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by

HENRY McNALLY,

15 1m No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by

HENRY McNALLY, No. 183 Washington street,

15 1m (between Battery and Front streets.)

BATES' SUPERIOR

UPLAND BELL CRANBERRY.

THE PROPRIETOR has been induced to present this Circular to the public on account of the numerous applications from distinguished Horticulturists, Amateurs, Land Agents and others, in different parts of the Union, personally and by letter, wishing information in regard to cultivating this valuable fruit upon ordinary upland, and would respectfully invite the attention of Gardeners and Fruit Growers, to such facts only as have come directly under our own experience and observation.

Soil, Propagation, Management, &c.—Having tested the plants thoroughly in all kinds of soils, we have no particular choice in their selection. We know of no kind of soil in which they would not be likely to grow well if managed according to our method. We should not choose a perfect clay soil, extremely liable to bake, nor a perfect sand, containing no power of vegetation.

In extensive field culture, the Bell Cranberry flourishes well in soils varying from moist to dry. No great degree of moisture is necessary, providing it is more or less uniform. Any soil that the strawberry can be grown on to advantage, is well adapted to the growth of this plant, but no animal or vegetable manure should be used, as the fruit draws most of its nourishment from the atmosphere. The vines propagate by runners, like the Strawberry, and will flourish in almost any soil and ocation, under good management. Where the land is rich and liable to grass and weeds, we prepare the ground by removing the top soil at a sufficient depth to prevent their growth. This may be easily done by plowing the sod, and removing the top soil in carts or otherwise. The object in doing this is to make the soil so poor that nothing will grow to obstruct the growth of the Cranberry Plants, bearing this in mind, that I am fully satisfied, from long experience in the business, that the Cranberry derives its nourishment only from the air and moisture.

If the land is poor, so that grass and weeds will not vegetate when it may be plowed and harrowed without other preparation. If these rules are followed there is no difficulty whatever in their cultivation. Persons having a garden of moderate size, and wishing to raise their own Cranberries of a superior quality can do so by obtaining a few plants, and with a small amount of labor at the commencement, will find their cultivation both easy and profitable.

Persons wishing for Plants can have their supply of the subscriber. The Plants will be carefully packed in meadow moss, and well boxed, which will enable them to go to a great distance in a fresh state.

The proper time for Fall transplanting is October and November; for Spring, from the opening of the same till about the 25th of May. Persons wishing for Plants, are requested to order as early as the first of September, for Fall transplanting and during the winter for Spring. 15

SULLIVAN BATES,

Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass.

Lots for Sale in Horner's Addition.

THE subscriber has removed his office, books, maps and records, to the old San Miguel Rancho House, one mile southwest of the Mission Dolores Church, where he can be consulted every day. Those who may wish to purchase in HORNER'S ADDITION, or Villa Lots of any required size, from one to twenty acres, with clear and undisputed titles, would do well to call upon him before buying elsewhere, for it will cost nothing to get posted up before purchasing. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call at the "Old Rancho House," where they can see an abstract of the titles, the identical lands, with their boundaries, advantages, elegant situations for residences, gardens, &c., &c.

J. M. H. can be seen at Horner & Co.'s Counting Office, on Davis street, corner of Broadway Wharf, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M. [15] JOHN M. HORNER.

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS.* Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K stroet,

16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jars, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 16 3m*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Public Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation.

D. H. HASKELL,
ALVIN ADAMS,
W. B. DINSMORE,
S. E. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,

By C. E. BOWERS, their Attorney in fact.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, under the firm, name and style of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal office continuing at the same place, in the city of San Francisco.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. BOWERS, his Attorney in fact.)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, composing the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other principal cities and towns of the Eastern States, will hereafter carry on the **Express and Forwarding business** to and from the said cities and towns in the Eastern States and the City of San Francisco. The Banking and Express firm of Adams & Co. in California, at the city of San Francisco acting as our agents.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
WM. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
(By C. E. BOWERS, their Attorney in fact.

Public Notice.

WE the undersigned, ALVIN ADAMS, of the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the city of San Francisco and State of California, Bankers and Express Carriers, hereby certify that we have formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, to be conducted under the name and firm of ADAMS & CO.; that the principal place of business is situated in the said city of San Francisco.

That DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, are general partners and said ALVIN ADAMS is a special partner as declared by the article of copartnership, on record in the County Recorder's Office of the county of San Francisco.

That the said partnership commences this day, and terminates on the 12th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Dated at the city of San Francisco, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1854. A. ADAMS,

(Per his Attorney in fact, C. E. BOWERS.)
D. H. HASKELL,
20 tf I. C. WOODS.

New Drug Establishment.

A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States.

Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.

Country orders promptly attended to.

A. T. McCLURE,

6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;

The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish. Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS: ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,

Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 basket;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Boiler, Fencing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
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do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving Hay RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

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Love and Self-Love.

It was during the very brightest days of the republic of Venice, when her power was in its prime, together with the arts which have made her, like every Italian state, celebrated all over the world—for Italy has produced in poetry and painting, and in the humbler walk of musical composition, the greatest of the world's marvels—that Paolo Zustana was charged by the Marquis di Bembo to paint several pictures to adorn his gallery. Paolo had come from Rome at the request of the Marquis, who had received a very favorable account of the young artist. Paolo was handsome, of middle height, dark, and pale; he had deep black eyes, a small mouth, a finely-traced mustache, a short curling beard, and a forehead of remarkable intellectuality. There seemed a slight savageness in his manner, a brief, sharp way of speaking, a restlessness in his eye, which did not increase the number of his friends. But when men knew him better, and were admitted into his intimacy—a very rare occurrence—they loved him.

Then, he was generous-hearted and noble: his time, his purse, his advice, were at all their service. But his soul was in his art. Night and day, day and night, he seemed to think of nothing but his painting. In Rome he had been looked upon as mad, for in the day he was content with remaining close at work in his master's studio, but at night he invariably shut himself up in an old half-ruined house, in the outskirts, where none of his friends were ever invited, and no man ever penetrated, and no women save an old nurse, who had known him from a child. It was believed, with considerable plausibility, that the artist had a picture in hand, and that he passed his nights even in study. He rarely left this retreat before mid-day, and generally returned to his hermitage early, after a casual visit to his lodgings, though he could not occasionally refuse being present at large parties given by his patrons.

On arriving in Venice he resumed his former mode of life. He had an apartment at the palace Bembo; he took his meals there, but at nightfall, when there was no grand reception, he drew his cloak, put on his mask, and, with his sword hilt close to his hand, went forth. He took a gondola until he reached a certain narrow street, and then, gliding down that, he disappeared in the gloom caused by the lofty houses. No one noticed much this mode of life; he did his duty, he was polite, affable, and respectful with his patron; he seemed gallant to the ladies, but no more. He did not make the slightest attempt to gain the affections of those around him. All this passed in general without much observation.

Still there was one person whom this eccentricity of character—all that has a stamp of originality is called eccentric—caused to feel a deep interest in him. The Marquis had a daughter, married at sixteen, from interested motives, to the old uncle of the Doge, lately dead. Clorinda was a beautiful widow of one-and-twenty, who rich, independent, of a determined and thoughtful character, had made up her mind to marry once more, not to please relations, but herself. From the first she noticed Paolo favorably; he received her friendly advances respectfully, but coldly, and rarely stopped his labors to converse. She asked for lessons to improve her slight knowledge of painting; he gave them freely, but never added a single word to the necessary instructions. He seemed absorbed in his art. One day Clorinda stood behind him; she had been patiently watching him for an hour; she now came and took up her quarters in the gallery all day, with her attendant girl, reading or painting. Paolo had not spoken one word during that hour. Suddenly Clorinda rose and uttered the exclamation,

"How beautiful!"

"Is it not so, sir?"

"Most beautiful!" she replied, astonished both at the artist's manner and the coldness with which he addressed his own creation.

"I am glad you admire it," said Paolo, laying down his pencil and folding his arms as he looked at the picture—Cupid and Psyche—with a look of rapture.

It was the first time [illegible]—and [illegible] sun; with a white, small, but exquisitely-shaped forehead; with deep blue eyes, fixed in admiring love on the tormented god; with cheeks on which lay so softly the bloom of health that it seemed ready to fade before the breath from the painting; with a mouth and chin moulded on the same Grecian statue, she thought she had never seen anything so divine.

"Ah!" she said, sighing, "you painters are dreadful enemies of woman. Who would look at reality after gazing on this glorious ideal?"

"It is reality," said the painter. "I paint from memory."

"Impossible! You must have combined the beauty of fifty girls in that exquisite creation."

"No!" said the artist, gravely; "that face exists. I saw it in the mountains of Sicily. I have often painted it before—never so successfully."

"I would give the world to gaze on the original," replied Clorinda. "I adore a beautiful woman. It is God's greatest work of art."

"It is, signora," replied Paolo, and he turned to work.

Women born in the climate of Italy, under her deep blue sky, and in that air that breathes of poetry, painting, music and love, are not guided by the same feelings as in our colder and more practical north. Clorinda did not wait for Paolo's admiration; she loved him, and every day added to her passion. His undoubted genius, his intellectual brow, his noble features and mien, had roused her long pent-up and sleeping affections. She was herself a woman of superior mind, and had long revelled in the delights of Petrarch, Dante, Ariosto, and Boccaccio. Now, she felt. How deeply, she alone knew. But Zustana remained obstinately insensible to all her charms; to her friendship, and her condescending tone, as well as to her intellect and beauty.

He saw all, save her love, and admired and respected her much. But there was—at all events, at present—no germ of rising passion in his heart.

It was not long before she began to remark his early departure from the palace, his mysterious manner of going, and the fact that he never returned until the next day at dawn, which saw him at his labors. The idea at once flashed upon her mind that he had found in Venice some person on whom to lavish the riches of his affection, and that he went every evening to plead his passion at her feet. Jealousy took possession of her. She spent a whole night in reflection, she turned over in her mind every supposition; and she rose, feverish and ill. That day, pleading illness, she remained in her room, shut up with her books.

About an hour after dark, Paolo, his hat drawn over his eyes, his cloak wrapped around him, and his mask on, stepped into a gondola which awaited him, and started. Another boat lay on the opposite side of the canal, with curtains closely drawn. Scarcely had the artist's been set in motion than it followed. Paolo, who had never, since his arrival in Venice, had been watched or followed, paid no attention to it. The two gondolas then moved side by side without remark, and that of Zustana stopped as usual, allowed the artist to land, and continued on its way. A man, also wrapped in a cloak, masked, and with a hat and plumes, leaped out also from the other gondola, and, creeping close against the wall, followed him. The stranger seemed, by his gazing at the dirty walls and low shops—chiefly old clothes, rag shops, and warehouses devoted to small trades—very much surprised, but, for fear of losing the track of the other, followed closely.

Suddenly Zustana disappeared. The other moved rapidly forward in time to observe that he had entered a dark alley, and was ascending with heavy step a gloomy and winding staircase. The stranger followed cautiously, stopping in time with Paolo, and feeling his way with his hands. Zustana only halted when he reached the summit of the house. He then placed a key in a door—a blaze of light was seen, and he disappeared, locking the door behind him. The man stood irresolute, but only for a moment. The house was built round a square court, like a well: there was a terraced roof. Creeping noiselessly along the stranger was in the act of [illegible] like a malefactor, to the [illegible] whose the windows of the rooms occupied by Zustana were distinctly visible.

A groan, a sigh from the stranger, who sank behind a kind of pillar, revealed the Countess. The groan, the sigh, was echoed by the [illegible] very strange [illegible]

[illegible] was a beautiful young girl, simply and elegantly dressed—the original of the Pysche which she had so much admired. Now she understood all; that look, which she had thought the consciousness of his own beautiful creation, was for the beloved original.

The child, a beautiful boy nearly a year old, was brought to Zustana to kiss. Now, all his savageness was gone; now, he stood no longer the artist, the creator, the genius of art; but the man. He smiled, he patted the babe upon the cheek, he let it clutch his fingers with its little hands, he laughed outright a rich, happy, merry, ordinary laugh; and then, turning to the enraptured mother, embraced her once more, and drew her to a table near the opened window.

"What progress to-day?" asked the painter, gaily.

"See," replied the young mother, handing him a copy book, and speaking in the somewhat harsh dialect of a Sicilian peasant girl. "I think, at last, I can write a page pretty well."

"Excellent," continued the painter, smiling. "My Eleanora is a perfect little fairy. A prettier handwriting you will not see. I need give no more lessons."

"But the reading," said the young girl," speaking like a timid scholar; "I shall never please you there."

"You always please me," exclaimed Zustana; "but you must get rid of your accent."

"I will try," said Eleanora earnestly, and taking up a book she began to read, with much of the imperfection of a young school-girl, but so eagerly, so prettily, with such an evident desire to please, that, as she concluded her lesson, the artist clasped her warmly to his bosom, and cried with love in his eyes and in his tone, "My wife, how I adore you!"

One summer morning a young man, with a knapsack on his back, a pair of pistols in his belt, a staff to assist him in climbing the hills and mountains, and in crossing the torrents, was standing on the brow of a hill overlooking a small but delicious plain. It was half meadow, half pasture land; here, trees; there, a winding stream, little hillocks, green and grassy plots; beyond, a lofty mountain, on which hung a sombre-tinted pine forest; the whole illumined by the joyous sun of Sicily, which flooded all nature, and spread as it were a violet and metallic veil over her. After gazing nearly half an hour at the delicious landscape, the young man moved slowly down a winding path that led to the river side. Suddenly he heard the tinkling of sheep-bells, the barking of dogs, and looked around to discover whence the sound came. In a small corner of pasture-land, at no great distance from the stream, he saw the flock, and seated beneath the shadow of a huge tree, a young girl.

He advanced at once toward her, not being sure of his way.

She was a young girl of sixteen, the same delicate and exquisite creation which had so struck Clorinda on the canvas, and in the garret of Venice. The eye of the artist was delighted, the heart of the man was filled with emotion. He spoke to her: she answered timidly, but sweetly. He forgot his intended question; he alluded to the beautiful country, to the delight of dwelling in such a land, to the pleasures of her calm and placid existence; he asked if he could obtain a room in that neighborhood in which to reside while he took a series of sketches. The girl listened with attention and interest for nearly half an hour, during which time he was using his pencil. She then replied that her father would gladly offer him a shelter in their small house, if he could be satisfied with very humble lodging and very humble fare. The young man accepted with many thanks, and then showed her his sketch-book.

"Holy Virgin!" she cried, as she recognized herself.

"You are pleased," said the artist, smiling.

"Oh! it's beautiful; how can you do it with a pencil? Come quick, and show it to father!"

The young man followed her, as she [illegible] drove her sheep along, and soon found himself within sight of a small house with a garden which she announced as her father's. She [illegible] the drawing in her hand, looking at it with delight. Unable to restrain herself, she [illegible] forward, and, entering the [illegible] Zustana—for [illegible] picked up the [illegible] sheepskins, and [illegible] serving [illegible] Eleanora [illegible]

He took up his residence with them; he sought to please, and he succeeded. After a very few days he became the constant companion of Eleanora. They went out together, he to paint, she to look after her sheep—both to talk. Paolo found her totally uneducated, ignorant of every thing; unable to read or write, and narrow-minded, as all such natures must be. But, there was a foundation of sweetness, and a quickness of intellect, which demonstrated that circumstances alone had made her what she was, and Paolo loved her.

He had been a fortnight at Arnola, and he had made up his mind. One beautiful morning, soon after they had taken up their usual position, he spoke.

"Eleanora, I love you, with a love that is of my life. I adore, I worship you; you are the artist's ideal of loveliness; your soul only wants culture to be as lovely as your body. Will you be my wife? Will you make my home your home, my country your country, my life your life? I am an artist; I battle for my bread, but I am already gaining riches. Speak! will you be mine?"

"I will," replied the young girl, who had no conception of hiding her feelings of pride and joy.

"But you do not know me. I am jealous and suspicious, I am proud and sensitive. You are beautiful, you are lovely; others will dispute you with me. I would slay the Pope if he sought you: I would kill the Emperor if he offered you a gift. You are a simple peasant girl; those around me might smile at your lack of town knowledge—might jeer at you for not having the vices and accomplishments of the town ladies—I should challenge the first who smiled or jeered. You must then, if you can be mine, live apart from men, for me alone; you must know of no existence but mine; you must abandon all society, all converse with your fellow-creatures. I must be your world, your life, your whole being."

"I will be what pleases you best," said the young girl.

"The picture does not alarm you?"

"And will you continue to love me?" she asked timidly.

"While I live, my art, my idol, my goddess! Eleanora, while I breathe!"

"Do with me as you will," replied the young girl.

A month later they were married, her parents being proud indeed of the position their daughter had attained. They proceeded in the autumn to Rome, where Paolo had prepared for his mysterious existence by means of his faithful and attached nurse. He devoted to her every moment not directed to his art, and at once began her education systematically. He found an apt and earnest scholar, and at the time of which I speak, Eleanora possessed all the mental advantages to be derived from constant intercourse with a man of genius.

But Paolo Zustana, out of his home, was a changed and unhappy man; he lived in constant dread of his treasure being discovered; he saw with secret impatience the many defects still existing in his beloved object; he felt the restraint of confining her in a suite of rooms; he longed to give her air and space; but he dreaded ridicule for her peasant origin and education; he dreaded her being [illegible] and unobtrusive manner. He [illegible] her character.

It was on the afternoon of the next day, and Zustana, who had been giving [illegible] thanks to the Power [illegible] tenderness. He had [illegible] and [illegible]

"I [illegible]!" To [illegible] right"

"No [illegible]"

"[illegible]!" [illegible] Paolo, trying [illegible] to start [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

from enjoying the manifold blessings that God intended for all; you deprive us of the satisfaction of admiring a face so divine, and a mind so exquisite. But then, you will say, she is beautiful enough to excite love; she is simple enough to excite a smile. Signor Paolo, she is good enough to scorn the first word of lawless passion; she is educated enough to learn every thing that becomes a lady, and befits the wife of a man of genius, if you but let her mix with the world. You are yourself miserable; your life is a torment. I the friend, the confidant, the sister of this innocent, good girl, declare to you that you must change your mode of existence."

"Countess, you have conquered," cried Zustana, who guessed the truth, and intuitively felt that her generous heart would find, in devotion to Eleonora, means of withdrawing her attention from her unfortunate passion. "Do with her as you please. When the Countess Clorinda, only child of my generous patron, calls my wife her sister, my wife is hers for life."

The result was natural. Paolo Zustana ceased to be suspicious and restless. Eleonora was universally admired; and when, ten years later, the artist, after finishing the paintings for the gallery of the Palace Bembo, took up his residence permanently in Venice, his wife had become an accomplished and unaffected lady, capable of holding her position in the elevated circles to which the genius of her husband and the friendship of Clorinda established her right to belong. Clorinda remained true to her friendship all her life, delighted and happy at being the ensurer of permanent happiness to two loving hearts, which, under the system of suspicion, fear, and seclusion adopted by one of them, must ultimately have been utterly wretched.

No one can be happy and useful in this world, who is not of it. If it were not our duty to be of it, we may be very sure we should not be in it.

Statuary in Pleasure Grounds.

THERE is perhaps no branch of Landscape Gardening in which the correct principles of taste are so frequently violated as in the introduction of statuary into ornamental grounds, and yet there is none in which the rules by which it should be regulated have been better defined. It is not usual, for instance, to see rustic alcoves and bridges, or summer-houses in the Swiss style, *ornamented* with statuary in marble or white stone. Nothing can be a greater mistake. However beautiful in themselves, such objects are wholly at variance with the situation; and it is impossible to introduce them in such positions, without injury to that consistency of purpose which is a primary condition in artistic arrangement.

There are two modes of placing statuary in grounds. One is, to connect it with architectural structures—either the house, or some of the subsidiary edifices, such as a conservatory or other building, (and this is generally deemed the most desirable situation for it); or else to place it in the vicinity of avenues or walks, in the midst of the rural scenery of the place. In connection with the bouse, or with any important subsidiary edifice, it is considered admissable to introduce almost any species of sculpture; because, where it is supported by a mass of building, the character of art *in both* maintains that "unity of purpose" which should be apparent in all attempts at tasteful arrangement. But where it is contemplated to introduce statuary into rural scenery, without its being in view of architecture of any description, two circumstances require attention; the one, the kind of scenery; and the other, the subject the sculpture is intended to represent.

In scenery now styled *Gardenesque* in character, in which the "beauty of repose" is the prevailing feature, provided rustic ornaments (such as alcoves constructed of rough wood) are not present, statuary of suitable subjects may be introduced with perfect good taste. In reference to statuary placed in such scenes, those are best adapted to the purpose which embody some rural conception—as Flora, shepherds, or some idea which is usually associated in the mind with the relation of country life. But if the statuary introduced into rural scenes is in considerable quantity—as, for instance, a series of statues, busts, or vases on pedestals, within sight of each other on either side of a long walk or avenue—the subjects may be as varied and as diverse as may be wished: because, in the latter case, by their number they become an important feature of themselves, indicative of an intention that they shall command the attention of the spectator Independently of the surrounding scenes, in the same manner as would be the case in a sculpture gallery; whereas, in the instance of simple *specimens* of statuary placed in the midst of rural scenery, it is evidently proposed that it shall be viewed rather as an additional ornament, to add effect to the surrounding beauties, and a propriety of subject is therefore required.

In scenery of the grand and picturesque character, such as Salvator Rosa portrayed, whether this is derived from the presence of rocky or barren scenery, or from the general disposition of the natural features of the place, statuary must be introduced with great caution; for in such situations it is very difficult to select subjects which are not in themselves repulsive to the ideas suggested to the mind by the ruling character of the scene. In such positions, I should hesitate much to recommend the introduction of statuary at all, that represented living objects, except equestrian statues, or statues embodying some mythological composition associated with the brute creation. Vases and architectural fountains or fragments are among the most successful embellishments for which the picturesque can be indebted to the chisel of the sculptor.

In whatever situation statuary is placed, therefore, in the open air, it becomes necessary to well consider the appropriateness of subject and of situation; and this is the more imperative in proportion as the desire exists to place statuary in single specimens alone.

The foreground of a large vinery affords a most appropriate situation for the formation of a flower garden in the Italian style, in which *statuary* is necessarily the predominant feature; but it only admits of adoption in two situations—the one immediately adjoining the house, and the other in connection with a conservatory of sufficient extent to support the general design. The low terrace wall is an indispensable adjunct to the introduction of this style. It serves the double purpose of isolating from the adjoining plantation the geometrical character of the flower-beds, which the adjacent architecture renders it necessary to employ; and it forms, as it were, a general base for the assemblage of sculpture distributed through it; for when the statuary is placed, and the low terrace wall with its wide coping of stone is erected, to the eye of a spectator viewing the whole from a short distance, the top of the terrace wall will appear to form a common base for the whole of the statuary.

In the form of the flower-beds, in this style of garden, angular and straight lines alone should be made use of, as being most in keeping with the architectural character of the whole. Vases or urns should be placed at the several corners of the terrace wall. Plants may be placed in the vases in the summer, but they should be confined to those species which are of a formal, stiff outline, as being most consistent with architectural decoration—such as the *Agave Americana*, the *Yucca*, the Cacti family, *Hydrangea*, Orange trees, and some others.—*B. Munn, in Horticult.*

SCIENCE.

Injury to the Grain Crop.

There can be no doubt but that there will be more or less Grain lost by *smut* and *rust*, chiefly by smut. The late rains have increased the tendency to smut, which has made its appearance, but we apprehend the evil will not be serious in the aggregate. There will undoubtedly be some cases where it will bear hard upon individuals, where large fields will be lost, so far as the grain is concerned, yet it will be harvested as a "hay crop;" relieving in some measure the severity of the blow. When we say the aggregate will not be heavy, we mean so as to materially advance the price. It will induce to a permanency in the price, until the amount of the year's crop is in some measure ascertained with certainty.

We would urge upon all our wheat growers not to make too hasty contracts, yet not by any means to refuse a generous offer—a quick sale to realise ready cash, and a re-investment of the proceeds, or a relief from the payment of interest moneys, is by far better than storing crops, unless the chances are greatly more than balanced by the risks of fire, waste and decline. We have asserted that our estimates lead us to believe the amount of wheat grown the present year, will be equal to the wants of the State, and enough for the *seed* for 1845.

Should the *smut* be more serious than it threatens now, the crop would fall short the amount lost. Yet, for all this, we are frequently reminded, that there are crops of wheat high up, where we little expected them. We still feel we have no occasion for alarm, but rather of rejoicing, that our State, so young, will be able to say to the older States—"we shall raise our own breadstuff in 1854, and hereafter."

Injured Grain.

We would most earnestly call the attention of "stock raisers" to the fact, that there is at the present time a disease prevailing among stock of all kinds—we mean horses and neat cattle—which has proved very fatal, baffling the skill of the best vetrinary physicians. This information comes to us from many quarters. We have believed it resulted from poison, and believe so still. It may be from some deleterious shrub, or plant; and yet, what is this disease like? We are told by several who have lost brood mares, cows, and other animals, that the throat and chest swells, the mouth and nostrils become hot and burning, the skin bloats and rises, and the udder of the cow becomes *black after death*. Are not these symptoms of poison?

The present disease is entirely new, and we are now more convinced than ever, for we learn that this disease has made its appearance in many places where the "smut has blasted the grain." Those who know the nature of "ergot" in rye, know that it is one of the most active of poisons, and the various diseases of other grains must surely tend to the same results.

We therefore re-assert that the disease now prevalent among stock, has its origin in the poison received from feeding upon blighted grains, and we would urge upon our stock raisers to note every symptom of the disease, and ascertain if blighted grains have been fed to the stock that have been attacked or lost. We ask of the press in every section of the State, to call the attention of the stock raisers to this fact, for if, as we assert this is the cause of the disease among cattle, the press can save many an industrious farmer from a heavy loss, by a word in season.

Irrigation.

WE have often expressed our conviction of the great utility of irrigating improved lands in this country; and it gives us pleasure to find our views fully sustained by intelligent Americans familiar with agriculture, who have observed the advantages of irrigation in Europe. L. G. Morris, Esq., late President of the New York State Agricultural Society, offered the following remarks on this subject in his address before said Society, at its annual meeting, held in Albany, Feb. 9, 1854:—*Genesee Farmer.*

"The next subject I will call your attention to is that of irrigation. While in Europe, in 1850, and again in 1852, I was forcibly struck with the great advantage of this fertilizer. There is many a brook or stream running comparatively waste through a farm, that, if properly directed, would add as much to fertilizing the land of said farm as the ordinary stock kept upon it. If you will allow me to trespass on your time, I will give a short description of the three modes of irrigation I saw in practice.

"In Devonshire, England, I saw what is called the 'catch meadow' system. The plan is this: A stream is dammed, and as large a pond formed at as high an elevation as the location will admit; that pond is tapped by a small ditch or raceway, at its bottom, to drain it; that ditch or raceway leads the water, keeping it at the highest elevation its head will admit, and allowing its banks to overflow and irrigate as it meanders along, by which means a certain number of acres of the farm can be watered. This process is performed in the fall, winter and spring, as often as the pond will fill.

"An experiment of this kind I witnessed in Exeter, at the Royal Agricultural Meeting held in that place in 1850. Mr. George Turner, the celebrated agriculturist of that section, exhibited the process on his own farm, and while the water was flowing made very full and explanatory remarks as to its efficacy. Mr. Turner stated that he irrigated at any season of the year, excepting midsummer; he also said that he did not use manure on the part irrigated, but would hurdle his sheep above the irrigated land where the water could not get; by which means he transferred the advantage of irrigation by the droppings of the animals which had consumed the pasture and hay, on the land below the water line.

"The only disadvantage, Mr. Turner stated by telling an anecdote of the celebrated breeder Bakewell. Bakewell was so tenacious as to the exclusive breeding of superior animals himself, that he would not sell his old ewes to a breeder; and when it became necessary to part with them, he would fatten them on irrigated land, and then say to the butcher, 'You may sell them to breeders if you please, as they will never produce increase hereafter.'

"This kind of pasture produces what is called the NOT (a disease of the liver), and if the animal is not killed that fall it will die before spring. Mr. Turner stated that he was very careful never to graze his breeding flock on such pasture. Horned stock and other animals he expressed no opinion as to injurious effects.

"The second mode of irrigation I saw on the plains of Lombardy (near the city Milan), the great country for making Parmezan cheese, which is produced almost entirely from the grass and hay, as they very seldom feed any thing else to their cows. The process of making this cheese is very simple, and performed by men in a very careless and any thing but cleanly manner.

"The cows are kept tied in the stables the year round, and only put out a few hours each day for water and exercise; they are rather better than an ordinary race of milkers, and are procured in Switzerland, at three years old, before they have produced their first calf; they are allowed to breed every year, and the young calves butchered; and when they get too old for the dairy they are killed, and their placed again supplied from Switzerland. They possess a very decided appearance as a distinct breed, being, universally, some of them brown, and others mouse color, with a light or mealy tinge around the eyes and nose; very straight on the back; coarse in the bone, horns and hair. The agricultural establishment at Grignon prefer them to any breed of cattle.

"The kind of irrigation used in Lombardy is by letting the water remain on the land, at a moderate depth, for a certain number of days; this country being so level, it is prepared thus: The water which decends from the snowy peaks of the Alps, rests itself in such beautiful lakes as Como and Maggoire, and after being quieted, tamed, and comparatively warmed, it winds its way in sluggish streams throughout those extensive plains. Previous to the channels of those streams being formed, and in great freshets, this whole country must have been irrigated naturally, which has produced one of the richest countries in the known world. At the present day, it is necessary to renovate that alluvial quality, and to do which, a stream is dammed at the most suitable location, and a raceway is formed, frequently by raising an embankment; this raceway is tapped at pleasure, and suffered to cover a certain amount of meadow, which is so graded and arranged by ditches that after the water has remained on it a proper length of time it is let off upon another meadow, so graded as to receive the water of the others, &c.

"The person owing a location high enough to warrant a stream being dammed, sells the privilege of taking the water from it for quite a large sum, and the next neighbor sells to his next neighbor, and so on. There are certain periods of time, and depth for the water to lay on the meadow, regulated by the heat of the weather; and a crop is taken from the meadow once in thirty days, at a growth from seven to nine inches long, as thick as the hair upon a dog. The climate is so mild that eight or ten crops of this kind are taken per year; and if the grass is not cut every thirty days during the season of growth, the roots of the sod are injured.

"The third and last mode I saw, and by far the most beautiful, and in all respects better adapted for our general use, was in that picturesque country, Switzerland. This country is diversified by mountains, steep side hills, slopes and flat lands; and when the water is finding its way down from those snowy peaks to the streams in the valley, its course is diverted by the peasantry, and obliged to flow over and irrigate the side-hills, and at last finds its way into the streams below, after having performed its enriching duties.

"This process of irrigation is well understood in Switzerland, not only by the large farmers and small peasantry, but every woman and child seems to understand the working and advantage of it.

"When at Berne, I spent part of two days with Mr. Fellenberg, the President of the Swiss Agricultural Society, and for whose kindness and hospitality I shall ever feel grateful. Mr. Fellenberg was the son of the late celebrated Fellenberg, the founder of Hofwyle (the celebrated institution which partly united with its studies agriculture); and while on the grounds of Hofwyle I had pointed out to me a very complete system of drainage, and the three different kinds of irrigation. This institution ceased on or shortly after the death of its founder, and the whole estate was for sale, it being the private property of the Fellenberg family.

"Mr. Fellenberg offered, if I desired, to send me a man to this country who was a scientific irrigator and drainer; and I believe it would pay a few of us well, as individuals, to import a man of that kind. He could take a gang of hands, prepare one farm, and then go to another, only moving himself, as the work can be performed by the common Irish laborer, if it is properly laid out and superintended.

"The waters considered to have the most beneficial effects for irrigation, are such as the speckled trout frequent, and the water cress grows in luxuriantly; and it is my belief that we have not a cultivated county in the State, or a cultivated State in our Union, but that the productiveness of which could be increased one-fifth by irrigation, and that, too, at a comparatively small cost."

Mercantile Library.

THAT the lecture before the Mercantile Library, by Rev. Mr. Scott, was an able one, all will admit, and, we will say more, it was an eloquent one. Many of the figures and illustrations were beautiful and the comparisons most charming to all who never lived in the country, or felt the influence that the county exerts over the city.

There is no denying that the great wealth of States and its influences centres most in great cities. We mean that which men call wealth money; but the true wealth, the treasures of mind and heart—that which produces contentment, health and pure happiness, is rarely found except in the country. We would not wish to detract a word or gleam from all the credit or fame that may result to the city or the valuable institution for which the gentleman has so ably and eloquently pleaded; "but one story is good till another is told," and we would be most happy to join the lecturer in a trip to some of our large ranches, in the rich valleys of our State. Let him cast his eye over the fields of waving grain, touch and taste the heavy clusters of the purple grape, the delicious pear, the luscious fig; and enjoy tho "home scenes" to which we could show him—and then hear him lecture upon the country, not from his notes, but from his own feeling heart, inspired by the scenes still on his mind. Methinks the influence of the country would be a theme that might be made eloquent when touched by one so able as our friend Dr. Scott.

MURRAY'S BOOKSTORE AND LITERARY DEPOT. We find upon our tablo from our old neighbor from Sacramento—now Murray, of Montgomery street—a fine collection of new periodicals by tho last steamer. Harper's, Graham's, Godey's, and Knickerbocker; Punch, Gleason's Pictorial, London Illustrated News, &c., &c., with a liberal addition of papers and other matters, for which wo are duly thankful—and would say, truthfully, if any ono really deserves prosperity, our friend Murray deserves it. We have more to say of him.

RAIN! RAIN!!—We havo to record tho singular phenomena of heavy rains in various parts of the State, on Saturday last, June 17th. The rains have extended quito a distance, and been very beneficial to vegetation, all except the grains; upon these wo hope the effect is not so severe as is reported.

HORTICULTURAL.

State Agriculture.—The Committee to Investigate the Farms and Crops of the State will shortly commence their work.

All who are interested and all who have Farms to offer for Premiums had better do so at the earliest moment.

Yew Tree.—The Indians have a tree in the mountains they use for their bows, and it is in appearance similar to the Yew of old. This tree is of a very singular nature—it bears a berry, but never blossoms. So says report.

State Society Meeting.—An adjourned meeting of the State Society was held at the counting-house of the President, F. W. Macondray, Esq., on Saturday, 17th. In the absence of several members from other counties, who were to make reports, the meeting was adjourned to the call of the Secretary.

Balsam Tree.—We have received the notice of a curious yet very valuable medicinal plant, or shrub, found in the vicinity of Bird Valley, that grows about two feet high, upon which is found a burr, containing a species of Gum or Balsam, of high medicinal power; and is used by the Indians as a powerful cathartic, and a reliable remedy for diarrhœa and other similar diseases—being used with great success.

Agriculture in the Mountains.—We learn from our friend Hatfield, just down from the mountains, that there is more attention paid to Agriculture in the mountains than is conceived of here below.

At Michigan City there is to be found all kinds of vegetables and in sufficient quantities for the use of that vicinity, and the price pays the farmer very well.

At Birds' Valley, thirty miles above Auburn, quite high up, there is also all the most desirable kinds grown and commanding a fair price.

The Nutmeg Tree.—At Bird's Valley and Eldorado canyon, this valuable tree is found in its greatest perfection. Trees are found here from eighteen to twenty-four inches in diameter, and full of the fruit, which is contained in a covering like the coating of the English walnut. Before ripe it is soft and quite stringent, but when mature the covering opens and the Nutmeg drops; the berries or nut ripens at various periods—upon the same tree may be found ripe and green fruit.

The ripe Nutmeg is of the same form and is as fully aromatic as the fruit from Sumatra; the foliage is like the pine, or the hemlock; each leaf having, however, a sharp briar or thorn upon each leaf. The fruit grows in clusters, similar in the cherry, and is indeed quite ornamental. This tree can be easily grown, and will be quite an acquisition; and we trust, ere long, to see it generally cultivated.

"Jardine de Horticulture."

Among the many evidences of the advance of Horticulture which appear in various parts of our State, by the improvements of our city lots, the private gardens of our citizens, and the high state of cultivation which characterise some of the splendid "Ranches" in the country, we have to note with much pleasure the establishment of some fine public Nursery Gardens and Floral establishments, which give promise to become equal to any that are known in the older States.

Among those we have visited in our ramblings, we would mention the gardens of Messrs. L. Provost & Co., of San Jose.

Situated upon the banks of one of the streams that rise with the rains of spring, portions of the ground are annually flooded, but in so gentle a manner as not to do injury, but to work to a very great benefit; their entire grounds are of deep, rich alluvial bottom land, and capable of a very high state of cultivation. The whole place has been reclaimed from a thick covering of underbrush, and those portions now devoted to a garden are highly cultivated, and present, in the manner of laying out and of propagating, evidence sufficient to satisfy us that Messrs. Provost & Co. understand their business.

The grounds are well arranged—portion laid out for nurseries of "fruit trees," of which we saw very fine specimens, of remarkable growth; portions for the vine, and squares of the grape, as standard for "fruiting;" other portions for propagation and nurseries of seedling fruit trees and stocks, ornamental trees, &c., &c. Throughout all these departments we noticed excellent order and cleanliness—the best feature of a garden. In the "floral" department we saw many fine specimens of plants and shrubs, but the "Rose" has been the principal object of regard with Messrs. Provost. Here we found the best collection we have seen in the country, consisting of many thousands, and in most excellent order; and among the collection we noticed a majority of the very best specimens we have yet seen of the new kinds.

Messrs. Provost have no Conservatory, yet we learn with pleasure that this autumn they intend to erect one of considerable size, on an improved plan, near the banks of the stream. This Garden is near the Ferry, and surrounded with fine large trees, suitable for shade, and we suggest to our friends the propriety of opening these grounds as a *Public Garden*. It is a pleasant walk from the city, and it would not only result in a profit to them, but be a great public good. A few arbors and summer houses, a conservatory, and the cultivation of the various fruits, would make this spot a delightful retreat, where visiters might partake of a dish of strawberries and cream, with a good appetite; thus refreshed—a bouquet and a pot rose in hand, the return walk to the city would be so pleasant, that many would like to repeat the same over again.

What say you, Messrs. Provost, to this plan?

The public taste demands this of you—and your skill in Horticulture requires that you should accomplish it.

Premium Farms.

We call attention of cultivators to the following farms entered for premiums to the State Fair, and furnished to us for publication by the State Society. We trust several of our farmers in each county will forward immediately a sketch of their farms, and enter the same for premiums. Let their be a general interest manifested and a generous rivalry exist; this will serve as a stimulus to exert and promote the interest in the exhibition. The following are the entries alluded to:

Sonoma, June 12th, 1854.

Dear Sir:—I respectfully offer my farm in Sonoma Valley, for one of the three premiums to be given by the California State Agricultural Society, (for the three best farms in this State) and invite the Committee to award said premiums to visit and examine my farm at such time as will suit their convenience.

Respectfully yours,
D. W. C. Thompson.

To F. W. Macondray, President C. S. A. S.

The "Woodside Farm," property of I. C. Woods, Esq., Arguello Park, Pulgas. This farm contains 1,200 acres tillage land, divided and tenanted in seven allotments. Also 1,080 acres of pasturage, timber and mowing, in three fields; surrounded with wire, ditch and rail fences, twenty-one miles in extent—a hedge planted on a portion. Has a garden and orchard of 18 acres. Dairy of 120 cows; 70 head of young cattle, 4 bulls, one blooded; stallion, Kentucky, blooded; and band of American mares. First year in cultivation—improvements commenced in June, '53.

The "Oak Knoll Farm," Napa, property of J. W. Osborn, Esq. This farm contains 500 acres tillage, enclosed in fields; 350 acres of which is in barley, rye, oats and wheat; 346 acres of pasture and timber land, partially enclosed, Dairy of 16 cows; 150 hogs, Island breed, crossed with Berkshire. At present working team, 2 yoke of cattle, 9 span of horses and mules, band of large California mares and stallion—50 head of young stock. Orchard and garden of 27 acres; a portion of the grain land third year in cultivation—fences, rail, ditch and wire—hedges planted 5 miles.

The "Mayfield Farm," property of E. O. Crosby, Esq., (under the direction of S. J. Crosby,) Santa Clara county. This farm contains 250 acres tillage land, oak opening; the whole surrounded with redwood posts and rails, five feet high. 100 acres in wheat, oats, barley and potatoes; 23 acres in vinery, orchard and garden; 2300 peach trees, 12 000 grape vines. Present working team 4 yoke American oxen, 2 span of horses; stock, 20 head Spanish steers, 4 American cows. First year's cultivation—improvements commenced in April, 1853.

Artesian Wells.—We are glad to learn that the description we gave of the Artesian Wells in San Jose has drawn considerable attention to the subject, for we believe the immense good that will result to the country from their discovery and use, is beyond all estimate. Maj. P. B. Reading, of Cottonwood, informed us that he has just visited those in Jose, and was so much gratified that he will immediately commence boring for one or more, and we have learned of some half a dozen in other sections. We hope to learn that Sacramento valley will awake to her interest. Now is the time to commence.

You can receive favors only from the generous; and to be plain with you, those are few who are rich that are not poor.—*Fielding.*

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Domestic Bread.—The Rhode Island Society for the Promotion of Industry, gave the first premium on domestic bread, to Mrs. Hiram Hill, of Providence. The following is Mrs. Hills receipt for making the bread exhibited by her:

For two loaves of the ordinary size, take eight potatoes, pare them, slice very thin and boil until quite soft, then mash to a fine pulp, and add a little by little two quarts of boiling water, stirring until a starch is formed, let this cool, and then add one-third of a cup of *new* yeast, this forms the "sponge," which should remain in a moderately warm place for ten or twelve hours, or "over night," until it becomes very light and frothy, even if a little sour it is of no consequence. When the "sponge," is ready, add flour, and work it until you have formed a *stiff, firm* mass. The longer and more firmly this is kneaded, the better the bread.

Let the kneaded mass remain say from a half to three-quarters of an hour to rise, then divide into loaves, put into pans, where it should remain say fifteen minutes, care being taken that it does not rise too much and crack, then put the loaves into a quick oven and bake, say three-quarters of an hour. If the oven is not hot enough, the bread will rise and crack, if too hot, the surface will harden too rapidly and confine the loaf.

A Home in the Country.—"A home in the country for me!" exclaimed a lively girl to me one day, after she had been wandering through fields and meadows, over hill and dale, as she came rushing into the parlor, faint with over-exertion. So exclaimed I, as I looked out of the open window on that calm, spring morning, and saw the green grass just beginning to shoot up its tender blade, and the trees to put forth their buds. Yes, give me a home in the country, where I can see the *real beauty* of God's works; where I can view Nature as she really is, the Goddess of beauty! Who would not exchange the dusty streets of the city, the clattering hoofs, and the bustle of human beings going to and fro, for the humble, neat cottage home in the country, where we can sit at our window with the calm, soft evening breeze blowing playfully in our face, and where we can breathe the fresh air of heaven in all its purity! How many delightful thoughts centre around a home, and especially a home in the country! How it refreshes the worn traveller as he begs a cup of cold water from the sparkling well, and sees the ruddy countenances of parents and children, all conspiring to show that health with all its train reigns there! Yes, give me a home in the country, a home on the bright hills of New England, humble though it be, and my brightest joys will be realized! Minnie.
—*Boston Cul.*

The Water Lily.—It is a marvel whence this perfect flower derives its loveliness and perfume, springing as it does from the black mud over which the river sleeps, and where the slimy eel and speckled frog, and the mud-turtle swim and creep. It is the same black mud, out of which the yellow lilly sucks its obscene life and noisome odor. Thus we see, too, in the world, that some persons assimilate only what is ugly and evil from the same moral circumstances which supply good and beautiful results—the fragrance of celestial flowers—to the daily life of others.—*Margaret Fuller.*

To Boil Fresh Pork.—Take a flat blade-bone of country pork, commonly called the oyster; take out the bone and put veal stuffing in its place; wrap it in a clean cloth, and put into a saucepan of boiling water, with a little salt; let it boil slowly for about an hour and a-half, or an hour and three-quarters, according to the size; it should, however, be well done. Serve it up with parsley, and butter poured over plentifully. This is a most rich and at the same time a most delicate dish, equal to boiled fowl and pickeled pork, which, indeed, it greatly resembles.

How to Cook Sweet Potatoes.—Boil two large sweet potatoes; rub them through a sieve; then add a piece of butter the size of an egg, a little salt, one pint of buttermilk, a tea-cupful of sugar, a table-spoonful of saleratus dissolved in warm water; bake in an earthen dish. Serve up with cold cream.

Great Product of Butter.—Mr. Thomas Motley, Jr., of Jamaica Plains, states that his four-year-old Jersey cow, Flora, has made, during the eight months ending January 18th, four hundred and seven and seven-tenths pounds of butter. Up to November 16th she had no grain. Since then her feed has been three quarts cob and corn meal per day, less than half a bushel of carrots, and oat straw.—*Boston Journal.*

The Races.—The great interest now given to the "Course" will lead many to manifest a higher regard for this noble animal, the horse, and induce those who keep them to want [illegible] possessors of fine animals. They will produce a [illegible] horses, and demand will produce a supply, and we [illegible] in a very short time the "finest and fleetest" horses will be found in California. Already here has been [illegible] to the world some of the best racers upon record, as [illegible] California. We trust that everything [illegible] and improvement of the stock of the country [illegible] "most noble animal," to be a great [illegible] who are laboring for [illegible] In this week's issue will be found the [illegible] premiums of the Union Course, which is pronounced to be the finest [illegible] country. We are [illegible] given to it. The [illegible] Mr T. K. B. [illegible]

A Premium---Farmers' Clubs.

With the hope of inducing such of our friends, and [illegible] who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and introduce an Agricultural Paper, we take pleasure in [illegible] the California Farmer and, to make it an inducement [illegible] we say to such friend—if you will get us five subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you six papers, or for ten subscribers, twelve papers. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the Farmer, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

Subscribers will please be particular to name the Post Office to which papers are to be sent; or, if forwarded by express which line they prefer.

We want good active agents to visit every county in the State for the Farmer. Young men can find a steady and profitable employment. Apply at this office.

Domestic News.

THE CITY.

Monday being the day set apart by the Democrats for their primary election, the usual amount of business in the shooting and drinking line was transacted. About 10 o'clock a Mr. Watson entered the Union Hotel, and, after some loud talking, he pulled out a pistol, and commenced firing, apparently at random, among the crowd then in the bar-room. Mr. C. Duane, who stood by, drew a revolver and fired at Watson. Several others then joined in the fray, and about thirteen shots were fired. A Mr. Barney Mulligan, who stood quietly by, was shot by Watson in the left thigh. Watson received three shots—one in the thigh, and two upon his hands, one of his fingers being shot away. Several other fights occurred on Kearney street, in which pistols and knives were freely used.....Mr. Sonntag and lady were thrown from a buggy by a pair of runaway horses on Monday afternoon, and, though falling on a pile of bricks, were not seriously injured.....The plaza improvements are going on, slowly.....The new engine which recently arrived in the city, per Whirlwind, for Yuhn Company No. 2, of Marysville, was forwarded to its destination on Monday.....The American bark W. G. Lewis, recently put on for New York, by Messrs. Green, Heath & Allen, is rapidly filling up for that port, her cargo consisting of hides, horns, and a large quantity of general merchandise.

THE INTERIOR.

The Sacramento State Journal is informed by Mr. Reny, one of the Deputy County Assessors, that a large portion of the wheat of that county is so greatly injured by the smut, that some of the farmers are cutting and saving it for hay only. The barley crop is generally good, and will yield well.....The Shasta Courier says: delegations from the various tribes in this county assembled to the number of 500—men, women and children—in the vicinity of Spring Lane Ranch, in the first part of last week, and from dewy eve till early morn, danced, hopped, jumped and skipped; bowled, yolled and stunk! Those of the whites who witnessed the ceremonies and amusements of the occasion, were highly delighted. The whole affair was conducted in a manner very creditable to the efficient management, among whom we were pleased to see that prince of good fellows, "Heap-big-Indian-Chief," who is more particularly celebrated for having on one occasion stolen and eaten the quarter of an ox, accompanied with a very large basketful of young clover, by way of salad.....For many years, says the Marysville Herald, a sort of loose tradition has been afloat, that a tribe or nation of Indians existed on the northern confines of the Mexican Republic, whose complexions were identical with those of the Anglo-Saxons. Some have said that these Indians were the descendents of an unfortunate colony of Welch, which was planted somewhere near the Pacific coast, in the eleventh century. Some have said this, and some have said that, and many have denied the tradition *in toto*. Capt. A. A. Gray writes to the Columbia Clipper as follows: "What that gentleman has said in regard to the existence of such a tribe is correct. This I can testify to, having seen them myself, while acting as guide and interpreter for Lieut. Moore."....A letter has been received from Capt. Henry Gilman, of the steamboat Belle, stating that the body of Mr. J. W. Henderson, who was drowned off that boat on the 7th of April last, has been found. Some money and a watch, which were on his person, have been taken charge of by Capt. Gilman, who holds them, subject to the order of his family. Henderson was formerly a compositor in the Sun office: he has two sisters in New York, and a brother, a physician, living near Albany.....James Carney, says the Columbia Clipper, was brought before Justice Carley, on Thursday last, for an attempt to shoot Mr. and Mrs. John Cunnaman. He fired four shots, the last one taking effect in the breast of Mr. Boyle's daughter—a miss about twelve years of age—causing quite a wound, though not considered dangerous. Carney was bound over in the sum of $700, to appear at the next term of the criminal court.

THE MINES.

The miners in this vicinity, says the Columbia Gazette, are now doing remarkably well. . . Riggs & Co., of Vallecito, washed out in one day $300. This camp is filling up fast, and great preparations have been made to get the water out of the holes on the flat.....In the Main Gulch, on Saturday last, Morrissey & Co., took out twenty-three and one-half ounces of dust. This claim pays well all the time.....Last week, Messrs. Steele & Co., on the flat, washed out in the space of four days and a-half, twenty-five ounces of fine gold, valued at $17. ...The miners on Saw Mill Flat are doing well, and [illegible] is in a flourishing condition. A rich lead has been found to extend the whole length of the flat which is supposed to have once been the bed of Wood's Creek. ..Hudson & Co. have a claim in Laigan's garden, which pay from [illegible] per day. The garden is nearly [illegible] ....The Nevada Company [illegible] day....The [illegible] pay [illegible] The [illegible] New [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Messrs Adams & Co. at all their offices throughout the United States or Europe.
Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.
Mr. Chauncey Langdon, Travelling Agent for the northern section of the State.
Mr. E. R. Highton, general and travelling Agent for Northeastern section of the state, to whom we commend our Agents for all information needed.
Mr. Wm. M Lester, Travelling Agent for Sacramento City and County
Messrs. Langton & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minesota.*
Messrs. Leland & McCoombe—*Crescent City, Port Orford, Uniontown, Eureka, and Bucksport.*
San Francisco—Sullivan's newspaper stand, near the Post Office; Kimball's, Noisy Carriers Hall, Long wharf.
Benicia, Martinez, &c.—Messrs. Stiles & Dodds.
Union City and Mission San Jose—Messrs. Howard & Chamberlain.
Sacramento—Messrs. Gardiner & Kirk; Baker & Hamilton.
San Luis Obisp.—Dr. Thomas T. Harvey, P. M.
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New York City—A. T.—J. M. Thorburn & Co.

N B.—We want Agents in all the principal localities, and persons disposed to act can have the opportunity, if satisfactory to all parties.

☞ We desire Agents to report as early as possible, that we may be prepared in our issues for a sufficient number to supply the demand. Be sure and report promptly.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1854.

What is the Prospect?

This is the word! In every occupation and employment; in every community, merchants, traders, manufacturers, artizans, each and all salute the other in their own professions, occasionally, with the inquiry, "What is the prospect?" We often have the inquiry propounded to us, "What is the prospect of Agriculture? How are the Wheat crops? What do you think of Potatoes? Will Barley pay?—and how does the Farmer prosper?"

We answer—the *prospect* of Agriculture was never so good as at the present moment; but there are some features that we note, that, like some pictures, "distance lends enchantment to view." Thus it is with the Agriculture of California; its best views are seen at a distance—near too they are in the rough—and this we should expect. We are in our infancy as a State; our infancy in our Agricultural efforts, and many who are engaged in these employments are mere "babes in knowledge," for they are new beginners; yet, with all these draw backs, California has surprised the world in her Agricultural productions. Her crops of Grain have astonished the world; her immense yield of root crops defy competition, either in size, quality or quantity, the rapid development of Horticultural products, by specimens in "Flora and Pomona," give features of the beautiful picture that in a few years more shall place before our then present vision, Agriculture in all its glory and prosperity.

The present rough aspect of Agriculture consists not only in the few features named; there are others, and we will present them. The cultivator of the soil must be brought more in contact with the light of science, and with all the practical knowledge obtained by others around him. He should make himself familiar with every kind of machinery and implement designed to advance his interest; he should become acquainted with the soil he is cultivating and its adaptation to his purposes—and to do this effectually he must arouse a spirit of inquiry among those around him. This will result in the formation of Agricultural Associations, the great main-spring of action that leads to success.

Already California has established two County Agricultural Societies—one in Napa and another in Santa Clara—and the organization of the State Society under the sanction and patronage of the State, gives us a prospect for the future that is gratifying. To make these societies efficient and beneficial to their utmost capacity, the knowledge and benefit obtained by their formation must be widely diffused. This can only be done by a press devoted to the Agricultural interests; a press wholly and entirely unbiassed by party and sectarian interests, and one that shall be made the channel of communication to every cultivator in the State; a press so devoted to the great interests of Agriculture, that every honest mind shall see in the good it can accomplish for the people of this State, a blessing so great that he shall be not only willing, but desirous to lend a helping hand. Such a press is worthy of being called a free press,—worthy of being supported by freemen, and the cultivator of the soil, who fails in his duty to himself by neglecting to be informed and in aiding to inform others—we hold that man recreant to himself, to the science, to his fellow men and his country.

That this information might be extended to the utmost borders of the State; that these Societies might be formed and set in motion, so that all this good could be accomplished, the California Farmer, a press devoted to the interests of Agriculture and its kindred sciences, was established. For six months it has spoken weekly to its friends and its advocates. Amid all the embarrassing depressions that have fallen upon the entire Agricultural interests of this country, it has moved on in its way, manfully and truthfully battling to arouse the slothful, to stimulate the inactive, to cheer the desponding and to encourage the bold. No column has been soiled by political or sectarian disputations; no article been seen in print that would raise a blush or taint the family circle. From the date of its first issue, the question has not been, "Will it pay?" but confiding in the justice of those who desire to advance the best interests of our country—the Agricultural, the farming interests, the home scenes, the happy cottage life—sources of happiness such as these, it has been the object of the California Farmer to promote. Those who have been the early friends and patrons of the Farmer, to such we appeal to know if we have not been that "free press" that should be the medium of the intelligent cultivator of the soil; and we appeal to know if we do not deserve that generous support which will place it in our power to scatter these great truths far and wide over our whole land. If you answer in the affirmative, to you then we look for an influence to extend the circulation of that press and give it that efficiency that it deserves.

Shall we then receive from every reader their kind remembrance, and know we have it by acknowledging that influence in an addition to our list of subscribers from a number of their friends?

Public Improvements at San Jose.

While the mass of citizens are at work building their homesteads, planting orchards, making gardens and preparing for so much personal comfort and pleasure, we admire to see a generous regard paid to improvement of the public streets also. In our recent visit to San Jose, we spent a pleasant hour or more at the residence of E. O. Crosby, Esq., about half a mile from the centre of the city. We here found a large garden, admirably laid out—the design was unique and in good taste—while regard was paid to a design, yet it was in irregular form, giving it a easy, natural style, pleasing to the eye.

In these grounds the proprietor has caused to be planted a very fine collection of large native forest trees; many of them 20 and 30 feet high: thus at once securing beauty and shade. The garden was otherwise well stocked with choice fruit trees, flowering shrubs, blooming plants, and all the best varieties in each department. The work had been most successfully done, and great credit was due to the skill and industry of Mr. Low, under whose care the ground had been transformed from a wild to a fertile spot. Mr. Low's success in removing large fruit trees has been complete, and Mr. Crosby may well feel proud of the result, for the gardens present the appearance of having been the work of years. It is a matter of great moment also to know our citizens in various parts of the State are thus improving and adorning their homesteads, not only at the metropolis and large cities, but all over the State.

There is one feature more that we commend to the especial notice of every good citizen. Mr. Crosby has caused the public street, for some distance in front of his mansion, to be handsomely graded, and the street lined with fine ornamental trees, all at his own expense; which in this country is very considerable. While we know that all this adds to the value and beauty of his own estate, it is not often that we have noticed so much done by our private citizens, and the grading and finishing of public highways, and adorning both sides of the street, evinces a spirit worthy of commendation. We trust the example will be followed by many others.

We noticed among the fruit trees in bearing in the gardens, fine peach trees heavily loaded with fruit; and here too we saw the curl on the peach tree, of which we have spoken in former numbers. This Mr. Low attributed to the severity of the sweeping winds that are so severe in many places. We saw fine cherry trees in bearing; apple and pear trees in excellent order, and many of the fine fruits, such as strawberry, currents, &c. Horticulture is rapidly on the advance, and there is every indication of abundance of fruits for coming years.

We recommend visitors to San Jose to call and examine the success which has attended the planting of native fruit trees at this fine residence, and then "go and do likewise."

Correspondence.

Green Springs, June 13, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: Dear Sirs—I received a note from you on Saturday, in which you wrote you had sent me twelve copies each of No. 22 and 23, but as they did not come, I held off writing till the mail came up to-day, and as they have not come yet, I think the fault is in the post office some where between this office and San Francisco, for I have been here each day and opened the mail myself.

I have proposed calling a County Agricultural Society Meeting and it is responded to in all parts of our county. It will be held as soon as it is convenient for us to meet. I will let you know when it is to come off, and would like to have you attend it, if convenient for you.

Should it be convenient for you to visit these parts, we would be happy to have you do so.

I have a beautiful garden, and it looks fine. As for Lettuce, the State cannot begin with me, for I have one head that measures six feet in circumference, and the head is as closely packed as a drum head cabbage; its height is twenty-two inches, and I should judge it would weigh ten pounds; it is the curly head Lettuce. Besides the above, I have two other kinds—the green head and the early speckle head which is beautiful.

Please to give me some of your modes of irrigation, as I have never had any experience in it; still I think in the evening is the best time. If I am wrong I wish to be corrected.

Truly and faithfully yours,
G. W. Seger.

—

We answer friend Seger, 1st: We mailed you the papers *two weeks since*, and shall send you a parcel this week also; and as you say, the fault is in the post office. Of this we hear great complaints on every route. We are in hopes this evil will be soon remedied, for Col. Henley and his assistants here are ever active and do everything they can to facilitate business and accommodate all. The amount of business here at this office is beyond all estimate.

2d. Your Lettuce bears off the *palm*. We wish we could see this famous head, it would be worth a visit to Green Springs, alone. Let it grow, we will come soon.

3d. We refer our correspondent, for the correct principles of irrigation, to the article in this number on that subject; but in all cases, the application of water should be after the sun has left the plants.

We are glad to see the increased interest on the subject of County Societies—it is of the highest importance to every agriculturist—and in answer to our friend, we promise him we shall be very glad to come to Green Springs, and will do so. So call your meeting, friend Seger, and let us know in season—for we mean if possible to visit every county in the State and strive to induce our farmer friends to move unitedly in County Societies, Farmers' Clubs, County Shows, and also prepare for the Great State Show in this city, in October next. So you may tell your friends we are coming, and hope to find a goodly number of those who are readers of the California Farmer.

Sacramento, June 12, 1854.

I would now speak in respect to your excellent paper, The California Farmer: let me write a few lines more.

I intend to draw the attention of the Californians to it every where I go—at Weaverville, Ringgold, Placerville, Twin Springs, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Cold Springs, Coloma,—and for this purpose I subscribe for three copies of the Farmer for myself. By collecting the numbers of one of them I will enrich my library, and the numbers of the other two I will spread over the districts of my circuit.

It is certain there are not a great many farmers to be found in the mountains, but I think there are a good many miners there that intend to settle down on the farms in the valley's after some time—and if such men are made to consider how very much it is for their interest to prepare themselves for an occupation, respecting which, the rules are so vastly different from the same occupation in the Atlantic States. By reading the California Farmer, they will, I think, subscribe for it.

There came last year a case of great loss under my observation, that would not have occurred had the parties been acquainted with the *agricultural peculiarities of California*. Two miners, friends of mine, from Ohio, planted where I lived all last summer, in the spring of 1853, about two acres of potatoes. The patch was a slightly inclined piece of ground, and it was lengthwise (south) bordered by a small creek, whose waters they used for irrigation every evening. The potatoes were planted in hilly rows, betwixt which the water used for irrigation ran down. The potatoes had been planted by a young man who had followed farming from childhood exclusively. The result was, no potatoes were found in the hills, not one, nothing but roots—once in a while, something in the shape of a potato turned up, but it was not bigger than a pea, or a hazel nut, and useless, of course. Fence, labor, seed, all were a total loss. Probably planting the potatoes in hills in this way, was the true cause of the loss.

Whatever it was, this fact shows that farming in the Atlantic States, and farming here, are two entirely different things, and that man who intends to range himself among the "California Farmers," ought to prepare himself for his task as well as he can, to prevent heavy losses.

What else could be put into the hands of such a man, that would be more serviceable to him, than your Farmer? I, for one, do not know of anything else, and I will therefore do for your paper whatever I can.

As I shall leave for the mines on Friday, I beg you will have the parcel ready for me that day.

Your ob't serv't,
Dr. Chas. Offtedinger.

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Note.—We are glad to receive such communications as the above, for many reasons; the first is: it contains important truths, which should be felt by cultivators. "*Farming in the Atlantic States, and farming in California, are two entirely different things.* Every day evidence of this is brought home to the minds of farmers, from the losses they experience by practising in the old beaten track of other States. We might almost say we have the trade to learn over again. "Learn over again?" Farming is a trade that is never fully learned—it is a perpetual school, where every day's labors reveal new truths, and new languages are taught by the changing and fruitful seasons.

The occasion of the loss referred to by our correspondent, arose from a wrong system of cultivation, and unnecessary irrigation. Had the ground been plowed deep, made level instead of ridged, and been kept in constant cultivation even in dry weather—without irrigation, provided they had been planted in proper season, there would have been a good crop.

We are always glad to receive communications upon all subjects connected with our enterprise. The interest which our friend feels for the Farmer we duly appreciate and we especially commend him to the farmers and to all who love the beautiful things of earth, as a gentleman who will impart interest and valuable information in the Science of Flora; therefore we again recommend Dr. Charles Offtendinger, who is now travelling to make collections of flower seeds, plants, shrubs, &c., and who will always give interesting information to all who may desire it. The Doctor will act as our agent for the Farmer, in any or all sections of the county—and we shall be always pleased to hear from the practical farmers, touching their experiments in each department of Agriculture.

Bidwell's Bar, Butte County, June 11, 1854.

Mr. Editor:—In your valuable paper of the 1st inst., I observed an article in regard to Artesian Wells. If not too much trouble to you, I wish to inquire, if you can inform me, the names and residence of any parties who are engaged in boring such wells.

Respectfully yours, O. M. Evans.

We are most happy to inform our correspondent that we can promptly place him in a way to have all his wishes answered. We refer him to the card of Messrs. Henrickson & Little, whose success in this business has given them a large share of patronage, and whose work will give satisfaction to their employers.

How to Pass through Smoke.—In the course of an inquest in London, lately, Mr. Wakely, the coroner, observed that it might be well to acquaint the public with the fact that if persons in a house on fire had presence of mind to apply a damp cloth to their mouth and nostrils, they could effect a passage through the densest smoke: but the surest method is to envelope the head and face completely in the damp cloth.

Milk.

Milk consists of three materials blended together—oil, or, in Science, the butteraceous, lactic, and serous kinds of matter—which can be separated by artificial means, so as to form *butter*, the milk called *buttermilk*, and *serum* or whey. The whey is little else than water, slightly saline, and is generally the chief ingredient in the milk. When taken from the cow, milk should be removed to the dairy or milk house, and, after being sieved, placed in shallow pans, to throw up the butteraceous matter termed cream, which, being lightest, floats on the top.

The following observation on milk and its management made by Dr. Anderson, are worthy of the consideration of cow-keepers:

"Of the milk drawn from any cow at one time, that part which comes off at the first is always thinner, and of a much worse quality for making butter, than that afterward obtained; and this richness continues to increase progressively to the very last drop that can be obtained from the udder.

If milk be put into a dish, and allowed to stand till it throws up cream, the portion of cream rising first to the surface in quality and greater in quantity than that which rises in a second equal space of time; and the cream which rises in the second interval of time is greater in quantity and richer in quality than that which rises in a third equal space of time; that of the third is greater than that of the fourth, and so of the rest; the cream that rises continuing progressively to decrease in quantity, and to decline in quality, so long as any rises to the surface.

Thick milk always throws up a much smaller proportion of the cream which it actually contains than milk that is thinner; but the cream is of a richer quality; and if water be added to that thick milk, it will afford a considerably greater quantity of cream, and consequently more butter, than it would have done if allowed to remain pure; but its quality is, at the same time, greatly debased.

Milk which is put into a bucket or other proper vessel, and carried in it to a considerable distance, so as to be much agitated, and in part cooled, before it be put into the milk-pans, to settle for cream, never throws up so much or so rich cream as if the same milk had been put into the milk-pans directly after it was milked.

From these fundamental facts, the reflecting dairyist will derive many important practical rules. Some of these we shall enumerate, and leave the rest to be found out. Cow's should be milked as near the dairy as possible, in order to prevent the necessity of carrying and cooling the milk before it is put into the creaming dishes. Every cow's milk should be kept separate till the peculiar properties of each are so well known as to admit of their being classed, when those that are most nearly allied may be mixed together. When it is intended to make butter of a very fine quality, reject entirely the milk of all those cows which yield cream of a bad quality, and also keep the milk that is first drawn from the cow at each milking entirely separate from that which is last obtained, as the quality of the butter must otherwise be greatly debased, without materially augmenting its quantity. For the same purpose take only the cream that is first separated from the first drawn milk. Butter of the very best quality can only be economically made in those dairies where cheese is also made; because in them the best part of each cow's milk can be set apart for throwing up cream—the best part of this cream can be taken in order to be made into butter—and the remainder or all the rest of the milk and cream of the dairy can be turned into cheese. The spontaneous separation of cream, and the production of butter, are never effected but in consequence of the production of acid in the milk. Hence it is that, where the whole milk is set apart for the separation of cream, and the whole of the cream is separated, the milk must necessarily have turned sour before it is made into cheese; and no very excellent cheese can be made from milk which has once attained that state."

Sweet Potato Vines.—A correspondent of the Georgia Telegraph, states that the vines of the sweet potato may be saved during the winter and used in the spring for propagating a new crop. In the fall, any time before frost takes place, the vines may be cut in any convenient length, and placed, in layers, on the surface of the earth, to the depth of twelve or eighteen inches, cover the vines, whilst damp, with partially rotten straw, (either pine or wheat will answer) to the depth of six inches, and cover the whole with a light soil about four inches deep. In this way the vines will keep during the winter, and in the spring they will put out sprouts as abundantly as the potato itself when bedded. The draws or sprouts can be planted first, and the vine itself can be subsequently cut and used as we generally plant slips.

At a meeting of the Farmer's Club, New York, April 10, the Secretary, Henry Meigs, Esq., read a number of interesting papers collected from various sources. Among them one stating that the estimated value of one year's manure in England amounts to three hundred millions of dollars—worth more than the entire foreign commerce of the kingdom. The total value of a year's crop, including every animal and vegetable, has been reported to parliament some time ago, as being about 2 000,000,000 of dollars; and that (in 1848) the turnips of England, taken in the whole of their utility, were valued at one half of that great sum viz.; three hundred millions of dollars.

It is said that plaster is a sure and successful remedy against the encroachments of [illegible] on the first named vegetable.

Peruvian Guano.

The notice which we have recently been led to take of various estimates of the supply of Guano at the Chincha Islands, has induced a friend to send us a statement or report, made and published in England in December last, by Geo. Peacock, F. R. G. S. The statement is founded upon a personal survey, made by Mr. Peacock during four months special devotion to the subject, in an open boat, all along the coast of Peru. His survey was made at the instigation of the British Government, with a promise of a 1000 tons of guano as compensation, which promise, it is said, has never been fulfilled. The English holders of Peruvian bonds, secured by the proceeds of the guano islands, began to apprehend a failure of the guaranty; and hence, probably this survey. As to the Chincha group, Mr. Peacock says:—

"I estimated in 1844 that the quantity remaining on the northern island alone, was at least ten millions of tons; although it had been worked by the Indians from time immemorial, and although a very large quantity had been removed since the permission of its first exportation to Europe in 1841; besides the immense quantities that had been used by the Peruvian farmers since the conquest. At this time (1844) I measured the cliff of pure guano lying in a north-east and south-west direction, where it had been worked in upon from the north-west verge of the rocky basement towards the middle ridge of the island; I found it to be 85 feet perpendicular, and I calculated that by the time the workings had reached the summit or crown of the hill it would be at least 100 feet in section to the rocky base, all pure guano.

I did not examine the other two islands, merely landing on them, the deposits there not having at that time been opened upon; but Senor Villa, who examined them in 1842, declared that they contain in his opinion, considerably larger quantities than the northern island, the middle one being the largest of the three. A rough estimate was formed that from 40 to 50 millions of tons existed on this group. Senor Don Francisco de Rivera, the late charge d'affairs of Peru in London, who was entrusted with my plans and estimates of the new guanaros discovered by me, found (as I was informed in 1846) that valleys filled with guano to the level of the surrounding hill of this material, upwards of 120 feet in depth, existed in the Chincha group, and that the quantity might be said to be practically inexhaustible during the present generation.

However, independent of these immense deposits on the Chincha Group, the Lobos, Guanape, Huanra and other islands upon the north-west coast of Peru were estimated by me to contain some five millions of tons of it, at least; whilst that truly wonderful sugar-loaf shaped peninsular, the Pavilion de Pica, in the province of Tarapaca, still contains some four or five millions of tons; and whilst the Hunnillas, Chipana, Lobos, and other known guaneros on the south coast of Peru between Iquique and the river Loa, contain some four or five millions more amongst them. Thus, independent of the Chinchas, there are some thirteen or fourteen millions of this invaluable manure still known to exist, and I am therefore of opinion that the holders of Peruvian stock need be under no apprehensions of their guarantee falling short whilst the demand for this indispensable article remains practically inexhaustible, as I firmly believe, with Senores Rivera and Villa, it to be."

How to Winter 100 Sheep from Two Acres of Land.—We take the following from that excellent agricultural paper the Maine Farmer, published "away down where the sun rises," and edited by the veteran Dr. Holmes:

"We have been accused of inducing farmers to try *visionary* experiments. We hardly know what meaning those who use the word visionary would put to it in this connection, nor do we care. We have faith in the following project of producing fodder enough on two acres of land to winter one hundred sheep. But, says Mr. Doubtful, it must be made very rich. Of course it must. That wont hurt the land in the least. But how will you do it? In the first place, make the land very rich. Manure it generously—plough it thoroughly—harrow it fine—roll it smooth—put on the marker and mark it into rows three feet apart, and sow Indian corn in drills. Hoe it twice, and after the second hoeing take your seed-sower and sow between each two rows of corn a row of flat turnip seed. After your corn has spindled, cut it up; let it wilt, then tie it into bundles and shock it up as you do cornstalks which you have cut in the usual way, and let them stand until dry. It would not be strange if you had six tons of fodder per acre when they were sufficiently dry to put into the barn. This will be twelve tons, (from two acres.) Now, to winter one hundred sheep you ought to have twenty tons of fodder. You have got twelve of them and want eight more, or four tons from each acre. The turnips ought to produce this amount. Let us see. Allowing a bushel of turnips to weigh 60 pounds, in order to have four tons on an acre you should raise 133 1-2 bushels. Will not your land produce this amount after taking away the Indian corn crop?"

Seeds from the North.—It is a great error to plant seeds from States further South. The action of a southern climate upon northern seeds is to hasten their growth and productiveness; whence it will be found that seeds carried northward rarely mature in cold or backward seasons, and are never so productive as in their own climate.

Workmen have commenced preparing the site of the new San Francisco Custom House.

A Chloroformed Horse.—Messrs. Cheeseman & Dodge have a valuable roadster who resolutely eschews all farriers, being determined to go as nature provideth, and as we often see certain poor bipeds of another genus go from necessity—*shoeless*. The horse had long contracted this habit, while every means had been tried, from the nose *twitch*, to that of casting and blinding with straps, &c., occupying the attention of some dozen men in a doubtful issue to set a shoe. This morning as I happened in at the stable, preparations were in progress for a determined *shoeing*. The fine fellow had been kept without his feed for twenty-four hours, hoping that fasting—that terrible mollifier of mettle—might aid the operation. I determined to interfere in behalf of the noble fellow. I suggested chloroform, and got a half pound bottle. A groom led the horse from his stall into the open space, and while he held him by the halter with one hand, applied a saturated sponge holding about two ounces of chloroform to his nostrils with the other. After a few inhalings, he became quite passive; and in 10 minutes or less, was perfectly ready to be shod, which was effected through all the various manipulations, with the same unconcern that any old nag would do, who having travelled a flinty road, gloried in a new set of shoes well hammered on. He evinced no symptoms of sensation, nor flinched in the least during the clinching process. When one foot was finished, in taking up another, he seemed not to realize the necessity of aiding himself to gravitate. Yet his eyes seemed bright and natural. The experiment was deemed perfectly satisfactory, and an increased value laid upon the horse. There was about a fourth of a pound of chloroform used, but a portion, perhaps one-third of it, was wasted in appliance. The operation over, the horse was led out and exercised for a few moments, when his feed was given to him, and apparently relished with great gusto.—*Xenia News*

A Prolific Potatoe.—The following account, from the Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel, is hard to beat and hard to believe too, unless he means say that the product of the one potato was planted, and that product replanted, and thus this great yield was the result.

"Steam Mills, Decatur Co., Ga., December 10, 1853.—Mr. Clisby: Dear Sir—A neighbor of mine, Mr. Daniel Rambo, planted this year a large potato of the variety called 'negro killers,' which he cut into seventeen pieces. From these pieces he planted one and a half acres in vines, and on Monday last, I, with other gentlemen, was called to witness the digging and measuring. The potatoes were simply plowed up and gathered as exposed by the plow. 225 bushels were thus gathered. Subsequently, he sowed the same land in barley; and while plowing in the barley, 48 1-2 bushels more of the potatoes were gathered, making in all, 303 1-2 bushels from the single potatoe originally planted. The potatoes weigh 50 pounds to the bushel, and the aggregate weight of the crop from this one potato was therefore 15 175 pounds. Rev. John W. Mills, our circuit preacher, witnessed the digging of the first acre, the product of which was 189 bushels; Mr. Wm. C. Erlers, James J. Coachman and myself witnessed the first day's digging and measuring, and Mr. Coachman and myself saw the measuring of the remainder to-day. If you can beat this wonderful potato, I should be pleased to hear from you. Sam'l H. Dickenson."

Imitative Powers of the Chinese.—It is generally supposed that the Chinese will not learn anything; but no people are more ready to learn if it is likely to be attended with advantage. They have lately been taught to make glass, and turn out bronze argand-lamps and globes, emblazoned with the London maker's name all complete; and actually export these lamps to Batavia. They like putting an English name on their commodities, and are as free with the word "patent" as any manufacturer in Germany. They excel in the manufacture of locks, particularly in padlocks. One of my friends gave an order to a tradesman to varnish a box, furnished with a Chubbs' lock, of which he had two keys, and one of these he sent with the box, retaining the other himself. When the box came back, he found that his key would not turn the lock, though the one he had given to the tradesman acted very well. Thinking some trick had been played, he accused the man of having changed the lock; and after some evasion, he acknowledged the fact, stating that, on examination, he had found it such an excellent one, that he took it off and kept it, making another exactly like it, with the maker's name, and everything complete, except that the original key would not open it. Their mechanical contrivances generally have some defect of this kind. They have never made a watch that will keep time, though they greatly prize watches, and usually carry two. If you ask the reason of this fashion, their reply is: "'Spose one makee sick, other can walkee."—*Sketcher's Tour Round the World*

Discovery of Coffee.—About the year 125[illegible], a dervish named Hadji Omer, was driven out of the community of Mocca. Hunger induced him to roast the *Kahlra* berries which grew near his hiding place. He roasted and ate them as his only means of sustaining life. Steeping them in the water which quenched his thirst, he discovered very agreeable qualities, and also that the infusion was nearly equal to solid food. His persecutors, who had [illegible] of saving them, regarded his preservation as a miracle. It was transmitted into a [illegible] resulting to coffee [illegible] in Constantinople.

Size of our Great Lakes.—The latest measurements of our fresh waters, are these:

The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 988 feet; elevation 627 feet; area 32,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 360 miles; its greatest breadth 108 miles; its mean depth 000 feet; elevation 587 feet; area 23,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; its mean depth, 900 feet; elevation 574 feet; area 20,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet; elevation 555 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; greatest breadth 65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation 262 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

The total length of all five is 1585 miles, covering an area altogether of upward of 90,000 square miles.

Remedy for Plant Lice.—Mr. E. G. Mygatt, of Illinois, offers the following remedy for plant lice, so destructive in the early part of the season in the green-house as well as out it. We commend it to our friends for a trial:

"If you have any species of the aphis in your nursery, please make a trial of the following decoction: get from a druggist 1-2 lb. of Quassia, boil it fifteen minutes in six quarts of water; pour off the decoction into a dish pan with handles. When cool get an assistant to hold the pan while you carefully bend down and immerse the branches—giving them a little motion to wet all the insects. Look at your trees two days after; and if the aphides are dead, and the tender shoots uninjured, use and recommend the quassia and let the whale oil soap perform some other office.

"For young and tender buds or grafts, I use the spray from a nearly spent syringe where it is not safe to bend them over the pan.

The Flax Market.—The Scientific American is publishing a series of articles on flax culture, and figures are made to show that the extensive cultivation of the plant would add largely to the income of the country. Great Britain has imported from Russia $26,000,000, worth of flax every year, and as the ports of that nation are now closed by the war, the demand will be greater than it has previously been.

The Scientific American says:—"There are millions of acres in our country, the soil of which has no superior for the cultivation of this plant, and which, we have no doubt, might be profitably applied to such a purpose; there is no mystery whatever about the cultivation; well-drained, plowed, and pulverized loamy soil, the seed thickly sown, and the plants kept free from weeds, are the plain common sense rules for producing flax of a good liber."

Spare the Birds.—On no pretext whatever should farmers or gardeners permit their birds to be disturbed. Instead of killing them or frightening them away, they should make use of every means in their power to induce them to increase in number, and become more tame and familiar. The worst of them earn twenty times what they eat, and then, what exquisite pleasure to have your garden, yard, orchard, or wood, alive and vocal with the music of merry birds! Plant trees for them, build houses, if necessary for them, and they will teach you lessons of domestic bliss—preach you sermons—and warble you such hymns as you never heard elsewhere. Be kind to your birds. Warn off, and if necessary expel all transgressors upon your premises, who seek the lives of these delightful companions. The law is ample to protect your premises.—*Ed.*

Pruning Ornamental Trees.—If a tree has plenty of sunshine and air, with a congenial soil, its beauty will be perfect, and the pruning knife should never touch it. What can add to the grandeur of a tree standing alone in a yard, or a field, or by the roadside, where it has had opportunity to develope itself in all directions. Could symmetry and proportion be more complete? Let the man who has a passion for trimming and *spoiling* trees, study these models. The limbs are none too many, nor too long and hang none too low, notwithstanding he may think otherwise. Pruner, "spare that tree; touch not a single bough."—*Ohio Farmer.*

Greese for Carriage Wheels.—This composition prevents friction to a great extent. Its cost is not comparatively greater than the materials often employed for the purpose; it is not changed by heat and hence [illegible] and flow away from its proper place:

Black Lead pulverized,	50	parts by weight.
Hog's Lard,	50	" "
White Soap,	50	"
Quicksilver	5	"

Amalgamate well the quicksilver [illegible] then gradually add the [illegible] soap, mixing the whole as perfectly as possible.—*Exchange.*

A Hint.—A [illegible] up over [illegible] paper is always [illegible] paper is always [illegible] paper—[illegible] the [illegible] paper [illegible]

Eastern Summary.

THE WAR.

Our dates from Liverpool are to May 6. The intelligence is of much interest.....Odessa, the principal Russian port on the Black Sea, had been bombarded by the combined fleets. The following is the best account we can gather from the meagre telegraphic despatches: On the 6th ult., the steamer Furious was sent with a flag of truce to bring off the British ex-consul and 70 British subjects. The Russians refused to permit the steamer to enter the harbor, and, on her persisting, fired at her and sent out some ships to chase her. The Furious escaped, and brought to the fleet a report of the treatment she had met with. On the morning of the 23d, nine steamers of the allied fleets took up a position before the forts that command the entrance to the harbor, and immediately commenced to throw bombs and rockets upon the forts and the city. One statement says that the bombardment was over in two hours; another that it continued incessantly for ten hours, and only closed with the night. Twelve Russian ships were sunk, and two powder magazines exploded. All the batteries were dismounted, and one Austrian ship was destroyed. During the bombardment, the Russian fleet advanced out of Sebastopol towards the allies, but, on a portion of the British fleet offering them battle, the Russians withdrew to their stronghold. The allied forces lost 11 in killed and wounded. The fleets sailed in the direction of Sevastopol and, as that port is the Russian naval depot in the Black Sea, the next mail will probably bring accounts of a bloody engagement in that vicinity.....The following brilliant feat has been announced: The British steamer Fury, of 6 guns, steamed under Austrian colors within three miles of the entrance of Sevastopol, where she saw two merchantmen, two frigates and a steamer leaving the harbor. The Fury dashed in, seized one of the merchant ships, and towed her off. The Russians gave chase, and the Fury was obliged to cut the prize adrift, but not until one of the frigates and the steamer had come near enough to exchange shots. The Fury succeeded in escaping, and carried off the merchant ship's crew as prisoners, who gave important information respecting Sevastopol.....A bold and successful feat is also recorded of the Russians. A steamship, supposed to be a Russian dispatch vessel, under English colors, boldly steamed from the Archipelago, passed the Dardanelles and the batteries, and succeeded in escaping into the Black Sea.....From the Baltic we have dates to the 27th. Sir Charles Napier, with the line-of-battle-ships under Admirals Corry and Chads, were keeping up a vigorous blockade of the Gulf of Finland, which would render the escape of a single Russian vessel impossible. Numerous prizes had been taken..... The Danish Government still lingers on the side of Russia. The Swedes are decidedly in favor of the allies. One Swedish line-of-battle ship and four frigates were in commission at Copenhagen, and more were being made ready.....A most formidable force of gunboats is being organized by the Russians to harass the invading fleet from the shallow water. Eight hundred armed boats are already enrolled. All the boats of the Neva Yacht Club have been placed at the disposal of the State. Sir Charles Napier is so well aware of the formidable nature of this force, that he has hastily applied to his government for a fleet of small steamers that may penetrate wherever row-boats can. .....The Russian schooner Libertas, Captain Rass, was taken by the British, and a prize crew put on board to navigate the ship to England. Captain Rass being acquainted with British tastes, supplied the captors with an unlimited allowance of brandy. They got drunk; the Russians nailed them below the hatches, and carried them as prisoners to Carlscrona!

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Marquis of Anglesey and Lord Cockburn are dead..... Wednesday, the 26th of April, being appointed as a day of humiliation and prayer, all business was suspended.....Six of the merchant ships captured by the British cruisers had arrived in England. The crews were liberated on parole not to serve against England and France.....The supplemental estimates for the army, navy, and ordnance were laid before Parliament on the 3d inst. These estimates show that war is an expensive game. They amount to no less than five and a half million pounds sterling, of which £3 096,000 were for the conveyance of troops!....At the annual meeting of the "Friends of Poland," the chairman announced that *within a few weeks the flag of Poland would be once more raised against Russia!*—Lord Dudley Stewart having proceeded to the East to facilitate the scheme. The plan had received, until lately, the opposition of Lord Stratford da Redcliffe, on the ground of his anxiety to conciliate Austria. That opposition was now withdrawn.

FRANCE.

Large bodies of troops continue to March in the direction of Toulon, for embarkation for the Levant. An imperial decree calls into active service, on land and sea, 80,000 men, from the 140,000 of the class of 1853.....It is again positively asserted that the French army of the East will be augmented to 100,000 men. The formation of a camp of 60,000 men at Boulogne, with a view to an expedition to the Baltic, is also spoken of. As another proof of the disposition of the government to carry on the war in a manner befitting a great nation, it is intended to propose to the Chambers a demand for authority to raise another loan of 250,000,000 francs, in case it should be needed. .....Admiral de Tinan who has been cruising off the coast of Greece, is to proceed with a portion of his fleet to Algeria, to embark several regiments for Turkey.....The long expected decree for the formation of a new Imperial Guard has been at length issued. The Guard shall consist of 12,000 picked men, having extra pay, whose sole duty is to guard the person of the Emperor.

UNITED STATES.

The steamer Golden Gate arrived at this port on the afternoon of the 15th inst., bringing New York papers to the 20th ult.....The emigrant ship Winchester, bound from Liverpool to Boston, foundered at sea. Four lives were lost.....A terrible explosion occurred at the "English Coal Pit," about fourteen miles from Richmond, Va. Nineteen lives were lost. The debate on the Nebraska Bill was to have been closed, and the vote taken, at noon on the 20th.....A convention of the officers of railroad companies between New York and Alabama was held at Baltimore on the 19th. A resolution was unanimously carried, declaring that the companies represented would not submit, under any circumstances, to the terms of compensation for carrying the mails indicated by the Post Office department in the bill now before Congress.....On the 19th ult., 12,471 immigrants arrived at New York.....A suit of Edwin Forrest vs. N. P. Willis, for a libel published in the Home Journal, has been on trial in the Court of Common Pleas. The Jury were not able to agree. The damages were laid at $10,000.....John S. Sleeper, for twenty years Editor of the Boston Journal, closed his connection with that paper on the 20th, on account of declining health.....The body of Samuel Hunt, Secretary of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, who committed suicide in November last by drowning, was found on the 13th, on the flats near Cambridge.....The Celeric ship Ericsson had been raised, and it was found that her hull and engines were comparatively uninjured.....The Pacific Railroad bill had been delerred to the 24th.....No tidings had been received from the steamer City of Glasgow, and no hopes are entertained of her safety. ....Hon. Edward Everett has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate, to take effect in June.....The immense suspension bridge, across the Ohio river at Wheeling, Va., was destroyed by a gale on the 18th. The loss to the bridge company is very large.....The New York Aldermen, by a vote of two to one, have decided against the proposition to cut a new street through Trinity Churchyard.....On the 16th inst., a destructive fire broke out in New York, by which 15 buildings were destroyed, involving a loss of about $40,000.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, June 21. 1854.

VERY little change has been noticed since our last issue. There is occasionally a rally upon some articles, but it is not permanent. Trade in some articles is improved, but generally remains as languid as usual. Harvesting has commenced; new Barley has made its appearance, and sold at 3½. The Wheat crop will be heavy, although a portion may be lost by smut. We note the shipment of 500 tons Wheat from Chili to this port.

The late rains has been beneficial to the farmer, excepting to the Grain department, and we hope this is not serious.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS			
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@	— —
do do short handled	— —	@	10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@	15 00
do do short handled, no sale.			
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@	14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@	10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@	—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@	18 00
do iron	8 00	@	10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@	— —
do do iron	— —	@	8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@	18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@	15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@	16 00
do other brands	5 00	@	7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@	4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@	4 50
Plows, best make	no sale	14 00	@30 00
do steel	no sale	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—			
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@	1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@	600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@	500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	— —	@	—
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@	25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@	10 00
do do steel	12 00	@	20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	10 00	@	18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@	12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@	9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@	12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.			
FLOUR—			
Gallego and Haxall	11 00	@	12 00
Chile	9 00	@	9 50
Repacked	— —	@	— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.		— —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@	14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 50	@	7 00
do ½ bbls	3 25	@	3 50
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@	— 1¼
GRAIN—			
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 2	@	2 50
do California	— 2	@	— 3
Barley, Chili	— 2	@	— 2¾
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@	— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@	— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.			
do Eastern	— 2	@	— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 3½	@	— —
do do for milling	— 3	@	— 3¾
LUMBER—			
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	25 00	@	— —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@	30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@	70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@	100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@	00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@	55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@	75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@	30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, sawed	35 00	@	00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@	00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@	30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@	8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@	36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@	8 00
do California	— 5	@	6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@	5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@	5 00
PROVISIONS			
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	18 00	@	20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@	12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	14	@	16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@	— —
Cheese	20	@	25
California Cheese	33	@	— —
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@	1 00
Butter, choice	30	@	32
do good ordinary	16	@	25
do California	50	@	—
Hams, ordinary	12	@	— 14
do extra	17¼	@	18
Lard, in kegs	14	@	15
do tins 10-lb	17	@	—
do 15—20 do	—	@	17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	— —	@	27 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@	15 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	— —	@	23 00
do do ½ do	— —	@	13 00
RICE—			
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@	6
China, No. 1, in mats		@	5
do No. 2, do		@	4
Manilla	3½	@	4
VEGETABLES—			
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.			
Beans, California	3	@	4
do Am. white	6	@	
Split Peas	3	@	
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@	— —
Carrots,	40 00	@	—
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 12½	@	10
Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00	@	—
Potatoes, per sack	50	@	75
do new, ₱ lb	2	@	
Peas			10
Squashes, ₱ lb (summer)	10	@	12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	25	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 00	Tomatoes, very scarce	
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	12
Marrowfat squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	—	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	—	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	12	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	10	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	25
Potatoes, new	4	Asparagus, ₱ doz bds	3 00
Onions, prime	25	Cucumbers	25@50

Strawberries command 75c. ₱ basket; Cherries, $2 ₱ quart.

FIREWORKS.

SAN FRANCISCO LABORATORY.

THE San Francisco Laboratory are now ready to receive orders for any quantity of Fireworks, consisting of Fancy Pieces, stars, triangles, signal and congreve rockets, port fires, Roman candles, serpents, whistling rockets, &c.

Cities, Towns, Clubs or Ranches, wanting quantities for the coming holidays, can have them packed carefully for shipping.

Dealers will find this a good chance to supply themselves for the retail trade. BRADSHAW & CO. Agents,
25 Corner of California and Battery streets.

MARRIED.

On the 17th June, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, Mr. Thos. Kendall and Mrs. Phebe A. Grant, of New York.

On the 15th June, in this city, by Rev. Bishop Kip, George O. Perry and E. A. Wrighton, both of Sacramento city.

On the 14th June, in this city, by Rev. J. Livering, Mr. John Sullivan and Miss Eliza Wallace.

On the 14th June, by Rev. S. Isaacs, H. M. Lewis and Sarah, third daughter of Israel Solomon, Esq., all of this city.

On the 14th June, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, Mr. Chas. R. Day and Miss Mary Ann Singleton.

On the 13th June, in Sacramento, Mr. H. J. McIntire, formerly of Kentucky, and Miss Ellen M. Ryder, formerly of Ohio.

On the 8th June, in San Jose, Mr. F. S. Burnet and Miss Elizabeth J. Tooney.

On the 13th June, in San Jose, Dr. Wm. H. Wells and Miss Sarah Woodhams, both of Santa Clara.

On the 16th June, in New York, by Rev. S. M. Isaacs, E. L. Goldsmith, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal., and Miss Virginia Waterman, of New York.

On the 13th June, in San Jose, by Rev. S. G. Devoss, R. W. Mitchell and Miss Catharine A. Byrne, both of San Francisco.

On the 15th June, in San Joaquin county, by G. B. Weir, Mr. William A. Green and Miss Mary Ann Lynch.

DIED.

On the 18th June, in this city, Mrs. Eliza M. Palmer.

On the 12th June, at S morn, of bilious cholic, Mr. Andrew A. Burrell, of Bangor, Me., aged about 25 years.

On the 14th and 15th June, in this city, Hurburt and Henry Colson, aged three months, twin children of James H. and Phebe N. Adams.

On the 9th May, in Washington City, Patrick H. Brooks, printer, in the 38th year of his age.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 14 - Steamship Golden Gate, Watkins, 12 dys fm Panama.
U S steamer Active, Lieut. Alden, having in tow steamer Peytona (hence for Oregon, returned).
Br bark Matilda, Lamprell, 10 dys from Vancouver's Island, with 100 tons coal.
Chil bark Don Blanco, Ross, 66 days from Coronel; coal.

JUNE 15—Br ship Lucy Wright, Hamilton, 164 days fm Cardiff, via Valparaiso 68 days, with 786 tons coal.
Bark Delegate, Gilham, 18 hours, from Mendocina; lumber.
Bark America, Waggin, 9 days from Columbia River; lumber.
Brig Colorada, West, 24 hours from Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Brig Ann Bryant, 8 days from Columbia River; lumber.
Brig J S Cabot, Sammon, 2 days fm Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Schr Toronto, Warner, 18hours from Mendocino; lumber.
Schr Wanderer, Philippe, 7 days from San Pedro, in ballast.
Schr Mary Taylor, Wymans, 5 days from Shoalwater Bay, with 1200 bushels oysters.

JUNE 16—Steamer Polynesian, Rogers, 133 days from Philadelphia, with md e.
Dutch ship Clara Henrietta, Croesen, 162 days from Amsterdam, via Valparaiso 59 days, with mdse.
Bark Elvira Harbeck, Marshall, 14 days from Puget Sound, with piles, etc.
Schr J B Brown, Mayhew, 8 days from Puget Sound; lumber.
Schr Laura Bevan, Morton, 8 days fm San Pedro, in ballast.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, 2 days fm Santa Cruz; produce.
Schr Henry, Barnes, 2 days from Bodega; produce.

JUNE 17—Steamship Brother Jonathan, Seabury, 14 days from San Juan.
Bark Mallory, Hurd, 6 days from Oregon; lumber.
Bark Sutton, Brown, 14 days from Stuilacoom; piles.
Brig Marshal, Kenn dy, 23 hours from Mendocina; lumber.
Brig Merchantman, Pray, 7 days from Seattle; lumber.
Brig G W Kendall, Wilson, 5 days from Puget Sound; lumber.
Schr Tennessee, Ellis, 4 days from Astoria; lumber.
Schr Rambler, Woodbury, 10 hours from Tomales; potatoes.
Schr Francisco, Miller, 1 day from Mendocino; lumber.
Schr Relief, McNally, 3 hours from Farrallones; 1000 dz eggs.

JUNE 18—Clipper ship Cour de Leon, Tucker, 133 days from Boston, with mdse.
Schr Willimantic, Boyling, 11 days from Puget Sound; lumber.
Br schr Honolulu Packet, Gemmel, 6 days from Clyscket, W I, with coal.

JUNE 19—Bark C Devoss, 11 dcy, 6 days from Oregon; lumber.
Brig Wellington, Tuck, 2 days from Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Schr Vaquero, Erskine, 8 days from San Pedro, in ballast.

CLEARANCES

JUNE 14—Brig Potomac, Cammon, for Oregon.
JUNE 15—Chil brig Maria Louisa, White, for Valparaiso.
JUNE 16—Steamships Cortes, Cropper, for San Juan; Sonora, Wanting, Panama; brig Ida, Hunter, Prince Frederick's Sound; schr Young America, Candler, Monterey.
JUNE 17—Steamer Tamalpais, Holliard, for San Diego; ship Tinqua, Whitmore, Shanghae; barks Burnham, Kenny, San Blas; Armand, Ankers, Sydney; Claud (Br), Bucknell, Callao; Chil brig Ernest, Wupper, Society Islands; schrs Restless, Paty, Honolulu; J R Whiting, Blain, Oregon.
JUNE 19—Schr Emma Packer, Latham, Society Islands.
JUNE 20—Brigs J B Brown, Mayhew, Sandwich Islands; Fawn, Barret, Umpqua River.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hall, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known UNION HOTEL, situated on the Plaza, in this city.

Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.

The BAR will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) F. K. BATTELLE.

International Hotel.

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)
San Francisco, California.
PECK & FISHER,.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.

Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.

The INTERNATIONAL is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Relectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.
E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Lake House.

C. L. WHITE,.....Proprietor.

THE proprietor announces to the public that he has completed the erection of a large Hotel Building, at the old stand by the Lake of Como, (not Claude Melnotte's) which has been thoroughly finished, and is furnished in the most splendid style, with elegant and costly furniture, where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally.

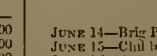
The Culinary Department is under the charge of the most experienced caterers, and his table will be covered with the luxuries and delicacies of the seasons. A fine Bar Room is attached to the house. There are also Billiard Tables and Ten Pin Alleys connected with it.

For the accommodation of parties, fine boats will be kept in readiness at all times, for excursions on the Lake, and to prevent accidents they will be under the especial charge of an "OLD SALT."

An excellent road has been opened from the Lake House to the sea beach, affording a most delightful drive.

The distance from the city to the Lake House is but eight miles, affording a pleasant drive of an hour.

New Line of Coaches.



The undersigned have established a line of Concord Coaches to run between the city of San Francisco and the Lake House. The hours of departure are as follows:

Leaving Wilson's Exchange at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" Lake House at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Stopping at all the Hotels on the road.

☞ Families called for in any part of the city.
25 LINESS AND CLARK.

Pork.

PORK.—250 bbls. clear and extra clear; 300 bf do do do do;
275 bbls. mess and extra mess; 150 bf do do do do;
ALSO—200 bbls prime and rump. For sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 94 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Trotting.

UNION COURSE.

THREE MILE DAY. Purse, $750.
SUNDAY, June 25, 1854.
PURSE OF $600, AND SILVER PITCHER (given by the proprietor of the Union Hotel) valued at $150, to the beaten horse.
Three mile heats and repeat, in harness—weight 145 lbs.
Mr. C. H. Ellis, enters.....ch. g. Rhode Island.
Mr. T. K. B., enters.....b. g. New York.
The above splendid trotters are in superior condition, and the lovers of field sport may anticipate a lively business and brushing race. Trotting to commence at 2 o'clock.
Omnibusses will start from the Plaza for the Course every 30 minutes. Fare to the track, 50c. Entrance to the track, $1.
25 C. S. ELLIS & CO. Proprietors

Reapers and Threshers.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Threshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.
WARREN & SON, office "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

To Hotel Keepers, Ranchos, Restaurants and Others.

BRADSHAW & CO., having enlarged their store and stock, can now furnish all with the best assortment in the State. Purchasers will have a stock of $50,000 to select from; and having by each clipper, an assortment of goods from the State, we are enabled to keep a well selected stock of Provisions and Groceries, which we shall sell at wholesale prices, giving all a chance to get their goods low. BRADSHAW & CO.,
25 Cor. California and Battery streets San Francisco.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. FANSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.
Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Beef and Beef Tongues.

BEEF.—250 bbls Albergers & Smith's ex family;
250 bbls ex Chicago and Boston;
150 hf bbls N. Y. and Phila. family market beef;
100 qr do do do do;
BEEF TONGUES—100 hfs and qrs, New York and Boston;
In store and for sale by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Hams.

HAMS.—100 casks Ames' patent covered Family;
125 casks Cassard's premium;
150 casks Billings' celebrated Family;
75 casks American Westphahs;
100 casks in muslin covers, sugar cured.
All in store, in fine order, and for sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

CHARLES D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 20

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
SAFES—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
BEADS—The largest assortment in California.
E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
23 tf Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street, San Francisco.

To Millers and Others.

THE undersigned offers for sale on the most liberal terms, three run of Harrison's self-cooling mill stones, one smut mill, with elevations complete, mill gearing, shafts and pulleys, cog and bevel wheels, belts, bolting, &c. The above lot, whole or in parcel, will be sold at a great sacrifice if applied for soon. Apply at the toll house, on Washington wharf.
23 4t ANDREW J. GOVE.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED to the *CORNER OF BATTERY AND RICHMOND STREETS*, (opposite Delong, McNeil & Co's,) up stairs.
☞ Our *HARDWARE BUSINESS* will be confined principally to Importing and Jobbing. The AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE to be continued as formerly.
16 BRYANT & CO.

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.
SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and all other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.
Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.
☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 15 tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.
WOODWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 130 Clay street, are the exclusive Agents for the sale of STODART'S PIANO FORTES and PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation.
Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire. 20 tf

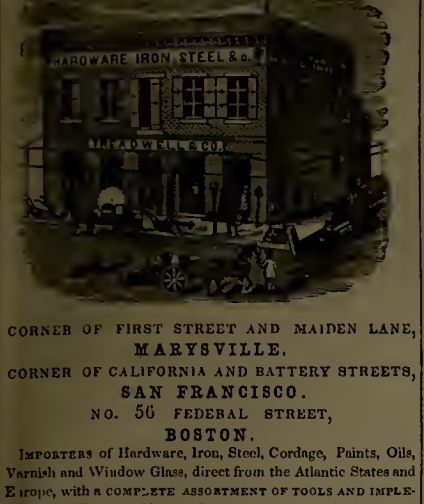
MUSICAL HALL,

RUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for
CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.
They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM*, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.
The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES
Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Graters, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

Artesian Wells.

HENRIKSON & LITTLE, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, First street, and all the principal water works in San Francisco; also at the Irrigating Fountains, San Jose, and at Horner's Mill, Union City. Wells of any depth contracted for.

Office at H. W. Vaughan's Plumbing Works, 25 Bush street, where orders will be received, or at B. A. Henrikson's, 88 Kearny street, or at S Little's, 40 first street. 23

For Sale to Arrive.

A FLOURING MILL, with three run of four best French Stones, a first class Rubber or Smut Mill, calculated to clean 1600 bushels of Wheat per day; Falls, Screens, and Bolting Reels; Belts and Castings. Also, the Irons and Castings for a twenty-five foot water wheel, &c., all complete.

The above Mill Stones and Machinery have been carefully selected with a view to using either Oregon or California Wheat and to parties or a Company wishing to establish a mill in either of the above places, this offers a rare opportunity.

For particulars apply to C. P. LOLOR,
94 Front street,
Where drafts and specifications can be seen. 22tf

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. | O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

Cochituate Baths.

No. 57 Sansome street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE proprietors of this well known Establishment, desirous of meeting the wants of a discerning public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.

In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the LADIES, and have provided a Private Entrance and Ante-Room, with *Extra large Bathing Rooms*, adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.

We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.

Prices as usual—single baths 75c; ten tickets for $5.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers. (21) San Francisco, 1854.

☞ **To Purchasers of Groceries:**

THE FAMILIES of the city and the farmers of the country, before purchasing elsewhere, are requested to call at our Store, where everything in the Grocery Line can be had, not only of the finest quality, but at the lowest market prices.

Our Flour is of the best brands, and our Hams are not surpassed in the country. We have always on hand a large collection of Pie Fruits, of natural preserves and Dried Fruits, all kinds of Sugars, Coffee, and Teas can be had at the cheapest rates. We have also the choicest Wines of France and Germany constantly on hand. All the staple articles of domestic consumption are selected with care and offered to the public at the most reasonable rates. Orders from the country will be forwarded with dispatch, as may be directed, and all orders in the city promptly attended to and delivered free of charge. Come and judge for yourselves.

BRISSENDEN & CO.
24 Corner of Montgomery and California streets.

CITY FLOUR MILLS,
25 First street, San Francisco.
$ 21 tf HENRY THOMPSON & CO.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for MURPHEY'S HILL and MARYSVILLE.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street

IRELAND & McCOMBE'S EXPRESS

FOR CRESCENT CITY,
PORT [illegible] TRINIDAD,
GOLD [illegible] RABBLE,
[illegible] SALOONS DIGGINGS
[illegible]
HUMBOLDT BAY,

[illegible] a REGU[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. COIT.

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley, Six doors above his old locality. 5tll

DR. PHINNEY,

Residence on Powell Street, one door north of Washington.
Office in McClure's new building, Bush street, opposite the Rassette House.

OFFICE HOURS—In Powell street until 9 A. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M.; in Bush street from 2 to 5 P. M. 22 tf

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

DR. N. THURSTON,

Office at Hillman's Temperance House,
Nos. 80 and 82 Davis Street—Room No. 20,
24-tf San Francisco.

FOUNDRIES.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic. GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,
[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.
20 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

Pacific Foundry,

On First Street, between Mission and Howard.
GODDARD & CO.,

HAVING enlarged their works, are prepared to furnish every kind of castings and machinery on the shortest notice. Their patterns for mill and other machinery cannot be surpassed in the State. And particular attention will be paid to getting up machinery for Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Quartz Mills, &c.; also, will furnish every description of House fronts, or other castings on as good terms as any other establishment.
San Francisco, June 1, 1854. 22-tf

HENRY A. SMITH & CO.'S
GRAND RAFFLE.
$100,000,
CONSISTING OF
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SLUGS!
Farm, Residence, Building Lots, Watches, &c., &c.
Guaranteed to come off at the
AMERICAN THEATRE,
ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1854.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

To be had of the proprietors, at their office, north-west corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, or at all the principal book stores, hotels and saloons throughout the city and State.

1st Grand Prize—Ten Thousand Dollars in cash..... $10,000
2d Grand Prize—One handsome Residence, consisting of three acres of land, with a beautiful cottage house, in the city of Oakland, on Broadway, within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing. The proprietors own the property under the Peralta title and two years possession—the same, with a warrantee deed, will be given the drawer. Valued at.. 5,000
3d Grand Prize—One Ranch, consisting of 160 acres of land, with a good House, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. This valuable Ranch is located in San Jose Valley, and is held under a confirmed Spanish title. A warrantee deed will be given the drawer. Valued at.. 4,000
4 to 254 Two hundred and fifty Valuable Building Lots in the city of Oakland, the Brooklyn of San Francisco, situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of the landing. These lots are unquestionably the most beautiful sites for residences in the State, and are too well known to need description. The proprietors hold the Peralta title and have possession. The drawer will receive warrantee deeds. Size, 25x100. Valued low at $200 each..... 50,00
255 to 465 Two hundred and ten Fine Gold Lever Watches, Hunting Cases, each of equal value. Valued at $100..... 21,000
466 to 666—Two hundred elegant Chinese Shawls, high cost. These shawls are of the same quality as are sold daily in this city at $60 each, each one of equal value. Valued at $50..... 10,000

We, the undersigned, are acquainted with the parties owning the property offered in this Raffle, and also know the Real Estate referred to, and we assure the Public that we consider the title to the property is indisputable.

Hon. D. S. SHATTUCK,
JAMES A. MORRISON, M. D.

The proprietors in conducting this Raffle bind themselves to carry it on in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may buy tickets. The drawing will be done by gentlemen chosen by the holders of Tickets, each county in the State sending a committee of one for that purpose. Maps of the Real Estate, and samples of the property may be seen at our office, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

For the responsibility of the proprietors of this Raffle, and that it will be conducted with honesty and integrity, we refer to
His Excellency JOHN BIGLER,
Hon. J. W. DENVER, Secretary of State,
J. B. HARDENBERG, Mayor of Sacramento,
Hon. LEWIS ALDRICH,
Maj. W. H. HARVEY, Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate,
E. WILSON, Wilson's Exchange,
DAVID JONES, Hotel, Sacramento City. 22

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs. Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.
Mechanics, Farmers, Mechanics, Horse Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest [illegible]
Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.
Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate
T. H. P[illegible]INS,
P. S. Particular attention paid to [illegible] Farmers [illegible] and immediately procure [illegible] Advice [illegible] required, and [illegible] Address T. H. PE[illegible]INS & CO.
[illegible] Long wharf.
8 4t

Lard and Butter.

A PRIME [illegible] by [illegible] to suit, by
W. L. CHRY[illegible] & CO.
tf 64 Front street.

BANKERS.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tl

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimare, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Utica City Bank.....Utica
Bank of Syracuse.....Syracuse
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn.
Bank of Attica.....Buffalo
Rochester City Bank.....Rochester.
George Smith & Co.....Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank.....Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Clinton Bank.....Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis; David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco; Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co.....London.
F. Huth & Co.....London
American Exchange Bank.....New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....New York
Atlantic Bank.....Boston.
Philadelphia Bank.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank.....New Orleans.
Page & Bacon.....St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.....Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.....Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.....Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12 4t

DREXEL, SATTIER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on
Ocean Bank.....New York.
Bank of North America.....Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Drexel & Co.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq.....Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Lorimer.....Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;.....Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.....New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
41 1m

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. G. MASON, SUCCESSOR TO EASTERLY,
Importer and Dealer in
Lead Pipe, Bar and Sheet Zinc, Iron and Tin,
PUMPS, STOVES, ETC.
House and Ship Plumber, Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware,
110 SANSOME STREET, OPPOSITE CRESCENT CITY HOTEL,
San Francisco.

N. B.—Orders for ARTESIAN WELL PIPE and contracts for *Artesian Wells* in any part of the State, promptly attended to. 23

FRANK BAKER,
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 12 4t

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 4t San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
15 4t 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 20

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 20 tf

C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 12tf

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
CORNER FIJ AND SECOND STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

LARGE IMPORTATION [illegible] per steamers John L. Stephens [illegible] Sierra Nevada, are now receiving a choice assortment of [illegible] CASSIMERE PANTS, Fancy and White Drilling, [illegible] and NUMEROUS [illegible] of every description, which will be [illegible] varied stock,

We have [illegible] 1 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[ORIGINAL.]

THE CROWNING GRACE OF WOMAN.

TO MISS W.

HOWE'ER well moulded is the face,
Each limb and every feature;
Woman should have one crowning grace,
Beyond the gift of nature;
A grace which cometh from above,
That binds the heart to Heaven in love.

May this grace be ever thine,
Throughout life's checker'd road;
And ever sweeter, brighter shine,
Till Heaven is thine above:
And there removed, the scenes of time,
Bloom in immortal, glorious prime.

June, 1854. FLAVIO.

[ORIGINAL.]

MY MOTHER.

O, call me to thee mother!
I'm weary where I roam,
This world is far too lonely—
O, call me to *thy home!*

I'm weary of this life, mother,
I long to be with thee,
And such have been my feelings
Since you died upon the sea.

I dreamed of thee last night, mother,
When thou upon me smiled,
And I could faintly hear thee say—
"Heaven bless my sorrowing child."

But ere the sound had died away
An angel did appear;
He took thee, mother, from my arms,
And I awoke with fear. ROSALIE.

KINDRED SPIRITS.

BY A. FLOYD FRAZER.

GENTLY as the weeping willow
Sighs responsive to the breeze,
Or the morning-zephyrs whisper
To the half-unfolded leaves—
Bend the chords of kindred spirits,
Wakeful to each other's strains;
Each, the other's impulse sharing,
Knows its joys and feels its pains.

Sweetly as the wind-harp trembles,
Swept by fairy hands unseen,
Where the genii haunt the bowers,
In the summer wood-lands green—
Speaks the silvery voice confiding,
Breathing through its tranquil tone
Thoughts, whose depth of latent being
Stirs the fountains of our own.

Fondly as the waking flower,
From drowsy air of night,
Smiles to greet the pleasant morning,
With its cheerfulness and light—
Turns the lonely heart from sadness,
Yielding to the unyetic tie,
Which transmits the sweet assurance
That a sister soul is nigh.

Pure the source, O KINDRED FEELING,
Whence thy sweet impulses flow;
Lending hope, and joy, and gladness,
Man, without thee, ne'er might know;
Thou dost preach of love immortal—
Love beyond the sphere of Time:
Thou findst, sure, thy birth in heaven!
Earth is not thy native clime.

FARMER'S GIRLS.

BY HELEN M. LADD.

Up in the early morning, just at the peep of day,
Straining the milk in the dairy, turning the cows away,
Sweeping the floor in the kitchen, making the beds up stairs,
Washing the breakfast dishes, dusting the parlor chairs.

Brushing the crumbs from the pantry, hunting the eggs at the barn,
Cleaning the turnips for dinner, spinning the stocking yarn,
Spreading the whitening linen down on the bushes below,
Ransacking every meadow where the red strawberries grow;

Starching the "fixens" for Sunday, churning the snowy cream,
Rinsing the pails and strainer, down in the running stream,
Feeding the geese and turkeys, making the pumpkin pies,
Jogging the little one's cradle, driving away the flies;

Grace in every motion, music in every tone,
Beauty of form and feature thousands might covet to own,
Cheeks that rival spring roses, teeth the whitest of pearls,
One of these country maids is worth a score of your city girls.

GEN. JACKSON AND THE CLERK.—Many of our readers will recognize the point of the following joke, which we heard related "long time ago," but which has but lately appeared in print. It will bear repeating.

When General Jackson was President of the United States, he was tormented day after day by importunate visiters (as most Chief Magistrates of this country are) whom he did not care to see—and in consequence, he gave strict directions to the messenger at his door, to admit only certain persons on a particular day, when he was more busy with state affairs than usual.

In spite of his peremptory orders, however, the attendant bolted into his apartment during the afternoon, and informed the General that a person was outside whom he could not control, and who claimed to see him—orders or no orders.

"I wont submit to this annoyance," exclaimed the old gentleman, nervously. "Who is it?"

"Don't know, sir."

"Don't know! What's his name?"

"*His* name! Beg pardon, sir—it's a woman!"

"*A woman!* Show her in, James; show her in," said the President, wiping his face; and the next moment there entered the General's apartment, a neatly clad female, past the middle age, who advanced courteously towards the old gentleman, and accepted the chair profered her.

"Be seated, Madam," he said.

"Thank you," responded the lady, throwing aside her veil and revealing a handsome face to her entertainer.

"My mission hither to-day, General," continued the fair speaker, "is a novel one, and you can aid me, perhaps."

"Madam," said the General, "command me."

"You are very kind, sir. I am a poor woman, General—"

"Poverty is no crime, Madam."

"No, sir, but I have a little family to take care of—I am a widow, sir; and a clerk employed in one of the departments of your administration, is indebted to me for board to a considerable amount, which I cannot collect. I need the money sadly, and come to ask if a portion of his pay cannot be stopped, from time to time, until this claim of mine—an honest one, General, of which he had the full value, shall be cancelled."

"I really—Madam—that is, I have no control that way. What is the amount of the bill?"

"Seventy dollars, sir—here it is."

"Exactly; I see. And his salary, Madam?"

"It is said to be twelve hundred dollars, a year."

"And not pay his board bill?"

"As you see, sir, this has been standing for five months unpaid. Three days hence, he will draw his monthly pay; and I thought sir, if you would be kind enough to—"

"Yes, I have it. Go to him again and get his note, to-day, at thirty days.

"His note, sir! It wouldn't be worth the paper on which it was written; he pays no one a dollar voluntarily."

"But he will give you his note—will he not, Madam?"

"O yes—he would be glad to have a respite in that way, for a month, no doubt."

"That's right then. Go to him and obtain his note at thirty days from to-day, give him a receipt in full and come to me, this evening."

The lady departed, called upon the young lark, and dunned him for the amount—at which he only smiled—and finally asked him to give her his note, for it.

"To be sure," said he, with a chuckle—"give a note—sart'n—and much good may it do you, mum."

"You'll pay it when it falls due, won't you," said the lady.

"O certainly," was the reply. And in the evening she again repaired to the White House with the note. The President put his broad endorsement on the back, and directed her to obtain cash for it at the bank.

In due time a notice was sent to the clerk that a note signed by, will be due on a particular day, which he was requested to pay.

At first John could not conceive the source from whence the demand could come, and supposing that it had only been left for collection, was half resolved to take no notice of it. But as he passed down the avenue, the unpaid board bill suddenly entered his head.

"Who has been foolish enough to help the old woman in this business, I wonder," said John to himself. "I'll go and see, it's a hum, I know; but I'd like to know if she has really fooled anybody with that bit o' paper!" and entering the bank, he asked for the note, which had been left there for collection, against him.

"It was discounted," said the teller.

"Discounted? who in the world will discount my note," said John, amazed.

"Anybody, with such a backer as you've got on this."

"Backer! Me—backer—who?"

"Here's the note; you can see," said the teller, handing him the document; and on which John instantly recognized the bold signature of the then President of the United States.

"*So'd, truly!*" exclaimed John, with a hysteric gasp, drawing forth the money—for he saw through the management, at a glance.

The note was paid, of course, and justice was awarded to the spendthrift at once. On the next morning, he found upon his desk a note, which contained the following entertaining bit of personal intelligence:

SIR: A change has been made in your office; I am directed by the President to inform you, that your services will no longer be needed in this department.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE.....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have establi-hed themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gelleso.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand,

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

TIME.

PARTICULAR attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4t 14

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;
The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish Samples now on exhibition at our office.
TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.
TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.
☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.
Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.
☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.
Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.
We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.
COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes:
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three how rakes,
Fanning Mill—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels;
Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Excelsior Soap,
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagon—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks;
Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size—grind stone frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves;
Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete;
Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 line ones;
Walnut Axles—For light Wagons
Gold Washers, Mining Pans;
Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onion—for seed;
Marrow Fat Peas,
Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat—for seed;
Osage Orange Seed;
White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed;
Hemp Seed—for Birds;
GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety;
Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article;
Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins;
Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton;
Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany;
Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Batter;
Mexican Spurs; Invoice of Mexican Bitts, &c., of the highest finish &c.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay.

Public Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation. D. H. HASKELL, ALVIN ADAMS, W. B. DINSMORE, S. E. SANFORD, S. M. SHOEMAKER, * By C. E. BOWERS, their Attorney in fact.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, under the firm, name and style of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal office continuing at the same place, in the city of San Francisco.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. BOWERS, his Attorney in fact,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, composing the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other principal cities and towns of the Eastern States, will hereafter carry on the Express and Forwarding business to and from the said cities and towns in the Eastern States and the City of San Francisco. The Banking and Express firm of Adams & Co. in California, at the city of San Francisco acting as our agents.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
WM. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
(By C. E. BOWERS, their Attorney in fact.

Public Notice.

WE the undersigned, ALVIN ADAMS, of the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the city of San Francisco and State of California, Bankers and Express Carriers, hereby certify that we have formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, to be conducted under the name and firm of ADAMS & CO.; that the principal place of business is situated in the said city of San Francisco.

That DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, are general partners and said ALVIN ADAMS is a special partner as declared by the article of copartnership, on record in the County Recorder's Office of the county of San Francisco.

That the said partnership commences this day, and terminates on the 12th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Dated at the city of San Francisco, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1854. A. ADAMS.

(Per his Attorney in fact, C. E. BOWERS,)
D. H. HASKELL,
20 tf I. C. WOODS.

New Drug Establishment.

A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States

Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.
Country orders promptly attended to.

A. T. McCLURE,
No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.
Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.
We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Power, all complete.
Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.
Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by
HENRY McNALLY,
15 1m No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by
HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 1m (between Battery and Front streets.)

BATES' SUPERIOR
UPLAND BELL CRANBERRY.

THE PROPRIETOR has been induced to present this Circular to the public on account of the numerous applications from distinguished Horticulturists, Amateurs, Land Agents and others, in different parts of the Union, personally and by letter, wishing information in regard to cultivating this valuable fruit upon ordinary upland, and would respectfully invite the attention of Gardeners and Fruit Growers, to such facts only as have come directly under our own experience and observation.

Soil, Propogation, Management, &c.—Having tested the plants thoroughly in all kinds of soils, we have no particular choice in their selection. We know of no kind of soil in which they would not be likely to grow well if managed according to our method. We should not choose a perfect clay soil, extremely liable to bake, nor a perfect sand, containing no power of vegetation.

In extensive field culture, the Bell Cranberry flourishes well in soils varying from moist to dry. No great degree of moisture is necessary, providing it is more or less uniform. Any soil that the strawberry can be grown on to advantage, is well adapted to the growth of this plant, but no animal or vegetable manure should be used, as the fruit draws most of its nourishment from the atmosphere. The vines propagate by runners, like the Strawberry, and will flourish in almost any soil and section, under good management. Where the land is rich and liable to grass and weeds, we prepare the ground by removing the top soil at a sufficient depth to prevent their growth. This may be easily done by plowing the sod, and removing the top soil in carts or otherwise. The object in doing this is to make the soil so poor that nothing will grow to obstruct the growth of the Cranberry Plants, bearing this in mind, that I am fully satisfied, from long experience in the business, that the Cranberry derives its nourishment only from the air and moisture.

If the land is poor, so that grass and weeds will not vegetate then it may be plowed and harrowed without other preparation. If these rules are followed there is no difficulty whatever in their cultivation. Persons having a garden of moderate size, and wishing to raise their own Cranberries of a superior quality can do so by obtaining a few plants, and with a small amount of labor at the commencement, will find their cultivation both easy and profitable.

Persons wishing for Plants can have their supply of the subscriber. The Plants will be carefully packed in meadow moss, and well boxed, which will enable them to go to a great distance in a fresh state.

The proper time for Fall transplanting is October and November; for Spring, from the opening of the snow till about the 25th of May. Persons wishing for Plants, are requested to order as early as the first of September, for Fall transplanting and during the winter for Spring. 15

SULLIVAN BATES,
Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and postpaid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia Scabrella, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbellata roses, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or hedge, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daily-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Dahlias, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cuphœas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Lots for Sale in Horner's Addition.

THE subscriber has removed his office, books, maps and records, to the old San Miguel Rancho House, one mile southwest of the Mission Dolores Church, where he can be consulted every day. Those who may wish to purchase in HORNER'S ADDITION, or Villa Lots of any required size, from one to twenty acres, with clear and undisputed titles, would do well to call upon him before buying elsewhere, for it will cost nothing to get posted up before purchasing. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call at the "Old Rancho House" where they can see an abstract of the titles, the identical lots with their boundaries, advantages, elegant situations for residences, gardens, &c., &c.

J. M. H. can be seen at Horner & Co.'s Counting Office, on Davis street, corner of Broadway Wharf, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M. [15] JOHN M. HORNER.

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS.* Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with despatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, we are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Clara streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in the line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1854. NO. 26.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bash street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less per month, $3. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

[From the American Agriculturist.

Two Farmers Contrasted.

As you have so far broken the rule which barred you from publishing articles not *strictly agricultural*, as to give place to occasional jottings, I thought perhaps your readers might be interested in a couple of incidents that fell under my notice the last year. Although small in themselves, they convey a lesson of much import, and as the best coloring could not give them the least beauty, I shall content myself by giving the facts just as they occurred, hoping that while the example of the one may be condemned, the other may be properly appreciated.

Having business with the agricultural portion of the citizens of one of our Middle States last autumn, I had good opportunity to note many almost *curiosities* that came under my observation in various ways. I found some sections where the tillers represented so many different nations of the East, and so many different languages were spoken, that I sometimes required more than one interpreter to accompany me. In one of my business excursions I called on one of the tillers of the soil for a few moments, and having completed my business, was about leaving, when a bright-eyed little boy came skipping along, holding in one of his hands a large, fair apple, which was partly red colored. The animated sparkle of his eye, and the intelligent appearance of his countenance completely captivated me, and I felt an interest in him from that moment. Said he:

"Pa, see what a pretty apple I have found, half red and half green, and it is sweet, and I want to know what makes this apple sweet?" "'Cause it growed so," said the father gruffly. "Well, Pa, all t'other apples that have red on them are sour, and why isn't this sour too?" "'Cause didn't grow so," more gruffly than before. "Well, pa, do tell me what makes apples sweet?" "'Cause they grow so *I tell you*;" (this was said sternly and in a very emphatic manner, accompanied with a menacing gesture;) "and if you don't stop asking your foolish questions I will *whip* you again—I should think that I had whipped you enough to whip all the foolish questions out of you, but you don't know how to say anything but ask questions. Now hold your tongue and be off." The little boy said, as he turned to obey, "Pa, I'll try not to ask more questions." This was said in a subdued tone, and his face was suffused with tears, while the elasticity and ardor of his movements were visibly damped. I loitered a moment to see what might follow, when the father turned to me and said, "that boy is almost *spil't* by going over to my neighbor SMALL'S, who has a couple of boys about his age, and Mr. Small wants my John to come over sometimes and *larn* with his boys. He *allers* telling them something when he's at work about felosephy, as he calls it, and I wish he'd keep it to himself, for boys oughn't to know too much, and if he don't quit telling my John so much stuff, I shall keep him at home, I shall."

As I had previously finished my business, and seeing but little chance to help little John, I resolved to learn what kind of a neighbor Mr. Small was. I soon after called, and found him to be a farmer and true gentleman. Every thing showed that he was as near master of his profession as any in our country. Every tool had a place, and was in its place, too, and so arranged as to be come-at-able when wanted without any needless waste of time, while the general appearance of his farm showed that they had been used when needed. I soon had an opportunity to see the two boys that John's father had spoken of, as two active little lads joined us, and the father introduced them as his sons. There was none of that shyness we often see in country lads, nor of the wayward-ness that we sometimes observe in city lads, but a sort of manliness that makes one feel acquainted from the first sound of their voices. They were true types of their father. The elder had in his hand an ear of corn partly red, and when a pause in the conversation ensued, he said to his father: "Pa, may I ask a question?" "Yes," said Mr. Small, "if it is not a long one." Well, you see this ear of corn has some red kernels in it, and Bub and I cannot agree how it [illegible] Bub says it was [illegible] our field that was [illegible] I showed Mr. Small [illegible] as he was about [illegible] Mr. Small [illegible] a sack [illegible] of either to give the true cause, but that each should state his views since he had no recollection of ever explaining to them the reason for such occurrences, so turning to the elder, he said: "Edwin, let me hear what you have to say, and then Bub shall have his turn at an explanation."

We had reached a beautiful eminence as Edwin commenced and said: "You remember, Pa, to have told us that unless the pollen of the anthers (which grow on the upper end of the corustalks) should fall or be carried by the wind to the *silks* or pistils of the ear-shoot, there would be no corn on the cob. Now if the pollen can be carried by the wind as well as by the hand, as you showed us, there is no reason why the wind should not blow the pollen from P.'s corn to ours, although it is near half a mile off, and the wind blowed from his corn-field toward ours, too, from the time it was *silked* until it was full in milk, and I told Bub that this was the most likely way that it came that we have red corn in ours this year." "Now, Bub, for your turn," said Mr. Small. "Well, Pa," said he, "I have changed my mind some since brother has been talking, as it has put me in mind of what I read in the 'Agriculturist.' The paper said that it was very difficult to raise pure seed of any kind, for there were so many bees and other winged insects that were all the while going from one flower to another, and carrying the pollen on their bodies, thus mixing melons, cucumbers, squashes, corn, as well as all other such plants and vegetables, so that it must be very difficult to raise any pure variety. I can only wonder now how we find them so pure as they are, but there is something else where I am more puzzled, and that is to find out how it is that so small a speck of a fine yellowish powder can impart an influence to a yellow variety of corn that shall make red kernels grow on the same cob, when the juice that supports both the red and the yellow corn comes through the same source to the ear; can you explain, father, for I find nothing in any book that tells me?"

"Well, my sons, you have between you spun out a long story, and have reasoned or quoted correctly, too; but how to answer the question Bub put, will take more time than I now have, but we must all study, and when we have time we will see whether there is any satisfactory reasons given in any of our books."

I heard much more such conversation, that was not only interesting, but instructive, so much so, that I determined to pay another visit. Should this prove acceptable, I will try to give you the history of the other call at some future time. J.

[From the Boston Cultivator.

A Home Picture.

'Twas a clear, cloudless New Year's eve. The blue vault above, star-gemmed and bathed in brightness, its beauty mirrored upon the snow-wreathed earth, reflecting a sheet of silver light upon its surface, presented a magnificent scene, enlivened ever and anon by the merry tinkling of bells. Many were the sorrowing hearts that looked out upon the lovely scene, which seemed to them only a mockery of their misery—the sons of want, to whom the new year was but the renewal of a bitter struggle for a daily subsistence, and upon whose sufferings the heartless world turned as coldly as the scene around them. Many to whom the past year had been the burial of their brightest hopes, and to whom no bow of promise appeared in the future! many, very many there were, who had felt the strong ties of affection, had seen the grave close over their dearest earthly friends, and now darkly, bitterly felt that they must tread life's weary way alone!

But all were not sorrowful—some hearts beat high with joyous hopes, looking to the new year as the fulfilment of many bright anticipations, and among these was Nelly Sedley, the belle of the little village of N., but not a coquette—she was too pure and good for so unworthy a mission! She sought not admiration, yet all unconsciously, her artless manners and loving spirit had gained for her the love and homage of many hearts! She had a kind word and pleasant smile for all, yet one alone had succeeded in obtaining that priceless treasures—her young heart, with the wealth of love.

Harry Norton had sought out and won the fair flower from its secluded retreat, and was about to transplant it where it might grace the bower of another home, and a little party had assembled at the old farm-house to witness the wedding ceremony. How cheerily the old-fashioned parlor looked! It had no brilliant adornings, but so cozy and comfortable with its neatly papered walls and substantial home-made carpet, the cheerful wood fire blazing brightly upon the [illegible] hearth, the [illegible] to the polished brasses. The cheerful [illegible] and lighted by the [illegible] bride. How [illegible] lovely she looked, arrayed in a [illegible] white [illegible] purity and innocence! A single rosebud nestling in the glossy braids of her hair, her only ornament! As she stood before the man of God, with confiding trust in the manly heart beside her, all present were weaving for her bright visions of happiness. The ceremony over, all crowd around to offer their congratulations, to express their warm wishes that the bright visions they had been weaving might all be realized! They rejoiced in her happiness, yet there was sorrow at parting! She had been the sunlight of the little village, and very much would she be missed. She might have lacked that power which contends bravely with whatever opposes it, yet this deficiency was amply supplied to her in the full tide of overflowing affections and sympathies, which disarmed opposition and drew around her a circle of loving friends, and to each of these she now bade a sad yet hopeful adieu. The younger members of the household band crowded around for a parting kiss from sister Nelly! The honest old farmer brushed away a tear as he bestowed upon his daughter a parting blessing.

One year of wedded life has nearly flown, and now in a lovely cottage upon the winding banks of sweet Mersomere, we will again introduce our fair bride. How tastefully the little parlor is arranged with its simple mirror, the windows in their muslin drapery, graceful as though a fairy hand had adjusted it. A few choice paintings adorn the walls. A seraphine occupies one corner, and a collection of choice plants another, bearing evidence that a taste for the ornamental had not been neglected. A bright fire blazing in the grate reflects a cheerful light over the little apartment; our sweet friend Nelly is sitting at the little work-table, and beside her we recognize him to whom her young heart was plighted, with book in hand, reading aloud to her. The same joyous spirit looks out from those loving eyes, no shadow had yet darkened that young life. They had lived for each other, and now that another had been added to their heart's treasures, life had become doubly attractive to them. As they together doated upon the pledge of mutual love, they felt that their cup of happiness was full to overflowing! But shall it always be so? Alas, that the brimming cup should be dashed from their lips, and that by their own hands! While basking in the sunshine of each other's love they had forgotten that the flame must be replenished, or its brightness would become dim; that it must be nourished by kind words, by frank and courteous manners, that it must be carefully watched, lest some unkind word or suspicious thought sully its purity; but this they have neglected, and a barrier had grown up between their hearts.

We are not about to write some startling event to portray exaggerated feeling which may have its counterpart in reality, but oftener exists only in the imaginations of the writers of fiction, or to hold up deeds upon which the world looks with admiration or scorn, but to delineate a picture which hangs like a cloud over many dwellings, spreads a blight over many home circles, where the world least suspects it.

Two brief years have passed away, and we will again visit our friend's dwelling, but alas, how changed! The air of cheerfulness which pervaded the little dwelling has fled, and in its place is the appearance of neglect; and Nelly too has changed; we should hardly recognise in that pale and anxious countenance the once laughing and happy Nelly Sedley. What has brought the shadow upon that fair brow, and the melancholy light into those loving eyes? Many, very many are the hearts which appear in the presence of the world gay and happy, whose domestic happiness is embittered or destroyed by the absence of sympathy and the reciprocation of those little numberless acts of kindness which keep alive the flame of love in the hearts, and by a fault-finding and reproachful spirit on the part of any member of the home circle.

'Twas too much for the gentle and loving spirit of Nelly, nourished as it had been in the bosom of affectionate parents and brothers and sisters, to feel that the being for whom she lived did not sympathise with her, and daily, to listen patiently, uncomplainingly to his reproaches. With [illegible] what of pride and coldness, perhaps, [illegible] yet in secret she wept bitter tears! Nor was Harry altogether to blame; he had felt that [illegible] were not as they should be; he panted for the [illegible] welcome, for the love which had been the [illegible] light of his home. That pale, sad face would haunt him, and bitterly it upbraid him for [illegible] proach himself for many a [illegible] would be forgotten in the [illegible] to the wife [illegible] the sorrows [illegible] spirit! But the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] too late; reason had forsaken its throne, yet in those incoherent wanderings were murmured unconsciously, reproaches upon him who had destroyed her happiness!

For a few brief days the spark of life flickered in the socket, and then went out! Witness now, in the darkened chamber of death, the strong man bowed in grief, with the past, the present and future, like a void picture spread out before him, bitterly learning the lessons that only love and sympathy afford true happiness, and that these, when the heart most pines for them, may be denied!

VIOLA MAY.

The Sphere of the True Woman.

THE true Woman for whose ambition a husband's love and her children's adoration are sufficient, who applies her military instincts to the discipline of her household, and whose legislative faculties exercise themselves in making laws for her nursery; whose intellect has field enough for her in communion with her husband, and whose heart asks no other honors than his love and admiration; a woman who does not think it a weakness to attend to her toilette, and who does not disdain to be beautiful; who believes in the virtue of glossy hair and well-fitting gowns, and who eschews rents and ravelled edges, slipshod shoes, and audacious make-ups; a woman who speaks low, and who does not speak much; who is patient and gentle, and intellectual and industrious; who loves more than she reasons, and yet does not love blindly; who never scolds, and rarely argues, but who rebukes with a caress, and adjusts with a smile; a woman who is the wife we all have dreamed of once in our lives, and who is the mother we still worship in the backward distance of the past: such a woman as this does more for human nature, and more for woman's cause, than all the sea-captains' judges, barristers and members of parliament, put together—God-given and God blessed as she is! If such a wife as this has leisure which she wishes to employ actively, she will always find occupation, and of a right kind too. There are the poor and the sick round her home; she will visit them, and nurse them, and teach their children, and lecture their drunken husbands; she will fulfil her duty better thus than by walking the hospitals, or preaching on Sundays! There are meetings to attend also, and school committees, and clothing-clubs and ragged schools to organize; and her voice will sound more sweet and natural there than when shrieking through a speaking-trumpet or echoing in court. And there are books to read, and then to discuss by the fireside with her husband, when he comes home in the evening—though perhaps his attention may sometimes wander from the subject to her little foot, peeping out from under the flounces over the fender, or to the white hands stitching so busily,—and is not this better than a public lecture in a Bloomer costume? And then, perhaps, she can help her husband in his profession, write out a clear manuscript for his editor, or copy a deed, find out references and mark them for him, or perhaps correct his sermon, to the general advantage of his congregation,—which, we contend, is a fitter occupation than arguing divorce cases in a wig and blue bag or floundering in the quagmires of theology in bands and a scholar's hood. Our natural woman, too, loves her children, and looks after them; but the babies of our emancipated woman belong as much to the State as to her, and as much to chance as to either. Our natural woman plays with her children, and lets them pull down her thick hair into a curtain over her face, and ruffle even her clean gown with their tiny hands; but the emancipated woman holds baby up by a degradation, and resigns it to servants and governesses.

Give us the loving quiet wife, the good mother, the sweet unselfish sister; give us women beautiful and womanly, and we will dispense with their two years' service and [illegible] or two or three years's [illegible] in a [illegible] room.

Let women have their rights in H[illegible] name let [illegible] to [illegible] they [illegible] fit, and give them [illegible] [illegible] in—but to their [illegible] and the [illegible] ; and a [illegible] and a friend; but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

complete in their lives. Rest in the shade, dear woman! Find your happiness in love, in quiet, in home activity and in natural duties; turn as from your ruin from all those glaring images of honor which a weak ambition places before you. —*Household Words.*

Familiar Sketches of the Natural History of California.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR, OF MONTEREY.

THE CORRERO DEL CAMINO, - OR SNAKE BIRD.

This singular bird, found only, we believe, in California, is one of the most extraordinary curiosities of natural history in our State. It is an inhabitant of the coast counties of Southern California, and in some portions of San Diego it exists in large numbers. It delights particularly in arid, stony lands, where the cactus species grow, and where the rattlesnake is common. In some parts of the Lower Peninsula, it is said to be very abundant. The habits of this bird are what may be called wonderful. It may generally be seen on the roads or paths, and when aware of the approach of a passenger, runs off with the swiftness of a racer. Hence, the Spaniards calls it the "Courier." The Correro is the mortal enemy of the rattlesnake, and other snake tribes—retaining all the antipathy of Eve to this class of the animal creation.

What we are about to relate may seem a pleasant piece of California Munchausenism, but it has been confirmed to us by too many respectable persons, native and American, to leave the slightest doubt of its truth.

The rattlesnake, as before stated, is found in great numbers in Southern California, and across the frontier, where the cactus covers the ground. The Correro is always his neighbor, and wages eternal war on him; lying in wait for his enemy with all the craft of the Indian, to surprise him snugly coiled up and asleep. Then is his time. With the greatest stillness, slyness and hurried dispatch, he gathers the fallen cactus fruit and dry lobes, and quietly corrals him in, to the height of two or three feet—the spikes and spines of the plant, strong as needles, making a splendid procrustean fence for the passionate and fiery "Cascabella." This much accomplished, the bird now gathers with his feet and claws, the hard young cones of the pine—and they are as hard and as heavy as stones—and hovering over his enemy, like a fluttering hawk, lets it fall from five or six feet height in the air on the infuriated viper, who, surrounded by prickles and points wherever he turns, is soon fully aroused to his danger—the bird, with malicious screeching, dropping cone after cone, or stones, as the case might be, until his foe is vanquished, when he demolishes the corral, and picks the snake to death with his iron beak.

It is said not to be a bird of prey, or living on flesh, but entirely on grain, like the Gallinacia, to which class of birds it is in nearly every respect allied. It measures at times two feet from the end of tail to tip of beak. The tail has four or five long feathers, and is sometimes a foot in length, tipped with white. It stands six inches from the ground when erect, and its feet furnished with only four toes—two in front and two immediately behind of smaller size—and all guarded with sharp needle-like claws. The color of the bird is a mottled yellowish grey. When full grown, it weighs about twelve ounces, though we have heard of them being killed at the South, of one and a half pounds in weight.

But the great features of this strange bird, is the tuft on the head, which is depressed when not alarmed or excited, but when in danger, erect and rampant; and the beak, which is two and a half inches long, is sharp as a knife, and hard and polished as steel. It measures across the body, when the wings are closed, four inches.

This description is made from a specimen killed lately near Monterey.

The first settlers and colonists of the old Spanish times noticed particularly this bird, and protected it as an adversary of the rattlesnake, which is said to be gluttonously fond of its eggs. The old priests were always on their guard about "viboras," as the intractable Indians at times resorted to this plan to poison the good fathers, who were obliged to drive good habits and principles into their stubborn neophytes, by applications to their bodies of a stern and smarting nature; as we fully believe was necessary and proper. An ancient tradition of the country, which is vouched for as true by some of the King's old soldiers, still living, relates, that on one occasion as Padre Junipero was about to administer the Holy Sacrament, and had uncovered the chalice to present it with great fervor to the assembled congregation, white and red, a big rattlesnake, with fiery eyes and rattling tail, erected himself out of the vessel, to the dismay of the terrified priest; the reptile having been placed there by some of the incorrigible Gentiles. Hence the Missionary fathers conceived for them a bitter enemy, and rated the creatures as condensed Apollyons, with a chime of devilish bells tinkling at their tails. From this war of extermination no doubt is to be deduced the fact of the great scarcity of the Cascabellas in the vicinity of Monterey, for it is very rarely they are seen in this country.

We have never seen a printed description of this curious bird, and believe it has not been described before.

LATE FROST.—Mr. Quant, of Napa City, informed us that quite a hard frost was experienced at that place on Thursday morning last, doing injury to young seedling trees and vegetation.

Napa and Sonoma.

We are enthusiasts, but it is in the best sense of that words. Well has it been said "God made the country." Let any one stand upon the hills that rise in these great valleys, and they would see the Divine hand in the beauty that lies before them; they would see also in the incipient stages of cultivation and settlement the design of the Creator in drawing to these and other similar valleys the rural population that is destined to be the foundation of a great empire.

In connection with a committee of visitation and investigation of farms, orchards, &c., we have made a partial survey of several parts of these valleys and shall briefly note these—reserving to a future time, and to the Reports of the Committee, the complete data—as on these will be founded the Premiums to be awarded by the State. After leaving Benicia, we rode rapidly over the hills through a portion of the Suisun valley to Suscol, the route being an undulating country, and the hill sides presenting the dry and yellow aspect of the harvest season—the hills around Benicia and for miles covered with the wild oats, of which abundant crops are annually gathered.

We passed the large ranch of Messrs. Clark & Curtis, used for raising hay and stock. Messrs. C. & C. will harvest and press some thousand tons of hay the present year. Several other large hay farms are in the same valley. Upon entering Napa Valley an increased verdure is apparent—an extended and improved Agriculture is readily manifest at and around the ranches established. The nursery, vineyards, and orchards of William Neely Thompson, Esq., gave evidence of great care and interest in the advancement of horticulture.

Napa city is much larger, and a better and more thriving business is transacted here than our citizens suppose. Several large and fine hotels and public buildings, stores well stocked, and quite a lively business, denote a healthy tone in this great valley. The many improvements going on are noted elsewhere in our columns. Some of the finest ranches in this State may be found in this vicinity, including one of George Yount, Esq., where large vineyards and orchards are laden with fruit, where are found butter and milk dairies, grain fields of one thousand acres, flouring mills, stock farms, and all the indications of a wealthy and successful farmer. Here is found much to interest. Mr. Kellogg is the proprietor of the large warehouse for grain at Napa city. He has many valuable improvements—a very extensive dairy—the water coming from the mountains sufficient to carry a mill, and thence passing through the dairy rooms, and churning the butter by water power; thence to a wheel which moves a turning lathe, machine shop, &c., and thence to his large orchard for irrigation. The fruit orchard is in excellent condition, and full bearing, including apple, pear, peach, fig, and large vineyards.

Mr. Geo. Boggs, formerly of Missouri, has a very fine farm in extra order—fine brick buildings, and fences and grounds indicating the real farmer. Angus Boggs has also a very fine farm, and some of the finest stock we have seen in the country—among them a portion of the best stock from Ashland, once owned by that great patriot, Henry Clay. The wheat fields are most promising and heavy. Henry Boggs has a very excellent farm, and in fine order. Mr. McNeil cultivates a large and valuable farm and fruit orchard—peach trees only 15 months old in full bearing. These two last were passed in the shades of evening. J. W. Osborn has a farm of 800 acres, of which 500 in cultivation presented features of farming very gratifying. Over the entire grounds are excellent fences, guarded from fire by a space around each field. The building for his stock manifests the right idea of farming. He has a fine garden and orchard in the highest state of cultivation, containing apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums, currants, strawberries, and raspberries; also, a neat flower plat and lawn, interspersed with roses, evergreen shrubs, &c. A very genteel mansion graces the grounds, and adds the finish to the scene. Apart from these grounds is the stock farm, embracing some very extra stock. He has 250 acres of wheat in very promising growth, nearly ready for the harvest, and averages over 40 bushels to the acre. There is also an orchard of over 50,000 young peach trees for the budding knife. It is the examples of these farms and orchards that stimulate and prompt men to labor for success.

At Mr. Lillie's we note a fine tepid and sulphur spring, where have been erected very neat and convenient houses for bathing, and ere long these and other similar springs will draw many visitors to Napa city for pleasure as well as health. Capt. Charles Van Pelt has a very fine ranch at Napa, well cultivated and stocked, with very fine buildings in the modern style, and in the taste and design of buildings giving promise of a good future.

In the Sonoma Valley we visited the farm of Mr. Leavenworth, upon which has been recently discovered valuable springs, over one of which Mr. L. has erected a neat building for the convenience of bathing. The grain fields here look promising. The farm of Col. Hooker gives evidence of his personal care. The Col. has some very rich spots, and will ere long present all the features of orchards and gardens in their luxuriance. The farm of D. W. C. Thompson, comprising about 500 acres, presented many interesting features—some 450 acres of grain, nearly all ready for the harvest—reapers at work upon portions of it. The wheat was free from smut or rust, and promised a good average yield. An excellent feature of this farm is the fences. Here are also an excellent dairy, turning out 500 lbs. of butter monthly, a good family flouring mill, neat outbuildings, a very handsome cottage, and all the comforts of home. The majestic oaks that are spread over the farm give a beauty and dignity that cannot be found without them. We noticed some very stately oaks near the house, and near to them large "Buckeyes" in full bloom, casting their fragrance upon the air. Beneath this cool and shady retreat Mr. T. has his summer stable for his horses. He uses Hussey's Reapers and Prouty & Mears' Plow, and recommends them.

Returning from Sonoma, the farm of Major Beck presented some very fine grain fields—wheat very fine. A young orchard of peach, cherry and apple gave promise for the future. The fine farm of Mr. Clayton, also of Sonoma, was of interest, beautifully located on a pleasant terrace, facing the lofty hills, and a fine deep soil, with running streams in the garden in the rear—wheat fields; 17 acres corn; good stock; a very handsome cottage, with every "home comfort." These are the evidences we love to look upon, for they speak of permanency and prosperity.

The fruit orchards of Julius K. Rose, Esq., was of more than usual interest. A very large vineyard of old vines (nearly 2,000) with abundant crop, and young vineyards of thousands more. A large orchard of apple trees, with branches bending with the crop upon them; every tree requiring strong props to support them. Very large fig trees, also, full of fruit. Peaches, a large number—young trees. Apricots in full bearing. Pear trees bending with fruit, and all trees in excellent health except the peaches. Here we noticed the same disposition to disease in the native or southern peach, while the northern was in good health. These orchards are truly a wonderful sight, and more than half the fruit now on the trees should be removed to save the trees or secure their ripening. A very pretty fortune in store from this orchard.

Gen. Vallejo's farm and gardens were most gratifying to visit, and the General felt pleased to see the interest manifested by the State in Agriculture, and by the visit of the committee. The General has redeemed a large tract of land by excellent cultivation and irrigation. A large spring has been opened in the mountains above the house and conducted to the immediate vicinity of the ground by pipes, furnishing water for all the uses of the house, and led from thence to each section of the building and each corner of the garden, furnishing a constant supply of very pure water. An elegant mansion has been built in modern style, with the improvements within and without. The garden contains fine fruit trees, apple, pear, peach and fig, in bearing. A very excellent flower garden, an abundance of flowers and a good promise of fruit. We regretted to find the General unwell, but his attentions and hospitalities marked the true Spanish gentleman. We trust his health will be restored and his success in Agriculture be abundant.

The committee in visiting the several farms and grounds named, have received very kind attention from all, at every place they visited, and have enjoyed the scenes witnessed, and consider their duties were made light by the courtesies received. To D. Hale Haskell, Esq., of this city, and J. W. Osborn, Esq., who conveyed the committee from place to place, the committee are greatly obliged. Santa Clara and other valleys are to be visited, and a full and detailed report will be prepared and submitted in the autum by the committees. The present is but a slight sketch to show to those who begin to feel an interest in Agriculture, the advance which has already been made throughout the country.

The committee are composed of Colonel J. B. Crockett, Judge Blair, and the editor of this paper, and were accompanied by Theo. Adams, Esq., and the gentleman who conveyed the committee.

GRAIN WAREHOUSES.—It will be recollected that some months ago we suggested the importance of concentrated action among the grain growers in the several counties, and the erection of large warehouses for storage of the grain; and an arrangement among the growers themselves so that they could command this fall the full value of their crops by not forcing them into the market. We examined at Napa City last week a very fine large building, 60x80, two stories high, erected by Mr. Kellogg, for this purpose. The lower room is twelve feet high, and capable of holding 40,000 bags of grain. The upper room is to be finished in part as a hall for the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities. The lumber was prepared in the valley twenty-three miles above, by steam power. About ninety thousand feet of lumber were used in the building. The entire cost of the building will be some $6000 or $8000. We are informed that over $10,000 was lost in this valley last year, for want of such a building. The warehouse was built by Mr. Lillie, a thorough and practical mechanic, and reflects credit upon his ability. The great interests of agriculture are being cared for.

A NEW PLANT.—J. B. Polley, Esq., of Downieville, very kindly brought us down a specimen plant of a most remarkable and most beautiful habit, character and species. It is a fibrous rooted plant of succulent growth, throwing up a spike of very rich crimson flowers and fruit, and giving forth a pleasant ordor. The spike of flowers is about fifteen inches long, and contains within the flowers about sixty berries or fruits the size of a filbert, enclosed in a covering similar to the filbert, but of deep crimson. Altogether, it is a wonderful and curious specimen. It can be seen at our office.

DOUBLE-HEADED BARLEY.—We were presented while at Napa City, with a cluster of double and treble-headed barley, of most remarkable size. They were the product of seed from a head of the same character last year, thus continuing the species. They were given to us by Dr. Stillwagon, of Napa, from Mr. Harden's field. These heads are most remarkable and worthy the attention of grain growers. They can be seen at our office.

Superintendent Beale---Tejon Reservation.

FACTS CONCERNING THE INDIANS.

If benefits conferred upon the human race—if transforming a race of savages into men and teaching them the arts of civilization, can render a man's name and character immortal, that of Lieut. Beale is destined to shine as one of the brightest in history.

Lt. Beale has devoted himself to the amelioration of their condition, with a zeal so kindly earnest that he has won the good will and confidence of the whole race. He lays out a field and tells them how to plant it, and he explains to them that the fruits of their labor inure to themselves alone. By his presence, his encouraging words, his prompt decisions, and his kind assurances, he has gathered about him a host of dependents, from far and near, who look to him for counsel as to a father, and obey him with alacrity, believing that he is truly their friend.

We recently visited the Tejon, in company with several gentlemen, at the invitation of Lieut. Beale, and from personal observation, are enabled to give some idea of what has been done there since the first ground was broken on the first of November, but little over six months ago. According to the official survey of Mr. Washburn, U. S. Surveyor, the great Reservation Field embraces 2,800 acres, and this is divided into crops as follows: wheat, 2,100 acres; barley, 400 acres; corn, 300 acres; pumpkins, (estimated) 500 wagon loads. In addition, there are two patches, one of potatoes, 25 acres, and one of beans, 25 acres. The crops of the different Rancherias amount to 415 acres, which makes the entire land now under cultivation amount to 3,265 acres. They are now harvesting the wheat, with two reapers and several hundred Indians. About 40 acres per day are cut and gathered. We have never seen a finer crop of wheat. Every stalk stands erect, and is full headed. At a low estimate it will average 35 bushels to the acre, and this will give it as the result in this single field more than eight thousand barrels of flour.

During three days we were there, Mr. Bishop, the general overseer, informed us that there were from four hundred to four hundred and twelve laborers in the field—men, women and boys. Included in this number, are delegations from Sacramento, San Joaquin, and other distant places. There are twenty-five plowboys from the Frezno, delegated by their tribe to labor in the general field, so that when they arrive they may claim a living from out the general storehouse. There are boys, also, from the Four Creeks, laboring upon the same terms. These boys are represented as industrious and intelligent, and emulous of doing a great deal for their people.—*Los Angeles Star.*

HORTICULTURAL.

A Fine Cyclamen.—One pot of a new Cyclamen was exhibited at a meeting of the London Horticultural Society, Feb. 21, that had 254 blooms wide open, besides buds and those that were going to seed. It is a crossbetween Cyclamen corem or veruum, and is named *Atkinsonii*—color, delicate Freuch white, growing deeper at the eye.

Mass. Hort. Society.—We havo received from this Society an interesting and valuable pamphlet entitled "an inquiry in the uses and abuses of the practice of scraping and washing trees, by a committee of the Society." We have read the work with much interest, and shall refer to it at an early day. The work also contains a table of all the insects that usually infest fruit and ornamental trees, to which we shall allude hereafter.

The Beurre Clairgeau Pear.—This is a new French variety, originated by M. Clairgeau, of Nantes, and sent out from the French nurseries in 1848 or '49, we believe. It is a very large fruit, and so far as it has been tested, both in Massachusetts and New York, gives promise of being a valuable acquisition. Col. Wilder sent us the following description among his notices of new pears that promise well.

"Size—extra large. Form—oblong, ovate pyriform, outline a little irregular. Stem—short and stout, set obliquely and without much depression. Calyx—open, segments short, moderately sunk. Color—brownish green, coarsely clotted and almost entirely covered with russet, sometimes intermixed with dull red on the sunny side. Flesh—melting and juicy, with an agreeable sub-acid flavor, resembling the *Baronne de Mello*, but with more aroma. Class—good; will probably prove very good.

"The *Beurre Clairgeau* has fruited in several gardens in the vicinity of Boston and New York, and promises to be a great acquisition. The tree is a strong, thrifty grower, either on the pear or quince root, and comes early into bearing, many trees which were grafted in the spring of 1851, being now full of fruit buds."

Mr. Cabot, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, speaks of it as follows, in Hovey's Magazine of March last:

"So far as an opinion, formed by testing one or two specimens, and these from imported trees of the first year of bearing, is justifiable, this pear promises to be, on account of its size, beauty and quality, a highly respectable acquisition. It is a new pear, raised from seed by M. Clairgeau, at Nantes, of a yellow, russet color, with darker russet specks, and a little red in the sun; very large, with a short, very thick stem; calyx small and open; flesh yellowish white, tender, half melting, of a very pleasant, sub-acid flavor, ripening last of October and November; tree a strong grower, wood stout, and appears to come early into bearing."—*Horticulturist.*

The Oranoe.—Next to the grape, in commercial importance, is the orange family. For the production of these fruits, all the countries coming within the trophical and sub-trophical zones are well adapted. They abound in the East and West Indies. Formerly proximity to England, says the London Merchants Magazine, was an essential in the production of the orange for commercial purposes, and hence they derived their supplies almost exclusively from Spain and Portugal; but the rapid passages made by steamers now enable them to obtain them from more distant quarters. The orange, lemon, lime, citron, shaddock and forbidden fruit, all belong to one order—the *citrus* of Linnæus. According to Lindley, there are fifteen distinct species, with one or two varieties. They are natives of India and other parts of Asia, where they are found growing wild, and are not thought to be indigenous to America, although a few plants, probably the remains of gardens long since abandoned, were discovered there. Lindley, however, naturalises one species, *C. spinosissima*, in Cayenne. Six of the choicest species are natives of China, one of Japan, and the rest of India and other parts of Asia. Risso, of Nice, in his large work, enumerates 43 species and varieties of sweet orange; 32 of bitter and sour; 5 of bergamots; 8 of limes; 6 of shaddocks; 46 of lemons, and 17 of citrons.—*People's Journal.*

Culture of the Sunflower.—A "Conestoga" correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph, says:—"I do not think there is sufficient attention paid to the cultivation of this plant. The Sunflower is a native of South America, but is easily cultivated in any common soil, either by sowing the seed early in spring, or by slips or offsets from the roots. It is now a common and well known production, having long since become naturalized throughout the United States. The manner of planting and cultivating it, is not dissimilar to that adopted in growing Indian Corn, and its acreable product exceeds that of the most prolific cereals. The principal uses to which the seed of the sunflower is ordinarily applied, are the manufacture of oil for painting and burning, and the feeding of horses, sheep, beeves and swine. The oil is clear, thin and inodorous when burnt, though of an agreeable taste. For painting, it is said to be preferable to any other oil now in use. As a feed for hens, it is highly prized. Being of an oily nature, it approximates more nearly to the character of animal food than any grain that can be fed to them, and supplies to a considerable extent, a very efficient substitute for meat. The sunflower requires good soil, and may be managed in the same manner as Indian corn, when grown on soils that are friable, rich and moist."

Soap Suds for Watering Plants.—Nothing can be better for summer watering of plants and vines, than the suds of the weekly wash, and no one who desires a good garden will suffer it to be wasted. For cabbages, cucumbers, beets, and the like, it seems especially adapted, and one of the most thrifty grape vines we ever saw, was watered with soap suds almost daily in dry weather. A large supply is not needed at once, but frequent waterings promote rapid and vigorous vegetation.

Los Angeles Grain Crop.—Through the kindness of a friend we have been favored with the perusal of a letter just received by him from one of the largest vine growers of Los Angeles. The writer states that the grape vine is in full blossom and rapidly approaching maturity. A good average crop is confidently anticipated. The shipments last season commenced about the 20th August. Great competition exists among the freighting vessels plying between Los Angeles and San Francisco. There are now running three lines of steamers, and it is anticipated that another will shortly be put upon the route. The grapes imported from Los Angeles are packed either in printing-paper or sawdust.—*Los Angeles Star.*

Premium Farms.

Pajaro Valley, June 20th, 1854.

Dear Sir:—I respectfully offer my farm in Pajaro Valley, for premiums to be given by the State Agricultural Society, and invite the Committee to visit and examine my farm at such time as will suit their convenience. In extending this invitation, I do not do so with any expectation of having awarded to me either of these premiums, but with a view of soliciting from the Committee a visit to our Valley. Respectfully yours,

J. D. Carr.

To F. W. Macondray, President C. S. A. S.

Mission of San Jose, June 27th, 1854.

The undersigned offers his farm of 200 acres, in Alameda County, three miles from Alameda, on the road to San Jose, for the examination of the Committe appointed to award premiums for the best farms in the State.

Respectfully yours, Jesse Beard.

Sacramento, June 27, 1854.

I herewith enter my farm on the "Putah" for the premiums to be awarded by the State Agricultural Society, and shall be happy to receive the Committee at such time as may suit their convenience. Respectfully yours,

C. J. Huchinson.

To Horticulturists.—Is *soil* necessary to the healthy growth of shrubbery? If so, and if it is the intention of the contractors for the improvement of the Plaza to adorn that spot with such of nature's ornaments, is it advisable to raise the ground to the stipulated grade with any more of Telegraph Hill? The Farmer, perhaps, will state how vigorous such ornaments might become, planted in a three-inch soil with a solid stone foundation.—*Golden Era.*

We respond to our friends of the Era, cheerfully. If *brains* are necessary as the foundation of intellectual greatness, *soil* is necessary for the development of beauty, health or durability of whatever we desire to cultivate on the earth. We have not spoken heretofore upon the subject of the "Plaza"—the waste of labor and expense, the want of design, and the ruin to the future beauty of this "notable spot"—lest we should be charged with selfishness or egotism; but if ever there was a case where those ingredients were so much wanting—*brains* and *soil*—we think it may be found in the improvements (?) of the Plaza. There have been designs offered far better, and we think the original one was so, by Mr. Stewart, a very worthy citizen, whose labors and expense deserved a better reward. But unless we mistake, there is always some "friend at court" that secures "public contracts" that do not look so much to durability, future good and the best interests of our citizens, as to self-aggrandizement and immediate personal emoluments. We have cast many a sad look to the Plaza. We have in our mind conceived how beautiful it could have been made and how it is to be done, and have turned away "more in sorrow than in anger," for we knew all we might say would be like "scattering seeds by the way side," the *fowls* of the air would come and devour them—for we are not politicians enough to scramble for loaves and fishes.

California Grain Implements.—We were much pleased to examine several fine threshers and separators, of eight-horse power, of most excellent workmanship, made at Napa, by Messrs. Longwell & Co. This is right—we shall soon manufacture everything we want in California.

Grain! Grain!!—We received a very good sample of wheat from friend Wand, of Benicia, Salina county, measuring six and a half feet high; also, oats seven feet high.

While on our visit at Sonoma Valley, we were presented with a very handsome sheaf of wheat containing three varieties, remarkably large heads, from Mr. McLellan, who settled at Sonoma in 1848.

Flouring Mill at Napa.—A fine large flouring mill has been erected at Napa, sixty by forty, two stories high, by Messrs. Longwell & Co., the building and machinery to be the best. It will be ready in two months.

The Steamer Yankee Blade from Panama, is expected on Friday.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Mother.—Round the idea of one's mother the mind of a man clings with fond affection. It is the first deep thought stamped upon our infant hearts, when soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and all the after feelings of the world are more or less light in that comparison. I do not know that even in our old age we do not look back to that feeling as the sweetest we have through life. Our passions and our wilfulness may lead us far from the object of our filial love; we learn even to pain her heart, to oppose her wishes, to violate her commands; we may become wild, headstrong, and angry at her counsels, or opposition; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her virtues and good deeds, affection like a flower beaten to the ground by a past storm, raises up her head and smiles among her tears. Round that idea, as we have said, the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the earlier period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of our dead parent with a garland of graces, and and beauties, and virtues we doubt not that she possessed.—*James.*

Ludicrous Mistake.—The following droll incident is related in the Knickerbocker, as having occurred to a lady of respectability, in Brooklyn, N. Y.:—"The lady has a charming little boy, very observing, imitative and active. The child had noticed the postman constantly leaving letters, and moving off quickly, and he thought it would be a very fine thing to become a postman. So he went one day to his mamma's escritoire, and took out some twenty-five letters, tied them up and sallied forth, leaving one at every house, and moving off quickly. The lady was rather surprised when her next neighbor brought her an open letter, which she said somebody had left at her door; but what was her astonishment when visiting hour arrived, for another, and another, and another lady coming in, all bringing open letters, until her ample parlors were completely crammed! You need not doubt the mirth and fun grew fast and furious, as each lady entered with the same tale, and the little postman was elated beyond measure to find what a capital postman he was; but the best of the fun was, that every lady, one and all, asserted she had not unfolded or read a word of it."

How to Wash Lace.—The following mode of washing laces we find in an exchange, and republish it for the benefit of our fair readers: The difficulty of getting lace washed, especially out of a great city, is very great. Every lady, therefore, should know how to wash her own thread lace. If any fair reader is ignorant of this art we can teach her in a very few words. Let her first rip off the lace, carefully pick out the loose bits of thread, and roll the lace very smoothly and securely round a clean black bottle previously covered with old white linen, sewed tightly on. Tack each end of the lace with a needle and thread, to keep it smooth; and be careful in wrapping not to crumple or fold in any of the scallops or pearlings. After it is on the bottle take some of the best sweet oil, and with a clean sponge wet the lace thoroughly to the inmost folds. Have ready in a wash-kettle, a strong cold lather of clear water and white Castile soap. Fill the bottle with cold water to prevent its bursting, cork it well and stand it upright in the suds, with a string round the neck secured to the ears or handle of the kettle, to prevent its knocking about and breaking while over the fire. Let it boil in the suds for an hour or more, till the lace is clean and white all through. Drain off the suds and dry it on the bottle in the sun. When dry, remove the lace from the bottle and roll it round a wide ribbon-block; or lay it in long folds, place it within a sheet of smooth white paper, and press it in a large book for a few days.

How to Cook Cabbage.—Chop the half of an ordinary head very fine, put it in the spider or in the saucepan, and add two-thirds of a teacup of water, a table-spoonful of butter, and half a teaspoonful of salt; cover and cook it from one hour and a half to two hours, giving it now and then a stirring. Then add two-thirds of a teacup of good vinegar, some pepper and salt sufficient to season it to taste. Let it be on the fire five minutes and serve up.

To Keep Suet.—Suet keeps good all the year round, if chopped and packed down in a stone jar, covered with molasses. Mince pie meat may be equally well preserved if boiled, chopped and similarly packed.

Interesting to Farmers—Bakewell Sheep. F. Mellus, Esq., received per ship M. Howes, from Boston, six bucks and five ewes, of the famous Bakewell breed. This breed of sheep for size and beauty of proportion cannot be surpassed, and instances are on record of their attaining from 350 to 400 lbs. weight on foot. Such enterprise as this should always receive the greatest encouragement, especially when we take into consideration the present diminutive breed of sheep among us. These sheep cost in Boston $20 a head and delivered here about $50. Also per same ship, thirteen hogs of the Suffolk breed. These hogs do not show to good advantage at present, on account of the long sea voyage of nearly five months, and being confined so closely cooped for room, and illy cared for on ship board. One of the same importation sold to Mr. Geo. C. Alexander for $5, and he considers it cheap at that.—*Los Angeles Star.*

Masonic Celebration at Napa Valley.

It was a pleasing circumstance to be at Napa City on Saturday last, and witness the celebration of the memorable St. John's Day by the associated orders of Masons and Odd Fellows. The gathering was large, delegations being present from several lodges in the surrounding counties.

The procession, as they moved from the Lodge-room in their rich regalia, presented a most interesting and imposing appearance. A very large procession of ladies preceded the order to the church, where the exercises were performed. The opening prayer was by a reverend brother of the order. The address, by Rev. Mr. May, of the Masonic Brothers, upon the objects and influences of masonry, was a most happy effort, although the orator was not in good health. Here were many beautiful figures and illustrations of Masonry, that we know were true, although we are not of the fraternity. The good influences of the institution we have seen and known. The early historical allusions in the days of Solomon, and during the persecutions of the early Christians, the sympathy that exists between Christianity and Masonry, both alike prompting men to deeds of brotherly love and charity, these were all most happily conceived and most eloquently delivered, reflecting credit upon the head and heart of the elequent orator. After the address of Mr. May, Mr. Eaton, of the I. O. O. F., addressed his order upon the character and purposes of the institution, presenting many interesting features of the order, and claiming for it a relation as twin with Masonry. The address of Mr. Eaton was able and earnest, and frequently interspersed with rich veins of poetry, as illustrative of the design, operation and actions of the members of the order. The exercises closed by prayer from the Rev. chaplain of the order. After the services at the church the procession formed and marched as before to the Napa Hotel, where a sumptuous dinner had been provided for three hundred ladies and gentlemen. We can vouch that the dinner was a good one, for by the courteous attention of the officers, we were a privileged Mason and Odd Fellow for the day; and we certainly would have been an "odd fellow" not to have accepted such courtesies. After the appetite was satisfied, the usual toasts, sentiments and speeches were enjoyed, and the commemoration of the day closed with dancing from early eve till 11 P. M.

There was a very large gathering of citizens of the valleys to witness the celebration; a very large number of farmers were present. The day was cool and pleasant, every one wore a joyous aspect, business in the city was lively, and everything went off with great credit to all the managers and to the city. We noted one event that was rather remarkable: just as the church was packed full and while the prayer was being made, the floor gave way and settled down suddenly, yet not a single word was uttered or a single person moved, and the prayer proceeded without interruption. This was wise, for sudden movements and alarm always produce harm. Let all remember, in cases of danger like this, quiet or calm movements only are safe.

California Babies.—In Massachusetts they recently had quite an exciting time relative to a "Baby Show." Premiums were awarded, and they had a merry time in deciding which was the nicest, lattest, chubbiest and prettiest baby. We see no harm in knowing who has the prettiest baby, and as we know there are many of our farmers that say they can beat all creation by showing the fattest and prettiest "pet" in the State, we hope the State Agricultural Committee will give an opportunity for all to compete for the prizes.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The rooms of this Association were well filled on the occasion of the regular monthly meeting, on the 19th. An original and well written essay upon "Prayer," was read by H. L. Leffingwell, Esq., one of the members of the Association. A very interesting discussion upon the subject of the essay followed in which many of the members participated.

The annexed testimonials must have been most gratifying to the parents of young Mr. Rising, as well as to himself, and would afford them great satisfaction under the trials of a separation, even for a time. The testimonials were so well merited that they offered a most cheering consolation:

Mr. E. B. Benjamin offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Mr. Franklin S. Rising, one of the founders and most active members of this Association, has been called by important duties to the Atlantic States, which has caused his separation from us, therefore—

Resolved, That we deeply appreciate the active and untiring efforts of Mr. F. S. Rising for the advancement of the interests of this Association since its establishment; and we hereby tender to him our prayers and best wishes for his success and happiness in this life, and for his blessedness for the life to come.

Resolved, That Mr. F. S. Rising be, and is hereby, declared an honorary member of this Association.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Rising, by the corresponding secretary.

A very liberal donation of valuable books was received, and duly acknowledged, from the Protestant Episcopal Society in New York city. After singing and prayer, the meeting adj.

Duncan's Art Union.—The space occupied by the sketches of the farms of the valleys precludes the full notice of this sale, which would be given, but those who know Mr. Duncan's taste for the beautiful must know that with the privilege of a personal knowledge and examination of many of the fine galleries of paintings, statuary, &c., we may expect in this collection to arrive a truly grand collection, many of great value and beauty, and prizes in reality.

Ross's Saloon, Clay Street.—This spacious and elegant saloon was opened on Monday evening, under new and favorable auspices. Messrs. Holman & Sherwood are the proprietors, and their opening gave promise what the future shall be. There is no place in the city more genteel, or where the most keen appetite, or the most delicate taste could be better suited. We most heartily commend them.

Adams & Co.'s Banking House.—One would suppose this world-renowned house had [illegible] all the improvements of the age to the concern before this; but their enterprize is continually finding something new, [illegible] and benefit the public. Adams & Co. is one of the [illegible] for it had its beginning in [illegible] this act [illegible] makes it a Kingly concern, and we trust it will be continued with rich success.

Napa City Hotel.—This [illegible], kept by [illegible], is now in [illegible] order—fine, clean and airy rooms, [illegible] and plenty of [illegible] we [illegible] fact a [illegible] to keep [illegible] than None Else.

American Hotel, Napa [illegible]

Artesian Wells [illegible]

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Messrs Adams & Co. at all their offices throughout the United States or Europe.
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Mr. Chauncey Lanodon, Travelling Agent for the northern section of the State.
Mr. E. R. Highton, general and travelling Agent for Northeastern section of the state, to whom we commend our Agents for all information needed.
Mr. Wm. M Lester, Travelling Agent for Sacramento City and County
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N B.—We want Agents in all the principal localities, and persons disposed to act can have the opportunity, if satisfactory to all parties.

☞ We desire Agents to report as early as possible, that we may be prepared in our issues for a sufficient number to supply the demand. Be sure and report promptly.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1854.

Many Lessons in one Story.

The "Two Farmers Contrasted," upon our outside column, will be found an interesting story to a reflective mind. It shows how great an injury may be inflicted upon the inquiring mind of the child by a thoughtless and heartless parent who fails to feel an interest in his own offspring and finds no pleasure in unfolding those beautiful truths in nature that are daily being revealed to us.

In former numbers of the Farmer we endeavored to show that the cause of the present ignorance and apathy in regard to the "Science of Agriculture," arose from the wrong direction given by parents to the early tastes of their children. The present story is a case in point—where the very desire for knowledge of this science was crushed by the heartlessness of the parent; and this case is but one of a thousand.

Let readers contrast the spirit and disposition of the two farmers, and they will *feel* the influence that such parents exert upon their offspring. If the influence of farmer "Small" upon T. was so genial, what must it be upon a child's early affections and tastes? The great wonder is that the children of the neighboring farmer should have ever received a taste for nature from such a parent. One thing is certain—it could not long remain in such a blighting atmosphere.

We repeat, it is from such heartlessness and indifference on the part of parents and guardians of the young that a mountain of obstacles has been placed in the path that led to agricultural knowledge. God grant that the new interest awakened in this beautiful science may be permanent.

The pleasing illustration of the *true* manner in which the various kind of seed are mixed, is worthy of being read and understood by the cultivators more generally. Simple as is this story, it is a valuable one, and worthy a perusal and a place in memory's storehouse.

We append to our remarks a leader from the Genesee Farmer, and heartily commend it to the perusal of all who feel interested in Agriculture. Its every word tells upon the heart of the true patriot. The severe censures poured out upon the political mummery of the day, will apply with equal force, perhaps more so, to this country, and we urge the cultivators of California to look to their interests in the coming legislature, as of permanent importance:

"Agriculture as a Profession.—Thousands who have long thought of nothing more than to pursue farming as an occupation, and submit through life to its dull, monotonous drudgery, are now happily beginning to appreciate the dignity and pleasures of Agriculture as a Profession. It is a calling which admirably adapts itself to every taste, and every capacity. The most stupid and thoughtless slave finds fitting employment in the unvarying routine of the commonest field labor. Roman slaves, Russian serfs, and English peasantry, have followed tillage and husbandry for indefinite ages, and advanced scarcely one degree in mental development. So uniformly dead-and-alive have farm operatives been for five thousand years, that many have affected to regard agriculture as the mother of stupidity. Born on a farm, and nursed by the milk of its gentlest kine, this insult stung us like the wound of a scorpion; and if it were possible to lift rural industry above such degrading imputations, we resolved that no effort of ours should be withheld from any friend of the great farming interest who was willing to work for its immediate and enduring elevation. The difficulty has ever been to reach the millions who own and cultivate the soil; and no one has yet devised a plan which fully attains that object. Exceedingly cheap periodicals, those that cost clubs only thirty-seven cents a year, promised the greatest advantages by universal circulation; but their very cheapness, such is the pride of the human heart, operates against their usefulness in some circles. Purse-proud men think it beneath their consequence to teach their brother farmers, or be taught by them, through the medium of a fifty cent paper. The good spirit of universal philanthropy is not in them. They arrogate to themselves all the honors of advanced agriculture as a profession, without performing any of its higher duties. Such characters deserve nothing but contempt; for while they do nothing to enlighten and benefit mankind, they claim the consideration due only to the faithful servants of the people. There is but one way for a man to show that his faith in agricultural progress is genuine, and that is by his works. If all who profess to believe in the improvement of rural affairs would cheerfully lend a helping hand to make agriculture as learned and honorable as it is useful, it might be raised in a few years to the highest public honor, where it of right belongs. High elevation, it should be remembered, cannot be reached by trick, clap-trap, or shallow advantage. Empiricism is often clamorous, and full of oily-gammon, but its labors always have 'selfish ends to serve. It belongs to agriculture as a mere occupation, not to agriculture as a scientific profession. None but liberal minds devise liberal things. After four years' experience and observation at the federal metropolis, we do not hesitate to say that the tone of public morals, and the spirit of patriotism, have suffered greatly from the corrupting influence of selfish, mercenary politicians. There is a lamentable want of *sound agricultural statesmen* at Washington; and there is an equal lack of care among all farmers in selecting men to represent them in Congress. American statesmanship is not what it ought to be. Its most prominent feature is a degrading strife for the spoils of office. Educate and elevate the industrial classes, and thereby form a more patriotic and purer public opinion, and all parties will be compelled to serve the country more, and individuals less. It is a perfect misnomer to call a majority of our state and national legislators "public servants." Their principal labor is to serve themselves, their personal and political friends—not the community at large. This defect must be remedied by intelligent farmers, who control the ballot box in every State in the Union. They are the true conservative power of the republic; and so regarding them, we esteem their professional standing and intellectual attainments as matters of the highest public interest. They should not feel the necessity of sending so many lawyers to fill all the important offices at Washington, because farmers and mechanics are too poorly educated. The profession of agriculture is not what it ought to be in a free country. It should be the nursing mother of wise statesmen, instead of the pack-horse of itinerant demagoges and political gamblers. Agricultural Statesmanship is almost unknown in a land where farmers themselves give a large majority of the votes that make and unmake every administration and every state and national legislature. Let the talented youth who read this journal, and who will soon have to discharge the responsible duties of popular sovereignty, think of these things, and study to be worthy of the highest honors that freemen may confer. Provide yourselves with good libraries, and read them faithfully to some purpose.

New Gold Separator.

By the courtesy of the proprietors of this new invention, we were present last week at the various experiments performed with it in the presence of several scientific gentlemen, among them Dr. Birdsall of the U. S. Mint, Maj. Allen of the U. S. Army, and some dozen others, all of whom were much gratified with the result.

Experiments were tried with the poorest refuse "tailings" of a quartz company, and the result was $2 25 to the pound. From common black sand the gold was soon shown, and in sufficient portions to know it would pay.

We say *new* separator—it is an improvement. The original instrument has been successfully used abroad. Six are in use in Virginia; four in North Carolina; four by Lieut. Wilkes, in the exploring expedition; twenty-four have been ordered to England to separate native tin from sulphate of copper; six are in use at the nickel and cobalt mines; six are in use in New Jersey, to separate pure iron ore; eighteen at Lake Superior copper mines; forty at Cuba, at copper mining, and many are to be used here in separating gold from black sand.

The trials were upon quartz tailings or refuse stock, as an experiment only. We saw portions of rich quartz from Bear Valley mines; also from the Guadaloupe some of the richest specimens yet discovered, containing $5 to the pound of quartz. We were presented with specimens of the last mentioned rock. Other experiments are soon to be tried from these new specimens just found. Every experiment was most satisfactory. The machine will be duly announced to the public in a short time, and offered for sale.

Correspondence.

The following extracts we publish from a long and interesting letter from our valued correspondent now in New Hampshire. Mr. Russell was a resident of California the last year, and we deeply regret that he should have left. He was a most able and scientific cultivator, and his valuable services and influence should have been retained here. We hope he may be induced to return again.

Mr. Russell was one of the most successful growers of the grape, in the East. Evidences of his skill were the wonder of many at the horticultural exhibitions of the Mass. Hort. Society, at Boston, for several years. We hope to hear from him often, so long as he is away from us.

The letter was not written for publication, but it is important as showing the views entertained at the East of California efforts, and that such efforts are appreciated by intelligent minds. We know the able addresses that were delivered in Musical Hall were extensively read in the East, and highly esteemed, affording a very great interest to many:

Nelson, N. H., April 17, 1853.

I have received several numbers of the California Farmer, here on the hills of New Hampshire, that have given me great pleasure in the perusal of them. Please to accept my thanks for this kind favor from your hand. * * * * The addresses delivered at your splendid Agricultural show in San Francisco, I have read with much pleasure. They are all, and embody all, that the most enlightened farmers and gardeners could desire. They are masterly productions, emanating from minds imbued with the great and good in all civilized lands.

I have noticed the great crop of barley grown by J. Bryant Hill, Esq., in the Salinas Plain, last year. I had the pleasure of visiting the Salinas Plain last June, in company with Mr. Hill. At that time the Barley, and its growth, was particularly noticed by me. The whole of the one hundred acres was a beautiful sight, being as level as a table; the heads of the grain were large, and the growth about three feet high. This field of barley was the best I had ever heretofore seen. Mr. Hill and myself at that time thought that the whole one hundred acres would average one hundred bushels to the acre.

Mr. Hill owns five thousand acres of the best land in California, in the Salinas Plain. We rode over some hundreds of acres where the grass stood as high as the horses' heads, with a thick clover bottom at least two feet deep. Mr. Hill had a small portion of this grass cut for hay, that we then thought would yield four tons to the acre. The soil in the Salinas is deep, very rich, and of a loose, friable nature; will not crack open or become hard through the dry season: it is easily worked, and brought into good tilth—in fact, it is all that the diligent farmer could wish for or desire. In this beautiful plain the tillers of the soil will be abundantly remunerated for their toil. The Salinas Plain is situated in a fine healthy part of the country, twelve miles from Monterey, by a good travelled road, in fact the stage road. The harbor at Monterey is one of the best on the coast. Vessels can take in their cargo or deliver it at all seasons of the year. For the growth of onions, the Salinas might challenge the world to compete with it—the deep, rich mellow soil, cannot be beat in California. I would strongly and earnestly recommend to all who are interested in the growth of onions in California, to raise a crop of small onions and transplant them in February or March, as the season may be, in order to obtain the greatest crop. The produce from one acre of good onion land would much surpass anything that has heretofore been raised; but as the cultivators of this vegetable probably think that they can beat the world, I will conclude. With much respect, J. W. Russell.

Foreign Exchanges.—We are happy to say to our many friends east and in the principal States, as well as Europe, that their papers reach us promptly. And we can say to our readers that as our list of the very best standard publications of the world will be regularly before us, we can offer them from time to time all the practical experience of old and long established cultivators, and also the very best results from our own State—thus making the California Farmer the most reliable source of agricultural information in the country.

Paper from Straw.—After many unsuccessful attempts, the feat has been accomplished, and paper of a very good quality is now made from straw. So good indeed has this been found, that the Philadelphia Ledger, a paper that has the largest circulation in the world, is regularly printed thereon.

Farmers' Clubs.

We make the following extracts from Mr. Hunt's Massachusetts Agricultural Report:

About twenty of these clubs have been organized in different towns in the Commonwealth, and the results of their past exertions show that much may be expected from their future labors. By their efforts, a greater interest in agricultural pursuits, and a more earnest spirit of emulation and enterprise has been aroused, and much useful information has been diffused in their neighborhood. In most of the towns where they exist, the inquiries made in the circular given above, were made a subject of discussion, and committees were appointed to 'gather reliable statistics, which were submitted to the club. From these statistics were drawn up the answers sent to the Secretary, and thus the most active minds of the whole town were engaged in the preparation of the replies. Returns thus carefully and deliberately prepared are entitled to as much confidence as if they had been official.

When the club is once established, and a foundation is laid for a valuable library, it will grow rapidly; and though there may, at first, be but few leading minds sufficiently interested to work for its success, they will soon be found, and vigor and enthusiasm will be shown in every discussion entered into by the club. When the mind is once deeply interested in any subject, it often exerts powers it was not itself conscious of possessing before, and experience of the good effects of Farmers' Clubs will show with how much advantage this principle may be applied to agricultural investigations.

The committee of a Farmers' Club speak of these associations as follows:—

"In conclusion, allow us to call your attention to the means which, in our opinion, after a practical test of four years, will be found more efficient than any other for elevating the condition of the farmers of Massachusetts. We allude to the formation of Farmers' Clubs, or town associations, is the social meetings for the discussion of subjects connected with agriculture. The great mass of the working farmers of Massachusetts are comparatively ignorant men, and one trait is common to very ignorant and very learned men, viz.: a strong attachment to certain theories or hobbies, which stand ever in the way of impartial investigation; and we think that no plan can be devised which so effectually roots out error, as bringing these different theories—formed, as they usually are, upon a very limited observation of facts—into collision with each other by means of free and friendly discussion. We have no hesitation in saying that the result of such discussions among ourselves has been to diffuse more valuable information through our community than could possibly have been accomplished in twice the time, if every farmer among us had carefully read every scientific work ever published upon agriculture. It is a great mistake to suppose that the formation of such associations will injure those of the several counties in the State, and we would do all in our power to remove the antagonistic feeling which has in some degree existed between the two forms of organization. That they must benefit the county societies is, we think, rendered evident by the increased interest in that of Middlesex County, where these town societies have for some years been most extensive."

Flora.

The Antirrhinum.—A great number of florists' flowers, though exceedingly beautiful, have the disadvantage of their bloom being short-lived. Such, for instance, as the glorious, though somewhat gaudy, tulip, and the neat-blossomed ranunculus. These, and some others, which the florist will easily recollect, only last, with every attention to shading them from the flower-fading power of the sun, some five or six weeks; but I may fairly claim for the antirrhinum the power, with very moderate care, of continuing to reward the cultivator with its bright-colored blossoms for at least three months, and that at a season when florists' flowers are comparatively scarce. Even as a bedding-out flower it has great merit. It produces at least three colors not to be surpassed by any flower—I mean bright crimson, pure white, and clear yellow. For large beds, especially, it is well adapted, blooming continuously during July, August and September.

The antirrhinum is so perfectly hardy that the seed may be sown in the open border of the garden. I would advise the zealous raiser of improved varieties, first to procure from some respectable florist a few of the leading best sorts now in cultivation, grow them one year, and save the seeds from them, keeping the seed of each variety to itself. By adopting this plan he would find out the best borders.

The time for *sowing* this carefully-saved seed is about the third week in April. Prepare a bed for it in an open part of the garden, by manuring it well in the autumn, and digging in the manure at the same time, leaving the surface rather rough for the frosts to act upon it and pulverize. Then, when the sowing time arrives, fork the surface over, breaking it as fine as possible. Choose a time when the surface is moderately dry for this operation.

When the seedlings have attained an inch or two in height, dig another larger bed, and transplant the seedlings into it, planting them five inches apart every way, keeping the sorts still separate. Here they may remain till they flower.

There are many varieties of this plant, some of the most beautiful of which are but little known. The monochromes are the most desirable, as the pure white, the saffron, and the splendid crimson. The flower is sometimes double, and one variety is quite fragrant.

Action of Drouth on Plants.

The specific action of drouth on plants is one of the problems not yet entirely solved. Whether it is the indirect waste of moisture on the plants by evaporation, or the want of the due proportion of water necessary to build up the structure of plants, or whether it is some indirect action on the constitutions of the soil, is by no means a settled question.

The present season has afforded abundant illustrations of the effect of a want of moisture on the several plants the farmer has to cultivate; and what is more remarkable, the drouth, though absolutely less than it was last year, seems to have had a far greater effect on the plants. The meadows especially appear to have suffered. In all the northern counties particularly, the grass crop is peculiarly affected. The finer and shorter grasses are absolutely either wanting, or so thin that they show the meadow to be without bottom grass. The coarser grasses are tall, but thin, and running to seed, forming no tillering stalks, and few blades in comparison to those of former years. The corn is the same—thin, stunted, and spiry in its character. There have been no tillering—no thick matted surface. The drills have been visible up to the present period, and the stems are fast running to the ear before half the usual height has been attained, being also hard and yellow in color, and different as possible from the graceful flopping blade the wheat plant exhibits at this period.

Now, in what specific way has this drouth so acted on the plant? In ordinary vegetables, 90 per cent. of their whole structure is simply water. Hence it is easy to perceive how large a quantity of that material is necessary during their growth and development. But there was no such absolute deficiency this season. The soil always contained a comparatively large amount of moisture; the dews were often plentiful, amounting to fully as much more as any diurnal development of the plant could require, and all the tables of rain fallen in the spring of this year we have seen, showed a larger quantity than in the corresponding months of last year. Hence it seems we must look to the abstract cause of the injury—to somewhat beyond the mere denuding of the plant of water, as such.

We think the theory of Liebig far better established this season. The plant, to take up its elements, must have them presented to it in a state of solution. The action of rain operates to dissolve regularly and gradually the material required by the plant, both in the soil and in the rocks from which the soil is continually forming, by disintegrading the small particles existing in the land. These are being supplied to the plant by the rains as it requires them, but this year they have not been so washed out and made ready for its use. But why did not the same cause operate equally in the spring of 1852? Simply because the incessant rains of the autumn and early winter had washed the soluble constituents of the soil, so as to leave less free material in the land by far than in the previous spring, and hence the ordinary drouth had much greater effect on the plant this year than it had last.

The effect of water on plants, regularly supplied, is most wonderful. Those who have seen the Clipston water meadows, and the small and clear stream, which produce from three to five crops of grass per annum, either depastured or mown, or partly the one and partly the other, must be convinced that it is almost as much owing to the plentiful supply of water in the dry season, as to any great amount of manure held by that small river in solution, that the vast increase of grass is produced. By watering, Mr. Kennedy, of Myremill, keeps close upon a thousand head of stock on 90 acres of Italian rye-grass. In ordinary seasons from five to nine sheep can be kept on one acre of land; the latter may be done in a dropping season on clover, and on well cultivated land; but with the aid of a little artificial food and by the application of *liquid* manure, in the shower form, by steam, Mr. Kennedy can keep fifty-six sheep per acre! Nor can we believe that this is altogether due to the manure. To that it is partly owing, doubtless; but it is by far more owing to its being watered with that manure in a soluble state, and so fit for the immediate use of the plants. Hence he is independent of the season. The water-drill, to which we before alluded, is an application of the same principle; and the wonderful results of the dressing of dissolved bone liquid, in a dry season, by the due Duke of Richmond, is a powful fact in the same direction.

That it is the want of soluble manure, or, in other words, elements of plants, which is mainly the cause of the injury, is manifest from the fact that all the poorest land has suffered by far the most from the drouth. The very highly manured land has sustained the least damage; while on land to which very highly soluble manures have been applied, the crops are growing vigorously.

Nor let it be forgotten that the rain brings down the ammonia, which, in dry states of the atmosphere, will float undisturbed; and this failing, as well as the soluble supply below, would of course aggravate the cause of injury.—*Mark Lane Express, of* 1853.

To Drive Away Rats.—Says the Southern Agriculturist, a friend has just informed us of a plan he adopted to get rid of rats. His premises swarmed with them. He took a small fish hook attached to a fine wire and suspended it at a piece of cheese, so that it hung a out a foot from the ground. One of the rats jumped at it and swallowed it, and at the moment it touched a squeal, more as if made by a human than that of the rat, startled all the rats around him and fled. Not a rat remained on the premises.

The Best Sheep.

The following communication in regard to the most profitable breed of Sheep, we find in the Albany (N Y.) Country Gentleman.

Seeing an inquiry asking for information in regard to the most profitable kind of sheep for wool growing, induces me to give my experience and the profit of my little flock the past year. I purchased some ewes twenty-seven or eight years ago, from a stock of full blood Spanish merino sheep, imported by Cadwallader R. Colden, of Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Since then I have taken the utmost pains to get crosses from the best flocks of sheep in the country. I have crossed successfully from the flocks of Consul Jarvis; E. Robinson, Shoreman, Vt., and from a buck I have now, sired by Jewett's old 'Fortune.' He is now I think sixteen years old, in good condition, and has sheared the last four years, being and one-half pounds of clean washed wool. I am likewise crossing from G. and D. Cutting's stock, Vermont, all of which are pure Spanish merinos. One year ago, my flock consisted of eighty-nine sheep; fifty-two of them were breeding ewes, six bucks, eight wethers, and twenty-three lambs, which sheared, June 18th, 1853,—

429¼ lbs. wool, sold for 56 cts. per pound,	$279 62
Twenty pounds of tag-locks,	3 00
Sold twenty-seven sheep and lambs,	229 00
Killed two fat ewes and one lamb,	10 00
Have sixteen sheep on hand, overplus, worth,	160 00
Hired out Fortune, after using him,	10 00
Received premiums on said sheep,	38 00
Making,	$729 62

Thus you will perceive, that the eighty-nine sheep have yielded eight dollars and twenty cents per head, leaving the old flock worth more than it was one year ago. I would also add, that I have bred from the French Merinos, Cotswold, Saxony and Bakewell, to try the experiment; but they have all proved a failure compared with the above sheep, and I would invite all good breeders of sheep to call and see my flock, and judge for themselves. Nathan Brownell.

Tomhannock, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., April, 1853.

Improved Native Cows.—Having been reared on a dairy farm, and paid much attention to the economical production of milk, we have never yet seen any breed of imported cows that was able to elaborate more milk, butter or cheese, from 1,000 pounds of grass, hay or roots, than our best native cows yield. Nor are we alone in this opinion. The Hon. John W. Proctor, of Danvers, Mass., one of the most distinguished farmers of the State, in an address before the Agricultural Society of Hillsborough county, N. H., made the following statement bearing on this subject: "Where can be found an animal excelling the Oakes cow for butter? * * * She was a small sized, ordinary looking cow, with a small head and neck, straight back and broad hind parts, with milk vessels of best form and capacity. She was taken when about two years old, by a farmer in Danvers, from a drove on its way from Maine to Brighton, without any certificate of pedigree, as many others have been taken, and proving to be a good milker, was sold to his brother Oakes, a shoe manufacturer, to afford milk for his family." An account was kept of the butter made from her in one season. This was in 1816; and from May 17th, when her calf was killed, to December next following, she yielded 16 lbs. of butter per week, besides one quart of milk per day for the use of the family.

Mr. Proctor says, "of the truth of this statement there is not a shadow of doubt. A more reliable man than Mr. Oakes never lived. I knew him well. But it may be said that she was high fed or she never could have done this. So be it. Can it be expected of any animal to create such produce from nothing? Suppose a cow to yield 20 quarts of milk a day throughout the year, how much do you think would be the weight of the milk? If I figure right, 15,000 lbs., or nearly 8 tons. Can this be expected of a cow without something to feed on?"

Spring "Sport."—The Clinton Conrant condemns in strong terms the practice of shooting birds in pairing time, and is somewhat sanguinary in its remarks. Here is the article, which is commended to the attention of those bipeds who deem it manly sport to blow a little bird to pieces!

"The editor of the Germantown Telegraph says that he saw in the Philadelphia market, *several large bunches of robins*, which had been shot and brought there for sale. We don't desire the death of any man, but if some humane sportsman would only manage to put shot enough in the legs of the murdering vagabond who killed those birds, to keep him busy at home during the remainder of the spring, he would confer an especial obligation upon us. A man who would slaughter an innocent bird in 'pairing time,' would shoot his own grandmother, if her hide was marketable. If *white* slavery were legal, we would try and buy that chap for the sake of the fun of driving him to market in fly-time."

Wonderful Hen's Egg.—Probably the largest hen's egg ever recorded is that recently laid by a hen of C. R. White's, the landlord of the Warriner House, Springfield. It is a foot in circumference the long way, nine inches the other, and weighs 11 1-2 ounces! It is well-shaped, with a very thick and hard shell. It is almost impossible to believe that it is the product of a hen; but we have been convinced of it. The egg probably contains four yolkes—it is certainly four times the size of an ordinary hen's egg. The hen that laid it is believed to be of the ordinary breed, but is very large weighing about [illegible] pounds alive. She has been a [illegible] in the production of [illegible] in the egg line.—*Con. Valley Farmer.*

Native Marble.—We have received from Mr. M. S. Primo, a specimen of native marble—brown ground, interlaced with white veins. The specimen brought us is capable of great polish. This vein, just discovered, lies upon the banks of Tomales Bay, near to the water, and apparently extends to a considerable distance. It is mostly of a dark mahogany color, and the veins of white are curiously interlaced. The quarry is some fifteen miles up the Bay from the ocean. The water is always smooth, so that vessels drawing ten feet of water could anchor within a mile, to which the marble could be easily conveyed in lighters.

We have heard of other veins and of various colors—thus proving our resources are being rapidly developed. Ere long long we shall see our millionares building their marble palaces of "native marble."

We are thankful to Mr. Prime for this specimen. It can be seen at our office.

Agricultural Committees.—The Committee of the State Agricultural Society commenced their labors on Saturday, June 24th, and visited Sonoma and Napa Valleys. The labors and duties are immense, if well performed; but a large and able committee have been selected, and farmers in many places will find the committee there before they are aware of it. However ardous, the duties thus are deeply interesting, and we are most happy to say that the Steam Navigation Company, with their usual magnanimous spirit, tender every facility by their boats to the committees, of which due mention will be entered in the committees records and reports. If possible, reports will be made from this section, in part, for next week's issue.

Frying Pans.—A single law passed by Congress, supposing it had the power, and obeyed by the people, would effect a great reform in the public health, diminish the business of doctors and the demands for drugs, and prove of incalculable benefit to this and future generations. Thus: Be it enacted, that on the first day of January, 1855, every frying-pan in the United States be broken up, and sold for old iron, and that no more be manufactured henceforth for ever. Frying is the most unwholesome of all modes of cooking. Every thing cooked by this method is saturated with fat or butter, rendered tough, covered with empyreum oil, and made as unfit as possible for the human stomach. No dyspeptic should ever eat anything fried, and no one should ever do so who would avoid becoming a dyspeptic. Let your food be boiled or roasted, or broiled, or baked even—anything but fried. Frying meat is the worst possible mode of cooking; destroying whatever good qualities it may possess, and exaggerating all its badness. And all this comes of having frying-pans, spiders, and other cast iron abominations for making food unwholesome. Good people, beware of the frying-pan; beware of the fat which it scorches; and beware of the meat, and fish, and eggs, which it renders unfit for food and difficult of digestion, that your days may be long upon the land.—*Nichol's Journal.*

Designation of Horses.—I enclose an extract from a rare and valuable work, illustrating the different breeds of horses, (English,) published in London in 1820, by the author of "British Field Sports." It throws some light upon the question raised at the Springfield horse show—"what constitutes a pony?"—*R. B. in Country Gentleman.*

"A Hack, in our modern stable phrase, signifies a Road Horse, and not merely a horse let out to hire, as some of the uninitiated suppose. The British and Irish Hackney, with respect to his proper average height, is from fourteen hands one-half to fifteen hands one-half; beyond the latter, unless the ridder be also a *topper*, he had need carry a pocket ladder for mounting convenience. With respect to the Denominations, the term of *Pony* is applied to all horses beneath thirteen hands in height; from thirteen to fourteen hands, a *Galloway*; at fourteen hands, a *Horse*; a *Cob* is a short, cloddy hackney; a *Merlin* is a Welch pony or galloway, from a certain part of the principality, where *Old Merlin*, many years after his racing services had been completed, covered a great number of the small country mares, and left a peculiar and valuable race to posterity."

Bushel and Acre.—What difference is there in the United States bushel and the English—also, in the acre of the two countries? *Ans.* The standard bushel of the United States is the same as the "Winchester bushel," which was the standard in England, from the time of Henry VII. to 1826, and contains 2150.4 cubic inches. The present standard in England is the "Imperial bushel," which contains 2218.1 2 cubic inches, being within a fraction of 68 cubic inches larger than that of the United States. The acre is the same in both countries.

Every man has two distinct [illegible] aspects or characters—one, by which he [illegible] at and viewed by the Deity; the other by which he looks at and is viewed by man. The [illegible] real face, as to [illegible], the world in [illegible] appears only [illegible] he is in the sight of [illegible]

Seedling Apples.—I inclose a small sample of a dried Apple, which you will see is quite remarkable for its whiteness. (Almost as white as snow.—En.) I received it from Mr. L. Norris, of Windsor, Ohio, who assures we it was dried in the usual way. It is the product of a seedling apple which is remarkable for this peculiarity—of retaining almost a snowy whiteness when dried. It cooks tender, and altogether must be a very desirable variety for this purpose, as it is also quite a good eating apple. I have thought it worthy of a notice in your journal, and therefore copy Mr. Norris' remarks upon it in his letter covering the scions which he very kindly sent me. He names it *White Beauty*, and adds:—"It is a native of the township of Windsor, Ashtabula county, Ohio, where the original tree is now growing on the farm of S. A. Lathrop. Its fruit is very highly esteemed by all who have tested its value, for all culinary uses. It differs from all other apples we have seen, in the *beautiful whiteness* it retains when dried, and its tenderness in cooking. The fruit is of medium size. Form—globular, with a smooth and regular surface. Color—dull greenish, dotted with greyish specks. Stem—medium size, three-fourths of an inch long, set in a shallow and regular cavity. Calyx—in a broad, open, not deep basin. Flesh—white, tender, and juicy, with a sprightly subacid flavor. In season from September to December. Mr. Norris omitted to speak of the nature or habit of the tree; but, judging from the scions received, should think it a vigorous grower, with darkish shoots dotted with greyish specks.—*Cor. of Horticulturist.*

Wheat Destroyed by Fire.—On Wednesday, almost the entire crop of wheat and barley on the farm of Mr. J. Hanks, four miles south of San Jose, was destroyed by fire. It is said the fire was blown by the wind from a small spot the men on the place were endeavoring to burn off for the purpose of threshing. Capt. J. Hanks lost one hundred and fifty acres of wheat, and forty or fifty acres of barley; the whole crop was destroyed, with the exception of about twenty acres of barley. The fire spread to the adjoining fields of O. P. Watson, Esq., and destroyed of his crop, fifteen acres of wheat and thirty of barley. The wheat was very fine, and would probably have yielded more than forty bushels to the acre.—*San Jose Telegraph.* 22d.

Muskmelon and Watermelon.—The muskmelon contains a very large per centage of phosphoric acid and soda, and considerable potash; the watermelon a large per centage of soda and potash, and is quite rich in phosphoric acid. The occurrence of these bodies in such quantity in these plants, explains to us why dead animal matter, as flesh, bones, &c., common salt, and ashes, have such marked influence in promoting their growth and productiveness.

The Cucumber is similar in composition, but is most remarkable for the very large proportion of water it contains, being about 96 1-2 per cent. In other words, a ton of cucumbers contains only 70 lbs. of solid matter, the remaining 1930 lbs. being water.—*Dr. Salisbury.*

The Home of Taste.—How easy it is to be neat!—to be clean! How easy it is to arrange the rooms with the most gracious propriety! How easy it is to invest our houses with the truest elegance! Elegance resides not with the upholsterer or the draper; it is not put up with the hangings and curtains; it is not in the mosaics, the carpeting, the rosewood, the mahogany, the candelabras, or the marble ornaments; it exists in the spirit presiding over the chambers of the dwelling. Contentment must always be most graceful; it sheds serenity over the scene of abode; it transforms a waste into a garden. The home lightened by these intimations of a nobler and brighter life, may be wanting in much that the discontented desire, but to its inhabitants it will be a place, far outvying the oriental in brilliancy and glory.

Modifying Influence of Water.—The modifying influence of a body of water less than a mile in breadth is conclusively shown by the difference between the two banks of the Mississippi river, near New Orleans, where it runs east and west. The south side has a milder climate—vegetation advances earlier in the spring—the cane has a longer period to mature in Autumn, and fruits that are occasionally cut off by the severity of weather in the north bank, are uninfluenced on the other.

Last and Least.—We had "laid" on our table yesterday morning, two eggs, the larger having on it the following inscription: "Laid on Lockwood & Tildon's Ranch, Sutter, by a common California hen, 5 3-4 by 7 1-2 inches. Along with it came "the least," measuring 2 1-2 inches in circumference, being almost round. These two eggs are the production of the same hen. Verily the old adage is at least overthrown. "Last, but not least."—*State Journal.*

Dried Fruit. Immense.—On Monday last about [illegible] pounds of dried fruit [illegible] apples, were received at this port [illegible] J. [illegible], a part of which was [illegible] Norwich, and the remainder by [illegible] & Van [illegible] Baltimore. D. D. [illegible] was the [illegible] for [illegible] *Advertiser, Feb.* 2.

Taste of Tea [illegible] to prevent the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Six Months.

With *this number* will expire the term for which many originally subscribed for the Farmer. We trust to receive prompt remittances for a renewal of the time, and also the amount of the several bills which have been forwarded. Surely the amount due us will not longer be withheld.

A Card.

All letters intended for the editorial or business departments of the California Farmer, and all letters on business generally, should be addressed to us at San Francisco, at our office at "Musical Hall." WARREN & SON.

News Summary.

CHINA.

The French bark Surprise arrived at this port on the 23d inst., from Hongkong, bringing papers to May 1. Two Imperial soldiers robbing a foreigner's house, were shot by him, and about two hours after an attack was made by some of their comrades in revenge on unoffending unarmed promenaders, which attack was not only made with swords, but even musket shots were discharged. Of the persons thus exposed to this attack, two were ladies, and a gentleman in protecting them received seven wounds, two of them severe if not dangerous. In consequence of this attack, the evacuation of all the camps adjoining the Riding Course was demanded by the British Consul on the 4th. The representatives of France and the U. S. agreed with the British Consul as to the absolute necessity of enforcing this demand. Accordingly, the Imperialist authorities were informed, that failing the abandonment of the camps by 4 P. M., the naval forces of Great Britain and the United States would proceed to occupy them by force of arms Accordingly, a force of 300 men were landed from H. M. ships Encounter and Grecian, and the U. S. ship Plymouth, and, after two hours' fighting, the Chinese fled in every direction, and the allies took possession of the camp. The Herald says the safety of the foreign settlement is now on a better footing than it has ever been since the capture of the city.....A most resolute attempt to retake Shanghae was made by a body of 2000 Imperialists on the morning of the 20th March. These men were led to the attack by four ferocious Mandamen, three of whom were killed in attempting to scale on the south side—the fourth fought hand to hand on the walls until cut to pieces. The Imperialists were compelled to retreat leaving twenty of their number dead and many wounded, several of whom have since died, including two Mandarins in chief command.

AUSTRALIA.

The ship Magnolia, which arrived on Friday, in 72 days from Sydney, brought Melbourne papers to the 6th, and Sydney papers to the 11th of April.....The American steamer Golden Age was advertised to leave Sydney on the 10th of May for Panama.....The inhabitants of Sydney had held meetings and passed resolutions asking the government to increase the fortifications of the port.....There had been large imports of American ice at Sydney, but, owing to the want of an ice-house to store it in, it had to be sold from the ship's side at a heavy demurrage.....Mrs. Stark had taken a benefit at Sydney, the proceeds of which amounted to $5000.....The Braidwood mines are yielding well. One party had cleared $700 per man in five weeks. Frauds had become quite common in the mines, large quantities of brass filings having been mingled with the gold dust, and sold for gold.....The mine had set in, and the diggings previously suffering for want of water were plentifully supplied.....The mines at the Ovens were yielding very plentifully.

THE INTERIOR.

The annexed abstract of mining news is from the Mariposa Chronicle: Occasionally a few dollars are still found in Mariposa by those who are willing to hunt for them. One day last week Messrs. McGrann & Co., who are working a claim a few hundred yards below town took out $126, and the next day $102.....At Mormon Bar Miners are making excellent wages. This has long been a favorite mining place, a great many of our old miners having realized snug fortunes in that neighborhood. .....Agua Frio is now nearly deserted, on account of the scarcity of water. There is not a camp in the county that a miner can make better wages in during the winter season, but unfortunately during the summer scarcely anything can be done. Had we a water ditch from the Merced or San Joaquin rivers, thousands would be at work, where now a few idle miners are watching their claims.....A great many miners have left Carsontown lately, on account of the scarcity of water. A French company, above town, have sunk a well, from which they derive sufficient water to run three toms, and make on an average at each tom $9 or $10 per day to the hand. Why would not the plan of sinking wells operate equally well in some of our other dry camps.....Guadalupe has been entirely taken possession of by the Chinese. These people are content with smaller wages than those of any other nation, but we think, in this particular locality, they are making more than average wages. They are making on the creek, from $3 to $5 per day, to the Celestial.....Accounts from Sherlock's Creek are quite gratifying to the miner. Some companies above the falls are daily averaging from $10 to $12 per day to the hand. The hill claim of Mr. Marshall, which paid so well this spring, has commenced paying good wages again. Below the falls, miners are doing very well....The Columbia Clipper gives the following mining news of that region: The miners at Brown's Flat, on Wood's Creek, are now working the bed thereof, and where it has paid so much on the surface, they find in nearly every instance, that by going deeper, say from 20 to 60 feet, that they find another strata of rich wash dirt....The Gold Mining Claim has paid well for two years, and promises to pay for some time to come. This claim, yielded over $3000 to the share last year....The New York claim are down some thirty feet or more, and are taking it out big. Their average is from 16 to 20 ounces per day....Senator Gwin claim, owned by Smith & Co., have a magnificent prospect before them. On Tuesday they panned out $580. The pieces were from a bit up to an ounce. Shares have advanced in one week from $300 to $700. ....At Humbug Flat great excitement was caused one day this week from the fact that a party struck a large and very rich crevice in M'Cmy's garden. In less time than it takes us to write this paragraph, the whole garden was staked off, and the vegetables had to give way to the pick and shovel.

THE CITY.

Mr. Hughes, who undertook to walk 80 consecutive hours without stopping, finished his task on Sunday night, at the Mountaineer Saloon. His limbs were frightfully swollen, but he has now completely recovered. He is said to have realized about $2 000 by the operation....Mr. Murdoch gives one of his "readings" this evening for the benefit of the Ladies' Protection and Mutual Relief Society....Certain parties squatted on the public square on Post street, and put up a fence, but the city authorities demolished the fence, and no resistance was attempted....A dray loaded with stone while passing down Jackson street wharf Monday forenoon, was suddenly overturned, in consequence of one wheel falling through the wharf. A large crowd gathered round, and it was soon discovered that the sleepers had been thoroughly pierced by auger holes for a space of five feet by eight—rendering the spot very insecure. It was probably done with the design of entrapping some of the specie carts on their way to the steamer....The Fire Department declines parading on the 4th, on the ground that it would thin the ranks of the military—many of our citizens belonging to both bodies....A young and extremely pretty French woman was discovered on Monday morning near the old State Marine Hospital. Her face was much bruised, and she bore other marks of ill-treatment. Her mind wandered, and her only coherent words were, "I wish he had taken my life." There is foul play here, evidently. Some infernal scoundrel has effected his object. Shall he be arrested and punished, or will the authorities look on placidly, until the people, goaded to madness, mete out to him and them the punishment they deserve? Apropos of this, why have not the villains who assaulted Mr. Myers and his wife, been arrested? *That bayonet* ought surely to furnish a clue....James King of Wm., who is well known to our business community, has taken charge of the banking department of Messrs. Adams & Co.....The members of Knickerbocker Engine Co., No. 5, attended the American Theatre on Saturday evening, in full uniform, by invitation of Mr. Thorne....Shephard, who murdered Day, some time ago, has been convicted of murder in the first degree. The Sun publishes the names of the Jury in large capitals.....The ship Potomac, from Hongkong, arrived on Monday with some five hundred more Celestials.....Mrs. Murphy, who was shot during a squatter riot on Green street, a short time since, died on Sunday evening from the effects of the wound.

Bear Hunt.—A party returned to Napa City on Saturday, from a bear hunt some 60 or 70 miles up Scott's Valley, and we saw the paws of the monster grizzly, which was brought in as an evidence of the success of the trip. We learned that the animal was shot dead at the first fire, by one of the gentlemen who bravely rode past and round the bear, heading him, and giving the contents of a double barrel gun upon a running fire.

Strawberries and Raspberries.—Real magnificent and luscious strawberries, measuring from 1½ to 3 inches in circumference, we saw at the market this morning, only 75 cents each—grown at Contra Costa. We also saw superb red "Fameuse Raspberries," from the same place, the fruit looking "good enough to eat."

MARRIED.

On the 27th June, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, John W. Bell and Miss Maria P. Reynolds.

On the 16th May, in Coxsackie, N. Y., Mr. Anthony W. Rotsford, of Sacramento, and Miss Mary A. Brown, of the former place.

On the 7th June, in Scottsburgh, Oregon, Mr. Elisha Veasy and Miss Margaret J. Newsom.

On the 16th April, in Salt Lake City, Mr. Ebenezer Bryce and Miss Mary Ann Park, of West Jordan.

On the 11th June, at San Rafael, Mr. Walter J. Skidmore and Dona Madalina de Meranda, both of San Rafael.

On the 20th June, in this city, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Charles Hans and Miss Elizabeth Kuhn.

On the 17th June, in this city, by Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Mr. George Greig and Miss Isabella Gilchrist.

On the 22d June, by Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Mr. Frederick Horswill and Miss Dorcas Perkins, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 26th June, in this city, Mrs. Margaret Murphy, formerly of New York, aged 24 years.

On the 21st June, at Iowa Hill, James S. Christy, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, but more recently of Illinois.

On the 21st June, in Coloma, John S. Chalmers, aged 18 months and 4 days.

On the 14th June, at Dutch Creek, Arthur McLenden, formerly of St. Louis, Mo.

On the 21st June, Frank, infant son of Albert and Eleanor B. Wardwell, aged 5 months and 5 days.

On the 24th June, Rev. P. L. Beverly, late of Lynn, Mass., aged 42 years.

On the 17th April, at sea, on board the clipper ship Sea Serpent, Mr. S. Ligaton, of Philadelphia, aged 17 years, fell overboard and was drowned.

On the 14th June, near Briggsville, Mr. Ole Hanson, in the 21st year of his age.

On the 14th June, near Briggsville, Mr. Ole Hanson, in the 21st year of his age.

On the 4th June, at Buteville, O. T., Mr. Flavien Leignon, formerly of Kahokie, Illinois.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

June 21—Clipper ship Sea Serpent, Howland, New York, 116 days, with mdse.
Ham ship Melissa, Peterson, Hamburg, 204 days, via Valparaiso 54 days, with mdse.
Brig Vesta, Miller, Mendocino, 30 hours, with lumber.
Schr Curlew, Gray, Santa Cruz, 1 day, with lumber.
June 22—Clipper schr Flying Dart, Honolulu, 16 days; mdse.
June 23—Ship Magnolia, Patterson, Sydney, 70 days; mdse.
Br bark Envelope, Hains, Sydney, 98 days, with coal.
Fr bark Surprise, Berton, Hong Kong, 54 days; mdse.
June 24—Stmr Fremont, Hudson, San Diego, 2 days; mdse.
June 25—U S revenue cutter W L Marcy, Cornell, Mazatlan, 30 days, via Guaymas 24 days—33 passengers.
Clipper ship Meteor, Pike, Boston, 124 days; mdse.
Bark Ork, Oakes, 9 days from Oregon, with lumber.
Bark Julia Ann, Davis, New Castle (N S W), 89 days, via Society and Sandwich Islands, and San Pedro; mdse.
Brig Detroit, Slocum, Humboldt Bay, 5 days; lumber.
Br brig Carolina Hort, Gotts, Tahiti, 37 days; oranges.
June 26—Chinese ship Potomac, Wating, Hong Kong; mdse.
Bark Madonna, Russell, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Brig Dudley, Staples, Oregon, 9 days; lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Fiske, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
June 27—Steamer Columbia, Dall, Oregon, 60 hours.
Ship Persia, McCook, Hong Kong, 72 days; mdse.
Brig Halcyon, Eldridge, Oregon, 5 days; lumber.
U S schr Monterey, Belcher, Oregon; Government Stores.

CLEARANCES

June 22—Ships North Carolina, Nickerson, for Callao; Union, Buxton, Shanghae; bark Jenny Pitts, Snow, Hong Kong.
June 24—Ships Challenger, Hill, for Manila; Whirlwind, Burgess, Callao; bark Wavelet, Smith, Honolulu; brigs Æolian, Briard, Portland; Henrietta Sophie (Dan), Lilholdt, Ports in Pacific; schrs Curlew, Gray, Santa Cruz; Frolic, Godley, Ports in Pacific.
June 27—Bark Equator, Morton, Manila; schr Gazelle, Prescott, Crescent City.
June 27—Barks Rebekah, Corwin, for Tahiti; Ashland, Nelson, Australia.

Wool Packing.

IMPORTANT TO WOOL GATHERERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to inform the dealers in Wool, that he is prepared to pack wool and goods of every description, in large and small bales, after the most improved form and at the shortest notice. All kinds of goods packed. Old clothes bought. All orders received and promptly attended to by DARIUS STOKES,
Basement of Sanders & Brenham's Bank,
No. 129 Montgomery street.

Whitewashing and House Cleaning done, as usual, with neatness and dispatch. 26

FIREWORKS.

SAN FRANCISCO LABORATORY.

THE San Francisco Laboratory are now ready to receive orders for any quantity of Fireworks, consisting of Fancy Pieces, stars, triangles, signal and congreve rockets, port fires, Roman candles, serpents, whistling rockets, &c.

Cities, Towns, Clubs or Ranches, wanting quantities for the coming holidays, can have them packed carefully for shipping.

Dealers will find this a good chance to supply themselves for the retail trade. BRADSHAW & CO. Agents,
25 Corner of California and Battery streets.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, June 28, 1854.

The same dull trade and the same inaction in almost every branch of business. Real estate, that great pendulum that moves so many wheels, is stationary, or it may be *unscrewed*. The long delay in settling the city titles in San Francisco and the Sutter titles at Sacramento is becoming more and more injurious—it postponcs many valuable improvements; these titles settled, a quick start would be soon seen and felt in various branches of trade.

The great staple of this country, Wheat, has not yet "been to market," and therefore the new crop is not priced. The various reports of smut and rust will pass away in a great measure in *moonshine*; and the farmer who has toiled in hope will be enabled to realize the fruit of his labor.

Flour is languid and no speculative feeling; price ranges lower. There is quite a large stock on hand, some reports place it as high as four months supply. One large shipment of wheat is on the way.

Provisions heavy and price receding. Why should these articles be imported longer? we have Beef and Pork enough; of Butter, Lard and Cheese we shall soon have a supply of California. The market has been long overstocked with Implements of all kinds, except Grain Harvesters.

In a visit the past week through Suisun, Napa, and Sonoma counties, we noted excellent crops of Wheat, and little or no injury. The Dairies of our State are sending in valuable samples of their products, as can be seen at Messrs. Gusbec's in the market; finer Butter and Cheese cannot be found in any market. The trees of our Orchards are bending beneath their heavy load of Fruit; the Vineyards of clustering Grapo give promise of abundance, and farmers' prospects are better.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS			
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@	— —
do do short handled	— —	@	10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@	15 00
do do short handled, no sale.			
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@	14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@	10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@	—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@	18 00
do iron	8 00	@	10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@	— —
do do iron	— —	@	8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@	18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@	15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@	16 00
do other brands	5 00	@	7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@	4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@	4 50
Plows, best make, no sale	14 00	@	30 00
do steel, sale	30 00	@	75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—			
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@	1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@	600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@	500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	— —	@	—
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@	25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@	10 00
do do steel	12 00	@	20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	10 00	@	18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@	12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@	9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@	12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.			
FLOUR—			
Gallego and Haxall	11 00	@	12 00
Chile	9 00	@	9 50
Repacked	— —	@	— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.	@	— —
Bcuicia Mills, do	13 00	@	14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 50	@	7 00
do ½ bbls	3 25	@	3 50
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@	— 1¼
GRAIN—			
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 2	@	2 50
do California	— 2	@	— 3
Barley, Chili	— 2	@	— 2½
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@	— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@	— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.			
do Eastern	— 2	@	— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 3½	@	— —
do do for milling	— 3	@	— 3¾
LUMBER—			
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	25 00	@	— —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@	30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@	70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@	100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@	00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@	55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@	75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@	30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@	00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@	00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@	30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@	8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@	36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@	8 00
do California	— 5	@	6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@	5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@	5 00
PROVISIONS			
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	18 00	@	20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@	12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	14	@	16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@	— —
Cheese	20	@	25
California Cheese	35	@	— —
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@	1 00
Butter, choice	30	@	32
do good ordinary	16	@	25
do California	50	@	—
Hams, ordinary	12	@	14
do extra	17½	@	18
Lard, in kegs	14	@	15
do tins 10-lb	17	@	
do 15—20 do	—	@	17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	— —	@	27 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@	15 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	— —	@	23 00
do do ½ do	— —	@	13 00
RICE—			
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@	6
China, No. 1, in mats		@	5
do No. 2, do		@	4
Manila	3½	@	4
VEGETABLES—			
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.			
Beans, California	3	@	4
do Am. white	6	@	
Split Peas	3	@	
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@	— —
Carrots	40 00	@	— —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 12½	@	10
Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00	@	—
Potatoes, per sack	50	@	75
do new, ₱ lb	2	@	
Peas			10
Squashes, ₱ lb (summer)	10	@	12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	25	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 00	Tomatoes, ₱ lb	1 00
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	6
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	—	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	3	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	1	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	8	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	25
Potatoes, new	3	Asparagus, ₱ doz bds	3 00
Onions, prime	18	Cucumbers, ₱ doz	75
New Corn, ₱ doz	1 00	String Beans	11

Strawberries command 75c. ₱ basket; Cherries, $2 ₱ quart; Raspberries, fine, $2 ₱ pint.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!

SOON TO OPEN AT

DUNCAN'S

CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!

TO THE

Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** of Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Genoa,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!

CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes;**
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes,**
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares*, the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY, AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of this Superb Collection have been just received, and are open for examination.
San Francisco, June 26, 1854. 26

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY, ... CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. (26

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Graters, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers,* and *others.* 22-3m

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED to the *CORNER OF BATTERY AND RICHMOND STREETS,* (opposite Delong, McNeil & Co's,) up stairs.

☞ Our *HARDWARE BUSINESS* will be confined principally to Importing and Jobbing. The AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE to be continued as formerly.

16 BRYANT & CO.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,

Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;

Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;

A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;

Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;

Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.

SAFES—S. C. Horring's make—on hand and finished to order.

BEADS—The largest assortment in California.

E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

For Sale to Arrive.

A FLOURING MILL, with three run of four best French Stones, a first class Rubber or Smut Mill, calculated to clean 1600 bushels of Wheat per day; Falls, Screens, and Bolting Reels; Belts and Castings. Also, the Irons and Castings for a twenty-five foot water wheel, &c., all complete.

The above Mill Stones and Machinery have been carefully selected with a view to using either Oregon or California Wheat and to parties or a Company wishing to establish a mill in either of the above places, this offers a rare opportunity.

For particulars apply to C. P. LOLOR,
94 Front street,
Where drafts and specifications can be seen. 22tf

To Millers and Others.

THE undersigned offers for sale on the most liberal terms, three run of Harrison's self-cooling mill stones, one smut mill, with elevations complete, mill gearing, shafts and pulleys, cog and bevel wheels, belts, belting, &c. The above lot, whole or in parcel, will be sold at a great sacrifice if applied for soon. Apply at the toll house, on Washington wharf.

23 4t ANDREW J. GOVE.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1tf

New Drug Establishment.

A. T McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States

Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.

Country orders promptly attended to.

A. T. McCLURE,
No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place

TIME.

PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4t 14

MUSICAL HALL,

BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for

CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM,* 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Located, by day or month. 15 tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

WOODWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 130 Clay street, are Exclusive Agents for the sale of STONART'S PIANO FORTES and PAINE'S MELODEONS in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus saving purchasers the advantage of no [illegible] assortment, and [illegible]

Just received a [illegible] for sale.

To Hotel Keepers Ranchos Restaurants and Others

[illegible] & CO., [illegible] San Francisco.

FOUNDRIES.

Pacific Foundry,

On First Street, between Mission and Howard.

GODDARD & CO.,

HAVING enlarged their works, are prepared to furnish every kind of castings and machinery on the shortest notice. Their patterns for mill and other machinery cannot be surpassed in the State. And particular attention will be paid to getting up machinery for Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Quartz Mills, &c.; also, will furnish every description of House Fronts, or other castings on as good terms as any other establishment.

San Francisco, June 1, 1854. 22-4t

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;

Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,

[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his uncqualled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Guages Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

20 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. N. THURSTON,

Office at Hillman's Temperance House,
Nos. 80 and 82 Davis Street—Room No. 20,
24-tf San Francisco.

DR. COIT,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley, Six doors above his old locality. 5tll

DR. PHINNEY,

Residence on Powell Street, one door north of Washington.

Office in McClure's new building, Bush street, opposite the Rassette House.

OFFICE HOURS—In Powell street until 9 A. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M.; in Bush street from 2 to 5 P. M. 22 tf

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.

Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

Artesian Wells.

HENRIKSON & LITTLE, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, First street, and all the principal water works in San Francisco; also at the Irrigating Fountains, San Jose, and at Horner's Mill, Union City. Wells of any depth contracted for.

Office at H. W. Vaughan's Plumbing Works, 25 Rush street, where orders will be received, or at R. A. Henriksou's, 88 Kearny street, or at S Little's, 40 first street. 23

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

Lard and Butter.

A PRIME article, in wood and tin. For sale, in lots to suit, by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 tf 64 Front street.

HENRY A SMITH & CO.'S

GRAND RAFFLE.

$100,000,

CONSISTING OF

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SLUGS!

Farm, Residence, Building Lots, Watches, &c., &c.

Guaranteed to come off at the

AMERICAN THEATRE,

ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1854.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

To be had of the proprietors, at their office, north-west corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, or at all the principal book stores, hotels and saloons throughout the city and State.

1st Grand Prize—Ten Thousand Dollars in cash..... $10,000

2d Grand Prize—One handsome Residence, consisting of three acres of land, with a beautiful cottage house, in the city of Oakland, on Broadway, within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing. The proprietors own the property under the Peralta title and two years possession—the same, with a warrantee deed, will be given the drawer. Valued at.. 5,000

3d Grand Prize—One Ranch, consisting of 160 acres of land, with a good House, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. This valuable Ranch is located in San Jose Valley, and is held under a confirmed Spanish title. A warrantee deed will be given the drawer. Valued at.. 4,000

4 to 254 Two hundred and fifty Valuable Building Lots in the city of Oakland, the Brooklyn of San Francisco, situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of the landing. These lots are unquestionably the most beautiful sites for residences in the State, and are too well known to need description. The proprietors hold the Peralta title and have possession. The drawer will receive warrantee deeds. Size, 25x100. Valued low at $300 each..... 50,00

255 to 465 Two hundred and ten Fine Gold Lever Watches, Hunting Cases, each of equal value. Valued at $100..... 21,000

466 to 666—Two hundred elegant Chinese Shawls, high cost. These shawls are of the same quality as are sold daily in this city at $[illegible] each, each one of equal value. Valued at $50..... 10.000

We, the undersigned, are acquainted with the parties owning the property offered in this Raffle, and also know the Real Estate referred to, and we assure the Public that we consider the title to the property is indisputable.

H. D. S. SHATTUCK,
JAMES A. MORRISON, M. D.

The proprietors in conducting this Raffle intend themselves to carry it on in a manner that will [illegible] to all who may buy tickets. The drawing will be [illegible] publicly [illegible] the holders. Tickets each containing [illegible] sealed in envelopes [illegible] put into a wheel, and [illegible] at [illegible] Montgomery street, [illegible] Montgomery street, [illegible] and [illegible] Merchant streets, and [illegible] Merchant streets, [illegible] Merchant streets, [illegible] Merchant streets,

[ORIGINAL.]

AN HONORED AGE.

These are the springs of health and honored age—
Temperate indulgence, heaven's light, pure air;
A conscience free of stains on every page,
Light cheerful labor; little worldly care:
Submissive action 'neath affliction's rod,
And faith, unwavering in a Saviour God!
Who holds his passions, appetites in bounds;
Reaps most of life;—escapes its sorest wounds.

June, 1854. FLAVIO.

DON'T KILL THE BIRDS.

Don't kill the birds!—the little birds.
That sing about your door,
Soon as the joyous spring has come,
And chilling storms are o'er.

The little birds!—how sweet they sing!
Oh! let them joyous live;
And do not seek to take the life
Which you can never give.

Don't kill the birds!—the pretty birds
That play among the trees!
'Twould make the earth a cheerless place,
Should we dispense with these.

Don't kill the birds!—the happy birds
That bless the field and grove;
So innocent to look upon,
They claim our warmest love.

TO PARENTS.

He who checks a child with terror,
Stops its play and stills its song,
Not alone commits an error,
But a great and moral wrong

Give it play and never fear it,
Active life is no defect;
Never, never break its spirit,
Curb it only to direct.

Would you stop the flowing river,
Thinking it would cease to flow?
Onward it must flow forever;
Better teach it where to go.

Good Grit.—A gay young lady in this city made an appointment to go sleigh-riding with a young gentleman of her acquaintance, and when the time arrived forgot her appointment and was not to be found; the gentleman was piqued of course, and by the way of reparation, the lady stated that if he would call for her some evening next week, (naming it) she would go if *she was alive*—the time came, so did the gentleman with his light cutter, and span of fine horses, all right *except the snow;* that had stepped out meanwhile. Not one word was said, the lady understood it, took her seat in the cutter, adjusted the buffalo robes, and took four miles of grit! She will be likely to keep the next appointment she makes with that young gentleman.—*Waverly Mag.*

A Wonderful Memory.—We are acquainted with a young man, a clerk in this city, who once committed to memory in a single evening, a whole page of the New York Journal of Commerce, and repeated the same with great exactness. In the company of a number of literary young men, he defied any one present to repeat a line of poetry from any standard work, the next line of which he could not recite, and also give the name of the author. Some hundreds of quotations were made, and in each instance the right author was named, and the connecting lines given. The power of retention in this person's memory was most remarkable, as the above named facts abundantly prove.—*Boston Transcript.*

A few days since a good old lady of this city meeting a farmer in our streets on a load of hay, inquired if it was for sale; on being answered in the affirmative, she asked him to turn his team around and drive to her husband's yard, some quarter of a mile distant. Her request was complied with, and after reaching the barn-yard, the old lady informed him that she only wanted a cent's worth of hay for her hens' nest, and that while he was throwing it off, she would step into the house and get the change! The driver was ungallant enough to curse the old lady, and the hens, and refused to retail his bay.—*Portland Transcript.*

Good Advice.—Girls, let us tell you a stubborn truth. No young woman ever looked so well to a sensible man, as when dressed in a neat, plain, modest attire, without a single ornament about her person. She looks then as though she possessed worth in herself, and needed no artificial rigging to enhance her value. If a young woman would spend as much time in cultivating her mind, training her temper, and cherishing kindness, meekness, mercy, and other good qualities, as most of them do in extra dress and ornaments, to increase their personal charms, she would, at a glance, be known among a thousand. Her character would be read in her countenance.

James Ferguson and his wife led a cat-and-dog life, and she is not once alluded to in the philosopher's autobiography. About the year 1750, one evening while he was delivering to a London audience a lecture on astronomy, his wife entered the room in a passion and maliciously overturned several pieces of the apparatus, when all the notice Ferguson took of the catastrophe, was the observation to the audience, "Ladies and gentlemen, I have tho misfortune to be married to this woman."

"What would our wives say, if they knew where we were?" said the captain of a "down east" schooner, when they were beating about in a thick fog, fearful of going ashore. "I shouldn't mind that," replied the mate "if we only knew where we were ourselves."

Personality an Awful Gift.—The short verse—"Every man shall bear his own burden," opens to our consideration one of the deepest principles of our being. It singles us out from all the multitude around us. It sets us alone with our own spiritual and moral character, as we have fashioned it, and reminds us that we must hear for ourselves that burden. It bids us remember that great truth which the world is ever seeking to hide from us,—that we are each of us One; that we have that in us which does truly separate us from every other beside; that we are in reality alone. There is something awful in this truth, in whatever light we look at it. Though this is, indeed, our greatness—though it is in this, in a great measure, that our likeness to God consists, yet it is an awful thought. Our very greatness is appalling to us—but we cannot shake it off. We may, indeed, strive in our shrinking weakness to break in upon the stillness of our solitary being by crowding others around us, but we cannot. We may forget our loneliness for a season, in the whirl of pleasure, or the fever of excitement, or the warm gushes of a loving sympathy; but in all the pauses of outward things, the solemn voice comes back again upon the ear; the multitude of shows fade into nothingness; and the great vision of our single, proper, solitary being, again overshadows our spirits. We have each one this burden of a separate soul, and we must bear it. Each ordinary life utters voices which add their witness to this truth, if we will listen for them. How do all deep-thinking people, in the inmost current of their spirits, live apart from others, and, more or less, even feel that they do so?—*Bishop of Oxford.*

An English paper tells a story of a lady preacher, who was holding forth one Sunday afternoon, and concluded her learned exposition of the Scriptures, thus:—"My Christian friends, as I am on a pilgrimage and a wanderer, without a place to lay my head, I hope some of your hearts will be softened to my condition, and that *you will invite me to tea.*"

"An Indiana paper says:—Amos Worthington, of Cairo, is dead. He was an unpretending man, lived unostentatiously, and supplied the people with fish. His last words were characteristic. "I say, Pritchard, I'm going to 'peg' right off. I've flirted my last fish; hut bury my tackle with me—who knows hut they hite in Jordan."

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT

HOWES & CO'S

No. 180 Montgomery Street,

(Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre.)

COMPRISING everything suitable to furnish the *PARLOR, OFFICE, DINING ROOM, CHAMBER* or *KITCHEN*—at wholesale and retail.

All persons who wish to furnish

Hotels, Offices, or Dwelling Houses,

Are respectfully invited to examine our stock before making purchases, as we feel certain that we can offer greater inducements to purchasers than any concern in the City. Our goods are purchased by a

Partner in the Eastern States,

For cash, consequently we are enabled to sell all kinds and qualities of Furniture at the **Lowest Market Prices.**

We shall enlarge our store in the course of fifteen or twenty days, and until that time we are prepared to offer *GREAT BARGAINS TO OUR CUSTOMERS*—rather than be at the trouble of removing our goods to some other place, we prefer to sell

☞ *VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.* ☜

*** Goods delivered to any part of the city, free of charge. Orders promptly filled, and goods packed properly for country dealers.

Come and be convinced. HOWES & CO

Remember the number,

180 Montgomery Street,

Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre. 14 tf

Lots for Sale in Horner's Addition.

THE subscriber has removed his office, books, maps and records, to the old San Miguel Rancho House, one mile southwest of the Mission Dolores Church, where he can be consulted every day. Those who may wish to purchase in HORNER'S ADDITION, or Villa Lots of any required size, from one to twenty acres, with clear and undisputed titles, would do well to call upon him before buying elsewhere, for it will cost nothing to get posted up before purchasing. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call at the "Old Rancho House," where they can see an abstract of the titles, the identical lands, with their boundaries, advantages, elegant situations for residences, gardens, &c., &c.

J. M. H. can be seen at Horner & Co.'s Counting Office, on Davis street, corner of Broadway Wharf, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M. [15] JOHN M. HORNER.

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.

Intelligence Office,

18 4t 87 Long wharf.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mt. Ophir and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

3 114 Montgomery street

LELAND & McCOMBE'S EXPRESS

FOR CRESCENT CITY,
PORT ORFORD, TRINIDAD,
GOLD BLUFF, HARDSCRABBLE,
BUTERVILLE, SAILOR'S DIGGINGS,
ALSO TO
BUCKSPORT, EUREKA, AND UNIONTOWN, ON
HUMBOLDT BAY,

We have made the necessary arrangements to run a REGULAR and RELIABLE EXPRESS to the above points, and will make collections.

We can safely promise our friends and patrons, accuracy, promptness and dispatch in all matter entrusted to our care.

LELAND & McCOMBE, Post Office Building.

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,.....MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hall, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known Union Hotel, situated on the Plaza, in this city.

Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.

The Bar will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

International Hotel.

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)
San Francisco, California.
PECK & FISHER,.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.

Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.

The International is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.

E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Lake House.

C. L. WHITE,.....Proprietor.

THE proprietor announces to the public that he has completed the erection of a large Hotel Building, at the old stand by the Lake of Como, (not Claude Melnotte's) which has been thoroughly finished, and is furnished in the most splendid style, with elegant and costly furniture, where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally.

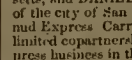
The Culinary Department is under the charge of the most experienced caterers, and his table will be covered with the luxuries and delicacies of the seasons. A fine Bar Room is attached to the house. There are also Billiard Tables and Ten Pin Alleys connected with it.

For the accommodation of parties, fine boats will be kept in readiness at all times, for excursions on the Lake, and to prevent accidents they will be under the especial charge of an "old salt."

An excellent road has been opened from the Lake House to the sea beach, affording a most delightful drive.

The distance from the city to the Lake House is but eight miles, affording a pleasant drive of an hour.

New Line of Coaches.



The undersigned have established a line of Concord Coaches to run between the city of San Francisco and the Lake House. The hours of departure are as follows:

Leaving Wilson's Exchange at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" Lake House at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Stopping at all the Hotels on the road.

☞ Families called for in any part of the city.

25 LINESS AND CLARK.

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,.....CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.

J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visitors, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guests can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

Public Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation. D. H. HASKELL, ALVIN ADAMS, W. B. DINSMORE, S. E. SANFORD, S. M. SHOEMAKER, * By C. E. Bowers, their Attorney in fact.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, under the firm, name and style of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal office continuing at the same place, in the city of San Francisco.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. Bowers, his Attorney in fact,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, composing the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other principal cities and towns of the Eastern States, will hereafter carry on the Express and Forwarding business to and from the said cities and towns to the Eastern States and the City of San Francisco. The Banking and Express firm of Adams & Co. in California, at the city of San Francisco acting as our agents.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
WM. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
(By C. E. Bowers, their Attorney in fact.

Public Notice.

WE the undersigned, ALVIN ADAMS, of the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the city of San Francisco and State of California, Bankers and Express Carriers, hereby certify that we have formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, to be conducted under the name and firm of ADAMS & CO.; that the principal place of business is situated in the said city of San Francisco.

That DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS are general partners and said ALVIN ADAMS is a special partner as declared by the article of copartnership, on record in the County Recorder's Office of the county of San Francisco.

That the said partnership commences this day, and terminates on the 12th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Dated at the city of San Francisco, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1854. A. ADAMS,
(Per his Attorney in fact, C. E. Bowers,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

20 tf

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS.* Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,

16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbillicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Reapers and Threshers.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Threshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.

WARREN & SON, office "California Farmer,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;

Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.

Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.

Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.

Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of Hussey's Reapers and Mowers, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by

HENRY McNALLY,
15 1m No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by

HENRY McNALLY, No. 183 Washington street,
15 1m (between Battery and Front streets.)

BATES' SUPERIOR

UPLAND BELL CRANBERRY.

THE PROPRIETOR has been induced to present this Circular to the public on account of the numerous applications from distinguished Horticulturists, Amateurs, Land Agents and others, in different parts of the Union, personally and by letter, wishing information in regard to cultivating this valuable fruit upon ordinary upland, and would respectfully invite the attention of Gardeners and Fruit Growers, to such facts only as have come directly under our own experience and observation.

Soil, Propagation, Management, &c.—Having tested the plants thoroughly in all kinds of soils, we have no particular choice in their selection. We know of no kind of soil in which they would not be likely to grow well if managed according to our method. We should not choose a perfect clay soil, extremely liable to bake, nor a perfect sand, containing no power of vegetation.

In extensive field culture, the Bell Cranberry flourishes well in soils varying from moist to dry. No great degree of moisture is necessary, providing it is more or less uniform. Any soil that the strawberry can be grown on to advantage, is well adapted to the growth of this plant, but no animal or vegetable manure should be used, as the fruit draws most of its nourishment from the atmosphere. The vines propagate by runners, like the Strawberry, and will flourish in almost any soil and location, under good management. Where the land is rich and liable to grass and weeds, we prepare the ground by removing the top soil at a sufficient depth to prevent their growth. This may be easily done by plowing the soil, and removing the top soil in carts or otherwise. The object in doing this is to make the soil so poor that nothing will grow to obstruct the growth of the Cranberry Plants, bearing this in mind, that I am fully satisfied, from long experience in the business, that the Cranberry derives its nourishment only from the air and moisture.

If the land is poor, so that grass and weeds will not vegetate then it may be plowed and harrowed without other preparation. If these rules are followed there is no difficulty whatever in their cultivation. Persons having a garden of moderate size, and wishing to raise their own Cranberries of a superior quality can do so by obtaining a few plants, and with a small amount of labor at the commencement, will find their cultivation both easy and profitable.

Persons wishing for Plants can have their supply of the subscriber. The Plants will be carefully packed in meadow moss, and well boxed, which will enable them to go to a great distance in a fresh state.

The proper time for Fall transplanting is October and November; for Spring, from the opening of the same till about the 25th of May. Persons wishing for Plants, are requested to order as early as the first of September, for Fall transplanting and during the winter for Spring. 15

SULLIVAN BATES,
Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

Ibis Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1854. NO. 1.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
BY WARREN & SON
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

The Lost and the Living.

BY FANNY FERN.

The husband's tears may be few and brief,
He may woo and win another;
But the daughter clings in unchanging grief
To the image of her mother.

BUT a fleeting twelve-month has passed since the heart (that for four years had beat against his own) was forever stilled, when Walter Lee brought again a fair young creature to share his widowed home. No father or mother, brother or sister, claimed any part of the orphan heart that he coveted and won. No expense or pains had he spared to decorate the mansion for her reception. Old familiar objects, fraught with the tenderest association, had been removed to make way for the upholsterer's choicest fancies. There was no picture left upon the wall, with sweet, sad, mournful reproach. Everything was fresh and delightful to the new born joy that filled his heart.

"My dear Edith," said he, fondly pushing back the hair from her forehead, there should be no shadow in your pathway, but I have tried in vain to induce Nelly to give you the welcome you deserve; however she shall not annoy you. I shall compel her to stay in the nursery till she yields to my wishes."

"Oh, no! don't do that;" said the young stepmother anxiously, "I think I understand her. Let me go to her, dear Walter;" and she tripped lightly out of the room.

Walter Lee looked after her retreating figure with a loving like tenderness. The room seemed to him to grow suddenly darker, when the door closed after her. Reaching out his hand he almost unconsciously took up a book that lay near him. A slip of paper fluttered out from between the leaves, like a white winged messenger. The joyous expression of his face faded into one of deep sorrow, as he read it. The hand writing was the child's mother's. It ran thus:

Oh to die, and be forgotten! This warm heart cold—these active limbs still—these lips dust! Suns to rise and set, flowers to bloom, the moon to silver leaf and tree around my own own dear home; the merry laugh, the pleasant circle, and I not there! The weeds choking the flowers at my head-stone; the severed tresses of sunny hair forgotten in its envelope, the sun of happiness so soon absorbing the dew drop of sorrow! The cypress changed for the orange wreath! Oh no, no! don't quite forget! close your eyes sometimes, and bring before you the face that once made sunshine in your home! feel again the twining clasp of loving arms; the lips that told you (not in words) how dear you were. Oh, Walter, don't quite forget!—From Nellie's clear eyes, let her mother's soul still speak to you.

"MARY LEE."

Warm tears fell upon the paper as Walter Lee folded it back. He gave himself time to rally and glided gently up to the nursery door. It was partially open. A little fairy creature of some five summers, stood in the middle of the floor. Her tiny face was half buried in sunny curls. Her pinafore was half full of toys, which she grasped tightly in either hand.

"No you are not my mamma," said the child, "I want my own dead mamma, and I'm sorry papa brought you here."

Nellie looked up with a pleasant surprise.

"I had a dear mamma and papa once," she said; "and brothers and sisters so many, and so merry! but they are all dead, and sometimes my heart is very sad; I have no one now to love me but your papa and you."

Nellie's eyes began to moisten; and taking out one after another of the little souvenirs and toys from her pinafore, she said, "And you won't take away this—and this—that my dear mamma gave me?"

"No, indeed, dear Nellie."

"And you will let me climb in my papa's lap as I used and put my cheek to his, and kiss him? and love him as much as ever I can, won't you?"

"Yes, yes, my darling."

Walter Lee could hear no more! his heart was full.

What? Mary's child pleading with a stranger from mine in a father's heart! In the sudden gush of this new found tenderness, had he forgotten [illegible] the wishes of that he placed the [illegible] Cast aside! from Nellie's clear eyes, let her mother's soul still speak to you." Ay! [illegible]

When next Walter Lee met his young bride it was with chastened tenderness. Nellie's loving little heart was pressed closely against his own. He was again "her own papa!" No, he did not "quite forget!"

"It is I."

THE prettiest girl in the whole village, or indeed four miles around, was Nanette La Croix.—She had a hundred lovers, all of whom expressed themselves ready to die for her, though she, cruel thing, would not give more than a smile in return. Her heart was free, she said, and hoped it ever would be; she had no notion of making herself a slave by marrying.

So spake Nanette just as hundreds have spoken before her, and she really believed for a while all she said. No foot was lighter at the ginguette than hers; no jest was merrier than that which fell from Nanette; no maiden curled her lip more saucily when her name was linked with that of any of the beaux. And yet, all this while, she was in love with Pierre Latour, the handsomest, bravest and blithest of the village lads. She found it out too not until he was levied for the the conscription; when the certainty of his long absence, and the probability that he might never return, revealed to her the secret.

Poor Pierre loved her as his own life, and now, on the eve of his leaving her, uncertain whether she returned his love, was nearly beside himself with despair. He rallied courage, however, and resolved to tell his tale, for diffidence hitherto had sealed his tongue; though his eye had long spoken his adoration in more eloquent language. He found Nanette in tears. It was an unguarded moment for her, and Pierre had no difficulty in winning an acknowledgment that she returned his affection.

"And you will be mine when I return?—Promise me this?" he said, "and I will strive to become great, and will win, if bravery can do it, the Cross of the Legion of Honor."

Nanette promised; how could she help it? and the young soldier departed. The secret was to be kept between them, so the villagers were none the wiser; and as Nanette seemed as gay as ever, no one suspected that her heart was far away in Russia, whither the Imperial army had gone.

But this ecstacy proved most unfortunate, for the young men, ignorant of her engagement, were as attentive as ever; indeed more so, for she grew prettier daily. Pierre, even before the army had reached the frontier, heard from those who had left the village later than himself, that this or that gallant was always with Nanette, and the gossip said that it would be a match. How could he help being a little jealous? And when, later, by six months, and just before the Russian territory was invaded, he met an old acquaintance from the village, and heard that the son of the rich notary was dying for her, is it strange that he began to fear he would yet lose his beautiful Nanette! He had heard so much of woman's inconstancy, especially when a young and wealthy suitor was the rival, that he trembled for her fidelity.

All the horror of that campaign in Russia. Of the half million that followed Napoleon into the hostile territory not a tithe came back. Of these, however, Latour was one. Yet he almost wished he had perished in the fatal snows, for he had lost an arm, and that, too, without gaining the Legion of Honor. Not that he did not deserve it, but in that awful retreat there was no time for the emperor to think of bestowing favors. Slowly, and almost in rags, like thousands of others, Latour begged his way back to his native village.

It was a bright morning in autumn, more than a year after Latour's departure, when one of the village gossips stopped a minute at the window of the cottage where Nanette and her mother dwelt.

"Who do you think has come back?" she said. "Latour himself. He arrived yesterday."

At the announcement of her lover's return, Nanette's heart leaped with joy; but when she heard he had been back so long without coming to see her, her spirits sank, for she continued to love the absent soldier, in spite of the notary's son and her hundred other admirers.

"He is come back in a sorry plight, though," continued the gossip, "lame, a beggar, and with but one arm. He is sick at heart, too, and so ashamed that he will not show himself; he is not fit to live among the young and happy.

Poor Nanette! her heart was full of pity for her lover. She turned aside to conceal her tears. Yet she still wondered why he had not come to see her, and she felt almost angry again when she thought of it.

"He tells me news, the wicked [illegible] knew you are sly about [illegible] Nanette. He says you are to marry the notary's son. I [illegible] from the way he spoke, he has [illegible] old love for you; when he spoke of the notary's son he sighed, looked at his tattered garments, his stump of an arm, and his lame leg with travel.

Nanette heard no more. She understood all. She left her mother so entertain the gossip, and hurrying up stairs, attired herself in her holiday garments; and then, selecting the choicest fruit from the garden, and filling her apron with flowers, she hurried to the cottage of Pierre's family.

Never had she looked more charming. Her white head dress, falling low on her shoulders, relieved the dark tresses, and added greater effect to her brilliant, black eyes. A handkerchief, worn around her neck, modestly concealed her swelling bust. Her arms, rounded and mellow as antique marble, were bare almost to the shoulders.—in a word, always beautiful, her dress and her high spirits now made her perfectly bewitching.

"Who's there?" said a voice, as she knocked.

She knew the family were all abroad at this hour at their work, and that the voice must be Pierre's, else she would scarcely have recognised it, so discontented and hopeless was the tone once so happy and bright. But she knew a magic, she believed, to call back all its old sweetness.

"It is I!" she answered, disguising her voice; and as she thought of the joyful surprise she had in store for Pierre, she archy smiled.

She heard a muttered growl inside, and some one coming to the door. "Oh! the great jealous bear," she said to herself "how he hates to be disturbed—but we shall see."

When the door opened, and the laughing girl stood before him, Pierre staggered back. Surprise contended with gloom in his features, but the smile of Nanette gradually reassured him.—At last he stammered out, "you here, Nanette, what does it mean?"

The unhappy girl read in every look of that haggard face how truly Pierre loved her, and she could no longer contain herself; but speaking amid smiles and tears, while she put down her basket of fruit, and emptied her flowers on the table, said, "It means, dear Pierre, that as you won't come to see me, I have come to see you; and as I heard you were ill and tired, I have brought all these fruit and flowers for your acceptance; yes, and myself, too, if you will have me!" And she, weeping, clasped him in her arms.

"What! and do you love poor Pierre still?—And you won't have the notary's son?" he murmured in amazement.

"No! I will have none but you. Oh! how could you think I could desert you? Don't you believe, dear Pierre, that we women can be constant as well as you men?"

"But, Nanette," said Pierre, looking at his stump, "I am maimed now, and—and I have come back without my cross."

"No you have not," said she, touching the mangled shoulder kindly, "there is your Cross of the Legion of Honor, a nobler one than a piece of mere ribbon. I do believe," she said, bursting into tears, "that I shall love you better for having lost your arm."

Happiness soon restored the bloom of Pierre's cheek, and on the morning of his marriage, he looked the handsomest man in the whole gay company. Nor was his bride the only one who thought his honorable scar added to the interest which he inspired, for all the village girls envied Nanette her husband.

A Tale for the Young.

TWO NOBLE HEARTED CHILDREN.

IT is a beautiful sight when children treat each other with kindness and love, as is related in the folowing story: Last evening, says the narrator, I took supper with Lydia's father and mother. Before supper, Lydia, her parents, and myself, were sitting in the room together, and her little brother Oliver was out in the yard drawing his cart about. The mother went out and brought in some peaches, a few of which were large red-cheeked rare-ripes—the rest small or l'nary peaches. The father handed me one of the rare-ripes, gave one to the mother, and then one of the best to his little daughter, who was eight years old. He then took one of the smaller ones, and gave it to Lydia, and told her to go and give it to her brother. He was four years old. Lydia went out and was gone about ten minutes, and then came in.

"D'd you give your brother the peach I sent him?" asked the father.

Lydia blushed, turned away, and did not answer.

"D'd you give your brother the peach I sent him?" asked the father again a little sharply.

"No, [illegible] I ate it myself."

"What [illegible] you do that?" he asked.

"I [illegible]

"What [illegible]

"Yes, I did, father," said she, "I gave him mine."

"Why did you not give him the one I told you to give?" asked the father, rather sternly.

"Because, father," said Lydia, "I thought he would like mine better."

"But you ought not to disobey your father," said he.

"I did not mean to be disobedient, father," said she; and her bosom began to heave, and her chin to quiver.

"But you were, my daughter," said he.

"I thought you would not be displeased with me, father, said Lydia, "if I did give brother the largest peach;" and the tears began to roll down her cheeks.

"But I wanted you to have the largest," said the father; "you are older and larger than he is."

"I want to give the best things to brother," said the noble girl.

"Why?" asked the father, scarcely able to contain himself.

"Because," answered the dear generous sister, "I love him so; I always feel best when he gets the best things."

"You are right, my precious daughter," said the father, as he fondly and proudly embraced her in his arms. "You are right, and you may be certain your happy father can never be displeased with you for desiring to give up the best of everything to your affectionate little brother. He is a dear and noble boy, and I am glad you love him so. Do you think he loves you as well as you do him?"

"Yes, father," said the little girl, "I think he does; for when I offered him the largest peach he would not take it, and desired me to keep it; and it was a good while before I could get him to take it."

The Maiden and the Hero.

ON the night of the Battle of Brandywine, I was sent with a message from Gen. Green to Count Pulaski, a noble Polander, who took a prominent part in our freedom. He was quartered in a neat farm-house, near the upper fords. After our business was finished, the Count asked me to take some refreshments, and at the same time called out—

"Mary, my lass, Mary!"

In an instant a rosy-cheeked girl entered, her face beaming with joy, it would seem, at the very sound of Pulaski's voice.

"Did you call me, Count?" said she very timidly.

"How often have I told you, little love," he said, bending his tall form to kiss her cheek, "not to call me Count; call me your dear Pulaski. This is a Republic, my little favorite. We have no counts, you know.

"But you are a Count, sir, when at home, and they say you came a long way over the ocean to fight for us."

"Yes, yes, Mary, very true, I did come a long way, but one reason why was, I had to come, in a measure. Now can you get for this gentleman and myself a little refreshment? He has a long way to ride to-night."

"Certainly, sir," and she went out of the room like a fairy.

"A fine, pleasant girl," said Pulaski. "Would that I had the riches that I once had, I should give her a portion that would send half the youths hereabouts after her sweet face." * * * *

On the morning of the 11th of September, 1777, the British army advanced in full force to Chadd's Ford, for the purpose of crossing the Brandywine Creek, and bringing on an action with Washington. Sir William Howe drew Maxwell's division across the creek by ten o'clock, at one of the lower fords.

The Hessian General Knyphausen, with a large force advancing up the side of the creek, and uniting with Lord Cornwallis who [illegible] the left wing of the army crossed at the upper forks of the river and creek.

It so happened that during the ragings of the conflict, in carrying [illegible] I passed [illegible] in the direction of Pulaski's quarters that I had visited the night before. [illegible] was in the midst of the battle, [illegible] to ride up [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] and her [illegible] I had [illegible] Pulaski [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

He pointed to a company of Hessians, or Anspach grenadiers, then some distance off.

"Right wheel, men—charge!"

And they did charge; I do not think one man of that Hessian corps ever left the field, except to be placed in the grave.

The last I saw of Pulaski on the battle ground of Brandywine, he was bearing in his arms the lifeless form of poor Mary.

The Glorious Fourth.

Amin the thousands and tens of thonsands that have gathered together to celebrate this memorahle day, in our blessed land, all should have some particular event to lay away in memory's storehouse, to which they can refer in after days with pleasure. All should have, for it is a day so eventful, so joyons, so sacred that every true American should so enjoy and improve the day, that each return of it should he hailed with only pleasant recollections. Would that we could make record of all the happy gatherings—all the patriotic orations and speeches, toasts and sentiments, and herald to our readers many of the merry gatherings of young and old. Would that we could tell of tbo honfires and fireworks, the roar of cannon, the ringiug of hells, the many finely spread tables and generous hospitalities that have been exhibited in our land, or even in this, our own Eureka State. But it cannot be done, and we can only speak of here and there a few cases that have come under our notice, personally or by proxy.

California will ever bo true to those most glorious principles that gave birth to the Declaration of Independence. That spirit will not slumber here, as the return of each 4th of July will testify.

Long before the god of day had mounted his chariot, the roar of cannon and rattling of musketry, the ringing of hells and the shouts of the awakened people told us a great day was at hand. In all the principal cities of the State, the 4th was duly observed, and with great eclat.

We know there are many who have richly enjoyed those festivities—our forte lay another way. We received many kind and pressing invitations to many of the festive scenes, but declined them all. We had an object to accomplish, and there was one scene to which we were drawn, which compelled us to decline all others, much as we desired to testify our thanks for the remembrance of our friends. Those who are parents will readily receive our excuse, when we tell them we spent our 4th of July within the circle of HOME. It is there all can best enjoy and appreciate the value of the freedom for which that Declaration was made, which cost so much treasure and blood, and which is now being estimated as it should be, as we see the influences that are extending world-wide in blessings.

Among the celebrations which we shall note hereafter, are those at "Woodside," by one of the partners in the celebrated house of Adams & Co., —a magnificent affair, given to their employees and friends, at that beautiful residence: the military gatheriug at Martinez, under Gen. Sutter—a grand affair; the Sabbath School gathering at Sacramento; the parado of the Marysville Fire Department—the day closed with bonfires and fireworks, which could be seen from many places. Few accidents occurred, and the day passed, to be sealed as another link to our enduring Freedom and Independence.

HARVESTING.—The Sonora Herald, of July 1, says: "In the short perigrinations which we have lately been enabled to enjoy, wo have noticed that the grain crops are being cut, preparatory to harvesting, in all the fields in this vicinity, for miles around. The ripe fields of barley and wheat form a pleasing contrast to the barren appearance of the parched, brown hills which surround them. Every day's experience goes towards satisfying us that the industry of man is capable of producing wonders; and seeing what it has already been done here, we are led to expect that we shall yet see this whole region blooming at every step with gardens, surrounding the homes of a happy mining population."

GRAIN IN SACRAMENTO VALLEY.—Tho grain upon the Sacramento Valley will yield a much larger crop than has been anticipated. The crop is more extensive—travel where you will, it matters not—in tho valley or up the mountain, it is grain, grain, grain, and good crops, too. There is quite a large amount of barley in and around Sacramento city, wheat farther back, and all we have seen or heard of is nearly free from smut.

THE article on California Trees, on our fifth page, was credited, by mistake, to the Marysville Herald. For "Herald," read "Express."

State of Trade.

A STEREOTYPED phrase will be found in all the journals of the day that utter an opinion upon the state of trade, or upon the prospect ahead. A general apathy—a general apathy—a general despondency, and little prospect for the better—these are the oft-quoted expressions. But can we not easily account for all this? We aver that it is the easiest thing in the world to account for the present dull trade, and the causes of it. We hold that it is because all our traders have been carrying "coals to Newcastle;" i. e., our importers have paid hut little regard to the increased productions of the country. They have imported as much beef, pork, hutter, lard, and various other articles as in former years, forgetting that we are rapidly increasing our home products, which must inevitahly diminish the profits of importation, hesides increasing a surplus that must drain us of the treasure, aud thus add to the already heavy pressure.

Farmers have made the same mistake in raising crops out of proportion to any demand that could possibly arise. For instance, in years past the *only* food of our horses and mules was Barley, and the demand was large. Recently, this food has changed, and hay, oats, meal, and good pasturage have reduced that demand nine-tenths, and yet no calculations have been made to meet such a change. We might mention several other articles affected hy similar changes, such as shovels and picks. In '50, '51, and '52, every miner needed both; during the last two years the system of mining has changed, and comparatively few are wanted, and they continue to import, while our warehouses are piled full of them. In past years, too, every huilding was of wood—outside, inside, roof, and flooring—all parts needed nails, and the demand was large; hut now our buildings are of hrick and stone, the roofs slate or zinc, and by these changes the demand for nails has decreased nearly three-fourths; and many changes else we might name. These are a part of the causes of the terrible derangement of trade. If a wise forethought had been observed, this could have been avoided—every department could have been shielded, and a prosperous condition could now have been enjoyed. Trials only can make men wise, and experience is the best teacher. We must all strive to correct these evils, and guard against a repetition of them.

For prices, where there *is* a fixed price, we refer to our market report, in another column.

GREAT HEAT.—The hot weather of Sacramento has been felt by Franciscans the last few days; 102, 103, 105, 102, is the record for four days, and when we notice that those who leave one place to visit the other, experience a change of fifty degrees in seven or eight hours, we need not wonder at an occasional "chill." or "fever." Such changes cannot be endured without severe results.

PROFITS OF POULTRY.—We received the following data as the result of raising poultry, from Mr. Myers, of San Jose. Mr. Myers had ten hens on the 28th of May, 1853. By their increase he sold *two hundred* young fowls and had one hundred and fifty left for himself; he sold $30 worth of eggs, and had a plenty for his family for the season. Is this profitable?

PEARS and Apricots have made their appearance from the South, and a few Apples, but none of a good or healthy character. Oranges are abundant, and of good quality.

GERMAN BENEVOLENCE.—A gentleman interested in the welfare of the German General Benevolent Society, sends the following extract of its proceedings to the Chronicle, showing what it has accomplished during the past three months, ending on the 1st inst:

"Of 183 applications for employment, 51 persons have been employed by the agent of the society, who rendered his services gratuitously to to all who applied to him. Relief to the amount of $304 was granted to 16 persons; 12 were sent to the mines, 4 to the Atlantic States and 1 to Acapulco. Several sick persons are now in private hospitals, under charge of the society. It is the intention to establish a hospital for the benefit of indigent sick German, as soon as sufficient mean can be obtained, and towards which liberal donations have been made by our generous citizens. The society acknowledges duly the kindness of C. K. Garrison, Esq., who, in every instance, when applied to on behalf of the society, has granted a liberal reduction in the rate of passage to the States."

IMPROVEMENTS IN COLUMBIA.—We have noticed a very great increase of improvement in Columbia lately. There are six stone houses now being or about to be built, and everything seems to give token of a prosperous state of affairs. It is our earnest wish that it may long continne.—*Sonora Herald.*

Familiar Sketches of the Natural History of California.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR, OF MONTEREY.

THE KANGAROO RAT OF CALIFORNIA.—This beautiful little animal is found in various districts of our State, and often proves a great pest to farmers and housekeepers. It is said to abound in large numbers in the neighborhood of the Tulare Lakes of the San Joaquin Valley, where it makes a burrow like the common ground squirrel of the country. An old hunter informed me that there are two kinds, one much larger than the other—the larger found in the upper Sacramento plains and the Sierra Nevada. The specimen before us belongs to the smaller variety, and is found in some parts of Monterey county in considerable numbers. The head is as large as that of a common sized rat, with four long bristles declining back on each side of the upper jaw. It has two long lower teeth, and four upper ones half the length of the former. It measures ten inches from the end of the tail to the nose, and weighs about three ounces. The body on the back is a brownish sprinkled grey, divided from the fine white hairs of the belly by a yellowish stripe, which continues to the extreme end of the tail, along with the other colors—the tail tipped with a complete brush of fine hairs. It has a large pouch on each side of the mouth, which overlaps and at times entirely conceals it. The pouch is crammed with its food by two small hands, one inch long, armed at the palm with four claws and a rudimentary one. The hind legs are three inches long, with paws three-fourths of an inch in length, and armed with four long claws. The ears decline sharply, and erect half an inch. The nose of the animal is as hard as the rind of old cheese, and with its fore hands it can descend into the hardest earth in an incredibly short space of time. It has acquired the name of the Kangaroo Rat from the fact of the length of its hind legs, and springing in long leaps like the kangaroo of Australia. This variety of the Rodentia of California, must not be confounded with the wood-rat of the country.

THE WOOD RAT OF THE CALIFORNIA GROVES.—This animal is about the size of the common house rat, which it much resembles in appearance, but with a shorter tail. It inhabits the oak and pine groves of the State in the south, and builds a curious nest of sticks, in a pyramidal form, sometimes as high as four feet. The house or nest is so well put together with ragged and crooked splinters and sticks, that it is difficult to demolish it without burning. The animal forms its nest among the interstices of the mass of rubbish, or digs a small hole in the ground at the base inside. Its feet are furnished with long warts behind the claws, and when frightened it runs along the branches of trees with great speed and dexterity, where it generally has some secret retreat in a hole from hawks and snakes. This little animal is found in large numbers all through the county of Monterey, and also in abundance in San Luis and Santa Barbara. It often builds its wooden house in the branches of the trees. These chip edifices are a curious feature among the open groves of oaks of Coast California. To a stranger it is almost impossible to believe that such an insignificant animal should show himself such a cunning architect from the slender materials he has to build with, and when finished found to be so firmly matted and bound together.

THE BLINN VELVET MOLE OF TOPO CIEGO. This curious little animal is found all over the coast counties of Southern California, and is a great depredator in gardens and orchards. It is six inches long from the end of the tail to the end of the snout. The head is the size of a small rat, and is furnished with a long hard snout of grizzle, half an inch overlapping the entrance of the mouth, which is furnished with only elementary teeth in the form of a sharp fine bone above and below. The tail is one inch long, slightly hairy, of a round-file shape. The fore paws or hands are half an inch long, by the same breadth, white and hard, and furnished with five strong claws, which, with its hard snout, enables it to make a hole in the ground in an incredibly short space of time—in a minute they are out of sight if they can get these instruments to bear. It is furnished with *neither eyes nor ears*. The hind feet are of the same shape as the fore, but much smaller. The body of this little varmint is covered with a fur of plush, softer than the finest velvet, and is much used by the Californians for cleansing the eye when inflamed.

Manufacture of Axes in Collinsville, Ct,

THE importance of this branch of domestic industry will, in some measure, be realized, when we learn the extent to which the business is carried by a single establishment, which has been in operation about twenty years, under the supervision of Messrs. Collins & Co., in Hartford, Ct. The works of the company are located at Collinsville, on the Farmington river, to which place a branch of the New York and New Haven Railroad extends, connecting with the main road at New Haven.

This company is incorporated by an act of the legislature, and has a capital of $300,000 invested in tho business. The machinery employed is of the most powerful description, ingeniously constructed, and skilfully adapted to the various purposes for which it is intended.

The entire works of the company are kept in operation, and all the machinery driven by thirteen large water wheels. Twelve hundred tons of iron, 200 tons of cast steel, and 2,000 tons coal are annually consumed at this establishment. The company employs about 350 men, and manufacture from 1,500 to 2,000 edge-tools *daily*, and the reputation of all articles hearing the mark of "Collins & Co." is of the highest order. Their trade is rapidly extending, and their sales are very extensive not only throughout the United States, but also in Canada, Mexico, Cuba, South America, and other foreign countries.

To those who have never seen the axe manufacture in all its various departments, a brief description of the *modus operandi*, by which the rough materials are transformed into the beautifully finished and highly polished axe, ready for the workman's use, will not be unprofitable or uninteresting.

More fully to illustrate this, the reader will imagine himself quietly seated in the accommodation train, from New Haven to Collinsville. After a pleasant ride over an easy track, surrounded by picturesque scenery, he suddenly finds himself in the immediate vicinity of this thriving little village, snugly and beautifully situated amid the surrounding mountains. Here is a thrifty population of near 1,500 inhabitants, depending mainly upon the edge tool business for their maintenance. Two churches, and a neat and convenient schoolhouse, where 200 to 250 children regularly receive the benefits of an excellent education, add essentially to the attractions of the village, while the pleasant dwellings and heatiful shade trees which adorn the streets, give an air of comfort and contentment to its general appearance.

Entering the extensive and admirably arranged workshops of the company, the visitor is struck with the perfect system and regularity which are exhibited in all the various departments. Much of the labor-saving machinery in use at the works of the Collins Company was invented, patented and constructed here, and is unlike any other in use. The iron, after being properly heated, is carried to a machine which cuts it to its proper shape, forms it, and punches the eye to receive the helve. The steel (previously cut into the necessary size and shape) is welded to the iron under trip-hammers, and drawn down to a more perfect form. After this, another workman examines each axe, and regulates the eye, and also takes out all crooks and irregularities of the edge. It is then taken to another shop, and by a powerful machine (invented at the works), *shaved down* by a cutting operation to a nearly perfect edge, and is now ready for *hardening*.

The process of properly tempering edge-tools is one of extreme practical difficulty. Indeed, by the old method, it is nearly impossible to arrive at the precise point of temperature, and give the requisite hardness without leaving the axe too brittle for general use. This difficulty, however, has been obviated by the invention of a new plan, based upon a principle by which the most unerring results are obtained. Every tool is subjected to an uniform heat, produced by means of ovens peculiarly arranged, and regulated by thermometers in the most perfect manner, by which the temper is most accurately and uniformly *drawn*, and a fine and permanent cutting-edge produced.

After the axe is sufficiently *tempered*, it is taken to the polishing shop, when the surface of the cutten portion below the eye is finely polished on emery wheels. By this means an even surface is obtained, the axe receives a fine polish, and any defects or flaws in the steel are rendered visible, and may be readily detected. The axes are now carefully examined by inspectors, whose sole duty it is to attend to this branch of the business, and every tool having tho least flaw or imperfection that would injure it, is rejected; and only those which are perfect are allowed to receive the mark of the company upon them. By this means tho axes of the Messrs. Collins & Co. have attained a reputation at home that is well founded, and their superior qualities are known and appreciated abroad. After stamping, tho *head* of the axe is dipped in asphaltum to prevent its rusting, and a *label* with the signature of Samuel W. Collins is put on every tool, the more effectually to guard against counterfeiting. After being weighed, the axes are enveloped in paper, and packed, a dozen in a box, ready for market.

Although we have more particularly described the manufacture of *axes*, Messrs. C. & Co. do not confine themselves to making these alone. Edge-tools of various descriptions, such as adzes, coopers' tools, hatchets, &c., &c., also picks, sledges, and mining tools generally. These are all of the most perfect finish and superior quality, as hundreds of those who have used them, can attest from their own experience.

Such establishments as this are an honor to the country, and creditable alike to the proprietors and to the skilful mechanics in their employ; and we trust the time is not far distant when similar manufactories of articles of general utility will be seen springing up in all parts of our country, and prove a source of wealth and prosperity to all who embark in the enterprise. Some of the best cutlery in the country is now manufactured by our own artisans, from our own native mines; and with our mountains teeming with coal, and the richest ores in the world, there is no good reason why we should be dependent on the importation of a single article of cutlery or hardware from foreign countries.—*Plough, Loom, and Anvil.*

TALL OATS.—On Monday last we received two dozen heads of oats from C. Hix, Esq., of White Oak Springs. One of them measures 28 inches in length, and has over six hundred kernels. The twenty-four heads average over five hundred kernels. These specimens were taken from a field on Hix's Rancho, and we are informed that the entire crop is unsurpassed in size by any heretofore noticed.—*Mountain Dem.*

HORTICULTURAL.

When we were at San Jose, among the many fine spots we visited was the garden of Judge Daniels. We took notes at the time, but they were mislaid, and we now jot them down.

The Judge is a true, scientific and practical Horticulturist, and in his garden may be found some of the very best specimens of rare plants in the country. The love of science inspires him to obtain the best, and, understanding the art, he is very successful in their propagation. We noticed the roses, large plants, solfataire, chromatella, giant de battelles, and others; very choice grapes, and in full bearing; very fine fruit trees, standards and trained. Here we again saw the disease incident to the California peach. We find it, all the same everywhere. Most excellent strawberries; some extra native kinds, from seed. No native fruit of this kind has yet equalled those that have been introduced. We found here "Longworth's Prolific," in perfection. It was from this variety we received the fruit heretofore noted. We enjoyed the fruit in their perfection, and were delighted with the grounds. We would like very much to see a garden so well stocked with such gems, receiving a little more regard to the finish and design. A few finished walks, neatly gravelled; a few arbors, covered with the grape, or that beautiful English ivy we saw, would make a nice place, Judge, to eat your fine strawberries and cream; and then, how much better will the fine specimens appear when in clean and well designed grounds. The gooseberries were large and fine.

It was here we saw six hives of the Bee. This we esteem a matter of great moment in this country, to get these well acclimated. We were gratified at what we saw, and feel assured Horticulture has a good aid in Judge Daniels.

Advance of Horticulture.

We publish the entire Report of the Committee on Agrticulture, of the Santa Clara County Society, as it is a valuable and interesting document, and presents facts that are very important to be known thoughout the State. It shows also the interest manifested in that county, and will serve to stimulate others. Unless some of our citizens in other counties awake, this county will bear off the palm at the coming State Fair.

Report of Committee on Agriculture, at the Meeting of the Agricultural Society in San Jose on the 10th inst.

Mr. President: The Committee on Horticulture have thought that a few hints in relation to that interesting and useful science, in its various branches, as suited to the valley of Santa Clara, by way of a brief report of this Society, would not be out of place at the present time.

Your committee believe that the soil of this valley contains all the elements necessary to the growth of all the fruits, flowers, vegetables, trees and plants, of every variety, either for use or ornament, that are natives of the temperate zone; and in some localities, many of the tropical fruits and plants can be raised in all their richness and beauty: All that is wanting is industry, guided by science, to develop the rich treasures hidden under our feet, and to produce in all their beautiful profusion the riches of Flora and Pomona.

Your committee feel persuaded that Horticulture, as one of the great branches of Agriculture, is destined to achieve greater triumphs in this country than has ever been awarded it elsewhere, but we feel averse to detaining this meeting with a minute detail of all its operations, and only wish to offer a few hints of a general character on the three main divisions of Horticulture, viz.: the larger kinds of Fruits, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c., with all the kinds of kernel and stone fruit; 2d, the smaller kinds of fruit, such as Grapes, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c.; 3d, all the kinds of cultivated flowers and ornamental planting, whether indigenous or exotic.

The cultivation of fruit is receiving increased attention as the adaptation of our soil and climate to the object is being developed, and as far as experience has shown, California has proved herself susceptible of producing a greater variety of fruits than any other State in the Union.

Apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, grapes, quinces, nectarines, figs, almonds, pomegranates, cherries, &c., have all been tested far enough to indicate a luxuriance and productiveness exceeding our most lively hopes. Your committee anticipate a large increase in the cultivation of the pear. The adoption of the quince as a stock for engrafting and budding many of the choice varieties upon, has given an impetus to the business which bids fair to give us in a very short time all that we can wish of that excellent fruit. The peach will require some care or order to succeed well; especially in the selection of sorts, soil and location; the southern sorts generally will not bear exposure to the cold and stormy winds in the spring to which a great part of this valley is particularly liable, occurring as it does just when they are in bloom—but by selecting suitable northern varieties, and a proper soil and location, the evil can no doubt be avoided.

The small fruits, such as grapes, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants, &c., have been tested sufficiently to remove all doubt of their complete success; all that is wanting is judgment and care in selecting the proper varieties.

It is all a mistake to think that fruit will not grow on soil that is not continually wet. A deep, clean and thorough cultivation will do more for the driest soil we have, than all the irrigation that can be given it. In making selections of any of the different kinds of fruit, a proper regard should be paid to soil and location, and your committee would strongly recommend the raising of new varieties from seed raised and ripened in this country, especially of the smaller fruits; and some means should be adopted to correct, establish and preserve the nomenclature of the different kinds of fruit, as almost every different variety has some distinctive characteristic and habit requiring a modification in this treatment. Society has suffered greatly by getting their trees and plants of men with whom they were unacquainted, and such impositions are calculated to injure the cause of Horticulture very much, and we fear that while such unprincipled speculators can get sale for their trash, the evil is without a remedy.

We now come to the most pleasing part of our report—"the Flowers"—and, cheering as it is to be able to record such bright results in favor of Pomona, our cheek receives a brighter tinge, our eye a more vivid sparkle, and as we anticipate the future and behold the riches and beauty of our favored valley, our hearts cannot but throb with a livelier feeling of gratitude to Him who has given such a world to the children of men: especially as the fairer part of creation, the Ladies of our land, are turning their attention strongly to this subject; and, we know, with their help we can carry the day.

The *Rose*—the queen of flowers—exhibits itself in all varieties, and in all rich characteristics, in greater excellence in this valley than we have ever witnessed elsewhere; while the Dahlia, the Carnation, the Pink, the Chrysanthemum, the Verbena, &c., attain such a vigorous growth, and such brightness and beauty of color, as must be seen to be believed.

The ornamental trees and shrubs, both of foreign and native varieties, thrive remarkably well with common attention; and we have no doubt that time and attention will bring a number of our native trees, shrubs and flowers into notice, which will far exceed any now in cultivation.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

Wm. Daniels, Jas. F. Kennedy,
Joseph Aram, L. Prevota.
Committee on Horticulture.

The Concord Grape.—Mr. E. W. Bull, the originator of this esteemed variety, thus describes in Hovey's Magazine this beautiful fruit:

"The Concord Grape is a seedling, in the second generation, of our native grape, and fruited for the first time four years since, being at that time the only seedling I had raised which showed a decided improvement on the wild type. Notwithstanding its unfavorable position, it has proved a great grower and bearer, and very constant to its quality and season. The seedling from which the Concord was raised grew to a Catawba, and, it is quite possible, was impregnated by it, it having the flavor of that variety. The parent vine was a good and sweet grape, large, black and ripe the 20th of August.

The Concord Grape, as I said before, is a strong grower; the wood strong, the foliage large, thick, strongly nerved, with a woolly under-surface, and has never mildewed nor rusted under any vicissitudes of weather. The grape is very large, frequently an inch in diameter, and the bunches handsome, shouldered, and sometimes weigh a pound. In color it is a ruddy black, covered with a dense blue bloom, the skin very thin, the juice abundant, with a sweet aromatic flavor, and it has very little pulp. It ripens about the 10th of September. The first ripe bunch of the season was exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Room, on the 3d of September, 1853. The vine was neither pruned nor pinched, nor had application of any of the horticultural arts, whereby precocity and size are attained, my object being to ascertain what would be the constant habit of the vine. I suppose that its quality would be much improved in a more favorable climate, and that its superiority to the Isabella would be as apparent under such circumstances as it is here. The great want of the country in this latitude is a good table and wine grape, which shall also be early, hardy, and prolific. The Concord Grape fulfils these conditions, and I feel sincere pleasure in offering it to my countrymen."

Flowers and Music.—Yes, two gifts God has bestowed upon us, that have in themselves no guilty trait, and show an essential divineness. Music is one of these, which seems as if it were never born of earth, but lingers with us from the gates of heaven; music, which breathes over the gross, or sad, or doubting heart, to inspire it with a consciousness of its own mysterious affinities and to touch the chords of its unsuspected, undeveloped life. And the other gift is that of Flowers, which, though born of earth, we may well believe, if anything of earthly soil grows in the higher realm—if anything of its methods are continued, if any of its forms are identified, they will live on the banks of the River of Life.

Flowers! that in our gladness and in our sorrow are never incongruous—always appropriate. Appropriate in the church, as expressive of its purest and most social themes, and blending their sweetness with the incense of prayer. Appropriate in the joy of the marriage hour, in the loneliness of the sick room, and crowning with prophecy the foreheads of the dead. They give completeness to the associations of childhood, and are appropriate even by the side of old age, strangely as their freshness contrasts with wrinkles and gray hairs; for still they are suggestive, they are symbolical of the soul's perpetual youth, the inward blossom of immortality, the amaranth crown. In their presence we feel that the body shall go forth as a winged seed.

The following was brought out in one of the discussions of the American Institute, at a late meeting of the Farmers' Club:

Song Birds.—Mr. Hooper, a distinguished naturalist, read a paper upon the introduction of the song-birds of Europe into this country. He stated that in 1852, a committee of gentlemen undertook to introduce these birds into Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Woodcock, of Brooklyn, then in Europe, introduced fifty goldfinches, fifty English larks, fifty robin red-breasts, and some others, which have been let loose in the groves of the cemetery. These are now probably well established upon Long Island.

Breeding of Fish.—Dr. Adams communicated the success of those engaged in the business, as it has now become a business, of breeding fish. Fish eggs can be transported between folds of wet linen in a box, and 500,000 eggs can be hatched in a stream under a sieve fifteen inches in diameter. Another paper treated of the mackerel fishing of the Black Sea and Bosphorus. The fishing season commences at Constantinople, February 24th. The fish are then five or six inches long. By the time they reach Gibralter, the mackerel are about half grown. In September the same fish arrive on the American coast, and are then full grown. Hundreds of thousands of people are engaged in the fishing in the spring of the year in the Bosphorus. The water seems alive with these fish as they come down from the Black Sea.

Mr. Pell said upon the subject of fish, that he would give the Club some information. He was convinced by his own experiments that all salt-water fish can be bred in fresh water, and that fish are easily domesticated. He feeds his fish upon liver, Indian meal mixed with blood, and boiled rice. He says his pike are very voracious. He has seen one strike into a school of small fish he was feeding, and take a full mouthfull in an instant. He said a perch or golden carp can be frozen in ice solid and thawed out without injury. He spoke of the value of fish as a manure, containing all the elements necessary to fertilize the earth. He had succeeded in producing leeches. By cutting off the tail of the leech, the blood will pass off, and the leech do double duty.

The Scientific Convention.—This body of learned men have been in session at Washington the past week, to the number of one hundred and fifty. This association has for its object the promotion of science generally, and particularly the natural sciences. Previous to its formation there had been little systematic effort among the scholars of this country, and consequently comparatively little advancement in research. This organization has awakened a generous rivalry among our prominent scholars, and the results of the few meetings already held are such as to warrant the prediction that our contributions to science will soon equal in importance those of any other nation. The acquiring of wealth has hitherto been the absorbing object of the young men of our land; but a fortune is now so often acquired by men who are inferior in intellectual attainments and not fitted to grace refined society, that wealthy men will be led to seek distinction in the paths of science, and to devote some of their gold to the furthering of the purposes of scientific investigation.

We have not space to notice the various subjects brought before the association, or to speak particularly of the new theories broached. The President, Prof. Dana, of Yale College, in his opening address, after speaking of the leading purpose of their meeting, as the gathering of facts which shall give solidity, increasing extent, and beauty to the edifice of truth, said:—"But there is another prominent object in view in this annual meeting. It is the cultivation of good feeling, kindly sentiments and sympathy among the lovers of science in the land; that with one aim before us—*truth*, and not self—as the end of every investigation, we may go forward harmoniously rejoicing in each other's success, and glad for the new light we may each receive."—*Country Gentleman.*

New England Wine.—We find that in many localities in Connecticut, wine of excellent quality has been made from the native grape within a few years, on a small scale, but in sufficient quantities to test the question, whether good wine can be made from the native grape of this State. In every instance a superior article has been produced. A gentleman of Andover made two barrels a few years since and the physician in his neighborhood ordered it to be used in sickness as a much better article than the imported. He readily sold it for $2 50 a gallon. Two gentlemen of this city, each had a barrel last fall, from grapes purchased at $1 a bushel in the market. Six or eight bushels will make a barrel. We find on our desk a letter from Mr. A. G. Graham, of New Britain, and suppose from the word he writes it, that it is from the [illegible]. We are gratified that wine can be produced in [illegible] in large quantities and at a great profit to the producer.—*Hartford Times.*

German Agricultural Schools.

Mr. C. L. Fleischman, who was educated in one of the German agricultural schools, and is one of the editors of the Polytechnic Journal says:

"Who is not acquainted with the history of the wars which enervated Germany, which exhausted all her pecuniary means, and brought her to the verge of utter ruin? Germany was, after the close of the French war, in a pitiable condition; and had it not been for her kind soils, which for thousands of years enabled her to withstand the severe calamities which befel her during that long period, Germany would now be a second Greece. She adopted, at an early period, various means to improve her agriculture. Professorships of agriculture were instituted at the universities, journals and periodicals were published to disseminate modern improvements, fairs and meetings were regularly held to encourage the farmer; but all that gave not the desired results. A thorough education was found necessary, practical and scientific education, which enables the farmer to enhance the value of his landed property, as circumstances and condition allow it, to give them the knowledge to improve the various modes of agriculture, *and to be more than a mere imitator*. Proper agricultural schools were wanted, and the monarchs of Germany spared no pains to accomplish this important object. The ablest men were selected for the institutions, and nothing was spared to induce them to take charge of them. The late King of Prussia, who, like his ancestors, paid great attention to all improvements in husbandry, was the first to establish such an institution. He invited Thaer, the celebrated German agriculturist, to settle in his kingdom, and introduce agricultural schools. Thaer accepted his offer, and left Cella for Berlin. The other monarchs of Germany followed the example of the King of Prussia, and Germany had, in 1847, 62 large institutions. With some of them Forests and Veterinary schools are connected. Austria then had 9; Prussia, 12; Saxony, 5; Bavaria, 16; Hanover, 2; Wurtemburg, 8; and other States, 14; in all, 62.

Milk for Manufacturers.—Milk now possesses other offices besides the production of butter and cheese, and the flavoring of tea. It has made its way into the textile factories, and has become a valuable adjunct in the hands of the calico-printer, and the woolen manufacturer. In the class of pigment-printing work, which, indeed, is a species of painting, the colors are laid on the face of the goods in an insoluble condition, so as to present a full, brilliant face. As a vehicle for effecting this process of decoration, the insoluble albumen obtained from eggs was always used until Mr. Pattison, of Glasgow, found a more economical substitute in milk. For this purpose buttermilk is now brought up in large quantities from the farmers, and the required insoluble matter is obtained from it at a price far below that of the egg-albumen. This matter the patentee called "Iaebrine." A second application of the same article—milk—has just been developed, by causes arising out of the recent high price of olive oil. The woolen manufactures are now using the high priced article mixed with milk. This mixture is said to answer much better than oil alone, the animal fat contained in the globules of the milk apparently furnishing an element of more powerful effect upon the woolen fibres than the pure vegetable oil alone.—*London Medical Journal.*

As an illustration of the influence of the cotton crop of the United States upon England, we find this in Household Words: "Let any social or physical convulsion visit the United States, and England would feel the shock from Land's End to John O'Groat's. The lives of nearly two millions of our countrymen are dependent upon the cotton crops of America; their destiny may be said, without any sort of hyberbole, to hang upon a thread. Should any dire calamity befall the land of cotton, a thousand of our merchant ships would rot idly in dock; ten thousand mills would stop their busy looms, and two millions of mouths would starve for lack of food to feed them."

How to Treat your Boots and Shoes when Partialy Burned.—Somebody says: On one of the cold days, I pulled off my boots and set them close to a stove which was very hot. The room was filled with a smell as of something burning. Turning round I saw my boots smoking at a great rate. I seized them and immediately besmeared them with soft soap, much of which, owing to their highly heated condition, quickly disappeared in the leather. When the boots became cold, the leather was soft and pliable; and now, after several days of subsequent wear, they exhibit no marks of having been burned. The foregoing seems to be worthy of attention.

Tall Grain.—The editor of the Placer Herald has been shown several stalks of early [illegible] seven feet in length, which grew in Placer county, —while the editor of the Grass Valley [illegible] has seen a stalk of rye grown near Grass Valley [illegible] eight inches and containing 144 grains. And we of the Express to-day saw a [illegible] from Kyle's farm near the [illegible] measured [illegible] feet.

The San Jose [illegible]

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1854.

The Past, the Present and Future.

It is expected of every conductor of a public journal, that they shall hold a particular communion with their readers, at certain periods, and at such times, throwing aside the ordinary topics, come directly before them and hold such a familiar converse, as shall be understood and be beneficial to both.

The California Farmer has completed its first volume of six months. With what degree of success, or how it has succeeded in the approval of it friends and readers, we leave for them to decide. Of one thing we were certain, it has received from its proprietors all the earnestness, all the energy, all the devotion that was in their power to give; regardless of pecuniary results for the moment, regardless of personal fatigue and self sacrifice, they have labored to awaken a due interest in this great science, and to cherish and keep alive every principle that would give strength to this great "right arm" of the State, believing that upon the success of Agriculture depended the permanency and prosperity of California. Like to a barque upon an unknown sea, was the Farmer when it was first launched upon the tide of public favor. The pilot, however, was at the helm and the compass was in its place. The pilot had faith and knew his compass was true: the sails were let loose to the breeze; favorable breezes were steadily increasing, and the filling sails denoted a prosperous voyage. For a period of six months the Farmer has been sent on its weekly mission to every county in the State; to every principal city and town in these counties, to Oregon and Washington territories, to the Islands of the seas, to all the sister States of this glorious union, and to the kingdoms of the old world; to England, France, Belgium and Germany, the California Farmer—the *first* Agricultural paper on the Pacific coast—has gone like a missionary, telling the world that here, amid a gold seeking, gold loving people, there were those who still loved and still were practising the science that the Almighty designed originally for man when he created him in his own image, and placed him in the Garden of Eden.

While love for the accumulation of gold was so strong, and the cause of Agriculture but in its incipient stages, and while it was subject to the fluctuations which ignorance, a want of system and a changing population, must ever bring upon it, the California Farmer knew its duty and strove to perform it. With its first numbers, the Farmer published a memorial to Congress asking the endowment of an Agricultural College in California, by general government, and it has constantly urged attention to it. The Farmer has joined in bringing before our State Legislature the subject of Agriculture, and has aided in obtaining the act of incorporation of a State Society with an annual appropriation of five thousand dollars, to be awarded as premiums to the farmers of California. The Faamer has awakened public attention to the cause of Agriculture generally, advocating it at all times in suitable places. Its aim has been to call into notice every feature of improvement in every department, and to utter words of encouragement to the hardy tillers of the soil. We have been encouraged by many kind evidences of interest from the friends and practical cultivators of the farms of California; many cheering words have come to us, and many promises of support in this great work. On these in a measure we have relied. The press generally have been generous, and have bestowed their attention, and given publicity to our enterprise by liberal notices: for all these favors we have been grateful and shall ever remember them.

The past year has been one of peculiar trial to the farming interest throughout the State. A general depression in all the great staples has placed a bar for a while upon the enterprise, and this has prevented them from looking into the causes of their present embarrassment which we have weekly laid before them, and have endeavored to ward off by plans which we are confident would have accomplished it.

When the interest of Agriculture is embarrassed, the mercantile and commercial must feel its effects; when agriculture prospers, all other branches of business feel its vivifying influences, and merchants, business men and real estate owners must now see that the Agricultural interest will be their hope. Let them then aid this great branch of industry, encourage and support it, and prosperity will again return to them. Fail in this, and a retrograde movement will commence in this city and State that years cannot recover. In this depression we of course feel its effects, for we look mainly to the cultivators of the soil for the support to our journal, and thus far we have enjoyed a portion of it. We wish a still wider influence, a more extended circulation, that the truths so necessary to be spread abroad may have their effect. We therefore hope that with this present number, the *commencement of the second volume*, those who desire the spread of Agricultural knowledge will give us their kind influence to extend the circulation of the Farmer. We ask that generous support which will enable us to spread before them, not only things new and old in Agricultural science, but such encouragement as prompt us to prepare for the future and keep in advance, and thus draw up to a high standard. The present is a most momentous period for this country. We repeat—the "great right arm of the State," the "Agricultural interests," demands our greatest attention—for it is the "industrial telegraph," whose machinery, when in order, conveys with lightning speed a healthy, happy, prosperous tone through all the vital interests of the State; or whose derangement produces disease, alarm, ruin and death to all. We speak what we have seen; we speak what we have known—the history of all mercantile and commercial matters bear record that their interests are affected immediately by the condition of the Agriculture of the country.

The present then is a period in the history of the Agriculture of California, from which will be dated its rise and progress, or a paralysis, and the commencement of its decline. We speak not despondingly; we speak the truth boldly, that we may arouse men to a just sense of their condition and responsibility; we speak that we may call not only those who are immediately interested in this matter, but to call the attention of our merchants, tradesmen, ship owners, real estate owners, mechanics, all, all! for it will soon affect them, if it does not now. We call upon them to look to the Agriculture of California, to the vast amount that has been invested in this great interest, and note how much our cities depend upon them for success. What is the chief freight of our steamers up and down rivers, but Agricultural products? What fills our large warehouses, but Agricultural products? What gives the merchant the largest sales, but the products of Agriculture—flour, beef, pork, butter, lard, hams, tea, sugar, coffee, rice—take this traffic away, and what merchandizing would be left. The hides from our cattle produce the trade in boots and shoes, that tells in millions; the large warehouses filled with dry goods, are but the products of cotton, flax and wool, or the substance of the mulberry tree converted into the rich silks and satins that ere long shall be the products of California. Thus would we urge the fact, that there is no branch of trade that is not immediately interested in the cause of Agriculture, and this truth should elicit the due attention of all to its present success.

For the future we have hope, strong hope. The depression that has long hung upon all branches of trade has in some degree aroused a spirit of inquiry into the causes of it, and when once the inquiry is commenced it will not cease until the true cause of the present embarrassment upon trade is understood and the proper remedies applied.

We say again, we look to the future with hope; dark as has been the cloud over these great interests, all is not lost—there is a bright side, and a cheering one. The clouds may settle darkly over our cities, but the sun shines brightly upon the hills and valleys of our beautiful country. The cattle upon our hill sides—fields of grain over our wide spread valleys—orchards where trees are bending under their bounteous crops, the luscious Peach, the purple Fig, the Apple, Pear, and all the fruits of the earth—the wine presses running over with new wine—the abundance everywhere, should inspire us with gratitude to the Giver of all good, and lead us not to murmur because of the abundance of the earth. It is themes like these—prospects like these, that lead us to hope, and if we speak of our own future, it is to assure our patrons and friends that we shall use the same untiring zeal, the same enthusiastic devotion, the same ceaseless energies to this cause, that we may awaken new powers and interests to its aid, and to stimulate those already at work.

It will be our purpose to visit the various counties, to examine personally all the varied sources of success and discomfiture—to urge those measures that can alone secure permanent success Our past is but a type for the future. If we have done well, *we will try* to do better. Our motto is *Excelsior!* What the California Farmer has been—the principles it has advocated, are some index to the future. Free from political bias, free from sectarianism, it will come to its readers regularly, to declare the great truths of Agriculture and Horticulture and its kindred sciences. A portion of its columns will be spared for Literature, and a portion for themes appropriate for a "Ladies' Department," and we solicit the interest of those who make the charm of Rural life, to aid us in this department especially.

The news department will continue to be under the charge of Mr. H. G. McLean, and it will be the object to have the latest and most select intelligence.

In our market reports, we are aided from the best sources, and we shall receive from time to time valuable data of a new and interesting character.

It is our intention, at the earliest moment, to present to our readers plates and drawings of the various subjects connected with agriculture. This will depend, however, upon the interest manifested by those engaged in Agriculture, and the support they give the California Farmer, as it involves a large outlay.

We ask a constant intercourse with our correspondents, and urge that they should make us familiar with their plans and prospects, for by these means we can enlighten others. While we feel we can offer our thanks to many who have cheered us on our way, we appreciate every word and act, and hope that we may long labor to the satisfaction and approval of our readers, and to the building up of the cause of agriculture and it associated interests and blessings.

That was Sweet Butter.—We were much pleased to receive a nice present of a kettle of "True June Butter," from Capt. Simonds, of Santa Clara. The Capt. has a dairy of eight very select cows, and the butter brought to thiscity by him is "butter worth eating."

New Churn.—We have seen a very fine churn, manufactured to order of our friend Clayton, (of Clayton's Saloon, Commercial street) and a churn highly approved. Mr. C. has a splendid ranch at Sonoma, and his interest for rural life has done some good.

California Express, Maarsville,—We are glad to see this paper revived, for it has done good service to the cause of Agriculture, in times past. By the change we are sorry to know we are to lose the aid of our friend Colonel Rust, but we hope to hear from him again.

Los Angeles Grape Crop.—Through the kindness of a friend, we have been favored with the perusal of a letter just received by him from one of the largest vine growers of Los Angeles. The writer states that the grape vine is in full blossom and rapidly approaching maturity. A good average crop is confidently anticipated. The shipments last season commenced about the 20th August. Great competition exists among the freighting vessels plying between Los Angeles and San Francisco. There are now running three lines of steamers, and it is anticipated that another will shortly be put upon the route. The grapes imported from Los Angeles are packed either in printing paper or saw dust.—*State Journal.*

Two opposite opinions should not lie on the same bolster.

Farming in Palestine.

S. W. Jones, Esq., who is laboring in Palestine to ameliorate the condition of the Jews, has has written home to Dr. Reed's Culturist and Gazette an interesting letter, descriptive of the geology and agriculture of that part of the eastern coast of the Mediterranean. He says that its surface rocks belong to the chalk formation; and that the soil is naturally fertile, but wretchedly cultivated. The plains of Sharon appear to be elevated table land, having an abundance of lime in the form, primarily, of minute shells (characteristic of chalk), and valuable for raising grain.

Mr. Jones' letter bears date January 21, 1854, in which he gives the following interesting information:

"The plains are chiefly used to raise grain upon, and to pasture flocks and herds. The appearance now is much as our river lands and plains are about the fore part of June. The wheat is from six to twelve inches high; barley is sown before and after wheat, and is of different ages. Dhura and sem sem is not yet sown. Sem sem bears a seed of a nature somewhat like a flax seed, only larger, and is used to make lamp-oil. There is nothing like a fence or hedge around the grain fields, and all the land not occupied for tillago is one common pasture; but, as in the days of old, no creature of any kind is allowed to run at large, —all are under the care of shepherds, and at night they are driven home into the fold. The first persons that we see stirring in the morning are the cattle tenders, 'going forth with their flocks,' and all day long they can be seen scattered in every direction over the plains 'tending their flocks,' precisely as we read of in the days of the Patriarchs. The wheat is ripe in May, and before this time the rains are over, and there is no need of barns; so the grain is cut and piled up till they *take a notion* to thresh it, when a place is smoothed off on the ground, and the grain thrown on and oxen driven over it till it is pounded up fine, and then is thrown against the wind, put into sacks and carried to market, full of everything that can make it foul; and then people whose business it is, take it and sift it on *the ground in the street*, when it is ready for grinding. If this land was not as rich as the Garden of Eden, they would not, in the way they cultivate it, get their seed. Their plows do not make a larger furrow than our cultivators; and what is more, they only 'cut and cover;' they go round a land, or back and forth on the same, just as it happens—as their plow turns a furrow both ways, it makes no difference. Their yokes are simply a straight stick, with two pins for a bow, with a string tied across the ends under the neck; and it looks, at a little distance, just like a long, low saw-horse, or a saw-bench. They use the same yoke for an ox, mule or donkey; and they are not at all particular about working two animals of the *same kind* together—an ox and an ass, or an ox, a mule or a cow is just as well as any way—the *same gear fits all.*

"In the neighborhood of Jaffa are some of the best gardens for oranges, lemons, pomegranates, melons, dates, bananas, &c., that can be found in the country—perhaps in any country. These gardens have to be watered during the dry season, and all the water is raised from the wells. The well is dug on the highest place in the garden, and the water raised into a pool by a crazy apparatus, turned by a mule hitched to a sweep, where it stands till it becomes warm enough, to use, when it is let on the garden by channels made for the purpose. By watering in the dry season, vegetables can be grown all the year round, and two, three or four crops can be produced on the same ground in a year. All things grow very quick. Early Indian corn has been raised fit for eating in seven weeks from planting, and wheat has ripened in sixty days from sowing. The orange trees, and also the lemons and pomegranites, require to be watered through the summer months, in order to have them produce any good fruit. Figs, grapes and olives are not much raised in these gardens—they do best on the mountains and rocky places—precisely the opposite of what the products of these gardens want. A dry, stony soil, without water during the summer, is the place for them. They say here that if grapes have much water they *mildew.* May *we* not have given *our grapes and gooseberries* too much water or two wet a place? The oranges here are something that we, in Massachusets, have never seen. I wish I could send you *a tree*, with its load hanging to it. They are so full that they are literally bottom upwards, resting on the props. They grow here sometimes that will weigh one and a half pounds. I have seen pound ones, and larger; but it is not the largest that are the best and most beautiful. Their greatest beauty is in their color and number contrasted with the deep green of the leaves. In many places on the trees they are so thick as to make one solid mass, with only room for the leaves to stick out between them. It is in time of gathering during the months of November, December, January and February, and soon the trees are in blossom again."

Every Word True.—The Rev. Mr. Patton, of Hartford, a contributor to the New England Herald, has the following just remarks touching the system of credit on newspapers: "It is our personal opinion that no newspaper should be sent on credit. Advance payment is the only reasonable plan, and to that it will all sooner or later come. If no man is allowed to travel on a rail car, steamboat, or coach, or to enter a concert room or or other public exhibition, without first paying the stipulated price, much more should subscribers, scattered all over the country, and owing a few dollars each for a paper, be required to pay the cash down."

Plants in Pots and Management of Cuttings.

It is remarked that the purchasers of plants rarely succeed in keeping them in any degree of health for many weeks after they come out of the nurseryman's hands; this holds good particularly with those who place them in the windows of dwelling houses. Plants so situated labor under certain disadvantages; but it cannot be denied, that in public houses, in the rooms of poor and even dirty cottages—where it might be supposed that the pores of the leaves must be inevitably closed by carbonaceous matter, or dust—many healthy and beautiful specimens are to be found, which, if we except actual cleanliness of the foliage, fairly rival and eclipse those of the greenhouse. We have in our eye at this moment the window of a small, low and dark room, occupied by a shoemaker, but a most enthusiastic admirer of the geranium (*pelargonium*), wherein flowers of the finest description, produced upon well grown plants, are always to be seen. How are we to account for these things? how reconcile them with the almost inevitable failure of many persons, who expend pounds every year on plants which, in spite of every attention, dwindle and fade.

Another fact is worthy of notice—it is this: If we pass through the streets of a country town, we can scarcely fail to observe that some particular genus or species abounds and flourishes with luxuriance, while plants of more easy culture appear miserably unhealthy. Thus in the town of Abingdon, England, we saw, two years since, in almost every window, specimens of Fuchsia, (*conica* nearly without exception if our memory be correct,) that could scarcely be found in the very best collections, and growing in pots of two or three inches in diameter at the rims; the soil was heaped up round the stem so as to preclude watering at top; hence the water must have been supplied by absorption from the pans. We do not recollect that a healthy geranium was to be seen in any of the windows of that ancient town. We can assign no better reason for these anomalies, than what is found in the trite old Latin line —*Omnia non possamus omnes;* and therefore shall quit digression, and proceed at once to the direct object we proposed to ourselves when we took up our pen.

Half the failures of amateur cultivators may be ascribed to the texture of the soil, which being put in loose, or left in holes, the plant never can thrive, but languishes to its death. Let any one turn out the ball of a plant which he purchases of a skilful nurseryman, by reversing the pots, and while he supports the earth with the fingers, tapping the rim gently against a board or other resisting solid material, and he will rarely fail to discover that the soil is in the condition described, that is, compactly and firmly pressed everywhere around and among the roots, without holes, and with a certain quantity of chips of pots or other open matters to serve as drainage for superfluous water.

When persons attempt to repot a plant, they but too often press and work about the old ball, to clear off and loosen the soil, then, after putting into a larger pot some common garden mold, they place the disturbed roots upon it, fill the surrounding space with same mold, shake or strike the pot, water the surface, and bring the plant into a sitting-room, or perhaps place it in the open air on some bed of earth. This is a supposed case, it is true, but if it do not exactly apply, certain it is that the nurseryman employs soils, which his experience teaches him will suit the constitution of his plants, and brings them to a showy saleable condition. The purchaser is unable to obtain a compost, or even a pure loam, or vegetable earth of a similar character, and thus an ungenial medium is applied unskilfully applied about the roots; while the foliage of the plant is exposed to every inequality of light, air, heat, and water, which belongs to a sitting-room. If garden mold be used, or if the pot be placed in a border, worms are liable to be introduced, or to find ingress to the roots, and then woo to the plant; for, to say nothing of the direct injury they may occasion, those sappers gradually undermine the roots, perforate the soil and make it a complete gallery by their contortive evolutions. Thus they produce all the evil consequences which result from loose and imcompact potting, and also defeat the attempts to furnish a proper supply of water; for the holes they bore are just so many channels through which the fluid passes, without moistening the body of the soil.

We wish to add a word on two material points in the treatment of cuttings. Whenever sand (clean writing, or silver sand, or pure silicious earth, free from adhesive matters.) is employed, it will not be amiss to saturate it with water before it be put on the soil in the pot; it will then act as a quicksand, embracing and closing upon the cutting, and entirely excluding the air from the heel; so prepared, it is readily kept moist and free, whereas sand, if applied dry, receives water with great difficulty. In taking off and preparing a cutting, we have frequently found it better to cut, not *through the joint*, but a trifle below it, thus leaving the part completely perfect. At every joint a bud or system of life exists, and it is this which in ordinary cases propels the first radical processes; by not injuring the vital point we act prudently, and on the same principles as when in budding a tree or shrub we carefully retain the eye of the bud, for without that there be no success. The importance of buds or eyes is always kept in view by a practised gardener; but it must not be overlooked that in every case where the peculiar state of the wood, as to age or ripeness, which the individual plant required, is equally at command, a top will succeed better than a cutting, because it abounds with embryos of buds at its base, and these are most active in the production of those minute fibrous processes, which in the first instance establish the connection between the cellular albumum of the infant plant, and its earthy medium of nutriment. We are indebted for the hint to a nurseryman of eminence, when conversing upon the means of propagating *gardenia;* the rule is not without exception, but it is of the first consequence, and should be always retained in the mind.—*Pax. Bot. Magazine.*

The Absorbent Powers of Spongioles of Plants.

An opinion is very extensively, if not generally, entertained, that the nutriment which trees and other plants derive from the soil in which they grow, is exclusively taken in by the cellular extremities of the roots, which, from their texture, have been called spongioles; and which, in their organization, differ from other parts of the roots, in being totally without any albumum or woody matter distinct from the bark. But it is through the albumum alone of trees, as I have proved by a great variety of experiments, and as is, I believe, generally admitted, that the ascending sap, under ordinary circumstances, passes up from their roots into the branches and leaves; and as this substance does not exist in the spongiole, my attention was directed to an inquiry whether the spongioles possess the power of transmitting fluids, and if such powers were found to exist in them, through what peculiar channels such fluids pass up; and as these questions are necessarily interesting, and to some extent, in particular cases, may become important to the practical gardener, I communicate the result of my experiments.

Spongioles are obtainable in the most perfect state from large seeds, such as those of the common or French bean, which have been permitted to germinate by simply detaching them from the cotyledous; as they thus remain united to the caudex of the plant, and its bud and plumule. Many of these were obtained from the seeds of plants of several kinds, and subjected to various modes of treatment in soils of different quantities, but all perished without a single plumule having expanded, or having apparently received any nutriment either from the soil or other source. Yet the spongioles, in these cases, must have contained greatly more living, organizable matter, derived from their cotyledons, than the whole body of the seed of a very large majority of plants can possibly contain; but they were, I conclude, incapable of transmitting it into the plumules, owing to the want of albumum. I therefore believe my opinion, that spongioles are imperfectly organized parts of the plant, which neither absorb from the soil, nor transmit fluids of any kind for the service of other parts of it, to be well founded; but albumous matter is generated with great rapidity within them, and they become, to a very great extent, transmuted into perfect roots (but not exclusively) I conceive that nutriment is absorbed from the soil and sent up into the leaves, to be there converted into the true sap of the plant. I am aware that the above stated opinions are in opposition to those of many eminent physiologists, to which much deference is due; but I think that they have erroneously included among their spongioles portions of albumous fiber, a substance never found in the organ properly called a spongiole.—*Corres. Pax. Bot. Mag.*

Culture of the Carrot.

A correspondent recently inquired "if carrots could be grown two years in succession on the same ground, and what manure is best for them." In answer to this inqiry:

Mr. G. W. Grant, of Rensselaerville, says—"I have planted the same ground to carrots for the last six years, and with the exception of last year, the crop has improved with each year's cultivation. Last year the draw-back was occasioned by planting a little too thick. I have manured every other year, but think it better to manure lightly every year. Mine is a clayey loam, and I have manured with spent tan-bark, used first as bedding for my stable. My method is to back furrow the ground in beds four or five feet wide, and then plant in drills across these beds, from 16 to 18 inches between the drills, dropping the seed by hand in small furrows made by a long bitted very narrow hoe, and then covering with a rake, hauling the dirt lengthwise of the drills. In this manner they can be almost entirely wed with the hoe by standing on the alleys between the beds. In this way my yield has been from 900 to 1200 bushels to the acre.—One thing more I will state. My best crop was planted on the 14th June. Another thing—I plow deep. The Orange I consider much the best variety.

Mr. Wm. J. Pettee, of Lakeville, Conn., says—"My mind is—use fine, well-rotted manure, and plenty of it—not less than 60 cartloads to the acre—spread on the manure early in the spring, and plow it under 12 inches deep, and on the 15th May plow again, and thoroughly pulverize the soil. Do this on the same ground just as many years in succession as you please, and you need have no fears of success in raising carrots. This course is preferable to using new land every year."—*Country Gentleman.*

Sure Remedy for the Potato Rot.—Select a suitable piece of ground; plough to the full depth of the good soil, and, as the old farmers say, so as to "turn up a *leetle yeller* dirt;" then subsoil; manure as highly as possible—it don't matter much with what, so that it is rich and enough of it—and, when you have done all the rest—*plant with Indian corn.*

California Trees.—*Yew Trees.*—The Indians, says the California Farmer, have a tree in the mountains used by them for bows, and which in appearance is similar to the Yew tree of old. So far the Farmer is correct, but the singular fact of its bearing a berry and never blossoming, is a mistake. It bears a flower, the petals of which are green, or colorless, as it is termed in botany, and might be mistaken for leaves.

Balsam Tree.—We have received the notice of a curious yet very valuable medical plant, or shrub, found in the vicinity of Bird Valley, that grows about two feet high, upon which is found a burr, containing a species of gum or balsam of high medical power; and is used by the Indians as a powerful cathartic, and a reliable remedy for diarrhœa and other similar diseases—being used with great success."

In addition to the Yew, Balsam, and Nutmeg trees, noticed by the California Farmer, as the growth of the district of country between the North and Middle forks of the American river, there are many others valuable, either for ornament, or their medicinal properties.

First, there is the *Laurus Nobilis*, called Winter Laurel or Bay tree, which among the ancients was a famous tree. It is a native of the country bordering on the Mediterranean; but of where else, besides California, we are not prepared to say. It is an evergreen, and grows in the district spoken of, to the height of from fifteen to twenty feet. Its leaves give forth a fragrant odor, and to the taste are somewhat astringent and quite aromattic The Bay Water, in common use, is distilled from the leaves.

The *Juniperis Sabina*, or Wild Juniper, is also found in the same region. And it, too, is an evergreen, in height attaining thirty feet. The bark of the young sprouts is of a greenish, approaching to an orange color, and that of the trunk is rough and of a dark brown. It bears a great quantity of flowers, which grow in clusters, and are delightfully fragrant, loading the air around them with perfume equal to the Magnolia. As an ornamental tree, there is no other, either native or exotic, in California, that can vie with it. How it is now, we know not, but it has been esteemed for its medicinal properties. In chronic rheumatism, particularly, the medical properties obtained from it have been highly recommended.

And then there is the *Cornus Florida*, or Dogwood, which abounds in the same locality, and grows to the height of thirty or forty feet. Elsewhere it generally grows on barren soil, and is slow in its growth; there it is only found where the earth is moist and fertile, and is rapid in its growth.—*Marysville Herald.*

What is Manure?—This question resolves itself into the stating of a great fact: *The farmer creates nothing; he only changes the form of what already exists.* Wheat, or any other plant, wool, beef, beef, cheese, and butter, are nothing else than air, earth, and water in another shape. But the earth is composed of some ten or twelve substances; and that portion of it capable of being converted into a plant, at any one time, is comparatively small—about one-half per cent. of the whole, while air and water constitute the least valuable part. These three substances are the farmer's *raw material*, and out of them he must manufacture his grain. If his soil contains a very small quantity of matter capable of conversion into a vegetable, he receives a small crop at harvest time. A baker can make but little bread out of a nearly empty barrel of flour; but fill the barrel and he will make much bread. Let the farmer fill the earth with substances capable of changing into grain, and he will receive much grain. Nothing can be more simple and yet more true, than that whatever we receive off our farms is but a portion of the soil, with some air and water, in a new form.

An Extraordinary Time-Piece.—There is now in the possession of and manufactured by Mr. Collings, silversmith, of Gloucestershire, England, a most ingenuous piece of mechanism—an eight dry clock, with dead beat escapement maintaining power, chimes the quarters, plays sixteen tunes in the twelve hours, or will play at any time required. The hands go round as follows: one, once a minute; one, once an hour; one, once a week; one, once a month; one, once a year. It shows the moon's age, the time of high and low water, half ebb and half flood, and by a beautiful contrivance, there is a part representing the water, which rises and falls, lifting the ship at high tide as if it were in motion, and as it recedes, leaving these automaton ships dry on the sands. It shows the hour of the day, day of the week, month of the year. In the day of the month, there is a provision made for the long and short months. It shows the twelve signs of the zodiac; it strikes or not, chimes or not, as you wish it; it has the equation table, showing the difference of clock and sun in every day in the year. Every portion of the clock is of beautiful workmanship, and performs most accurately.—*Scientific Am.*

Mammoth Pea Stalk.—A gigantic pea stalk of the variety called marrow-fat, grown on the Keystone ranch, has been exhibited to the editor of the Marysville Herald. It measures seven feet two inches in height, and is only a fair sample of other stalks in the garden. The promise of fruit is commensurate with the gigantic stalk.—*State Journal.*

Plant Something—Any flower, a tree, a shrub, even the lowly fern—for ornament or for fruit, for yourself or some one else; somewhere, anywhere—plant something. It shall grow and produce joy or fruit for somebody. It shall not grow in vain.

Dr. John C. Warren's Great Mastodon.

A party of ladies and gentlemen, by invitation visited Dr. Warren's museum building at the foot of Chestnut street, lately, for the purpose of viewing the mammoth skeleton of a Mastodon, there set up, or standing in the natural position of the animal. Several of the party were members of the State Senate, and by request of Hon. S. D. Parker, Dr. Warren favored the company with a very interesting explanation of the subject before them.

He stated that some years since there were five skeletons of the Mastodon known to be in existence, but two had unaccountably disappeared, and all that were now known were the one before them, another at Cambridge, and another in the British Museum. It is remarkable that three of the perfect skeletons were found in the State of New York, though more bones had been found in Ohio than in any other section of the world. Mastodons had also been found in Europe and Asia, but the species were slightly different from the American.

The first skeleton was discovered in this country in 1801, and placed in Peale's Philadelphia Museum. One was subsequently exhibited in Baltimore, but was taken down and disarticulated many years ago, and finally purchased by Dr. Warren. That in the British Museum was discovered by a Prussian, who made several additions of bones not belonging to it, and exhibited it in this country and in Europe. It was finally properly articulated for the Museum for the sum of $5000. The Doctor related several anecdotes of the ingenuity of the Prussian gentleman in getting up skeletons for exhibition, and the manner in which he was from time to time exposed by the investigations made by our native naturalists.

The mastodon clearly belonged to the same family as the elephant; the bones were all similar and of the same number, but larger. The teeth alone were different, those of the elephant being broad, like millstones, while those of the mastodon are pointed, which fact led to the supposition at first that the latter were carnivorous, but further researches proved the contrary. The elephant's teeth are flat, as if for grinding the food, while the mastodon has both sharp and flat, as if nature designed the sharp teeth for cutting off the branches of trees, and the other for masticating them.

To enable the spectator to make a comparison of the two animals, standing by the side of the mastodon there was the skeleton of "Pizarro," the largest elephant ever seen in this country, and which, it will be remembered, was drowned in crossing the Delaware.

The mastodon under notice was found in Newburgh, N. Y., about eight years ago, while some farmers were digging marl from the bottom of a dry pond. It was situated several feet below the surface, and must have lain in the place where it was found for thousands of years, as nothing was known in history of such an animal, and in the scriptures the animals mentioned were the elephant and the rhinoceros. It is a general idea that water hastens decomposition, and it does with the combined action of the air, but if tho air be excluded the reverse is the case, and bones and wood will be preserved by it for a great length of time.

This skeleton stands 12 feet in height, 18 feet in length, breadth across the chest 8 feet, length of tusks 10 1-2 feet, and their diameter 9 inches. When clothed with flesh the animal must have stood nearly 14 feet high, with a girt of some 24 feet. The present weight is about 2200 pounds, and in size appears at least double that of the largest elephant.

Dr. Warren also exhibited to the company a complete skeleton of a right whale; also the backbone of an unknown marine animal, 70 feet long, which is petrified, and was taken out of a solid rock in Alabama. This bears a strong resemblance to the sea serpent, the existence of which is now admitted by naturalists. There is but one other specimen in existence—the famous "Hydrarchos," which was sold by the Prussian speculator in Berlin for $20,000.

The remarks of the venerable and learned Dr. in relation to these and other wonders of the natural world were interesting in the highest degree, and were listened to with profound attention by the party present, who expressed great satisfaction at the intellectual entertainment afforded them.—*Boston Trans.*

Opposition.—"A certain amount of opposition," says John Neal, "is a great help to a man. Kites rise *against* and not *with* the wind. Even a head wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm. Let no man wax pale, therefore, because of opposition. Opposition is what he wants, and must have, to be good for anything. Hardship is a native soil of manhood and self-reliance. He that cannot abide the storm without flinching or quailing, strips himself in the sunshine and lies down by the way, to be overlooked and forgotten. He who bent himself to the wind to struggle when the wind blow, give up when they have done, and fall asleep in the stillness that follows."

Sales of Real Estate—Mr. [illegible] from Australia, has purchased of H[illegible] Esq., the fine range of [illegible] three square leagues [illegible] for $[illegible]; also of Mr. [illegible] Farm, [illegible] purchased [illegible] Los Angeles [illegible].

To Agents.

We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

☞ We have several valuable routes where a good monthly salary can be made. None need apply that cannot bring satisfactory references.

News Summary.

UNITED STATES.

By the arrival of the magnificent steamers J. L. Stephens and Yankee Blade, we have the mails and papers to the 5th ult..... We annex a summary of news items—our limited space forbidding details.....The Nebraska-Kansas bill passed the House on the 22d May, by a vote of 109 to 100. The Senate, on the 25th May, passed the bill as it came from the House, by a vote of 35 to 13. On the 30th, the President delivered a message to the House, approving and signing the bill....A great riot had occurred in Boston, on account of the arrest of a fugitive slave named Brown. He had been surrendered to his master, and was escorted on board a revenue cutter by one thousand troops and a nine-pounder loaded with grapeshot, amid the groans and hisses of the multitude. The United States Marshal and District Attorney had been hung in effigy....The Ericsson has been removed from the Government Dry Dock at Brooklyn, and now lies at Hogg & Delameter's dock, undergoing repairs. The degree of injury to her machinery cannot as yet be ascertained. It is believed, however, that the expense of repair will be comparatively slight, and that the ship will be ready for her trial trip in a few weeks....It is stated that C. B. Weller, brother to the Senator from California, will be appointed Postmaster of San Francisco, in place of T. J. Henley, who succeeds Lieut. Beale as Superintendent of Indian Affairs....Information has been received at the State Department from the Sandwich Islands that King Kamahameha is impatient to become annexed to the United States, and has again applied to the Consul at Honolulu, urging the speedy adoption of measures to that effect.....Matt. F. Ward returned to Louisville on the 22d, and left again the next day, in consequence of the threatening manner in which his return was noticed by the city papers of that morning....A riot occurred in Brooklyn on the 4th June, in which revolvers were freely used, and from thirty to forty persons severely wounded. Hon. Edward Everett, on account of ill health, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to take effect in June.....The Herald says that the Sea Serpent was seen on Friday, near King's Beach, Swampscot, by more than twenty fishermen. It is supposed to be about sixty feet long, and of quite a different appearance from any one ever witnessed in those parts.....Wm. H. Mitchell, of Brooklyn, brother of John, has invented a machine for composing and distributing type. It is said to be an improvement on machines for the same purpose heretofore invented.....Julien gave his last Concert in this country, at Castle Garden, N. Y. After the Concert there was to be a grand dress ball. The great novelty of the evening, however, was to be an imitation of Niagara Falls, done in champagne. A waterfall of real stones was constructed in front of the orchestra, and the contents of three thousand bottles of champagne was to flow into a large basin, from whence it would be served to guests by young ladies dressed in the Swiss costume.....The Providence Tribune says there is no doubt as to the existence of cholera in that city. Seven cases have occurred within a few days, six of which terminated fatally. Three of the sufferers lived less than twelve hours after the first attack.....Over 3,000 head of cattle have been driven from the counties of Crawford, Sebastian and Scott, Arkansas, this season, for California; as also large droves from other frontier counties, and the Cherokee nation.....More than one hundred persons from the age of eighty down to ten years, have been the subjects of a late revival in Castleton, Vermont. The New Orleans Picayune publishes a private letter from Hon. John J. Crittenden, in regard to his connection with the trial of Matt. T. Ward. Mr. Crittenden says he had nothing to do with the case, except professionally as counsel, and that he appeared at the earnest solicitation of the Ward family, with all of whom he was on terms of intimate friendship.

THE WAR.

The latest intelligence from Europe was received at New York on the 6th,—being the Liverpool mail of May 24.....No action of any importance had taken place since our last advices. ....A despatch received at Paris from Vienna on the 15th states that the bombardment of Silistria by the Russians, with eighty pieces had commenced....The evacuation of Lesser Wallachia had been suspended. Why the Russians should allow their troops to remain exposed to the fevers of those terrible swamps, it is impossible to conceive....The allies are in sole possession of Varna, and as the French have already advanced to Adrianople, the relieved Turkish garrison of that city is on its way to Shumla....Sebastopol had been cannonaded by the English and French fleets, with guns of long range, and the Russians were compelled to evacuate the outer ports.... The Duke of Cambridge and Marshal St. Arnaud had arrived at Constantinople previous to the 10th.....A great quantity of French artillery and four squadrons of Spikers, have reached Gallipoli....From Kalafat, it is reported that an engagement between six squadrons of Cossacks and five of Turkish Hussars, had taken place near Badona, on the 4th of May. The Cossacks were defeated and lost 60 horses, 2 guns, and 138 men killed....The troops of Omar Pacha have driven the Russians out of Krajova....A despatch from Omar Pasha, dated from Schumla, May 6, states that Sali Pishn had, on the 28th of April, defeated the Russians at Nicopolis, with a loss to the Russians of 1500 men....On the 2d of May, Suleiman Bey had also defeated the Russians at Padova, not far from Krajova.... Paris papers state that news had been received from Constantinople that the Russians had attempted to cross the Danube at various points, and that they had been repulsed with heavy loss. ....Marsh fever had broken out to a considerable extent among the Russian troops.....Sir Charles Napier's fleet had been reinforced by three line of battle ships. Three French ships had also recently joined the fleet. The fleet sailed on the 5th of May for the Gulf of Finland. On the evening of the 10th, the French portion of the fleet was off the Island of Romsoe, in the Great Belt. The reason assigned for the hasty advance of the English fleet was a (false) report that the Russian fleet had ran out of Helsingfors. St. Petersburg letters state that the fleet had been seen within 25 miles of Croustadt. Our next news, per steamer Sonora, will probably bring accounts either of a tremendous naval action between the rival fleets at Helsingfors, or of the bombardment of Croustadt.

ENGLAND.

Lord John Russell had stated, in reply to a question in Parliament, that the government had taken no official part in the Black Warrior affair. The communications which took place on the subject was merely of the kind which always took place between friendly Governments on matters of interest. He had it in his power to state that the last accounts justified the expectation of an amicable termination of the affair....England has officially denied having tendered either ships or men for the purpose of protecting Cuba from the United States.....In the House of Commons the Chancellor had proposed to continue the double income tax to the end of the war, in order to meet the necessary expenses. This is a good move, as the burden is upon the heavy pensioners and parasites of the Court....The steam line of battle ship Royal Albert, 121 guns, was launched at Woolwich on the 13th May, in presence of 60,000 spectators, Her Majesty performed the christening.....The wife of Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher died at Waterford on the 8th ult.

SPAIN.

It seems from the statements of the Madrid correspondence of the London Times, that the Spanish Government have consented to pay the $6,000 indemnity demanded for the Black Warrior's detention, but rejects peremptorily all the additional demands of the United States Government. The refusal is so peremptory that our Government must either back out or declare war.....Dispatches from Mr. Soule assert that Spain has accorded to the Black Warrior line of steamers all the privileges and exemptions allowed the British steamers entering the port of Havana....The other news from Spain is of an interesting character. Six thousand men are immediately to embark for Porto Rico. This will raise the garrison of Cuba to thirty thousand of the flower of the Spanish army. Paixhan guns and such like hollow-ware are to be sent out in due supply.

AUSTRIA.

In consequence of the great concentration of Russian troops on the north-eastern frontier of Austria, 95,000 additional soldiers will be raised. This measure must be considered an open declaration of the resolution of Austria no longer to be bullied by Russia. An order has been signed for the occupation of the Gallician frontier by two army corps. It is further asserted that Austria has already sent an ultimatum which, as it is very unlikely that Russia will accede to it, will be followed by active hostilities. Similar rumors are current respecting Sweden. A month or six weeks must elapse before Austria is ready to take the field.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia seems to become daily more Russian. The King secretly clings to the Russian policy, though from time to time he seems willing to coöperate with the Western powers. Prussia, accordiog to the hopes entertained by the Russians, will in a very few days declare openly in favor of the Czar, and Austria will go with the western powers.

SALT LAKE.

The Sacramento Union says: Messrs. Kinkhead and Holliday arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon, direct from Great Salt Lake City and Carson Valley, having left the city on the 4th of June. They have kindly placed us in possession of interesting news from Deseret and the Plains, eight days later than that received by the mails. The amount of stock on the way from Salt Lake is very considerable. Mr. Kinkhead's train consisted of 1000 head of cattle, 100 mules, 50 wagons, and upwards of 100 men, women and children. These are now crossing the Sierra Nevada by the Carson route....A party of packers were met at Blue Springs, who gave information that a man some time previously had murdered his companion. He was caught, and hung on the Humboldt, on the 28th of May.....A train of emigrants arrived at Salt Lake on the 2d of June, from Wisconsin.....George Watson was seen on the Humboldt with eight or nine hundred cattle and seven hundred sheep.... Mr. Kinkhead reached Carson Valley on the 27th May. The grass along the Humboldt is fine, but the same disease prevails on the Carson river which was so fatal to the cattle last year..... An outlet from what has heretofore been considered the "Sink of the Humboldt" has cut its way some thirty miles through the desert, and empties itself into the Sink of the Carson..... The Indians are generally quiet, but steal stock whenever an opportunity presents.....On the 30th May, Brigham Young and party arrived from the scene of their successful treaty with the Indians, who have since given no trouble.....On the 29th May snow fell at Salt Lake to the depth of three inches, and on the 8th June our informants encountered a snow storm on the road. The crops, however, are very promising.....The market was bare of everything, but a great influx of goods was shortly expected from the States. Flour was worth ten cents per lb, and other necessaries in proportion....Lieut. Beckwith's exploring party left Salt Lake on the 5th May, for the west.

☞ To Advertisers.—We would call the attention of those who desire to have their advertisements produce quick returns, to the pages of the California Farmer. The Farmer will reach sources of trade entirely new and unattainable by any other means, and thus secure large and immediate profit to those who desire to make known their business. By a glance at our advertising columns, it will be perceived that we present the best known and most extensive houses, and as we have space for but one or two of each branch, these will be the most prominent houses, and thus give more influence to them.

Title Confirmed.—We rejoice to see that our friend Mc. Combe, the able express conductor at Crescent City, has been successful, and his claim to "Virginia Grant" has been fully confirmed; thus giving him a home and making him rich. Well, he deserves it.

Murray's Bookstore.—We are again under obligations to our friend Murray, of Montgomery Block, for a generous supply of new periodicals; and we cannot help calling to mind former days, when Mr. Murray was with us in Sacramento. We remember well the energy and cheerfulness he displayed after the great fire in Sacramento, which swept away a valuable stock, the result of his former labors; but, not disheartened, he rose superior to that false pride which deters most men from industry when a dark day comes, and we soon afterwards saw him with his parcel of newspapers, visiting his patrons; his store all out doors, his stock under his arm—and when sold, soon replenished. From these little beginnings, our friend has arisen, and fortune has dealt kindly with him ever since, while many others have been called to repeated trials. We now find Mr. Murray in his new store in Montgomery Block, ready to receive a call from all his friends, and we can cheerfully say to them that a better stock, a more complete collection of books and stationery cannot be found in the State. We noticed a superb collection of blank books, from a 12 mo. pass book to the full bound Russia 5 vol. superior royal, and comprising the long quarto, cap quarto, octavo, demi quarto, and in fact a style for every taste; splendid writing desks, letter presses, and all the thousand *et caeras* of a complete stationery house. Reader, if you wish books or stationery, call at Murray & Co.'s, and judge if we have not spoken truly. Call, and you will have pleasure and satisfaction also in the patronage you give to this worthy house.

Family Groceries.—San Francisco is getting famous for the style adopted in everything and every department of business. We refer our citizens and families to the cards of Messrs. Bradshaw & Co., the largest grocery warehouse on the Pacific, and also to Messrs. Bessider & Co., one of the neatest and most unique in the city. At either of these every want and taste can be suited.

Shaw's Studio.—We spent a pleasant hour in the rooms of this artist, and were much gratified with the admirable likenesses which Mr. Shaw has painted. One of P. Brinsmade, Esq., a perfect life-like picture. The portrait of Dr. Colo we esteem a most excellent picture, and the painting of Richard Knot, our distinguished Freemason, is a remarkable painting. There is also a gem to be seen in the "child in the carriage." This sweet little child will soon be recognized as that of Capt. Blithin's, and its easy, graceful and natural position in the cradle, almost makes you believe it real. We assure our readers that they will be gratified by a visit to this artists rooms. It is over "Rohb's Saloon," Clay street.

The Prices Current and Shipping List.—This is one of the very best publications of the kind in the United States. It is full, complete, correct. It presents matters of the greatest interest, and furnishes data that can be relied upon. It should be sustained by every merchant in our city, and it is one of the best sheets to mail to the States as it furnishes facts to a greater extent than any other publication.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, July 6, 1854.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@— —
do do short handled	— —	@10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@18 00
do iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@— —
do do iron	— —	@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@16 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@ 4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@ 4 50
Plows, best make (no sale)	14 00	@30 00
do steel (sale)	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@ 500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	— —	@—
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@10 00
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	10 00	@18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Haxall	11 00	@12 00
Chile	9 00	@ 9 50
Repacked	— —	@— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.	@— —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 50	@ 7 00
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@— 1¼
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 2	@ 2 50
do California	— 2	@— 3
Barley, Chili	— 2	@— 2¾
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 3½	@— —
do do for milling	— 3	@— 3¾
LUMBER—		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@ 00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 8 00
do California	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS		
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	18 00	@20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	14	@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@— —
Cheese	20	@ 25
California Cheese	35	@— —
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 00
Butter, choice	30	@ 32
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	50	@ —
Hams, ordinary	12	@— 14
do extra	17½	@ 18
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17	@ —
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	— —	@27 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@15 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	— —	@23 00
do do ½ do	— —	@13 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats		@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 4
Manilla	3½	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Am. white	6	@
Split Peas	3	@
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots	40 00	@ —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 12½	@ 10
Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00	@ —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ₱ lb	2	@
Peas		10
Squashes, ₱ lb (summer)	10	@ 12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	25	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 00	Tomatoes, ₱ lb	1 00
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	6
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	—	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	3	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	1	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	8	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	25
Potatoes, new	3	Asparagus, ₱ doz bds	3 00
Onions, prime	18	Cucumbers, ₱ doz	75
New Corn, ₱ doz	1 00	String Beans	11

Strawberries command 75c ₱ basket; Cherries, $2 ₱ quart; Raspberries, fine, $2 ₱ pint.

CHARLES D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

105 Montgomary street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 29

MARRIED.

On the 1st July, in this city, by Rev. C. B. Wyatt, Mr. John B. Meek, of Marysville, and Miss Caroline B. Bull, of St. Johns, Canada East.

On the 2d July, in this city, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Peter Argens and Miss Secunda Dinkel.

On the 3d July, in this city, by Rev. B. Brierly, Samuel C. Eveleth and Grace Payne.

On the 27th May, in South Bridgeton, Maine, James H. Deering, of Jacksonville, California, and Marianna R. Brackett, of Denmark.

On the 23d June, at Chico, Butte county, Mr. James M. Brown and Miss Luranin S. Abbott.

On the 25th June, in San Jose by Rev. Eli Corwin, Mr. Robert Thompson and Miss Ellen Lucinda Wall, all of Santa Clara.

On the 27th June, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, David W. McComb, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and Virginia Grant, late of New York city.

On the 28th June, in Martinez, Capt. John H. Mallett, of San Francisco, and Miss Tennant, of Martinez.

On the 29th June, in Martinez, by Rev. Mr. Sanford, Mr. Nicholas Hunsicker and Miss Brown.

On the 29th June, in Sacramento, Mr. Wm. W. Featries and Miss Hester Ann Phelps.

On the 22d June, by Rev. Mr. Wellhof, Mr. Joseph Newburn and Miss Rosalia Elsasser, all of this city.

On the 24th June, in Grass Valley, by Justice J. I. Sykes, A. B. Dibble and Miss Emma Allen, all of Grass Valley.

On the 24th June, by Rev. Mr. Tansey, Mr. Wm. Natman, and Miss Statira Tomlinson, all of Nevada.

DIED.

On the 30th June, on board steamship Sierra Nevada, on her last trip from San Juan, of consumption, Susan Adaline Winn, youngest daughter of Tristam and Mary Ann Winn, late of Buffalo, N. Y., aged 16 years and 8 months.

On the 28th June, in Martinez, of consumptioo, Mr. Francis Stafford, aged 18 years.

On the 26th June, in Marysville, Wm. G. Middleton, in the 21st year of his age.

On the 24 June, at his residente on the French Prairie, O. T., Jacques Servant, aged 64 years.

On the 26th June, in Stockton, of congestion of the heart and lungs, Mrs. Louisa Hermon, aged 28 years, wife of Mr. John P. D. Wilkins, proprietor of the Crescent City Hotel.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

June 22—Bark Columbia, Barnard, Oregon, 4 days; lumber.
Brig Zoroaster, Crosby, Crescent City, 2 days; sq timber.
Brig Susan Abagail, Carno, Oregon, 4 days; lumber.
Brig Grecian, Kissam, Oregon, 4 days; lumber.
Brig Alert, Hall, Oregon, 4 days; lumber.
Schr Piedmonte, Davenport, Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, Sweet, San Pedro, 8 days; crawfish.
June 23—Stmr Southerner, Hilliard, San Diego; mdse.
Bark Sarah Warren, Gove, Puget Sound, 10 days; piles, etc.
Brig North Bend, Lent, Mendocino, 23 hours; lumber.
Schr Taranto, Turner, Mendocino, 18 hours; lumber.
Schr Relief, Neally, Farrallones, 3 hours; 1200 doz eggs.
Schr Damariscove, Santa Cruz, 35 hours; wood.
Schr Alfred Adams, Briggs, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lumber.
Schr Loo Choo, Charles, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
June 30—Schr Frances Helen, Leeds, Umpqua River; lumber.
July 1—Steamship John L Stephens, Pearson, Panama; 13 ds.
Steamship Yankee Blade, Randall, Panama, 13 days.
Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blethen, Sau Juan, 12 days.
July 2—Clipper ship S S Bishop, Sherman, Baltimore, 124 days, via San Pedro 8 days; U S. Qtm stores.
Br ship Victoria, Clark, Hong Kong, 53 days mdse.
Bark Desdemona, Fairly, Oregon, 4 days; lumber.
Bark Carib, Boyd, Puget Sound, 10 days; lumber.
Schr Young America, Charles, Santa Cruz, 2 days; produce.
July 3—Brig Sarah McFarland, Nash, Port Orford, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Sierra Nevada, Smith, Humboldt Bay, 30 hours; lumber.
Schr Mount Vernon, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 38 hours; lime.
July 4—Ship Zenobia, Kintzel, Sitka, 18 days; ice.
Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
July 5—Stmr Peytona, Sampson, Oregon, 2 days.
Brig Francisco, Smith, Portland, 3 days; lumber.

CLEARANCES

June 23—Barks America, Wiggin, for Astoria; Sophia (Por), De Luz, Manila; schr Wm Allen, Atkins, Vancouver Island.
June 29—Ship John Jay, Huwland, for Manila.
June 30—Steamship Pacific, Seahury, for San Juan del Sud; ship Coeur de Lion, Tucker, Hong Kong.
July 1—Steamships Uncle Sam, Mills, for Panama; Golden Golden Gate, Watkins, do; stmr Southerner, Hilliard, San Diego; ship Sea Serpent, Howland, Hong Kong; bark Rio Grande, Wilson, Prince Frederick Sound; brig Samuel Churchman, Ellis, Hong Kong.
July 5—Barks Inconstant (Br), Owens, for Callao; Elvira Harbeck, Marshall, Melbourne.

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a business arrangement by which JAS. KING OF WM. will hereafter take charge of Banking Department of the firm of ADAMS & CO. Depositors, balances on the books of Mr. King will be transferred to the books of Adams & Co.

Mr. King takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his depositors for the confidence they have heretofore reposed in him, and trusts the same confidence will be extended to the house with which he has become associated.

ADAMS & CO.,
1 JAMES KING OF WM.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

New Drug Establishment.

A. T McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States

Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.

Country orders promptly attended to.

A. T. McCLURE,
6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place

Artesian Wells.

HENRIKSON & LITTLE, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, First street, and all the principal water works in San Francisco; also at the Irrigating Fountains, San Jose, and at Horner's Mill, Uulou City. Wells of any depth contracted for.

Office at H. W. Vaughan's Plumbing Works, 25 Bush street, where orders will be received, or at B. A. Henrikson's, 88 Kearny street, or at S Little's, 40 first street. 23

Mission Pottery.

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 16 3m*

Beef and Beef Tongues.

BEEF.—250 bbls Albargers & Smith's ex family;
250 bbls ex Chicago and Boston;
150 hf bbls N. Y. and Phila. family market beef;
100 qr do do do do;
BEEF TONGUES—100 hfs and qrs, New York and Boston;
In store and for sale by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!
SOON TO OPEN AT
DUNCAN'S
CHINESE SALESROOMS!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!
TO THE
Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** of Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Genoa,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!
CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes;**
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes,**
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendnots of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares*, the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. Tue Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, and no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY, AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of the Superb Collection have been just received and are now under examination.
San Francisco, June 26, 1854. 26

TIME
PERSONAL attention paid as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
Observatory, Montgomery st. 4t 14

BANKERS.

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co. ..... London.
F. Huth & Co. ..... London
American Exchange Bank ..... New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co ..... New York
Atlantic Bank ..... Boston.
Philadelphia Bank ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
Louisiania State Bank ..... New Orleans.
Page & Bacon ..... St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. ..... Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. ..... Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. ..... Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

DREXEL, SATTIER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on
Ocean Bank ..... New York.
Bank of North America ..... Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany.
Drexel & Co. ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq ..... Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer ..... Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq. ..... Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq; ..... Louisville, Ky.
J R. Mnemurdo & Co ..... New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina. 1

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Secood streets, SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.
GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.
Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany
Utica City Bank ..... Utica
Bank of Syracuse ..... Syracuse
Bank of Auburo ..... Anburn.
Bank of Attica ..... Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank ..... Rochester.
George Smith & Co. ..... Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. ..... Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank ..... Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio ..... Cleveland.
Clinton Bank ..... Columbus, Ohio.
☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

FOUNDRIES.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,
[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Guages Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.
20 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

Pacific Foundry,
On First Street, between Mission and Howard.
GODDARD & CO.,

HAVING enlarged their works, are prepared to furnish every kind of castings and machinery on the shortest notice. Their patterns for mill and other machinery cannot be surpassed in the State. And particular attention will be paid to getting up machinery for Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Quartz Mills, &c.; also, will furnish every description of House fronts, or other castings on as good terms as any other establishment.
San Francisco, June 1, 1854. 22-4t

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.
These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.
GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22 3m SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. | O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.
Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.
Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.
Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.
Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.
Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento 11 4m

FIREWORKS.
SAN FRANCISCO LABORATORY.

THE San Francisco Laboratory are now ready to receive orders for any quantity of Fireworks, consisting of Fancy [illegible] stars, triangles, signal and connecting rockets, port [illegible] Roman candles, serpents, [illegible] rockets, &c.
[illegible] Towns, Cities or Ranches, wanting [illegible] this [illegible] good [illegible] trade [illegible] DeLAW & CO.
25 Corner of [illegible] streets.

Lard and Butter.
[illegible] Francisco, [illegible] suit, by
W. L. C[illegible] & CO.
tf 94 Front street.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

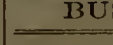
DR. N. THURSTON,
Office at Hillman's Temperance House,
Nos. 80 and 82 Davis Street—Room No. 20,
24-tf San Francisco.

DR. COIT,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO
No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley,
Six doors above his old locality. 5tl

DR. PHINNEY,
Residence on Powell Street, one door north of Washington.
Office in McClure's new building, Bush street, opposite the Rassette House.
OFFICE HOURS—In Powell street until 9 A. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M.; in Bush street from 2 to 5 P. M. 22 tf

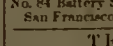
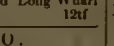
STEAMERS.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.



The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

California Steam Navigation Company.


ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.


Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

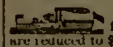
FOR STOCKTON.
TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.
Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Secly, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.
Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.
The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.
The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.
☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.
For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.



From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.
Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 12tf

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

L. G. MASON, SUCCESSOR TO EASTERLY,
Importer and Dealer in
Lead Pipe, Bar and Sheet Zinc, Iron and Tin, PUMPS, STOVES, ETC.
House and Ship Plumber, Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware,
110 SANSOME STREET, OPPOSITE CRESCENT CITY HOTEL,
San Francisco.
N. B.—Orders for ARTESIAN WELL PIPE and contracts for *Artesian Wells* in any part of the State, promptly attended to. 23

FRANK BAKER,
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 12

GIBSON & KING.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
15 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

WM. NEELY THOMPSON
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS,
Boards, [illegible] W[illegible]
dow[illegible]

SI[illegible] & CO.,
PRODUCE [illegible] MERCHANTS
12 [illegible] wharf
[illegible] SAN FRANCISCO
Messrs. Adams & [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cochituate Baths.
No. 57 Sansome street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE proprietors of this well known Establishment, desirous of meeting the wants of a discerning public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.
In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the LADIES, and have provided a Private Entrance and Ante-Room, with *Extra large Bathing Rooms*, adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.
We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The
Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,
has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.
Prices as usual—single baths 75c; ten tickets for $5.
N. B.—A fine assortment of Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers. (23) San Francisco, 1854.

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF J AND SECOND STREETS,.....SACRAMENTO.

LARGE IMPORTATION of Summer Clothing, ex steamers John L. Stephens and Sierra Nevada. We are now receiving a choice assortment of single milled CASSIMERE PANTS, Fancy and White Drilling, do; and SUMMER COATS of every description, which with our already unprecedently large and varied stock, comprises *every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe.*
We have just received a small invoice of *CHILDREN'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING*, and as we design giving particular attention to that branch of our business, we would invite the attention of the Ladies, in making selections of clothing for their children, to an examination of our stock. We shall receive by steamer invoices of the richest and latest styles children's suits, manufactured by our house in New York, and cut in the prevailing styles.
Punctuality observed in filling orders, and no deviation in prices. BRANCH OF KEYES & CO.,
24 Sacramento

☞ To Purchasers of Groceries:

THE FAMILIES of the city and the farmers of the country, before purchasing elsewhere, are requested to call at our Store, where everything in the Grocery Line can be had, not only of the finest quality, but at the lowest market prices.
Our Flour is of the best brands, and our Hams are not surpassed in the country. We have always on hand a large collection of Pie Fruits, of natural preserves and Dried Fruits. all kinds of Sugars, Coffee, and Teas can be had at the cheapest rates. We have also the choicest Wines of France and Germany constantly on hand. All the staple articles of domestic consumption are selected with care and offered to the public at the most reasonable rates. Orders from the country will be forwarded with dispatch, as may be directed, and all orders in the city promptly attended to and delivered free of charge. Come and judge for yourselves.
BRISSENDEN & CO.
24 Corner of Montgomery and California streets.

MUSICAL HALL,
BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for
CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.
They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM*, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.
The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES
Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.
SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.
Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.
☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 15 tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.
WOODWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 130 Clay street, are the exclusive Agents for the sale of STODART'S PIANO FORTES and PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation.
Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire 20 tf

HENRY A. SMITH & CO.'S
GRAND RAFFLE.
$100,000,
CONSISTING OF
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SLUGS!
Farm, Residence, Building Lots, Watches, &c., &c.
Guaranteed to come off at the
AMERICAN THEATRE,
ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1854.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

To be had of the proprietors, at their office, north-west corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, or at all the principal book stores, hotels and saloons throughout the city and State.

1st Grand Prize—Ten Thousand Dollars in cash..... $10,000
2d Grand Prize—One handsome Residence, consisting of three acres of land, with a beautiful cottage house, in the city of Oakland, on Broadway, within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing. The proprietors own the property under the Peralta title and two years possession—the same, with a warrantee deed, will be given the drawer. Valued at.. 5,000
3d Grand Prize—One Ranch, consisting of 160 acres of land, with a good House, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. This valuable Ranch is located in San Jose Valley, and is held under a confirmed Spanish title. A warrantee deed will be given the drawer. Valued at.. 4,000
4 to 254 Two hundred and fifty Valuable Building Lots in the city of Oakland, the Brooklyn of San Francisco, situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of the landing. These lots are unquestionably the most beautiful sites for residences in the State, and are too well known to need description. The proprietors hold the Peralta title and have possession. The drawer will receive warrantee deeds. Size, 25x[illegible]. Valued low at $[illegible] cash..... 30,000
255 to 465 Two hundred and ten Fine Gold Lever Watches, Hunting Cases, each of equal value. Valued at $[illegible]..... 2[illegible]
466 to 666—Two hundred [illegible] Chinese [illegible], complete. These shawls are [illegible] same quality as are sold daily in this city at $60 each, each one of equal value. Valued at $30..... 1[illegible]

We, the undersigned, are [illegible] with the [illegible] the property offered in [illegible] and have no interest in the same, save as referred to, and we [illegible] Public [illegible] to the property [illegible].
H[illegible] D. [illegible]
JA[illegible] A. M[illegible] M. D.

The [illegible] in [illegible] carry [illegible] a [illegible] The [illegible] T[illegible]
M[illegible]

[ORIGINAL.]

TO FLAVIO.

'Tis sweet to have a hope in Heaven,
Aye, sweeter than the joys of earth!
And those to whom such bliss is given,
Should cherish fondly at its birth.
For the heart grows sick when *hope* is gone,
And we've nothing left till it return.

Then let us *hope*, while life will last,
However dark our fate may be,
There's sunshine when the clouds are past,—
A rainbow for security!
And more than this, *our trust above Will*,* "bind the heart to Heaven in Love!"

June, 1854. Miss W.

WRITE SOON.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Long parting from the hearts we love,
Will shadow o'er the brightest face;
And happy they who part and prove
Affection changes not with place.

A sad farewell is warmly dear,
But something dearer may be found
To dwell on lips that are sincere,
And lurk in bosoms closely bound.

The pressing hand, the steadfast sigh,
And both less earnest than the boon,
Which, fervently, the last fond sigh,
Begs in the hopeful words "Write soon!"

"Write soon!" oh, sweet request of truth!
How tenderly its accents come!
We heard it first in early youth,
When mothers watched our leaving home.

And still amid the trumpet joys,
That weary us with pomp and show,
We turn with all the brassy noise
To hear this minor cadence flow.

We part, but carry on our way,
Some loved one's plaintive spirit-tune,
That as we wander seems to say,
"Affection lives on faith; write soon!"

POOR BOB.

BY R. H. TAYLOR.

When I am dead is there a heart
Will feel a bitter, aching smart?
In any eye will tear-drops start,
For Bob?

When my free spirit soars away,
Will friends to my lone earth-bed stray,
And weave a melancholy lay,
For Bob?

Many there are, I know, who could
Bethink them kindly, if they would,
Of pleasure, in some joyous mood,
With Bob.

And in the fount of Friendship placed,
(Were not the memory effaced,)
Something of gold there might be traced,
To Bob.

I know that some who now profess
A world of heartfelt friendliness,
Will say with mocking hollowness,
"Poor Bob!"

The world will be as madly gay,
The storms of life as wildly play,
And all who knew me simply say,
"Poor Bob?"

And death, that darkens all of earth,
That dricth tears and hushes mirth,
Will only prove a second birth
To Bob.

Mrs. Partington Indignant.—"The printing press is a great steam engine," said Mrs. Partington, "but I don't believe Dr. Franklin ever invented it to commit outrages on a poor female womau like me. It makes me say everything Mrs. Sled; and some of the things, I know, must have been said when I was out, for I can't remember 'em," and she dropt three inches in the excitement. "They ought to think," continued she, "that them who make sport of the aged don't never live to grow up!"

Doubtful Compliment.—A compliment is recorded as having been paid by a rustic, who had never before tasted ice-cream, to a lady who at an evening party had helped him to a plate of "unsuccessful frigid milk," under its usual simple designation of "cream."

"Your cream is *very* sweet," said he "but aint it a *leetle tetched* with frost?"

It was a compliment "over the left," but it "made considerable laugh at the time."

Getting into Business.—A man who had set up business with a wheel barrow, was met in the street by one who said—

"Is that you Tom? I thought you were gone out of town."

"That's true," was the answer, "you see that I have gone to *Wheeling*."

Cruel Work.—"Do you do crewel work?" asked a Boston lady of her New Hampshire cousin, while on a visit up country.

"Well, yes, I do sometimes; I kill the turkeys and the chickens, when father goes to market, and its *cruel* work enough I tell you.—*Lynn News*.

A Good Answer.—An over-the-way neighbor fairly posed us the other night, by asking us the simplest question—"When is a fish crazy?"—and assured us it was only when the aforesaid fish was *in-seine*. We left immediately.

It has been aptly said that a false friend is like a shadow on a dial—appearing to the clear weather, and vanishing as soon as it is cloudy,

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Ketchum'e Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by
HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 1m (between Battery and Front streets.)

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Reapere and Threshere.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Threshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.
WARREN & SON, office "California Farmer,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $1 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.
Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.
Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.
We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.
Also, four of Hussey's Reapers and Mowers, all combined.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.
Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by
HENRY McNALLY,
15 1m No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Wool Packing.

IMPORTANT TO WOOL GATHERERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to inform the dealers in Wool, that he is prepared to pack wool and goods of every description, in large and small bales, after the most improved form and at the shortest notice. All kinds of goods packed. Old clothes bought. All orders received and promptly attended to by DARIUS STOKES,
Basement of Sanders & Brenham's Bank,
No. 129 Montgomery street.
Whitewashing and House Cleaning done, as usual, with neatness and dispatch. 26

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.
Public attention is particularly directed to the "Bay State Lower Mills' Brand," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.
Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.
Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

For Sale to Arrive.

A FLOURING MILL, with three run of four best French Stones, a first class Rubber or Smut Mill, calculated to clean 1600 bushels of Wheat per day; Falls, Screens, and Bolting Reels; Belts and Castings. Also, the Irons and Castings for a twenty-five foot water wheel, &c., all complete.
The above Mill Stones and Machinery have been carefully selected with a view to using either Oregon or California Wheat and to parties or a Company wishing to establish a mill in either of the above places, this offers a rare opportunity.
For particulars apply to C. P. LOLOR,
94 Front street,
Where drafts and specifications can be seen. 22tf

To Millers and Others.

THE undersigned offers for sale on the most liberal terms, three run of Harrison's self-cooling mill stones, one smut mill, with elevations complete, mill gearing, shafts and pulleys, cog and bevel wheels, belts, belting, &c. The above lot, whole or in parcel, will be sold at a great sacrifice if applied for soon. Apply at the toll house, on Washington wharf.
23 4t ANDREW J. GOVE.

To Hotel Keepers, Ranchos, Restaurants and Others.

BRADSHAW & CO., having enlarged their store and stock, can now furnish all with the best assortment in the State. Purchasers will have a stock of $50,000 to select from; and having by each clipper, an assortment of goods from the States, we are enabled to keep a well selected stock of Provisions and Groceries, which we shall sell at wholesale prices, giving all a chance to get their goods low. BRADSHAW & CO.,
25 Cor. California and Battery streets San Francisco.

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.
Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.
Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.
Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.
Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.
T. H. PERKINS,
P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
18 4t 87 Long wharf.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphoy's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mt. Ophir and Mariposa.
A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street

HOTELS.

St. Charlee Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.
Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.
There will be a Night Watchman, and guests can procure rooms at all hours of the night.
24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY, ...CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 126

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,.....MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hall, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known Union Hotel, situated on the Plaza, in this city.
Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.
The Bar will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

International Hotel.

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)
San Francisco, California.
PECK & FISHER,.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.
Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.
The International is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.
E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Lake House.

C. L. WHITE,.....Proprietor.

THE proprietor announces to the public that he has completed the erection of a large Hotel Building, at the old stand by the Lake of Como, (not Claude Melnotte's) which has been thoroughly finished, and is furnished in the most splendid style, with elegant and costly furniture, where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally.
The Culinary Department is under the charge of the most experienced caterers, and his table will be covered with the luxuries and delicacies of the seasons. A fine Bar Room is attached to the house. There are also Billiard Tables and Ten Pin Alleys connected with it.
For the accommodation of parties, fine boats will be kept in readiness at all times, for excursions on the Lake, and to prevent accidents they will be under the especial charge of an "old salt."
An excellent road has been opened from the Lake House to the sea beach, affording a most delightful drive.
The distance from the city to the Lake House is but eight miles, affording a pleasant drive of an hour.

New Line of Coaches.

The undersigned have established a line of Concord Coaches to run between the city of San Francisco and the Lake House. The hours of departure are as follows:
Leaving Wilson's Exchange at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" Lake House at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Stopping at all the Hotels on the road.
Families called for in any part of the city.
25 LINESS AND CLARK.

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,.....CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.
Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.
The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Public Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation.

D. H. HASKELL,
ALVIN ADAMS,
W. B. DINSMORE,
S. E. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
* By C. E. Bowers, their Attorney in fact.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, under the firm, name and style of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal office continuing at the same place, in the city of San Francisco.
Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. Bowers, his Attorney in fact,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, composing the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other principal cities and towns of the Eastern States, will hereafter carry on the Express and Forwarding business to and from the said cities and towns in the Eastern States and the City of San Francisco. The Banking and Express firm of Adams & Co. in California, at the city of San Francisco acting as our agents.
Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
WM. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
(By C. E. Bowers, their Attorney in fact.

Public Notice.

WE the undersigned, ALVIN ADAMS, of the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the city of San Francisco and State of California, Bankers and Express Carriers, hereby certify that we have formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, to be conducted under the name and firm of ADAMS & CO.; that the principal place of business is situated in the said city of San Francisco.
That DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, are general partners and said ALVIN ADAMS is a special partner as declared by the article of copartnership, on record in the County Recorder's Office of the county of San Francisco.
That the said partnership commences this day, and terminates on the 12th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.
Dated at the city of San Francisco, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1854.

A. ADAMS,
(For his Attorney in fact, C. E. Bowers.)
D. H. HASKELL,
20 tf I. C. WOODS.

Pork.

PORK.—250 bbls. clear and extra clear; 300 bbl do do do do; 275 bbls. mess and extra mess; 150 bbl do do do do;
Also—200 bbls prime and rump. For sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 94 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL,

WE HAVE REMOVED to the *CORNER OF BATTERY AND RICHMOND STREETS*, (opposite Delong, McNeil & Co's,) up stairs.
Our *HARDWARE BUSINESS* will be confined principally to Importing and Jobbing. The Agricultural Warehouse to be continued as formerly.
16 BRYANT & CO.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
Beads—The largest assortment in California.
E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

Hams.

HAMS.—100 casks Ames' patent covered Family;
125 casks Cassards's premium;
150 casks Billings' celebrated Family;
75 casks American We tphalia;
100 casks in muslin covers, sugar cured
All in store, in fine order, and for sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS*. Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.
Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.
Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.
IN SIGN PAINTING we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE,
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;
The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish. Samples now on exhibition at our office.
TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.
TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.
We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.
Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.
All kinds of lettering done to order.
Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.
We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.
COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
Baskets—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
Reapers—Hussey's Patent;
Mowers—Ketchum's do;
Threshers—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving Hay Rakes;
Straw Cutters—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes,
Fanning Mills—30, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels; Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
Plows—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Excelsior Soup,
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks; Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Acres, small size; do do frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves; Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete; Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—a fine one; Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans; Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions, for seed; Marrow Fat Peas; Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat, for seed; Osage Orange Seed; White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed; Hemp Seed—for Birds;
Grape Vines—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety; Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article; Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins; Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton; Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany; Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter; Mexican Spurs;
Invoice of Mexican Hats, &c., of the highest finish, &c,
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1854. NO. 2.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
BY WARREN & SON
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bash street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

The Gambler's Wife.

A SKETCH OF CALIFORNIA IN 1850.

BY WILLIAM H. THOMES.

——"I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die."
Shakspeare.

In all new countries gambling is not looked upon with the abhorrence in which it is held by the stern Puritanical residents of New England, and California was no exception to this rule in her infancy. Nearly every building fronting on Portsmouth square was devoted to gambling. All day long they remained dormant, but as soon as darkness took the place of daylight, the glittering *salons* would be illuminated by thousands of brilliant jets of flame. Music was the inducement to entrap those adverse to entering such places, and all night long, and often until the sun had rose, would the tooting of the post horn, the twanging of the harp, or the shrill scraping of the violin, be heard, mingled with the monotonous cries of the *croupiers*, who paid out or raked in the gold and silver which were piled high on the tables, with the indifference that habit had taught to assume. It was only where the bets amount to thousands that their eyes would flash with unnatural brightness, and the compressed lips give evidence of the struggle within. The small bets of five or ten dollars were not considered worthy of any particular interest or excitement.

Hugo mirrors, reflecting the rough, unshaven features of the crowd, studded the walls, and where they were not, gaudy pictures of Venuses, water nymphs, or sleeping Dianas, hung in rich frames, exciting the passions of the multitude, who flocked in the saloons to gaze, and then turn with a sigh to the bar or tables, and endeavor to banish their recollections by gambling or drink.

At the farther end of the apartments, a rich bar, with its massive decanters, filled with enticing liquors, glittered through the cut glass like dew drops in a summer's sun. The liquor, music, and pictures helped the poor miner to forget his home and friends, until he awoke the next morning to reality, with aching head and empty pockets.

Without society, and more than half of them with only a rude tent, which they called home, alas, what inducements were not offered to the victims to spend their earnings in one of the glittering hells, where you were sure of seeing an acquaintance, or learning the latest news. At first you only looked on with wonder at the indifference with which men lost; then as the bets grew higher, you felt sympathy for the miner, who was always certain to lose in the end, and boldly staked your money and endeavored to recover some portion of his loss.

Charles Hartwell had not been in San Francisco more than six hours when he was invited by a friend, a merchant in the city, to accompany him to one of the large saloons on the square. He had just returned from the mines, where he kept a store. During the summer months he had done a good business; so well, in fact, that he sent for his wife to join him, and his present business in the city was to meet her, settle some bills that he owed, and purchase sufficient provisions to last him during the wet season, when the transportation of freight would be impossible, owing to the badness of the roads.

It was in vain that Hartwell declared he had no desire to visit such scenes. He was laughed at as a Puritan whose ideas were not in accordance with the freedom of the new country he inhabited, until at last ridicule prevailed, and he committed his first great error—he crossed the threshold of a gambling saloon.

Liquor circulated freely—the music was good; the paintings never looked more voluptuous, and the *croupiers* smiled blandly as they counted out the gold they lost, and again doubled the bets.

"Come, Hartwell, let's put down a few dollars and win enough to pay for a supper," said his friend, a good-looking, careless fellow, named Merry.

"But I never bet a dollar in my life at monte and know nothing about the game."

"No matter, you will stand a better chance to win. I know it thoroughly, and will see that you are not cheated."

"But I do not approve of a game of chance, Merry."

"Neither do I, but how can a man spend his evenings in this city, where not finding a home to rest. Besides every one bets here—it will not do to think we are better than others. There's a venerable judge—see, he has just put down an ounce, and at yonder table is your principal creditor, but he will not think your note for three months is any the worse if he does see you betting on monte or roulette."

"Say no more, Merry. I'll bet a few dollars to let you see that I am not afraid of losing, and then I'll back to our quarters. You look on and see that I am not cheated."

As he spoke, they approached a table, at which but a few votaries were engaged in betting.

"Good evening gents, you're come just at the right time. I've done nothing but lose all the evening. Will you bet on the ace, or the king, or the knave. Now's the time, gents. I've lost more than two thousand dollars this evening, but I'm not discouraged, and if I should lose all that's on the table, I should have enough to commence with to-morrow. Money all down, gents. Time's up," and in this strain did the dealer converse, as Charley laid an ounce of gold on the king.

"You are fortunate, sir," the dealer continued, pushing two doubloons towards Hartwell, after dealing the cards.

"What?" cried Charley, laughing, "have I won so soon. Well, this is an easy way of making money, I must say. Let them both remain on the tray of clubs," and he looked at the gold pieces with more interest than he had hitherto evinced.

"By thunder, Charley," cried Merry, "you've won again. Go in old fellow, and break the bank."

"Let the four ounces remain on the same card, dealer. I see I'm in luck to-night. Shuffle away the cards."

The *croupier* mixed the cards with his face still wreathed in smiles, and then dealt them carefully. His disappointment was evident, as Hartwell again won.

"You are in luck, sir. Will you try again?"

"Try again? of course I shall try again.—Merry, get me a good glass of brandy,—I need something to stimulate me in this game. Now, then, deal away."

A fresh pack of cards was taken and carefully shuffled, and then drew off one by one. The king came up and Hartwell lost.

"Try again, gents. Nothing like perseverance. Money all up. Time," and once more did he throw down the cards to bet on.

"Wait a moment," cried Charles," "I have a few more gold pieces that I can spare," and he dashed down five ounces on the queen of diamonds.

"Deuce of clubs wins—queen of diamonds loses. Bet away, gents. I shan't pay my rent to-night, unless business is better. Now, then, money all up. Time," and in the coolest manner he played with the cards, and again glanced towards Hartwell.

"Wait one moment," cried Charles, hastily, drawing a pocket-book. "Here is a certificate of deposite for ten thousand dollars from Burgoyne & Co. Look and see if it is all right. I stake five hundred dollars of the amount on the queen of diamonds."

"You shall do no such thing," cried Merry, eagerly. "Be content with what you have lost. Come, let us return to our room. Who in the devil's name supposed you would get so excited. Come away, for Heaven's sake. Put up your certificate," and he reached out his hand to take it from the dealer.

"I suppose the gent knows his own business best, and can get along without your advice. I accept the bet," replied the *croupier*.

"No, no," cried Merry, eagerly, "do not bet again, Charles, you will lose, and then I shall forever blame myself. Come away, that's a good fellow. I have something to tell you of interest."

"Don't interfere, Merry. The money is mine, and whether I lose or win will affect you nothing. Put the certificate on the queen. Deal away, sir," and with a stern brow he awaited the result.

A few overhearing the high words between the dealer and Merry, had drawn near the table, and when the *croupier* drew the cards one by one from the pack, a dozen pair of eyes were watching his movements with anxiety, if not distrust. The queen was declared the winner. A few rough hands were thrust forward to congratulate Hartwell.

"Double the bet?" inquired the dealer.

Charles nodded his head and again drained a glass of brandy, which had been procured from the bar for him, by one of his new friends, to drink to his success. Merry once more remonstrated, but his friend was deaf to his entreaties, and with rude words he turned once more to the table. Again and again were the cards dealt. Hartwell's eager eyes were riveted on the game until he seemed to have lost all that was human in his description. His face no longer looked natural, but was flushed and [illegible] brow was contracted by a dark scowl, while the parted lips revealed the clenched teeth, through which his breath came in quick gasps.

"Knave wins, queen loses," drawled out the dealer. Make your game, gents. Time is up."

Charles felt in his pockets and then looked around for sympathy: no one, however, regarded the unfortunate gambler, and in a few minutes he felt himself elbowed from the table by others anxious to increase their wealth by the same exciting and uncertain means. He could scarcely comprehend that when he had entered the room he had possessed over ten thousand dollars, and was now destitute. He put his hand to his forehead as though he would awaken from a frightful dream, and then he was drawn from the room and stood in the open air with Merry by his side.

At the instant the firing of a heavy gun roused him from his stupor. He saw that day had broke; while, as the report vibrated among the hills, men rushed wildly from the crowded rooms and dashed toward the beach.

"What is the meaning of this?" inquired Hartwell in a hoarse voice of his friend.

"It means that a Panama steamer has arrived with the mail and passengers. Hurrah for letters from home."

Charles groaned and leaned heavily against the building for support.

"What is the matter, Hartwell? Do not let the loss of a few thousand affect you thus. A few months will be sufficient to make all right again. Come, let's go and get some coffee."

"It is not the loss, Merry," said Charles, laying his strong hand on his friend's shoulder and pulling his hat over his eyes to hide the weakness that threatened to break out. "I expect my wife in the steamer, and in what a position am I placed to receive her. I promised her not to touch a card when I left home. Oh, curses on the gambling saloon and my own weakness.—Merry, Merry, would that I had not accompanied you."

"Too late do I see my fault; but I'll befriend you now, and thus atone for it. Command me in any way, Charles."

"Merry, if you would do me a service, go on board the steamer and attend my wife ashore. Bring her to your rooms where I'll wait for you. She must be informed of everything. I shall feel like a guilty wretch in her presence until I have told her all. Now go make any excuse you see fit for my not coming off."

"I'll do as you wish, Charles, but my advice would be to conceal all from her until your affairs are retrieved."

"No, no, Merry, you do not know my wife, or you would not give me such counsel. When we were married we vowed to have no secrets from each other. I shall adhere to my word. Now, go."

"Expect me in an hour's time, Charles. Go get some coffee, and bathe your head and eyes before I return. They do not look natural."

Hartwell made no reply, but wrung his friend's hand, and then strode in the direction of his room. He entered, and the atmosphere seemed too confined. He threw up the window and leaned with his bare head against the side. The cool breeze played around his heated temples and revived him. The newly arrived emigrants were already on shore, thronging the streets with wondering eyes at the sight of a city which had sprung up as if by enchantment. Men were hurrying to the post office for letters from dear ones at home, while at the corners of streets groups were collected reading the newspapers from the Atlantic States. All were busy but Hartwell.—With a sigh, he dashed down the window and threw himself on the bed. Light, rapid steps, were heard coming up the stairs. Merry's voice gave some directions. His heart told him who was approaching. How often in happier days had he listened for the same sound. He sprang from the bed, the door opened, and he held his sobbing wife to his heart.

Both were too much agitated to speak for a few minutes, then the wife raised her head from his broad breast and looked anxiously in his face.

"Oh, Charles, how this climate has altered you. You look care-worn and haggard. Your eyes, too, are bloodshot. Are you ill? how fortunate that I arrived, for now I can take care of you," and the pretty little woman rose and brushed the dark locks from his brow.

"No, no, Ellen you are needlessly alarmed. I am not ill, but I am low spirited. Although I am happy to see, yet I am sorry you have arrived."

"Sorry, Charles?" cried the wife tearing herself from his arms with astonishment. "Have I travelled all this weary way to be received as an unwelcome husband?" and she wore the same troubled look.

"God is my judge, [illegible] for you [illegible] not diminished, but rather strengthened by absence. Yesterday I should have hailed your arrival with joy, but to-day—"

"And why not welcome me to-day, Charles? Let me know the secret of this reserve."

"You shall, dear. Do you remember soon after we were united we agreed to withhold no secret from each other. Do not interrupt me," he added, as she was about to speak, "for I have a great one to confide to you. I might have kept it from you and been miserable, but I prefer to impart it and be happy hereafter. Last night—do not look at me in such a strange manner, Ellen. "Here seat yourself, and lay your head on my shoulder. I can never tell my story with those large blue eyes looking in my face so reproachfully. Well, dear, as I said before, last night I was tempted, and like your great ancestor Eve, I yielded."

"Did a woman tempt you, Charles?" and the fair head was raised from the shoulder with a slight frown.

"No, dear. No woman can tempt me but my wife."

A satisfied expression beamed on her face. The head again rested on his shoulder, and she murmured,

"Go on with your story. I am listening."

"Last night I strayed into a gambling saloon with my friend Merry. I made a few bets and lost; carried away by excitement, I staked all the money I had and lost, and this morning a penniless husband was called upon to welcome his wife who had dared the journey of three thousand miles for his sake."

"Is that all, Charles?"

"All, dear? Is it not enough that yesterday I was rich, and to-day poor?"

"There might be worse misfortunes, Charles. For instance, to lose my husband's love, which I feared I had. You have done wrong and broken your word, but it is not for a wife to reproach her husband. From me you will never hear of it again. Let us begin anew. You have *me* now to help you to make a fortune, and while I shall work hard I will not forget your comfort or happiness. Smooth your brow, and let us look to the future."

"Ellen, you are an angel, and if I ever gamble again, may—"

"No oaths or protestations, I do not like them."

"Well, then, in my heart, that only beats for you, do I record my oath."

"That is better. When can we start for the mines?"

Before Hartwell could answer, there was a knock at the door. Charles opened it and gave admission to Merry.

"My friend," the latter said," "it was my fault last night, but I hope Mrs. Hartwell will extend to me her pardon for leading you into temptation. While you have been engaged I have seen your creditors and paid their demands against you. Here are two thousand dollars in *dust* to purchase a fresh lot of goods. If you are fortunate you can repay me, if you are not—but you must be lucky or you could not have such a handsome wife."

"Ah, my friend, you have indeed proved yourself worthy of the name. To-morrow I leave for my store, and when you next see me, I hope to return your money with interest."

"And I," said Ellen, coming forward and frankly extending her hand, "will forgive you, if you will take a lesson from last night's doings. Lead us not into temptation,' should be borne in mind by every one who thinks himself strong enough to resist evil."

The next day they left for the mines, where by industry and economy, Charles was enabled to repay his friend, and return to New England with sufficient to live comfortably, if not in a state of affluence.

An Irish soldier once waited on his commanding officer, with what he termed a very serious complaint:—"Another man," he said, "has applied to him that he was to marry his own wife, whom he accused of being on [illegible] and he had left and married her many [illegible] besides which he should be ashamed [illegible] to his honor."

Colonel.—Well, my good fellow, [illegible] of that you are [illegible]

Soldier.—Faith, your honor, I have [illegible] the world.

He took [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] I [illegible] a [illegible]

"[illegible] "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Agricultural Warehouses.

No greater evidence is needed of the importance of the Agriculture of California and of its influence upon the trade and commerce of the country, than to examine the various warehouses that are established in our cities and devoted particularly to the purposes of Agriculture and for the sale of implements, many of which would never have been brought into existence or notice had it uot been for the discovery of California and its adapation to the purposes of agriculture. Our purpose ever will be to DEVELOPE, to REVEAL, to EXPOSE all and every feature, and hring to view everything that shall advance this all-important hranch of industry. Our present object is to call the attention of those interested to the facilities that are now enjoyed for obtaining all the various implements, seeds and tools that are necessary to carry on the work in the most successful manner. When we call to mind that iu the sbort space of *three years* all the present demand and sale of implements have heen established, we hut testify anew to its importance. Commencing in the great mart of San Francisco, we shall note some of the warehouses and establishments that are now promoting this *right arm* of California industry.

Messrs. Bryant & Co. have a warehouse on Battery street, and to this eminent firm, and to Mr. Bryant, personally, the farmers owe much, for the facilities and advantages they have enjoyed in both the planting and in the harvesting season. Amid all the vicissitudes of trade and all the changes that so suddenly take place in California, overturning the best laid plans and defeating the hrightest hopes, we are confident that this house has done much, and deserves much at the hands of those engaged in Agriculture. Bryant & Co. now offer a well stocked warehouse and their usual prompt and personal attentions to their patrons, and for this should receive a cordial support from them.

Messrs. McNally & Co., on Washington streets, have in several years past occupied a prominent place before the community as the U. S. Agricultural store, on Clay street, where have been exhihited and sold a large amount of the various implements and seeds from the celebrated warehouses of Mayher & Co. and Allen & Co. of New York. Mr. McNally is now on Washington street. and well prepared to answer the call of his friends and patrons in the various branches of the trade, and should receive a goodly portion of the same.

J. S. Paxton, on Front street, has heen considerably engaged in the importation of harvesting implements, and the present year has introduced many large and valuable ones.

Messrs. Southworth & Co., Battery street, have for two years imported largely the famous Peoria and Galena steel plows, fencing wire, and many other valuable acquisitions to our agricultural interests.

Several houses in San Francisco, viz: Messrs. J. M. Brown & Co., Messrs. C. A. McNulty & Co., Messrs. Hawley & Co., and others, have entered more or less largely into the importation of agricultural implements, thus manifesting a confidence in its permaneney.

Warren & Son, of Sacramento and of San Francisco, have imported implements, tools and seeds fresh. Of seeds, trees and plants, they have imported more than any other house, and an amount that would seem astonishing. The agricultural husiness of that house is now concentrated at Sacramento—the enterprising house of Baker & Hamilton are their successors.

The last of which we shall now speak, but far from the least, is the house of the Messrs. Treadwell & Co., of San Francisco and also of Marysville. In calling the attention of the public to this extensive, wealthy, and well estahlished housо, we take pleasure iu giving assurance to agriculturists that Messrs. Treadwell & Co. will present the coming season to the agricultural community, the most extensive stock of new and and improved implements of agriculture, at their large warehouse at San Francisco, at wholesale and retail, that can be found in the country. Their large capital and extended business influence will fully enable them to do this, and their house in Marysville will be complete in all kinds of implements, seeds. tools, &c., thus offering to up river trade every facility needed. With Mr. Treadwell, the senior partner at San Francisco, and Mr. Lord, the partner at Marysville—gentlemen whose business habits are a guaranty of success—we may look for an assurance that the patrons of this house will find their orders promptly answered. We refer to the card of Messrs. Treadwell & Co. in another column.

We would urge particular attention of agriculturists to these several warehouses in their purchases, and constantly urge them to hear in mind that the very hest implements are always the cheapest. The most costly implements are often great labor saving instruments, and this is one of the great features of the present age, and to this point California Agriculture should have especial regard.

Insects.

It is a most singular fact, that in California, with the advance of Agriculture, has been introduced a number of insects, not heforo known or found in the country. Among them first came the Slug, the Gopher, and the Wire Worm; next, the Squash Bug, Cut Worm, Aphis, and other small insects; and the present season that most destructive minute pest, the Red Spider. Wo see also that the locust is announced as paying a visit to us.

The Red Spider we consider as ono of the very worst of all the pernicious and destructive of these trihes. Stealthily and impereeptihly it makes its appearance, and without the utmost care it will gain a possession, and when once upon the ground its desolation is quickly noticed. In the older States it is rarely found except in our greenhouses and conservatories. By reason of constant showers of rain this pest is dislodged from the plants, hut in greenhouses they require to be removed by means of repeated syringing. This pest is most destructive the present season. Melons and vines of all kinds aro soon destroyed, as if by fire. Roses, shruhs and young trees in many places seem hlighted the same way.

To those who are not familiar with this insect, by carefully noticing the change in the foliage of of vines or plants, they will ohserve the leaves turn sear and hrown. A small eye-glass or microscope will show these depredators in thousands upon the underside of the leaf—soon all the foliage changes brown, and the web is seen; then the increase of myriads, and the attack upon the next living and verdant plant or shruh. Where this insect appears in a garden, there is but one remedy—a constant application of cold water at night, after the sun is down, with a good syringe, or from the hose of a powerful pipe. Unless this is done, the entire loss of the vines and plants is certain, for this pernicious insect is the most destructive in dry or hot weather. When the water is applied the ground must be cultivated next day, else the earth will bake.

We are informed that the Grasshopper has made its appearance, and has become very destructive in many places. We should be thankful if those who see and suffer from these old depredators, would promptly communicate with us. This accession to the trials of the tiller of the soil will not discourage him, if he will hut remember that it is his lot to "earn bis daily hread by the sweat of his hrow." The decree went forth that weeds and thorns and briars must spring up, and noxious vermin affect bis labors; but neither should this discourage. The greater tho obstacles, the greater energy should he put forth, for the victory is his alone who shall triumph over them all.

Sabbath School Celebration at Sacramento.

A most glorious sight we witnessed on the evening of the 4th July, at Sacramento. The Sahbath School children, numbering nearly a thousand, gathered upon tbe decks of two steamers for a pic nic, on the morning of tho 4th. We saw them on their return. and wo could hardly realize that so many children could be found in this country. It was most gratifying to see tho happy faces of all. A fine band of music them. and many parents and friends. Music playing, hanners streaming, children singing—surely this is a way to keep alive those priuciples which shall perpetuate our glorious Union, and our libertics, with their blessings.

Great praise is due to the Teachers and Parents for the neatness and order of tho whole affair, and great credit is alike due to the city of Sacramento for sustaining schools and churches that in time build up and sustain others in their turn for future generations.

The Shasta Courier learns that quite a considerable quantity of wheat in that portion of the State is badly injured by smut. The blight has principally fallen upon those fields sown with Australian wheat.

Marysville and Yuba County.—Messrs. Treadwell & Co., will always he supplied with the California Farmer for thoso who desire to suhscribe or ohtain extra numhers for tho steamers.

Wright's Ranch, Butte County, June 30th, 1854.

Messrs. Editors:—When reading your paper I noticed an inquiry made for a cure for the disease of Cattle in California. As I have made cattle raising my business for more than four years in this State. I therefore think I can impart some useful knowledge to stock raisers on that subject. I have had many cattle die in the spring season after the grass was almost full grown. The cause of their death is yet to be conjectured: however, I have settled upon one cause to he the most prominent, which is the eating of some ohnoxious plant.

In the early part of my observations in this disease, I was told it was the eating of clover at a certain time of its blooming; hut this did not satisfy my curiosity. I made further search, and when the animals were ill, to notice in particular their symptoms, which are as follows: The animal, when sick, is somewhat hloated, and when walking, has the appearance of being lame in every leg; eyes somewhat sunken in its head, with unusual green hue; not much inclined to walk, hut when made to do so, it staggers and has the appearance of heing hlind. The disease is speedy and very fatal. I have milked my cows in the morning, turned then out, and before twelve o'clock found two of the same dead. On examining my herd of cattle, I found some six or eight diseased. Some could walk, but others could not, and even when those which could walk did so, they would fall down every few steps.

I commenced pouring whisky down them, until I had poured down each cow about one quart. I soon observed this antidote gave relief, and some of the worst eases wanted about three pints to warrant a cure. The reader will distinctly understand all this was done the same day. Two cows were dead before I discovered the disease; but out of the number above stated, I lost none of the others.

I imparted the information to my neighhors generally, and to my certain knowledge they have had occasion to try the same remedy and have never known it to fail, in any single case, however bad. To prevent any one from losing cattle by this disease, they should corral them during night, or herd them on more thin soil, where the grass and weeds are not so obnoxious. By a herdsman staying with the cattle, it enables him to discover when any of them are first taken sick, so as to administer the antidote in due time and form. It might be proper to say that the season for this disease soon passes over; at furthest not more than a week long, and generally comes in cloudy weather, and does not happen at the same time each year. Thomas S. Wright.

P. S.—I might have added, when animals die with this disease they froth at the mouth and swell soon after death. Their flesh is not poisonous, for the Indians eat all they find to die in this way.

[For the California Farmer.]

Messrs. Editors: As you are travellers on the Sacramento steamers, will you please permit the insertion of the enclosed and oblige a subscriber and many friends.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW MUSICAL TROUPE—MUSICAL WONDERS AND SERENADERS.

On the downward trip of the steamer last week, we chanced to hear the first "concert or serenade" of this new troupe and to hear the music of some of the new instruments just introduced into notice.

We learn that a "love of music" has inspired several gentlemen of considerable ability belonging to the steamer and they have just imported and had made *at great expense!* a variety of *new and wonderful* instruments, of peculiar *tone* and *power*, consisting of a band of some dozen entirely new kinds, never introduced into tho musical world. We havo time only to describe two of these musical prodigies, leaving others for a series of future letters.

The In-tone-a-ting "Cymbals" are of a peculiar metal, measuring only *four feet in diameter*.

The "Gabriel-le" is a new species of trumpet of a yielding metal of *silvery texture!* of some TWELVE FEET iu length, the *mouth piece* only one foot hroad, and tbe *bowl* of tho trumpet five feet in diameter.

It would be impossible to describe the style and character of tho musical performanee with these and the *other ten* instruments of like character. The first eoncert was announced at 8 P. M. on the deck of the "New World," as a salute to the musical *attaches* of the "Confidence," as these two steamers passed each other just above Benicia.

"The moon was beaming lustrous bright,"
Just as the Confidence hove in sight—

'Twas then the music, loud and full,
Poured like a broadside at her hull.

That powerful music, like a shock,
Made the proud steamers roll and rock.

That "tother Band" are now in great suspense,
And *it is said* thoy've had *no music since.*

We insert the above to please a subscriber, and suppose or hope *we* may hear *more* of this *prodigious* music at some future time, as *we too*, are fond of music of tbe *right kind*. En.

New England Seed Store—Agricultural Warehouse.—This old established house at Sacramento City, commenced in 1850 by Warren & Co., continued by Warren & Son till the May last, is still in full operation and with a complete stock of implements, tools and seeds, hy their successors, Messrs. Baker & Hamilton. We commend most kindly this house to the notice of all the cultivators of the great valley of the Sacramento, and we can speak strongly of Messrs. Baker & Hamilton to our old friends. Mr. Hamilton has heen with us and served his time in our employ, and we know his ahilities and qualifications and we the more cheerfully speak from personal knowledge. Mr. Baker we have known long and well, and we say again to all the patrons of our former business, that they can rely upon having their orders carefully and promptly filled at our old stand, and we ask for this house generous support. With the autumn season Messrs. Baker & Hamilton will receive a large and varied stock for every hranch of trade and such as will be worthy of the especial notice of the farmers of Sacramento valley. We shall feel especial pleasure in knowing our old friends still give their patronage to the *New England Seed Store* of Messrs. Baker & Hamilton, of Sacramento; and we will return our thanks by presenting from time to time, through the California Farmer, all those matters that are esteemed of moment to the great interest of Agriculture—our especial duty now being to act as Seedsmen for the Mind, giving our entire devotion to our journal.

Arrival of the Locusts.—Douglass' Ranch on the Calaveras river, is infested with locusts. The San Joaquin Republican says that so numerous are they, that for a distance of three miles the air is fairly black with them for three hundred feet from the earth. They are moving in a westerly direction, at tho rate of some two or three miles a day, and are destroying vegetation to an alarming extent. It will he remembered we published some weeks since, a prediction by Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, who has for many years made the movements of the locusts his study, that this insect would appear on this coast during the present summer. Dr. Smith has frequently predicted such visitations in various parts of America, and has, we believe, been in every instance correct. He foretells the arrival of the locusts in spots they have not visited for many years, with almost as much certainty as the astronomer does the time of an eclipse.

Preserving Flour, Grain, &c.—Thomas Pearsall, of Smithhoro', Tioga Co., N. Y., has taken measures to secure patents both at home and in Europe, for a very important improvement to prevent Flour and Meal in barrels from heating. The invention is hased upon tho theory that vegetable substances, Flour, Meal, &c., which contain a small quantity of moisture, when packed in harrels or piled in heaps, commence to heat or decompose at the centre, owing to the pressure being greatest there, and also to its being furthest removed from the refrigerating influence of the atmosphere. Mr. Pearsall has been engaged for a quarter of a century in manufacturiug Flour, and is well acquainted with its nature, and the causes of its souring. It is well known to millers that the Flour near the outside barrels will oftentimes he perfectly sweet and unmjured, while that at the centro and around it has been heated and snured. To remedy this evil, he removes, as it were, the centre of the mass in a barrel or pile, by placing therein a tube (for a Flour barrel to eross the Atlantic one of 2 1-2 inches in diameter will be sufficient) for the circulation of air, and hy this means provido a remedy for the evils of Flour, &c., heating. The centre of the barrel, hy this plan, is not the centre of the Flour, as in the common barrel without a tube, hut is hetween the air tube and the outside of the barrel. This improvement is one of vast importauce to our country and other countries. We do not know how many thousands of barrels of Flour become sour from heating every year, but the number must be very large. All these involve a heavy loss to our country, for sour Flour is unfit for making bread. Any discovery or invention to prevent Flour, &c., becoming heated when packed, is of considerable value. This improvement therefore deserves, as it will no doubt receive, the attention of all our millers and Flour merchants, and at the same time, as it eoncerns them as deeply, it should excite the attention of all our people.—*N. Y. Commercial List.*

Congressional Favors.—To our delegation in Congress we are thankful for repeated favors of valuable documents from Washington.

Private letters from Alameda state that it is estimated that one-third of tho wheat in tho valley of the San Jose Mission is full of smut.

Look well to your buildings during this dry weather. Combustible materials and incendiaries are dangerous partners.

HORTICULTURAL.

Alameda County.—Some time since we noticed a call among those that were interested in Agriculture, for a County Convention and organization of a Society. Where are the friends of such an enterprise? Alameda has within the county some of the largest and most influential agriculturists of the State, and had ought to have one of the most efficient organizations. Only about *three months* to the State Fair—will Alameda be behind?

Specimens of Grains, &c.—Those who desire to advance the knowledge and interest of Agriculture are invited to send their specimens of grains and all other kinds of Agriculture, to the rooms of the Californnia Farmer, at Musical Hall building, where they will be exhibited and duly noticed. Farmers and all others who desire to see them, are invited to call at our office, where they can see at all times the evidences of success in the several counties.

Rare Green House Plants.—Among the gardens upon the Sacramento Valley, are those of A. P. Smith, Esq., to which we have alluded in another column. We would make mention here, that one of the finest collections of green house plants that can be found in the country, will be seen at these gardens. That very choice lot of plants imported the past season by Warren & Son, were purchased by Mr. Smith and added to his collection. Among these are very rare Camellia Japonicas, Roses, Daphnes, Lillies, Azaleas, and others of the most beautiful character—many kinds that cannot be found in any other collection in the country. The collection is very large, numbering thousands. Purchasers should by all means visit Smith's Gardens; they will be amply repaid for it.

Meeting of the Napa Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of this Society, held at Napa City, July 3, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on Annual Fairs, a large number of members were present. Mr. Geo. N. Cornwell, from the Committee, made a report in favor of a Fair to be held near this place, upon the grounds of Mr. Nathan Coombs, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d days of September next. Also, presenting estimates of the exponse, and recommending an allowance of $500 from the funds of the Society, to be expended in premiums for the best farming products presented upon that occasion. The Report was unanimously accepted, and a cheering degree of enthusiasm exhibited, which is very gratifying to the friends of the farming interest. Ront. R. Pierpont, Corres. Sec'y.

Premium Farms.

To the Committee on Farms, Gardens, &c:

Gentlemen: As the cultivator and proprietor of fifty acres, devoted to farming and gardening purposes, and having devoted a large amount of time and money to advance the cause of agricultural science, I feel a desire to enter my farm and garden for the premium to be awarded by the State Agricultural Society the present year, and should feel much gratified if the committee would favor we with a visit, at such time as shall best suit their pleasure. A. P. Smith.

Sacramento, American River, July 8, 1854.

San Jose, July 7, 1854.

Dean Sir: The undersigned offers his farm in Santa Clara county, three miles south of San Jose, for the examination of the committee appointed to award premiums for the best farms in the State.

Respectfully, yours, H. C. Melone.

To F. W. Macondray, Pres't C. S. A. S.

Dear Sir: I herewith enter my farm in Santa Clara county, about three miles west of San Jose, for the premiums to be awarded by the State Agricultural Society, and shall be happy to receive the committee at such time as may suit their convenience. Respectfully, yours,

S. H. Bascom.

To F. W. Macondray, Pres't C. S. A. S.

To the Committee on Farms:

Permit me to hand in statement of my homestead, the "Rancho los Passas," in Alameda county, of 1,000 acres, for the premiums of the State Society; and I should be pleased to receive the committee at such time as shall suit their pleasure.

J. M. Horner.

Preserving Fruit.—Take buckwheat chaff and place alternately a layer of wheat and of chaff. The chaff is light. In case you wish to transport your wheat a great distance, it not only preserves it from bruising, but is proof against frost, if used liberally. So says C. Hunt, of Somerset, Mich., in Patent Office report.

We received the list for insertion this week a letter from J. M. Horner, Esq., upon farms and farming, with entry of farm.

Nursery Apprentices.

The propagation and culture of fruit trees in the nursery, and the production of fruits in the garden and orchard, at the present time occupy the attention of a very large number of persons in the United States, and constitute a very important item in the general industry. To the majority of those embarking in it the business is entirely new, and they have everything respecting it to learn. The more experienced, even, have much more to learn than they imagine. It is by no means a simple thing—the work or study of a few weeks or months—that will make nurserymen, or a fruit grower, even. We not unfrequently hear people say they would like to send their sons to a nursery for a few months, to learn the business; and a man embarking largely in fruit culture, will sit down and address a dozen inquiries to a horticultural journal, expecting replies that will at once enable him to prosecute the matter successfully. Now, we wish to draw attention to these errors; the sooner people are undeceived in these matters the better it will be for themselves and the community. We are an apt people, to be sure; still we have to learn our alphabet before we read, and a certain length of time is necessary to learn to simplest mechanical art. Agriculture and Horticulture present a much wider field for study, and a much more embarrassing one, than any mechanic art; and yet, strange enough, few people are willing to believe that they cannot at once leave the workshop or counting room, and become successful farmers gardeners or nursery-men. How many are every year awakened from this delusion, by dear bought experience. A few succeed; they are those who appreciate their want of knowledge, and go to work as zealous and earnest students,—like a man who finds himself in a foreign country, ignorant of the language spoken, and conscious that he cannot prosecute his travels with either pleasure or profit, until he has learned it. Such is exactly the position of the man who becomes a tiller of the soil, a grower of wheat or corn, a breeder of stock, a propagator of trees or plants, without previous study or preparation. Nature speaks to him in an unknown tongue; he is continually mistaking one sound for another; blunder after blunder confuses him; and he soon finds he must either leave her and return home to his old pursuit, or at once bend himself down with dictionary, grammar, and "first lessons," to study her language.

We would have people look less lightly upon these pursuits. Young men especially, who aim at acquiring a respectable position in them, should go to work in earnest—begin at the beginning; and abandon the idea that a few months can be any sort of a preparation to enter upon this practice successfully. Those who aim at being nursery-men, should go and serve as apprentices for at least three or four years in the best establishments, where they may get a thorough training. To be able merely to put a tree into the ground, or set a graft or bud, is but a small part of the trade. The time is fast approaching when such acquirements will not do, they will not be sufficient to contend with greater skill, nor will they inspire the community with that confidence without which success cannot be attained. A sentiment is fast growing up against quacks or half-way workmen in any profession, and all such will find themselves run off the track. Reading, study, and observation, continually, are necessary in conjunction with every-day practice.

The growing season is the time to acquire information; everything is active, and yielding to surrounding influence. The effects of soils and manures, dryness and moisture; the attacks of insects and diseases; the habits, growth and bearing of trees; the ripening of fruits; the advantages of different modes of propagation, pruning and training; and all the various treatments that trees and plants undergo during summer, should be closely watched, and every result be seized upon and turned to account, for the guidance of the future.—*Genesee Farmer.*

The Flora of the Himalayas.—Rhododendrons occupy the most prominent place, clothing the mountain slopes in a deep green mantle, glowing with bells of brilliant colors; of the eight or ten specimens growing here every bush seemed loaded with as great a profusion of blossoms as are their northern congeners in our English gardens. Primroses are next, both in beauty and abundance; and they are accompanied by yellow cowslips, three feet high, purple polyanthus, and pink large-flowered dwarf kinds nestling in the rocks, and an exquisitely beautiful blue miniature species, whose blossoms sparkle like sapphires on the turf. Gentians begin to unfold their deep azure bells, aconites to rear their tall blue spikes, and fritillaries and *meconopsis* burst into flower. On the black rocks the gigantic rhubarb forms pale pyramidal towers a yard high, of inflated reflexed bracts that conceal the flowers, and, overlapping one another like tiles, protect them from the rain; a whorl of broad green leaves, edged with red, spreads on the ground at the base of the plant, contrasting in color with the transparent bracts, which are yellow, margined with pink. This is the handsomest herbaceous plant in Sikkim; it is called Tchuka, and the acid stems are eaten both raw and boiled; they are hollow and full of pure water; the root resembles that of the medicinal rhubarb, but it is spongy and inert; it attains a length of four feet, and is as thick as the arm. The dried leaves afford a substitute for tobacco, although a smaller kind of rhubarb, called Chuka, is more commonly used. The best for this purpose. The elevation being 12,000 feet, I was above the limit of trees, and the ground was covered with many kinds of small-flowered [illegible] berry and white [illegible]

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The annexed letter from a lady 70 years of age, to her son, in this city, we find very interesting, and publish, in part:

Boston, June 3, 1854.

Dear Son—I received a letter from you on the 26th May—the day of the solar eclipse. I have forgotten how much the papers said the sun would be eclipsed in your region. We were somewhat disappointed in our view by the clouds, which mostly intercepted our sight, but still it was interesting, though not so much so, as that total eclipse which took place the 16th of June, when I resided at Burlington, Vt., on the day that I was 19 years old. Then, when the sun had been throwing his rays with all the beauty of a summer's day, about noon, if I recollect right, everything began to wear a sombre hue, and as we viewed the advancing progress of the moon over the face of the sun, no clouds intervening, the sight became truly grand; and as the eclipse became total, the grass looked more sombre, the cattle lowed and came home, the fowls went to their accustomed homes for the night, the constellations began to make their appearance in the Heavens, and everything around looked solemn and sublime. In a short time after this darkness, the sun again poured forth his rays with resplendant beauty, and all Nature seemed to spring into life and praise our Heavenly Father's wisdom, beauty and order.

A Good Recipe—Rice Balls.—A few days since we sat at the table of a Connecticut lady, who has fortunately been rightly *educated* to look upon the care of her own household affairs and the proper instruction of her own children, as a higher and nobler occupation than nursing poodles and lap-dogs, or pursuing the gay bauhles of fashionable life. We need not say that her house was in order, and that under her superintendence food was prepared and the table arranged to please both eye and taste. But we did not commence this to write about household arrangements in general—for, although we have an eye upon such matters wherever we go, we leave the subject to our fair correspondents who have promised us aid in this line—we now only wish to give what we call *the* best method of cooking rice to our taste. At our request, the lady above referred to, furnished us the following recipe, which is simple and *good* we know:

Boil rice until it is soft, and while warm make it into cakes or flat balls. Dip these balls into a beaten egg, and then roll them into Indian meal till thoroughly coated. This done, fry them in lard, which is better than butter for this purpose. Serve them with sauce, or with butter or cream and sugar.

Try them ladies, and in return for this recipe, send us one of your best.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

Apple Dumplings.—Make a good paste; pare some large apples; cut them in quarters, take out the cores, and in place of them put a clove and piece of lemon peel cut very thin; take a piece of crust, enough for one apple, roll it round, put the quarters together, and roll the crust round it with a little flour in your hand; when they are done enough, take them up, lay them on a dish, throw fine sugar over them, and send them to table with fresh melted butter in a boat, and fine beaten sugar in a saucer. Some persons boil apple dumplings without tying them in a cloth, but they are very apt to break and spoil.

Egg Dumplings.—Make a batter of a pint of milk, two well-beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to make a batter as thick as for pound-cake; have a clean sauce-pan of boiling water, let the water boil fast, drop in the batter by the table spoonful; four or five minutes will boil them; take them with a skimmer on to a dish, put a bit of butter and pepper over, serve with meat.

Quite a Darling of a Doctor.—The following curious prescription was presented by a witty physician of Paris to the husband of a lady who was suffering under melancholy and depression, from the want of a fashionable wardrobe. The husband handed it to his wife unread, and requested her to send for the medicine:

Prescription for Madame de S——: A decoration of fifteen yards of velvet! friction of the shoulders with Cashmere shawls; a tissanne of several new bonnets; the whole mixed up with a vigorous stir of visettes, and an infusion of pocket money to suit the taste of the purchaser.

Wheat Burned.—The Sacramento Union of Saturday learns that there had been a terrible destruction of wheat in Suisun and Vacca Valleys by fire. Fourteen hundred acres of wheat land lying contiguous to each other are said to have been burned over and it is also reported that there is little left standing in those valleys. The violent winds of the last few days have beaten down and thrashed out a great deal of the wheat in Sacramento valley.

Express Favors.—We can [illegible] report what we have often said, that we are [illegible] under obligations to the [illegible] of Messrs. Adams & Co., and others, Wells Fargo & Co. for [illegible] river [illegible] documents, papers [illegible] the interest we are [illegible]

The Kern River—Crops in Salinas Valley.—A spirited correspondent of the Mariposa Chronicle, under a late date, writes to that paper as follows:

The country low down on Kern river, at this season, or later, is a veritable desert. We speak from actual knowledge, having seen something of it two years ago. It is a succession of low rolling sand hills, treeless, grassless, and inhabited only by squirrels, lizards and coyotes. We have conversed with several men who have prospected the river in the mountains, and their report is *nary* speck. Though, come to think on't, this testimony may be a little like Patrick's, who, when confronted by two witnesses swearing that they had seen him commit a burglary, immediately produced four others who readily swore they hadn't seen him, and so demanded his acquittal.

Harvesting in this vicinity has barely commenced, being later here than in the inland valleys. On the farm of Mr. Hill, in the Salinas Valley, a fine crop of barley is now being cut, threshed and winnowed by machinery—the world renowned reapers of Ketchum, and a powerful thresher and separator attached. The crop is volunteer—that is, seeded from that of last year, which was probably the greatest yield that has been produced even in California, having averaged 149 bushels to the acre.

The great Salinas plain, running back more than a hundred miles from the sea—walled in by high and precipitous mountains on either side—level as the ocean, fragrant with flowers, fanned constantly by the grateful sea breeze, reminds one of the Happy Valley, or the abodes of the blessed, sung by Homer, where was

> "Nor snow, nor frost, nor wintry shower,
> But ocean ever to refresh mankind,
> Breathed the shrill spirit of the western wind."

Little thought the blind old poet of the "bright Chian isle," that his inspiration was that of a prophet, and that even then the sun shone upon the land of which he sung, peopled, it may have been, with warriors as impetuous and as brave as those who fought around Ilium.

Time will develope the resources of this favored place, and make it one vast, fruitful garden, with a teeming, happy population. We often wished we might see some of the valleys of California in the middle of the next century; places now solitary and choked with luxuriant vegetation, then to become the seats of a higher civilization than the world has yet seen,

What the Farmer most Needs.—It is not a college endowed by the State, says a contemporary; it is a primary school, to prepare farmer's sons and daughters for the higher walks in science as applied to agriculture. They need organization. They want farmers' clubs and neighborhood organizations. They need discussion—they need more intercourse, not only in their own town and county, but throughout the State and country, to see and learn what other farmers are doing. This is the greatest need of farmers. They need to become satisfied with their avocation; to get rid of the prevailing notion that farming is, necessarily, an unmental employment. The farmer is accustomed to think that he has no occasion for education, and never can become a wealthy man, or what the world calls respectable, while engaged in the culture of the earth, and he therefore seeks the first opportunity to escape from an avocation, placed under ban, not only by all others, but by his own class also. The great need of the farmer is that he shall declare himself independent of all classes; at least more so than they are of him, and is entitled to engage in any other calling whatever, and if he is a man of toil that is no reason why he should not be a man of intellect. The great need of the farmer is organization, and this must be accomplished by a few self-sacrificing men, who will undertake the labor of establishing and maintaining farmers' clubs in every neighborhood. Farmers need not drop politics to take up agriculture. They must talk, read, and think.—*Vermont Statesman.*

Age of the World.—In a recent work of Hugh Miller, the geologist, we find the following view of the antiquity of the world. Along the cliffy shore near his native town, as in other parts of the coast of Scotland, there is a line of dry caves in the face of the rock, about twenty feet above the line of similar objects which the sea is at present engaged in hollowing out. Surveying this set of objects impressed on Mr. Miller "the fact of the amazing antiquity of the globe. I found," he says, "that the caves hollowed by the surf, when the sea had stood from fifteen to five-and-twenty feet above its present level or, as I should perhaps rather say, when the land had stood that much lower, were deeper, on the average, by about one-third than those caves of the present coast-line that are still in the course of being hollowed by the waves. And yet the waves have been breaking against the present coast-line during the whole of the historic period. The ancient wall of Antonine, which stretched between the Friths of Forth and Clyde, was built at its termination with reference to the existing [illegible] and ere Caesar landed on Britain, St. Michael's Mount was connected with the mainland by a narrow neck of [illegible] which [illegible] Cornish miners used to drive a [illegible] carry [illegible] tin. If [illegible] six hundred years [illegible] line—and [illegible] state of the same [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1854.

Approval---The Press.

How like leaven are kiud words, snd how quickly tbey act upon man's better nature. Every heart feels mueh better after a generous approval of what is good and commendable, than in censnring even that whicb may deserve condemnation. "When we cannot speak well of a man, let us be silent," is an old and honorable sentiment. We know it by experience—we love to approve and to praise; our profession teaches us this principle, for everything on the earth, every tree, plant and shrub have forms of beauty tbat call forth sentiments of approval, and the lovely flowers that spring up in our pathway awaken in ns continually the desire to approve. It is tbis constant growing sentiment of esteem that leads us to become an enthusiast, and is it not better to be an enthusiast than a fault-finding and censorious spirit? Approval of bumble efforts often awakens dormant energies, or serves to arouse fainting genius. "Well done!" are words that often open tbe gate of heaven, and call into aetion those resolutions that result in mighty acbievements.

We are led to these remarks by finding tbe annexed paragraph in tbe Chronicle of the Ist:

The California Farmer.—This is the only agricultural journal in this State, and deserves a bandsome support. To obtain this, those who feel any interest in developing our immense agricultural resources should at once subscribe for it and solicit tbeir friends to do so. The steamer edition is an excellent paper to inform tbe people in the Atlantic States how we progress here in farming, &c., one of tbe most interesting facts which tbey sre desirous to learn.

We feel these to be such words as we deserve, and if the recommendations of our generous Chronicle could be carried out—if this community would but read the Farmer, and become interested in all that pertains to agricnlture, a quick and mighty change would be visible in every department of life, for it is and ever must be true tbat our rural interests are what sustain and build up a State; and we repeat what we have often said—let the Press of San Francisco and this State take a deep interest in this, and in the plans we are endeavoring to advanee for the best weal of the State, and each press would have their proportion of the consequent prosperity—aye, they would have three subscribers where tbey now have one. We verily believe this, for the press can now see and feel how deeply they are involved by the embarrassments tbat hang upon every branch of trade.

We appreciate the words of the Chronicle—there is some Suul-e in them. A genial ray comes to us occasionaily from the Sun—how it warms and cheers! We are strengthened and lift our upwards and not quail before it. May its 5,000 patrons be made 10,000 in one year. For every kind word from the press generally we shall return sevenfold, hy laboring to build up that which shall build them up. No personal, political or sectional feeling will ever discolor the ink in our pen. From the *Times* we take a *Transcript* of tbe *News* that is *Heralded* in the *Advertiser*, tbat our *Journal* of *Alta California* may be the *Pioneer* of the *Wide West*, while we *Advocate*, upon the *Pacific*, in this *Golden Era*, the cause of the California Farmer.

Protection to Crops.

California has ever been noted for the great waste of property during tbe stormy season, and any casual ohserver can also see a vast amount of property that is sacrificed by neglect during the burning beat of summer. Neglect is too often stamped upon mucb that is valuable, and a brief period only can elapse in a country like this before ruin is certain to follow. In tbe mercantile, the commercial, the manufacturing and the agricultural interest it is all alike. In the mercantile, merchandise lies exposed to depredation, to the storm—and what with theft, bilging, sbrinkage, leakage—all caused by negleet—bcavy losses are the result. In the commercial, a ship is laid up for a brief time—her boats and tackle exposed day after day—week after week; rains and the sun soon commenec tbe work of decay, and the ruin is soon consummated. The workshop often sbows the same features; half finished implements, broken or injured tools, that quick repair would save, are laid aside and forgotten, until these trifles are increased to a serious amonnt, and the mark of decay tells of the same neglect. In the agricultural department this is more serious. Visit many of our farms and the tools and implements may often be seen lying out exposed to wet and damp, and to tbe burning sun; tbese and various other ways lead on step by step to that final catastropbe that is so aptly described by the old adage—Waste makes want.

We are earnestly desirous to see a better state of things, and we are confident it can be brought about at little expense, if all who have property would but give attention to the subject and erect suitable buildings that can be prepared at very small cost, and use tbe protection now offered by the admirable composition roof offered by Mr. Purkitt, to which we refer in another column. We have received a circular from Mr. Purkitt, touching the valuc and usefulness of this roofing, and we would call the attention of our farmers to this valuable protection. Buildings and sheds can be erected light and cheap for the shelter of the stock in wet weather, and protected by tbis roofing. Other buildings for produce and for farming implements are subjects worthy the attention of farmers.

We make the following extracts from the circular, and leave tbe matter to our readers for consideration:

It combines, in a greater degree than any other fire-proof roof in use, the valuable requisites of *cheapness*, *durability* and *security* against both fire and water.

It is rapidly superseding the use of all other kinds of Roofs, wherever it has been introduced, giving general satisfaction, and is highly recommended by all who bave tested its utility.

These roofs require an inclination of not more than one inch to the foot, which is of *great advantage in cases of fire*, and for drying purposes.

In a word, by virtue of its intrinsic worth and excellence, it bas rapidly won its way to popular favor, and is now generally preferred to every kind of roof by all those who have inquired into, or had experience of, its many and great advantages.

Our farmers and builders will also find them adapted to all manner of buildings, bowever large, as well as those we have named.

The Flora of Sacramento.

A stranger would bardly suppose that the inhabitants of this ill-fated city would find time or money to improve her suburbs or garden grounds; but there are many very fine gardens and cottage residences around this city that would mueb surprise any one not familiar with the country. Among the many improvements now going on, and the beautiful spots that we would note, are those of A. P. Smitb, Esq., late of the firm of Smitb, Barber & Co., near the banks of the American river. Mr. Smith has 50 aeres in orchards and gardens, with everything useful and ornamental. The grounds are well laid out, the soil is a deep alluvial, irrigated by water from the American river, by means of a powerful engine. Upon the grounds is a large green-house, well filled with plants. Mr. Smith deserves great credit for persevering amid the general depression that has fallen upon the whole agriculture of the country, but he has continued his improvements and now presents a most interesting spot for visitors to Sacramento. We have taken full notes and shall speak more in detail.

Curious Corn.—W. Durham, Esq, of the academy, Union street, brought to our office an ear of corn having five smaller ears attached to it, forming a pretty cluster. This, like the many headed barley, is the result of tbe prolific character of the soil. The curious can make interesting experiments by planting, to see if "like produces like."

State Agricultural Society.

It is of the highest moment tbat the farmers and all who are interested in Agriculture should bear in mind that the Great State Fair under the auspices of the *State Society*, will be holden this coming October in San Francisco. The Cattle Show is expected to be one of the largest and finest that can be got up in tbe United States.

The amount of premiums to be awarded by the State is Five Thousand Dollars. *Farmers, Gardeners and Florists* throughout the State should be making preparation for it. Circulars will soon be issued, giving all the particulars of *time*, *place*, and each class of premiums tbat are to be awarded.

Grain growers should save samples of tbeir grain in the sheaf, and wreatbs of corn of the various kinds. Extra or new species of all the varied productions of the earth should be carefully reserved for this coming exhibition.

Dairymen sbould be preparing—and all branches of Domestic Industry shonld have an eye to this enterprise.

Tbe Corresponding Secretary of tbe Society will be glad to render any and all information concerning it. Readers of tbe California Farmer will be immediately apprized of all meetings of the Society and their action, which will now be immediate and efficient.

To Grain Growers.

The Grain growers of this State sbould hold meetings in every county of the State, and organize societies for their own benefit and protection. County warehouses for the storage and deposit of grains, where those most immediately interested could consult, know the markets, and take these steps wbicb would secure to themselves the full amount of their labor, should be built.

We bave been iuformed of several capitalists, who, aside from any speculative movements, are desirous to advance capital upon grain safely deposited, so as to effect this most desirable object.

If County meetings are organized and sustained, great and immediate good will result from them—not only great pecuniary good, but plans will be developed and adopted that will secure for coming years a more permanent prosperity for tbe agricultural interest. We hope this matter will awaken a due attention among those whose interests are so immediately involved.

A Way to Improve Farms.—We would take the liberty to suggest to our wealthy farmers, those who are leasing farms on shares, and those who employ a large number of men in the cultivation of their grounds, that we can point out a way by which they can greatly increase their crops and otherwise improve their farms. Send to us and subscribe and pay for a copy of tbe Farmer for each of their farms and each of tbeir men. This would interest them in their work—it would show your interest in their improvement and the increase would more than repay the cost by several hundred per cent. It would stimulate them to much greater exertions and the result would be a very decided improvement. Who will take the lead?

The Cashmere goat has been successfully introduced and bred in South Carolina. The Charleston papers say that the animal seems perfectly at home in the climate, and is as hardy and easily raised as the common goat. The fleece obtained is in weight about equal to that of the choice varieties of sheep, while its value is ten times more.

Shortening-in Peach Trees.—We, too, have tried the shortening-in system, for several years, upon the peach-tree; and so far from causing the branches to become upright, the head of the tree became rounded like to that of an apple-tree; the limbs radiating from a common centre; and though the shortening-in decreased the number of fruit buds, by just the quantity cut off, yet we are convinced that we have had a greater *weight* of fruit by pursuing this system, than if the entire number of fruit buds had been allowed to remain and be perfected.

On one occasion, we selected a spindling tree, just in bearing; cut it down even with the surface of the earth; and from the young shoots that issued from the root, selected four to form one new tree. By shortening-in, we caused this tree to form almost a perfect semi-circular head, with a diameter of about nine or ten feet; the lower branches starting from the ground, and, at their extremities, not three feet above it. In one season, we thinned out and threw away five hundred immature peaches, and allowed the tree to perfect as large a number—all of which were unusually large and fine. The next year we allowed the tree, which we had determined to remove, to retain all its branches, and all its fruit. Instead of furnishing us with a good supply of peaches, the branches were borne *flat to the earth* by the amount of fruit upon it, and not one single specimen ripened.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Grubs in Peach Trees.---Shortening in.

It has become a fact pretty well established, tbat soil and climate adapted to the growth of tbe peacb tree are to be found, in greater or less extent, in nearly every portion of tbe country. This is seen in the exhibitions of beautiful peaches so often witnessed in our cold New England, hitherto celebrated mostly for its productions of ice, rocks and men. Scarecly an agricultural or horticultural fair was held last autumn, in which this fruit did not claim a conspicuous position, and attract the admiration and wonder of the spectators. Many, from what they saw at these convocations, will undoubtedly be induced to try tbeir fortunes in the business, and we sincerely hope it will be with satisfactory results, for we would gladly see so delicious and healthful a fruit placed abundantly within the reach of every body.

We have alluded to tbe success attending the peach culture, (which, we admit, is now carried on in a very small, yet promising way,) in New England, suppusing that if it succeeded in these States, its success must be nearly certain in every State in the Union.

Yet, as sure indications as the peach may have given of its adaptedness to a wide range of territory, there are obstacles to be contended with in order to insure for it satisfactory results. Among these, the grub, so perpetual in annoyance, and so fatal in its operations, furnishes one of the least formidable. So far as our observation has extended, it slyly secretes itself in the earth until age and strength have armed it to the teeth for mischief, when it insinuates its way into the tree, under the darkness and cover of earth, where it noiselessly works on in its mission of destruction, until its errand is complete.

Different methods have been pursued to cut off the march of this desolator of beautiful verdure and heart-gladdening fruits, each productive of different results. Among the many that bave been brought to our notice, none has higher claims for simplicity and facility of application than one casually mentioned a day or two since. It was, simply to take a woollen rag, of sufficient size, and wind it around the collar of the tree, not too tight, of course, when setting out. Tbe rag should be of sufficient size to extend quite up to tbe surface, and the lower it extends over the roots the better. If, in a course of years, it wastes away, as it naturally must, a new one is easily replaced by removing the earth. We have been credibly informed that, when at any time the earth is displaced and the rag removed, the bark exhibits a soundness and freshness nowhere to be found but in vigorous and healthful trees.

Since we are upon the subject of peach trees, we may as well suggest a hint upon our favorite and successful process of shortening in. It is well known that the tree is a native of warm climates. Consequently, it pushes its growth to the full extent of our short seasons, leaving the later growth wholly immature and unable to withstand the mildest severity of winter. Of course, the extremity of the branches is almost uniformly winter-killed. We only attest to the experience of others, when we say that we havo found a fully remunerating benefit in shortening in the branches, a process that may be safely performed at any time previous to the commencement of the flow of sap in spring. We thin and shorten in every twig, until we are sure it is reduced so much tbat none but healthy wood remains. In this way the sap goes to work in healthy and vigorous vessels, and no impediment remains to its free circulation and rapid appropriation to the nourishment of new branches and the fruit.—*Cor. Plough, Loom, and Anvil.*

Farming.

Among the most vigorous class of people the farmer may be found. There are many ways by which men of this present age procure the necessaries of life: but no occupation is more conducive to health and happiness than farming. There are several ways by which this may be exemplified.

First—In order to make the muscles of the human body rigid and strong, they should all receive tbeir due proportion of exercise. Those trades and kinds of exercise that tend to give every muscle its proper share of action, both of the upper and lower extremities, are most salutary, as it tends to develope and strengthen them equally.

Second—The purer the air we breathe, the longer can the muscles be employed in labor. What apartment can be more thoroughly ventilated than the open fields?

Third—Light has as great an influence upon man as it has upon the plant, particularly that of the sun. You have doubtless noticed a plant that grows in the shade is weak and pale. The same is true of man; both, in order to make them strong, require the stimulus of this great agent.

There might be numerous other reasons brought forward to show that farming is most conducive to health; but it is useless to multiply them. In regard to happiness, I would ask but one question to be resolved in your minds. What is health but happiness? Knowing that farming promotes the greatest blessing, let each and every one of us be engaged in this business, for shop work, (particularly shoe making,) does not bring the lower limbs into any action while the upper limbs are constantly employed. The air in doors, where laborers are employed, is not so healthy as it is in the great department or shop, owned by Uncle Sam, which was not planned by man, and needs no ventilation. In-door work is not exposed to solar light; hence let us devote ourselves to that which affords us the purest air, and which exercises the muscles in the right mode: and that, as we have already proved, is Farming.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

Arboriculture---Treatment of the Soil.

John J. Thomas, who is a close and accurate observer, and by no means to make exaggerated statements, says in his treatise, *The American Fruit Culturist*, that more trees are lost from negligent and improper treatment after planting, than from all other causes combined. The conductor of one of the most extensive nurseries in this country—a man of great experience and very extensive observation—said to us, a short time ago, "I know of no way in which you can do horticulture a greater service, than to urge upon people who plant trees, the importance—nay, the *downright necessity*—of better cultivation than that which prevails at the present time." "Every day," said he, "they come here and make long and bitter complaints that their trees have died, or have made no growth; and wherever I go, I see trees in orchards, gardens, lawns and pleasure-grounds, in a stunted, sickly, and dying condition, mainly in consequence of careless and unskilful culture of the ground. If the evil cannot be completely reached through the press, the friends of arboriculture should raise a fund, and employ a competent person to go out as a missionary among planters, and preach on this text, '*Good Cultivation.*" If it were possible to compute the loss which this country sustains annually in the mismanagement of trees, the result would be astounding."

We are well persuaded, from our knowledge of the manner in which trees are managed, that there is great room for improvement; and not merely among the agricultural classes, whose attention is chiefly absorbed in their farms, crops and stock, and who consider trees as of comparatively little importance, but among those who give a large share of attention to horticulture, and have learned to appreciate both its pleasures and profits. Some are careless: they get their trees planted, and no doubt intend to give them all necessary attention, but unfortunately they forget; other matters more pressing, and for the time apparently more important, present themselves, and the poor trees are left to fight their own battles as best they can. Others are careful and attentive to their trees, but do not really understand what good cultivation is; while they flatter themselves they have done everything for them that could be done, they have scarcely done anything useful or effective. The misfortune is, a very large portion of those who plant are not half in earnest; they go about it without the slightest experience; and instead of making a deep and thorough search for information in books, and in the example set by experienced and successful cultivators, they are satisfied with the merest inkling of information—a simple say-so of a neighbor, which is as likely to be a false guide as a true one. This will never do—there is no excuse for ignorance now in this country; books and periodicals are numerous and cheap, and examples of actual practice are every where to be found, from which to gather instruction.

We have observed that within the past year or two, new zeal has been awakened among the better class of cultivators, on the subject of *high culture*. Instead of devoting their time and attention to the collection of new, rare and wonderful things, they are endeavoring to bring old, well-known, and well-tried objects, to a higher and more perfect standard of perfection. And this is a hopeful sign. We have no admiration to bestow on a set of ill-grown, half-starved trees and plants pining under neglect and bad treatment. As well might we take pleasure in gazing at an unfortunate prisoner through the iron grating of his dismal cell, Give us half a dozen trees well cultivated, with health, vigor, luxuriant beauty, and productiveness, expressed in every leaf and limb, rather than a hundred lean and hungry. Give us one dish of well-grown, beautiful fruits, rather than bushels of "windfalls"; or one pot-plant showing in its well-proportioned form and luxuriant growth skilful and careful training, rather than a houseful of lanky friends that speak to us only of pot-bound roots, careless watering, and bad ventilation. "Whatever you do, do it well," should be the motto of every cultivator.

It is unnecessary to say that the health and vigor of trees depend almost entirely upon the condition in which the roots are placed, because the roots perform the important office of feeders. The spongy points, or extremities of the roots, are like so many mouths, through which the supply of food must pass; and if these are bound up in a compact mass of earth, impenetrable in a great degree to air and moisture, it is impossible for them to find the necessary supply of food. No matter how rich the soil may be, if not in the proper mechanical condition, its fertility will be of no avail; because the chemical combinations which prepare the food of trees and plants cannot go on in the absence of air and moisture. Here lies the prime defect of cultivation generally; it is not deep and thorough enough to reach the roots. We see people who call themselves very careful cultivators scratching the surface of a narrow circle around their trees with a common hand-hoe, and flatter themselves this is good culture; but if they reflect a moment, they will see their error. What they have done is a mere mockery—no better than the scratching of a sprightly bantam. The points of the roots extend further from the tree than most people suppose; and the earth should be kept completely pulverized around them, and *beyond* them some distance. Anything short of this is labor lost.

Nurserymen have good opportunity of ascertaining the influence of deep and frequent loosening of the soil. The usual practice in this country is to plow between the rows of trees, as deeply as a one-horse plow can go with safety to the roots, and then to finish with a cultivator or hoe. The plow is used two, three, or four times a year, according to the stiffness or looseness of the soil, and the cultivator as often as once a fortnight, say from May to October. This is not only an economical mode of culture, but, in this country, the very best that could be followed. It protects the trees against the effects of our long and severe drouths. It is very common to see nursery trees, thus treated, in a fine growing condition; while others, that have been merely surfaced with a hand hoe, are completely at a stand still. If we turn over ground that has been kept finely and deeply pulverized by frequent stirring, we find moisture even in the dryest times; while ground that has been left unstirred until it has become hard on the surface, will turn up as dry and as warm as though it had been baked in an oven. In our own grounds a plot of Norway spruce is planted in beds of six rows each, with a distance of about eighteen inches between the rows; the plow and cultivator cannot pass between them, and they have to be hand-hoed. Between the beds, however, there is a space of three or three and a half feet, which is regularly dressed with the plow and horse-hoe; and the rows on either side of this space have in three years grown nearly twice as large as those dressed with the hand-hoe only. One year we took it into our head to grow a crop of carrots among some rows of young apple trees. The rows were three and a half feet apart, and we sowed one row of carrots in the centre. This prevented the use of the plow and cultivator, and we could use only the hand-hoe. In the fall we observed that a portion of the plot of apple trees not cropped with carrots, but worked in the usual way with plow and cultivator, were about twice as large as the others, and they were really marketable two years sooner.

Singular Case of Instinct in a Horse.

We do not remember ever to have heard of a more remarkable exhibition of equine intelligence than was communicated to us a few days since by Mr. Allen, of this place. The circumstances as they were narrated to us, are as follows:—

Mr. A. had for a considerable time a span of sprightly little horses, that he had never separated. In the stable, in the field, and the harness, they have always been together. This has caused a strong attachment to grow up between them. A few days ago he went with them out to Lake Minnetooka, on a fishing excursion. Taking them out of the carriage, he led them to the lake and tied them several rods apart on a strip of grass that grew upon the shore, and left them to feed. Returning to the shantee, he threw himself upon the floor, to await the return of the party who had repaired to the lake to fish.

Not much time had elapsed before the sound of approaching horse's feet attracted his attention, and a moment after, one of his horses appeared at the door. The animal put his head in, and giving one neigh, returned at a slow gallop, yet under evident excitement, to the spot where, but a few moments before, he and his companion had been seemingly safely fastened. Surprised to find his horse loose, and struck with his singular conduct, Mr. A. immediately followed, and found the other lying in the water, entangled in the rope, and struggling to keep his head from being submerged. While Mr. A. proceeded to disengage the unfortunate horse, his noble benefactor stood by, manifesting the utmost solicitude and sympathy, and when his mate was extricated from his situation, and again upon his feet upon terra firma, the generous creature exhibited the most unquestionable signs of satisfaction and joy. That this intelligent animal should have noticed the unfortunate situation of his mate—that he should know where to apply for rescue, and in his efforts should sunder a three-fourths of an inch rope, and finally that he should exhibit so high an appreciation of the event, are curious circumstances to us, and commend themselves to the thoughtful consideration of those who would limit the power of reasoning to the "genus homo."—*St. Anthony's Ex.*

State Agricultural Rooms.—The Journal of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society says: We are much gratified in being enabled to announce, that an appropriation of $25,000 was made, by the legislature, to enlarge the Old State Hall, so as to afford ample accommodations for the State Agricultural Society, and for the Agricultural and Geological Museums. These improvements, we presume, will be completed the present season, and the farmers of New York will be provided with an establishment, of which they may well be proud, every way adapted to the display of instruments, seeds, &c.; and where they can resort at all times and examine the progress which is making in the Agricultural Department of our country. The Museum, heretofore, has been of great interest; but the collection has, for a long time, been stationary, from the want of accommodation for additional articles.

To the Hon. T. C. Peters, of Genesee, great credit is due for this improvement. He introduced the bill in 1853, but though favorably reported on, it failed; and early in the present session, he again presented it to the Assembly, and was most cordially sustained by the Hon. Mathias Hutchinson, chairman of the agricultural committee, and his associates, as well as the Hon. R. H. Pruyn, Speaker; and in the Senate, Hon. A. B. Dickinson, of Steuben, and Hon. M. Butts, M. H. Clark and E. Sherrill, of the agricultural committee; Hon. Messrs. Crosby and Pratt, and others, gave the bill their hearty support, and it passed both branches of the Legislature without serious objection.

At the recent cattle show in Dayton, Ohio, Governor Wright, of Indiana, made some very excellent remarks, from the report of which we select the following:

He began by saying he had just returned from Yankee land, which he had visited for the first time in his life. He had attended several New England cattle shows and fairs, especially in Vermont. He was struck everywhere, with the appearance of comfort and independence, that on all sides met his eye. The hum of business was heard in all directions. He never saw so industrious a people. Everybody seemed to have something to do, and to be at work. This would make a poor land rich. The farms were not so good, but the farmers were better than in the west.—Owing to their economy and industrious habits, he verily believed the farmers of New England lived better, enjoyed more of the comforts and luxuries of life, than the same class of people in any other part of the Union. He had searched for the secret of this prosperity, and found it, as he believed, in the order and system of the people. There is more of this in the east than in the west. The hap-hazard, helter-skelter policy is not prevalent. The labors of individuals and of bodies of workmen and of whole communities are systematized and divided off, and this system as carefully carried out. This insures success.—In the west every man fights on his own hook, and he lives more by fighting and by brandishing his arms, than by steady working. Idleness and want of system, on the richest soils, are sure to breed poverty and vice; whereas industrious and frugal habits are the sure road to competency and wealth.

There was, too, a pride of "home" in the north—a desire to make that beautiful and happy—which lay at the foundation of all social excellence and all public good. From a love of home all true patriotism proceeds until it reaches the State and National governments. It was not so in the west. Governor Wright declared that one of the greatest evils in the west, one which he would labor to correct above most others, was to first think of the national capital, at Washington, and then the patriotism of the politician descended till it reached himself as an aspirant for public office. Every man in the west has the whole national government on his shoulders. He wished they would first take care of their homes, and then the government at Washington would be best taken care of. He mentioned an anecdote that took place in Vermont while he was in that State. The State elections had just come off, and the whigs, though naturally in the majority, had for the first time in many years, been beaten. A good old whig farmer came home with sad heart, and related the dreadful news to his patriotic wife. What! exclaimed she, has our dear old Vermont fallen into the hands of the enemy? It is, alas! even so. Well, then, ejaculated she, with an emphatic siga, if Vermont is gone, the Union is lost. That is the principle, said Governor W. He wanted every man to feel as if everything centered in his own home, his own town, county, and State, and if that suffered, the nation was in danger. He verily believed that the town system of New England was the seed-bed of true democracy. People legislated at home. They met in their school districts to see about educating their children together; they all understood one another and their families; then, if a road between neighbors was to be made or repaired, or a bridge was to be built, the people all got together and legislated on the subject. This was a popular democracy, and it was here our free institutions were born. The school houses of New England were our republican line of fortifications. From these school districts and town meetings, emigrants have gone forth all over the Union, who have spread free principles everywhere. Cold and sterile as New England was, she was rich in good principles, and rich in her enterprising and intelligent men. Said Governor Wright: "If what is now this nation, had been settled two hundred years ago in the valley of the Mississippi, we should have had no New England; and if we had not had a New England, we should never to this day have been a free republic." It was one of the most beneficent ordinations of Providence, that this country should have been originally settled on the rock of Plymouth. The cold climate and the sterility of the soil created that very necessity which is the mother of invention and the stimulus of effort; and these have filled the land with hardy, enterprising and well-educated men.

American Wool.—The British Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, have determined to form, in London, a grand universal trade museum. Mr. Solby, their agent, has applied to Mr. P. A. Browne, of Philadelphia, to ascertain how they will be able to procure for it all the leading varieties of the best American fleece; and Mr. Browne has recommended this direct appeal in their behalf, to the sheep-breeders and wool-growers of the United States. Any one disposed to countenance this laudable design, will please, with as little delay as possible, to forward specimens to Mr. Browne, post-paid.

Each sample ought to be accompanied with the name and address of the donor, and also of the breeder, where he is not the donor; the name of the species, variety, or breed of both parents or ancestors of the animal from which the specimen is taken; the age, sex, probable weight, and the amount and date of last clip, &c. All specimens, when practicable, should be drawn out, (not cut) and be taken from the back, six inches in the rear of the neck.

Read the correspondence in another column.

Farmers' Gardens.

As a general thing, farmers do not provide themselves with good gardens; at least so far as the writer has travelled, he has seldom see what he would call a good garden on farms. The excuse for this neglect is generally the same with all of them—they "have no time to attend to such small matters." And yet it may safely be asserted that an acre of ground appropriated to a good garden, will be more profitable to the farmer than any other ten acres of the farm. The interests of the farmer, the comforts of his family, the good condition and health of his whole household, require such a garden on every farm in the country. And it should be a garden, not a mere excuse for one, a mere weedy patch. It should be one so managed and arranged, that every vegetable of a wholesome quality for human food should be raised in it, in perfection, and at the earliest season. After a winter's diet on solid and generally salt animal food, the human constitution requires the deterging operations of free vegetable and fruit diet, and as a general rule no one can dispense with it safely. Besides this, the natural appetite calls for it, and there are few pleasures that may be so safely and even beneficially indulged in. In the latter part of the winter and early in spring, measures should be taken to secure *early* vegetables of all kinds capable of very early cultivation. Details will not be expected here; there are other books and papers appropriated to such information; but I cannot help saying that when I am at a farm house, at a season when early peas, beans, cabbages, cucumbers, potatoes, green corn, lettuce, &c., are properly in season, and find none of these luxuries on the table, nothing but the blue beef, salt pork and beans or potatoes of winter, I am free to say I do not envy that farmer's life, nor his family their enjoyments. These very people are fond enough of such things when they go to the city, and it is not, therefore, want of taste. It is simply the fault of negligence. Why may not every farmer in the State have every kind of early vegetables on his table as early as any gardener in the city can raise them? There is not a single reason why he should not, while there are a great many why he should. The gardeners have to incur a very considerable expense in procuring *hot* manure for their hot-beds, while the farmer has it in his barn-yard. The gardener has everything to purchase, and draw a considerable distance, while the farmer has nothing to buy. The small quantity of lumber required is probably rotting on his premises. It would only be a source of amusement during winter, for him to construct the frame of a hot bed and prepare the manure and bed for use. Having done this, and got his plants in a thrifty state, he can in a short time, when the season arrives, get his garden ground in order and make his plantations. And then he will have all these vegetable luxuries as early as any of his town friends can purchase them. It only requires a little industry and attention to accomplish this, and as said before, his enjoyment, his health, and even his interest, as well as the comforts of his family, will be benefitted by it.—*Country Gentleman.*

Instinct of Bees.—"I was visited," says Mr. Stedman, "by a neighboring gentleman, whom I conducted up my ladder; but he had no sooner entered my aerial dwelling than he leaped from the top to the ground, roaring like a madman, after which he instantly plunged his head into the river. But looking up I soon discovered the cause of his distress to be an enormous nest of wild bees, in the thatch directly above my head as I stood in my door; I immediately took to my heels as he had done, and ordered them to be demolished by my slaves. A tar mop was brought, and the devastation just going to commence, when old negro stepped up and offered to receive any punishment I should decree, if ever one of those bees should sting me in person. 'Massa,' said he, 'they would have stung you ere now had you been a stranger to them; but they being your tenants, that is, gradually allowed to build on your premises, they assuredly know both you and yours, and will never hurt either you or them.' I instantly assented to the proposition, and tying the black man to a tree ordered the boy Quako to ascend the ladder quite naked, which he did and was not stung; I then ventured to follow, and I declare upon my honor that even after shaking the nest, which made its inhabitants buz about my ears, not one of them attempted to sting me. I next released the old negro, and rewarded him with a gallon of rum and five shillings for the discovery. This hive of bees I have since kept unhurt as my body guards, and they have made many overseers take a desperate leap for my amusement, as I generally sent them up the ladder upon some frivolous message, when I found it necessary to punish them for some injustice or cruelty.

The same negro assured me that on his master's estate stood an ancient tree, in which had been lodged ever since he could remember a society of birds and another of bees, who lived in the greatest harmony together; but should any strange birds come to disturb or feed upon the bees, they were instantly repulsed by their feathered allies, and if strange bees should settle near the birds' nest, the native swarm would drive the invaders. His master and family had so much respect for the above [illegible] that the tree was considered as sacred and was not to be touched by an axe [illegible] destroying time.

Plum Trees are [illegible] a few years of age [illegible] by [illegible]

Weekly Summary of News.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The steamer Sea Bird, Capt. Haley, arrived on Saturday morning from San Pedro, bringing two weeks later news from the South.....The Fourth of July was celebrated at Los Angeles and Santa Barbara with more than ordinary parade and show. At Los Angeles, a procession of Sunday-school children accompanied by a band of music, marched through the principal streets to the vineyard of Hon. B. D. Wilson, where a collation was served. Addresses were made by several of the scholars, much to the gratification and edification of the children of a larger growth.....The materials for a new paper had arrived at Los Angeles. It is to be called the "Southern Californian," and will be published by Messrs. Botts & Richards on the 15th.....The land mail between Monterey and San Diego has been suspended, and the mails will for the future be carried by coast steamers.....The grape crop promises to be more than usually abundant. Extensive preparations are making for the shipment of this delicious fruit to all parts of the State. Apricots, figs and pears are already in the market....The Kern river Mines are represented as "gin eout."....Four prisoners escaped from the Los Angeles jail on the evening of the 4th of July. Three were confined on charges of larceny, and one for murder—the latter, Smith, charged with killing Dana. On Independence Day they had been allowed the liberty of a hall contiguous to the cells, which they improved by taking up a portion of the flooring and gaining access to a room in the basement, where they possessed themselves of two revolvers and some other arms. In the evening, when the jailor came to lock the prisoners in their cells, they presented their firearms and marched out without resistance. From the circumstance of a number of valuable horses being stolen a night or two previous to the jail delivery, it is supposed the prisoners had confederates outside. Sheriff Burton has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of Smith, and $300 for the others.....An inoffensive man named James Kelly was stabbed in the streets of Los Angeles on the 1st. A person named Woods has been arrested on suspicion,....On Sunday, July 2d, a native was tripped by a rianta in the hands of two boys, and in falling, broke his neck. ....Los Angeles is improving more rapidly than almost any other portion of the State. Many fine buildings are going up, and it is intimated that fully one hundred will be erected this season.....Lieut. Beale, late Superintendant of Indian Affairs in this State, had arrived at Los Angeles, and will come up on the Southerner. Affairs at the reservation were in a very prosperous condition. The wheat crop had just been harvested, and will amount to 50,000 bushels. The Indians, having completed the harvest, were enjoying a sort of Jubilee. Under the system adopted by Lieut. Beale, the Indians were happy and contented. The removal of so efficient an officer is regarded by most persons conversant with Indian affairs as a public calamity. *Chronicle.*

THE MINES.

We take the following summary from the Columbia Gazette of the 8th: On the flat, Messrs. Steele & Co., are still taking it out rich. Last week they took out 35 ounces, including 11 on Saturday. This week they have averaged about 6 ounces per day....The claim of Ives, Glass & Co. pays finely. This was formerly known as the Pelmer claim....Nudd & Co., near the above claims, are also doing well. Their claim averages about ten dollars per day to the man....Turner & Co., on the flat, are making from eight to ten dollars per day to the hand. They wash but three or four days in the week, being engaged the balance of the time in hauling out and drying the clay....Hathaway & Co., are taking out the dust in heaps. Their claim is considered one of the best on the flat....Mr. Brown, the man who became insane from a fright received by the caving of a bank on Jackass Gulch, has recovered sufficiently to work his claim, and was the lucky hombre to pick up a 32 oz. piece.... The miners generally, at Jackass Gulch are doing very well. ....Pinkham & Co., on the east side of Wood's Creek, have one of the best claims at that flourishing camp. The lead seems to be an extensive one, and has the appearance of being a slide of a rich decomposed quartz lead, as the gold is coarse and rough, but of very fine quality. The company have been at work on the claim for the last eleven months, and have reaped a rich reward for their labor. Nearly all the miners at this camp are doing well....Every claim at Knickerbocker Flat is paying well....Woodbury & Co., Christian & Co., McLenn & Co., whose claims are within speaking distance of each other, are doing finely. A few days ago Mr. Woodbury picked out of the sluice a beautiful specimen of pure gold weighing something over six ounces....Chaise, Bovaie & Co., have a claim at this camp which beats everything for natural advantages. Their claim is situated at the base of a little bluff, which rises some ten or twelve feet, and which design ties the upper from the lower flat. Upon the brink of this bluff stands a large oak, having long branches, which form a splendid arbor, many yards in circumference. Underneath this natural canopy is the entrance to the drift; here, also, is placed the tom and sluice, and here they dig and wash all day, perfectly secure from the scorching rays of the sun, and almost invisible to the passer-by....New diggings have been struck between the flume and the Hatch Garden, at Gold Springs. Several companies have commenced washing and are doing first rate....Butler & Co., on the north side of Gold Hill are taking out from four to eight ounces per day, with a prospect of its lasting eternally. Other claims in the immediate vicinity are making good wages....Several parties from the south fork of the Stanislaus, about 13 or 15 miles from Columbia, have returned, within a few days, bringing cheering reports of good prospects on the banks and bars of that section. Companies are building cabins and preparing to commence operations as soon as the water shall have fallen sufficiently. Until recently it was supposed this portion of the Stanislaus was of but little consequence for mining purposes.

THE CITY.

In the tax-payers of this city pay $5,400 per annum for ringing the bell on the top of the City Hall, have they not a right to demand that it *shall be* rung? On the occasion of the fire on Sunday night, and again on Tuesday morning, it rang about two minutes. In New York and Boston the alarm ceases only when the fire is extinguished. Perhaps the ringers are afraid of disturbing the slumbers of our good citizens....On Saturday morning last it was discovered that certain parties had fenced in a portion of Merchant street, on the southeast corner of Montgomery. The Mayor ordered a man to take down the fence. The City Marshal immediately ordered the workmen to stop, under penalty of arrest. The Mayor again ordered the removal of the fence, and, upon the workman attempting to execute the order, the Marshal ordered him to be arrested and taken to the Station House, which was done. Subsequently the fence was removed, and in the evening the Common Council directed the City Attorney to prepare articles of impeachment against the Marshal, charging him with disobedience.... Some miserable wretch entered the house of California Engine Co., No. 4, on Sunday night, and battered the hose pipe to such a degree as to render it unserviceable. The Company offer $500 for the detection of the villain. If caught, we would not be in his shoes for ten times that amount....A magnificent brooch, valued at $1500, was presented to Miss Kate Hayes, previous to her departure, by some of her personal friends.... The new society of "Know Nothings" hold daily and nightly meetings in Meigg's Building. They are rapidly organizing and increasing, and it is said their ramifications extend to every hamlet in the State.....A fire broke out on Sunday evening in the El Dorado restaurant, near the corner of Front and Clarke streets. Owing to the high wind, three frame buildings were destroyed before the progress of the flames could be arrested. ....On Tuesday morning, an alarm of fire was raised about 6 o'clock, and flames were discovered issuing from the Golden Gate Hotel, on the corner of Oregon and Davis streets. Fortunately for the slumbers of our citizens, the man on the City Hall gave no alarm until *awakened* by a small boy, and, it is said after one engine was at work. So fiercely and with such appalling rapidity did the flames spread, that many were unable to save a single article. The Editor of the Sun, himself one of the most active and efficient officers in the department, gives the following account: "The engines were on the ground very shortly after the alarm was given, but as the tide was very low, and but three of the Engines, (Volunteer, Howard and California,) were able to reach the water from the wharf, in consequence of the shortness of their suction hose. In this dilemna the firemen at once proceeded to get their engines to work wherever an opportunity offered. The Pennsylvania, No. 12, was lowered into an old hulk that had been sunk to fill in a water lot on Clarke street, which position they maintained during the entire fire, doing good service. The Crescent, No. 10, placed their engine on the old storeship Bethel, on Drum street, and kept up a steady stream on the fire, checking it in its progress toward the steamers. Manhattan, No. 2, got their engine on board the schooner Warsaw, at the foot of Jackson street wharf and supplied Columbian, No. 11, who did effective service in checking the progress of the flames toward the Bay. The Monumental, No. 6, were fortunate enough to obtain an extra section of suction hose, which enabled them to reach the water, and do excellent service in connection with Nos. 10 and 12. The Empire No. 1, was supplied for a short time from the pumps of the Yankee Blade, which however soon gave out, when the engine was placed in line and received water from the Knickerbocker, No. 5, which engine took suction at the cistern corner of Commercial and Battery street, and supplied Vigilant No. 9, on the fire. This line (in which also was Young America No. 13, from the Mission,) succeeded in checking the fire on Front, Oregon and Washington streets. The California, No. 4, a Hunneman, was enabled from the length of their hose to take water from the Bay, at Washington and Davis streets, which position they maintained through the height of the fire, which raged furiously around them, and threatened even to burn their engine—nothing daunted they worked away, and succeeded in checking the flames, preventing its crossing Washington street, and saving the St. Charles Hotel, which was badly scorched. The Volunteer, No. 7, was also enabled to take suction (through 24 feet of hose,) and as usual worked with spirit and effect—keeping a steady and well directed stream on the fire. The Pacific, No. 8, went to work on Oregon street, and did good service, but were compelled to draw out, after their engine had been badly scorched. They afterwards took up a position beside the Volunteers. The Live Oak Volunteers worked No. 8's old Engine, and threw a good stream. The Howard Company was the first in service, and were enabled to reach the water from the wharf. They changed their position but once, and for a time was the only engine in service. They worked like heroes and did some tall playing. The Boston engines were compelled to stand the brunt of the fire until the Monumentals obtained their extra suction, and the other engines had been placed in the vessels. They did credit to their reputation."

The three Hook and Ladder Companies were, as Handy Andy said of bad luck, "everywhere"—putting up ladders, cutting holes for the passage of streams, and making themselves generally useful.

The fire is said to have been occasioned by the cook of the Golden Gate Hotel, who, having overslept himself, threw camphene on the fire to hurry it up, which set the house on fire. The fire swept about two-thirds of the block bounded by Jackson, Davis, Washington and Front streets; about one-half the block between Jackson and Washington, below Davis; and the S. E. corner of the block between Jackson and Pacific streets—about seventy houses. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

The Sun says: "For some unaccountable reason, the bell on the City Hall was not rung until the fire had got fully under way." It would have been "unaccountable" if it *had* rung, except on the theory of somnambulism.

☞ To Subscribers.—In order to make it perfectly convenient to remit to us from the East, the amount of subscription to our paper, we will receive bills on any of the State banks that are usually current in New York—these can be remitted by mail to us at our publishing office, and the receipt will be acknowledged and the paper regularly mailed. We can assure the friends of Agriculture, abroad as well as at home, that every token of their approbation; every evidence of their generous support, shall be met with a corresponding evidence on our part that we will merit their kindness.

MARRIED.

On the 1st July, in Jackson, Mr. Harold Evans and Miss Sophia Page, both of that place.

On the 2d July, at Cold Springs, Mr. Wm. Gregory, of Marysville, and Miss Sarah J. Miller.

On the 4th July, in Marysville, Zachariah Montgomery, of the Marysville Bar, and Miss Helenn Graham, of Marysville.

On the 4th July, at Placerville, by H. Doyle, Esq., Mr. H. Larkin, of Diamond Springs, and Mrs. A. Gray, of Weberville.

On the 4th July, in Sacramento, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. J. L. Atkinson and Miss Isabella E. Clarkson, both of Georgetown, El Dorado County.

On the 6th July, at Alameda, by Rev. Mr. Myers, Mr. Benjamin K. Myers and Miss Harriet Kelloy.

On the 6th July, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. John Shaw and Miss Hester Brangan, all of this city.

On the 7th July, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, Alexander R. Foote and Jessie Beanson, both of Dundee, Scotland.

On the 7th July, in this city, by Rev. B. Brierly, Capt. John Ingraham and Miss Almira Pittsinger, both of this city.

On the 8th July, in Stockton, by M. L. Ward, Esq., Mr. F. M. Kennedy and Miss Mahala Smith.

DIED.

On the 3d July, at Mokelumne Hill, Haadel Lund, of Nashua, N. H., aged 24 years and 7 months.

On the 4th July, in Novada, at the residence of Mr. Bullington, Mr. Wm. Copeland, aged 36 years, recently from Spurtanburg, S. C.

On the 4th July, in this city, an infant son of Capt. Charles Wallace.

On the 5th July, at Seaward & Prescott's Ranch, Bear River, near Nicolaus, of Panama Fever, Mr. W. W. Knowlton, of Clymer, Chautauque county, N. Y.

On the 5th July, were drowned in the Yuba River, near Marysville, while bathing, James and Thos. Whaling, (brothers) late of Louisville, Ky.

On the 5th July, at his residence, about two miles north of Bidwell, Mr. George W. Brown.

On the 8th July, in this city, Wm. E. Rowland, of Cork, Ireland, and late of Sydney, N. S. W.

On the 9th July, in this city, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Sarah and Peter A. Owens, aged 5 months.

On the 9th July, in this city, Cidelia Florence, infant daughter of Mr. Alphonse Dunn, aged 10 months.

☞ To Advertisers.—We would call the attention of those who desire to have their advertisements produce quick returns, to the pages of the California Farmer. The Farmer will reach sources of trade entirely new and unattainable by any other means, and thus secure large and immediate profit to those who desire to make known their business. By a glance at our advertising columns, it will be perceived that we present the best known and most extensive houses, and as we have space for but one or two of each branch, these will be the most prominent houses, and thus give more influence to them.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, July 13, 1854.

The harvesting season has given life and activity to the Agricultural department for the present. Portions of grain are brought to market, thus giving a little activity to this department of trade. Considerable quantities of grain have been destroyed in Suisun and Vacca Valleys, some in San Jose and other places; the smut has had its run, but the quantity destroyed, although it may be large, is small compared to the immense crop that will be harvested, and, hopefully for the farmer, the price is not even fixed, either for grain or flour. The arrival of three clippers has started some demand, but no permanent trade. Lumber is abundant and heavy. Provisions remain dull. Butter and Cheese—imported—poor and cheap. Flour is a shade less than last week, but will rally again. Many new flouring mills have been erected this season, and new crop California flour will soon be in the market.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS			
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@	— —
do do short handled	— —	@	10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@	15 00
do do short handled, no sale.			
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@	14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@	10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@	—
Spades, bright e. s. best make	15 00	@	18 00
do iron	8 00	@	10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@	— —
do do iron	— —	@	8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@	18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@	15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@	16 00
do other brands	5 00	@	7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@	4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@	4 50
Plows, best make, no sale	14 00	@	30 00
do steel, sale	30 00	@	75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—			
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@	1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@	600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@	500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	— —	@	—
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@	25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@	10 00
do do steel	12 00	@	20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	10 00	@	18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@	12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@	9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@	12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 to. $450.			
FLOUR—			
Gallego and Haxall	10 00	@	11 00
Chilo	8 75	@	9 00
Repacked	— —	@	— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.	@	— —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@	14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 50	@	7 00
do ½ bbls	3 25	@	3 50
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@	— 1¼
GRAIN—			
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 2	@	2 50
Barley, California	— —	@	— 1¼
Barley, Chili	— —	@	— 1¼
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@	— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@	— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.			
do Eastern	— 2	@	— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 2	@	— 3
do California	— 3	@	— —
LUMBER—			
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	25 00	@	— —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@	30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@	70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@	100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@	00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@	55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@	75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@	30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@	00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@	00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@	30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@	8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@	36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@	8 00
do California	— 5	@	6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@	5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@	5 00
PROVISIONS			
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	18 00	@	20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@	12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	14	@	16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@	— —
Cheese	20	@	25
California Cheese	35	@	— —
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@	1 00
Butter, choice	30	@	32
do good ordinary	16	@	25
do California	50	@	—
Hams, ordinary	12	@	— 14
do extra	17½	@	18
Lard, in kegs	14	@	15
do tins 10-lb	17	@	—
do 15—20 do	—	@	17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	—	@	27 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@	15 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	— —	@	23 00
do do ½ do	— —	@	13 00
RICE—			
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@	6
China, No. 1, in mats		@	5
do No. 2, do		@	4
Manila	3½	@	4
VEGETABLES—			
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.			
Beans, California	3	@	4
do Am. white	6	@	
Split Peas	3	@	
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@	— —
Carrots,	40 00	@	—
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 12½	@	10
Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00	@	—
Potatoes, per sack	50	@	75
do new, ₱ lb	2	@	
Peas			10
Squashes, ₱ lb (summer)	10	@	12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	25	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 00	Tomatoes, ₱ lb	1 00
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	6
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	—	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	3	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	1	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	8	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	25
Potatoes, new	3	Asparagus, ₱ doz bdls	3 00
Onions, prime	18	Cucumbers, ₱ doz	75
New Corn, ₱ doz	1 00	String Beans	12

Strawberries command 75c ₱ basket; Cherries, $2 ₱ quart; Raspberries, fine, $2 ₱ pint; Apricots, per dozen, $1 50, small; Water Melons, 50c. to $2; Pears and Southern Apples sold by weight, as to quality.

With the hope of inducing such of our friends, and those who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and Introduce an Agricultural Paper, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us five subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you six papers, or for ten subscribers, twelve papers. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the Farmer, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

July 6—Brig Walcott, Falconer, Columbia River, 5 ds; lumber.
Brig Cyclops, McDonough, Puget Sound, 15 days; lumber.
Schr L A Foster, Wiggins, Puget Sound, 10 days; lumber.
July 8—Stmr Sea Bird, Haley, San Pedro, 2 days; mdse, etc.
U S brig Gen Patterson, Nagbel, Monterey, 54 hours; stores.
Hamb brig Rose, Stege, Vancouver Island, 10 days; coal.
Brig Nonpareil, Williams, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lumber.
Brig Lyra, Woods, Monterey, 3 days; stone.
Schr Loo Choo, Goodwin, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Schr Julius Pringle, Hobron, Williams' Landing, 2 ds; lumber.
July 9—Bark Acadia, Cousins, Mendocino, 9 days; lumber.
July 10—Stmr Southerner, Hilliard, San Diego, 2 days; mdse.
Bark Brontes, Rand, Puget Sound, 10 days; piles.
Schr Rambler, Woodbury, Tomales Bay, 36 hours; potatoes.
July 11—Clipper ship Starlight, Chase, Boston, 117 days; mdse.
Clipper ship Viking, Windsor, Boston, 114 days; mdse.
Clipper ship Fleet Wing, Howes, Boston 120 days; mdse.
Bark Archibald Gracie, Vandewort, Humboldt Bay, 36 hours; lumber.
Schr Mount Vernon, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Schr John Dunlap, Fitch, Monterey, 3 days; stone.
Schr Rebef, McNally, Farrallones, 3 hours; eggs.

CLEARANCES

July 6—Ships Morrison, Townson, for China; Deutschland (Brem), Lann, Hong Kong; Br bark Matilda, Lamprell, Valparaiso; brigs Cyclops, McDonough, Puget Sound; Rosalie (N G), Friedman, Port Philip; schrs Young America, Charles, Santa Cruz; Honolulu Packet (Br), Gamble, Vancouver Island.
July 7—Ships Meteor, Pike, for Hong Kong; Salmon (Br), Griffith, Callao; bark Fanny Major, Green, Honolulu and Australia; schr Ortolon, Robinson, Crescent City.
July 8—Steamship Peytona, Sampson, for Portland; schrs Iowa, Gregg, Humboldt; Ada, Josselyn, Monterey; Laura Bevan, Morton, San Pedro; Alfred Adams, Briggs, Crescent City.
July 10—Stmr Polynesia, Rogers, Honolulu; Br ship Statesman, Keaedy, Hong Kong; bark Chs Devans, Healey, Astoria.

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

Fanning Mills; assorted sizes; Hay Presses;
Heavy Wagons, for two or four horses; Manure Fors;
Ox yokes and bows; Hoes and hoe handles;
One fancy butcher's cart and harness, (Kipp's);
Two sets silver mounted Express Harness;
Iron, tray, coal and canal barrows;
Coal scoop shovels, double strapped;
One second hand chain cable, 90 fathoms, 1¼ inch;
2 For sale by JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Horse Powers and Threshers.

Eight-horse powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormack's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains;
and all articles pertaining to Agriculture.
For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse.
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof!

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tight*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT.
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFOUNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE.....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office. 20 6m

Beef and Beef Tongues.

Beef.—250 bbls Alburgers & Smith's ox family;
250 bbls ex Chicago and Boston;
150 hf bbls N. Y. and Phila. family market beef;
100 qr do do do do;
Beef Tongues—100 hfs and qrs, New York and Boston;
In store and for sale by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
25 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Artesian Wells.

Henrikson & Little, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, First street, and all the principal water works in San Francisco; also at the Irrigating Fountains, San Jose, and at Horner's Mill, Union City. Wells of any depth contracted for.

Office at H. W. Vaughan's Plumbing Works, 25 Bush street, where orders will be received, or at B. A. Henriksen's, 88 Kearny street, or at S. Little's, 40 first street. 23

CHARLES D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

105 Montgomery street, near California,

Having established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers. 20

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!
SOON TO OPEN AT
DUNCAN'S
CHINESE SALESROOMS!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!
TO THE
Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** of Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Genoa,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!
CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes;**
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes,**
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Thereso!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Tenlers, Vaadyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares,* the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY, AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of the Superb Collection have been just received, and are under examination.
San Francisco, June 1, 1854. 26

TIME.

PUNCTUAL as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, &c.
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
Observatory, Montgomery st. 4t 14

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cochituate Baths.
No. 57 Sansome street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE proprietors of this well known Establishment, desirous of meeting the wants of a discerninng public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.

In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the LADIES, and have provided a Private Entrance and Ante-Room, with *Extra large Bathing Rooms,* adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.

We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.

Prices as usual—single baths 75c; ton tickets for $5.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers. (23) San Francisco, 1854.

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF J AND SECOND STREETS,.....SACRAMENTO.

LARGE IMPORTATION of Summer Clothing, ex steamers John L. Stephens and Sierra Nevada. We are now receiving a choice assortment of single milled CASSIMERE PANTS, Fancy and White Drilling, do; and SUMMER COATS of every description, which with our already unprecedently large and varied stock, comprises *every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe.*

We have just received a small invoice of *CHILDREN'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING,* and as we design giving particular attention to that branch of our business, we would invite the attention of the Ladies, in making selections of clothing for their children, to an examination of our stock. We shall receive by steamer invoices of the richest and latest styles children's suits, manufactured by our house in New York, and cut in the prevailing styles.

Punctuality observed in filling orders, and no deviation in prices. BRANCH OF KEYES & CO.,
24 Sacramento

☞ **To Purchasers of Groceries:**

THE FAMILIES of the city and the farmers of the country, before purchasing elsewhere, are requested to call at our Store, where everything in the Grocery Line can be had, not only of the finest quality, but at the lowest market prices.

Our Flour is of the best brands, and our Hams are not surpassed in the country. We have always on hand a large collection of Pie Fruits, of natural preserves and Dried Fruits. All kinds of Sugars, Coffee, and Teas can be had at the cheapest rates. We have also the choicest Wines of France and Germany constantly on hand. All the staple articles of domestic consumption are selected with care and offered to the public at the most reasonable rates. Orders from the country will be forwarded with dispatch, as may be directed, and all orders in the city promptly attended to and delivered free of charge. Come and judge for yourselves.

BRISSENDEN & CO.
25 Corner of Montgomery and California streets.

MUSICAL HALL,
BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for
CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM,* 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES
Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.
WOODWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 130 Clay street, are the exclusive Agents for the sale of STODART'S PIANO FORTES and PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation.

Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire 20 tf

HENRY A. SMITH & CO.'S
GRAND RAFFLE,
$100,000,
CONSISTING OF
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SLUGS!
Farm, Residence, Building Lots, Watches, &c., &c.
Guaranteed to come off at the
AMERICAN THEATRE,
ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1854.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

To be had of the proprietors, at their office, north-west corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, or at all the principal hook stores, hotels and saloons throughout the city and State.

1st Grand Prize—Ten Thousand Dollars in cash.....$10,000
2d Grand Prize—One handsome Residence, consisting of three acres of land, with a beautiful cottage house, in the city of Oakland, on Broadway, within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing. The proprietors own the property under the Peralta title and two years possession—the same, with a warrantee deed, will be given the drawer. Valued at.. 5,000
3d Grand Prize—One Ranch, consisting of 160 acres of land, with a good House, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. This valuable Ranch is located in San Jose Valley, and is held under a confirmed Spanish title. A warrantee deed will be given the drawer. Valued at... 4,000
4 to 254 Two hundred and fifty Valuable Building Lots in the city of Oakland, the Brooklyn of San Francisco, situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of the landing. These lots are unquestionably the most beautiful sites for residences in the State, and are too well known to need description. The proprietors hold the Peralta title and have possession. The drawer will receive warrantee deeds. Size, 25x100. Valued low at $200 each..... 50,00
255 to 465 Two hundred and ten Fine Gold Lever Watches, Hunting Cases, each of equal value. Valued at $100..... 21,000
466 to 666—Two hundred elegant Chinese Shawls, high cost. These shawls are of the same quality as are sold daily in this city at $60 each, each one of equal value. Valued at $50..... 10,000

We, the undersigned, are acquainted with the parties owning the property offered in this Raffle, and also know the Real Estate referred to, and we assure the Public that we consider the title to the property is undisputable.

Hon. D. S. SHATTUCK,
JAMES A. MORRISON, M. D.

The proprietors in conducting this Raffle bind themselves to carry it on in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may buy tickets. The drawing will be done by gentlemen chosen by the holders of Tickets, each county in the State sending a committee of one for that purpose. Maps of the Real Estate, and samples of the property may be seen at our office, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

For the responsibility of the proprietors of this Raffle, and that it will be conducted with honesty and integrity, we refer to His Excellency JOHN BIGLER,
Hon. J. W. DENVER, Secretary of State,
J. B. HARDENBERG, Mayor of Sacramento,
Hon. LEWIS ALDRICH,
Maj. W. H. HARVEY, Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate,
E. WILSON, Wilson's Express,
DAVID JONES, Hotel, Sacramento City. 22

Mission Pottery.

Dealers and Consumers supplied with WALTER & CO.'s Flower Pots, Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles of their manufacture.
Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank.....New York.
Bank of North America.....Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Drexel & Co.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
J. H. Morton, Esq.....Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer.....Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;.....Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.....New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina. 1

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, of the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Utica City Bank.....Utica
Bank of Syracuse.....Syracuse
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn.
Bank of Attica.....Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank.....Rochester.
George Smith & Co.....Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank.....Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Clinton Bank.....Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon. St. Louis. | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.....London.
F. Huth & Co.....London
American Exchange Bank.....New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....New York
Atlantic Bank.....Boston.
Philadelphia Bank.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank.....New Orleans.
Page & Bacon.....St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.....Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.....Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.....Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

FOUNDRIES.

Pacific Foundry,
On First Street, between Mission and Howard.
GODDARD & CO.,

HAVING enlarged their works, are prepared to furnish every kind of castings and machinery on the shortest notice. Their patterns for mill and other machinery cannot be surpassed in the State. And particular attention will be paid to getting up machinery for Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Quartz Mills, &c.; also, will furnish every description of House fronts, or other castings on as good terms as any other establishment.
San Francisco, June 1, 1854. 25-4t

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic. GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,
[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Guages Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.
24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

WM. B. WADSWORTH, Of New York. | O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET,* up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1949 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership arrangement by which JAS KING OF WM will transfer the charge of Banking Department of the house of ADAMS & CO. Depositors, balances on the books of M. King will be transferred to the books of Adams & Co.

Mr. King takes with him the deposits for him, and trusts the house with which he has

A... & Co.
J... King

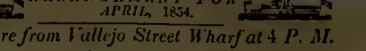
1

Lard and Bacon.

A PRIME ... by ... L. CHESTER & Co.
tf 64 Front street.

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.


ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.
TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.
Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.
Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

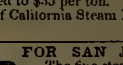
The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

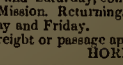
☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.


From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.
Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.


The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. N. THURSTON,
Office at Hillman's Temperance House,
Nos. 80 and 82 Davis Street—Room No. 20,
24-tf San Francisco.

DR. COIT,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO
No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley,
Six doors above his old locality. 5tf

DR. PHINNEY,
Residence on Powell Street, one door north of Washington.
Office in McClure's new building, Bush street, opposite the Rassette House.
OFFICE HOURS—In Powell street until 9 A. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M.; in Bush street from 2 to 5 P. M. 22 tf

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of [illegible]
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

L. G. MASON, SUCCESSOR TO EASTERLY,
Importer and Dealer in
Lead Pipe, Bar and Sheet Zinc, Iron and Tin,
PUMPS, STOVES, ETC.
House and Ship Plumber, Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware,
110 SANSOME STREET, OPPOSITE CRESCENT CITY HOTEL,
San Francisco.
N. B.—Orders for ARTESIAN WELL PIPE and contracts for *Artesian Wells* in any part of the State, promptly attended to. 26

FRANK BAKER,
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st., near Washington, San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No. 2 Battery street, between [illegible] 1

WM. NELLY THOMPSON
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN [illegible]
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN [illegible]
[illegible]

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
12 Clay street wharf,
between [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[ORIGINAL.]

TO MRS. R—.

WHILE waiting in the house of prayer,
Music so rapturing floated there,
Surely some Seraph sang the air,
Swelling those strains, to none but Angels given;
They swept each fibre of the heart,
And with its dearest hopes took part;
Oh, may those accents ne'er depart
God's earthly courts, but to be heard in heaven.

Would that a voice that's so divine,
Which Heaven has made so purely thine—
May ever its sweet notes combine
To give its generous benefactor praise:
Would that thy strains and heart may rise
Superior to all earth-bound ties,
Till both unite in Paradise,
To swell redemption's hymn through endless days.

FLAVIO.

From the Pioneer.

DEATH.

BY G.

DEATH is a phantom, dreaded by the weak,
Scorned by the foolish, reverenced by the wise,
Whose kingdom is the world, whose anodates speak
To every living thing beneath the skies.

Death is an heritage and an estate
All men may claim with undisputed right,
Whose mystic title bears the fatal date
When Eden's glories sank in gloomy night.

Death is a terror only unto those
Who fear to look the spectre in the face;
His form, when shunned, more huge with horror grows,
And cowards shrick, and fly from its embrace.

Death is a mockery to the scoffer's mind,
A thing all meaningless—and not until
The monster's icy arms are round him twined,
He feels it has a mission to fulfil.

Death to the wise, O! what is he to such?
No ghastly skeleton with clanking bones—
But a bright spirit, whose electric touch
Thrills the heart's chords with Heaven's angelic tones.

TOO HONEST.—*Scene First*—A boot and shoe store.

Enter a middle-aged gentleman, in pepper and salt pants.

"Mr. Slocum, I believe, sir?"

"Yes, sir, Jahez Slocum."

"Some six months ago, Mr. Slocum, you gave me credit for a pair of boots—price five dollars. I have now called to liquidate the demand."

"Owe me five dollars? Well, really, I have no remembrance of the fact."

"Be that as it may, the debt is honest and must be paid."

Here he took out a well-filled pocket book and handed Slocum a twenty dollar bill. Slocum balanced the account and handed the other fifteen dollars in change.

The middle-aged gent left, and Slocum went off in a revery.

"Well, the world is not so bad after all; here at least is one honest man. I shall never speak ill of one of the human family again."

Scene Second—An exchange office.

Enter Slocum.

"Bullion, my boy, just discount that lot of money and give me current."

"Certainly, sir."

Bullion runs over the pictured blotting paper and throws out a twenty.

"What do you throw that out for?"

"Not worth a cent—one of the new counterfeits."

Slocum goes into revery number two.

"Curse that scoundrel! That's the very bill the honest man paid me yesterday for the boots. What a vile world. I don't believe there's an upright man in it."

A COUPLE of Irishmen who had not been long in this country, met in an inn and called for dinner. As it so happened, there was a dish of horse radish grated for dinner. Pat, thinking it was something to be eaten with a spoon, put a large spoonful into his mouth. Tears immediately filled his eyes, and rolled down his cheeks. The other said:

"Pat, what's the matter?"

"I was thinking of my poor father, that was hanged," said Pat.

But Jemmy soon filled his mouth with the same, and tears gushed from his eyes also, when Pat said:

"What's the matter, Jemmy—what has happened to ye?"

"Ah!" said Jemmy, "I was just thinking what a pity it was you were not hanged with your father."

"WHERE is the fire?" asked Mrs. Partington of a fireman, from an upper window, as the bell were waking the night with their clangor. "In —— was the ungallant response, naming the hottest title of perpetual warmth. "Dear me," said the old lady, not understanding him, "is it so far off? I wish it was nearer for your sake. But he'll get there soon," she muttered to herself, "if he goes on as he does now," and she went to sleep again, invoking blessings on the guardians of public safety.

TWO OF A FAMILY.—"How well he plays for one so young," said Mrs. Partington, as the organ boy and his monkey performed near her door; "and how much his little brother looks like him, to be sure."

THE most difficult ascent—Getting up a subscription.

HOTELS.

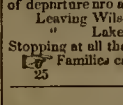
American Hotel,
NAPA CITY.....CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.
GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. '126

Murray'e Fifty-cent Western House.
Corner of Second and D streets,.....MARYSVILLE.
THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

Union Hotel.
THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hall, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known UNION HOTEL, situated on the Plaza, in this city.
Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.
The BAR will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

International Hotel.
JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)
San Francisco, California.
PECK & FISHER,.....Proprietors.
THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.
Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.
The INTERNATIONAL is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.
E. S. PECK. (25) HENRY FISHER.

Lake House.
C. L. WHITE,.....Proprietor.
THE proprietor announces to the public that he has completed the erection of a large Hotel Building, at the old stand by the Lake of Como, (not Claude Melnotte's) which has been thoroughly finished, and is furnished in the most splendid style, with elegant and costly furniture, where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally.
The Culinary Department is under the charge of the most experienced caterers, and his table will be covered with the luxuries and delicacies of the seasons. A fine Bar Room is attached to the house. There are also Billiard Tables and Ten Pin Alleys connected with it.
For the accommodation of parties, fine boats will be kept in readiness at all times, for excursions on the Lake, and to prevent accidents they will be under the especial charge of an "OLD SALT."
An excellent road has been opened from the Lake House to the sea beach, affording a most delightful drive.
The distance from the city to the Lake House is but eight miles, affording a pleasant drive of an hour.

New Line of Coaches.

The undersigned have established a line of Concord Coaches to run between the city of San Francisco and the Lake House. The hours of departure are as follows:
Leaving Wilson's Exchange at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" Lake House at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Stopping at all the Hotels on the road.
☞ Families called for in any part of the city.
25 LINESS AND CLARK.

Rassette House.
SAN FRANCISCO,.....CAL.
THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.
Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.
The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3in

St. Charles Hotel,
COONEO OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT.....Proprietors.
THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.
Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visitors, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.
☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guests can procure rooms at all hours of the night.
24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

Public Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation.

D. H. HASKELL,
ALVIN ADAMS,
W. B. DINSMORE,
S. E. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
* By C. E. BOWERS, their Attorney in fact.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of **Banking and Express business** in the State of California, under the firm, name and style of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal office continuing at the same place, in the city of San Francisco.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. BOWERS, his Attorney in fact,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, composing the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other principal cities and towns of the Eastern States, will hereafter carry on the **Express and Forwarding business** to and from the said cities and towns in the Eastern States and the City of San Francisco. The Banking and Express firm of Adams & Co. in California, at the city of San Francisco acting as our agents.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
WM. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
(By C. E. BOWERS, their Attorney in fact.

Public Notice.

WE the undersigned, ALVIN ADAMS, of the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the city of San Francisco and State of California, Bankers and Express Carriers, hereby certify that we have formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, to be conducted under the name and firm of ADAMS & CO.; that the principal place of business is situated in the said city of San Francisco.

That DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, are general partners and said ALVIN ADAMS is a special partner as declared by the article of copartnership, on record in the County Recorder's Office of the county of San Francisco.

That the said partnership commences this day, and terminates on the 12th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Dated at the city of San Francisco, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1854.

A. ADAMS,
(Per his Attorney in fact, C. E. BOWERS,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.
20 tf

Pork.
PORK.—250 bbls. clear and extra clear; 300 bf do do do do; 275 bbls. mess and extra mess; 150 bf do do do do;
ALSO—200 bbls prime and rump. For sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 94 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Harvesting Implements.
HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Reapers and Threshers.
PURCHASERS of Reapers and Threshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.
WARREN & SON, office "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

Farming Machinery.
M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Strawberry Plants.
ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.
Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.
PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.
Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.
We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners. Eight Horse Powers, all complete.
Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.
INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.
Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.
THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by
HENRY McNALLY,
15 No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.
A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by
HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 (between Battery and Front streets.)

Wool Packing.
IMPORTANT TO WOOL GATHERERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to inform the dealers in Wool, that he is prepared to pack wool and goods of every description, in large and small bales, after the most improved form and at the shortest notice. All kinds of goods packed. Old clothes bought. All orders received and promptly attended to by DARIUS STOKES,
Basement of Sanders & Brenham's Bank,
No. 129 Montgomery street.
Whitewashing and House Cleaning done, as usual, with neatness and dispatch. 26

POLLEY & CO.,
OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.
Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.
Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.
Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

For Sale to Arrive.
A FLOURING MILL, with three run of four best French Stones, a first class Rubber or Smut Mill, calculated to clean 1600 bushels of Wheat per day; Falls, Screens, and Bolting Reels; Belts and Castings. Also, the Irons and Castings for a twenty-five foot water wheel, &c., all complete.
The above Mill Stones and Machinery have been carefully selected with a view to using either Oregon or California Wheat and to parties or a Company wishing to establish a mill in either of the above places, this offers a rare opportunity.
For particulars apply to C. P. LOLOR,
94 Front street,
Where drafts and specifications can be seen. 22tf

To Hotel Keepers, Ranchos, Restaurants and Others.
BRADSHAW & CO., having enlarged their store and stock, can now furnish all with the best assortment in the State. Purchasers will have a stock of $50,000 to select from; and having by each clipper, an assortment of goods from the States, we are enabled to keep a well selected stock of Provisions and Groceries, which we shall sell at wholesale prices, giving all a chance to get their goods low. BRADSHAW & CO.,
25 Cor. California and Battery streets San Francisco.

Wanted.
AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.
Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.
Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.
Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.
Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.
T. H. PERKINS,
P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
1 87 Long wharf.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.
SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from
San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,
Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for MT. OPHIR and MARIPOSA.
☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street

ATWILL & CO.
172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.
SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.
Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.
☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.
IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Graxers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

RIVETT & CO.,
IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS.* Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.
Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.
Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.
☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

REMOVAL.
WE HAVE REMOVED to the *CORNER OF BATTERY AND RICHMOND STREETS*, (opposite Delong, McNeil & Co's,) up stairs.
☞ Our *HARDWARE BUSINESS* will be confined principally to Importing and Jobbing. The AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE to be continued as formerly.
16 BRYANT & CO.

Hardware at Wholesale.
THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
SAFES—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
BEADS—The largest assortment in California.
E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

Hams.
HAMS.—100 casks Ames' patent covered Family;
125 casks Cassarda's premium;
150 casks Billings' celebrated Family;
75 casks American Westphalia;
100 casks in muslin covers, sugar cured
All in store, in fine order, and for sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.
3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;
The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish. Samples now on exhibition at our office.
TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.
TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.
☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,
No. 99 Battery Street
OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.
Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.
☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.
Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.
We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.
COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.
Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes,
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels; Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Excelsior Soap,
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks; Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size; do do frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves; Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete; Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones; Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans; Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions, for seed; Marrow Fat Peas; Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat, for seed; Osage Orange Seed; White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed; Hemp Seed—for Birds;
GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawbas—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety; Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article; Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins; Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton; Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany; Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter; Mexican Spurs;
Invoice of Mexican Bitts, &c., of the highest finish, &c.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

The Journal of Useful Sciences.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

H. G. MACLEAN, : : : : : : : : PRINTER.

PERSEVERE.

BY C. N. PINE.

Young man, toiling on obscurely
Struggling 'gainst an adverse tide,
With a high and honest purpose
Which the mocking world deride;
Faint not, fear not, brave the current—
Face the storm, however rude;
Truth will triumph, thou wilt conquer,
God will ne'er forsake the good.

Do the proud deride thy calling,
Mock thy efforts at the start,
With a scoffing coldness, galling
To thy proud and honest heart?
Persevere! attain a station
With the gifted and the great,
Those who now scorn thy vocation
Then will gladly kiss thy feet.

Has the venomed breath of slander
On thy lonely frame been hurled
From the serpent-soul of envy
That would keep the worthy down?
Persevere, with manly patience,
Time will heal the wound you feel,
From thy name such taint may vanish
As thy breath from burnished steel.

For encouraging example,
Scan the names on history's page,
Those who most their race have honored,
Giving glory to their age;
Names of Newton and of Franklin,
And a thousand more as bright;
Names that gain increasing glory
With the world's increasing light.

Persevere! unceasing effort,
Humble though and weak it be,
May o'ercome whate'er opposes,
And work miracles for thee.
Be assured reward will follow,
Gold will come to him who delves,
Honest industry must proper—
"God helps them who help themselves."

OH, HOW I LONG AGAIN TO VIEW.

Oh, how I long again to view,
My childhood's dwelling-place—
To clasp my mother to my heart—
To see my father's face!
To hear each well-remembered tone—
To gaze on every eye
That met my ear or thrilled my heart
In days long since gone by.

Oh! let me seek my home once more,
For but a little while—
But once above my couch to see
My mother's gentle smile;
It haunts me in my weary hours—
It comes to me in dreams;
With all the pleasant paths of home,
And woods and shaded streams.

There is a spring—I know it well—
Flowing beneath a rock
Oh! how its coolness and its light
My fevered fancies mock;
I long to lay me by its side,
And bathe my lips and brow:
'T would give new fervor to the heart
That beats so languid now.

I may not—I must linger here—
Perchance it is but just;
Yet, well I know this yearning soon
Will scorch my heart to dust.
One breathing of my native air
Had called me back to life;
But I must die—must waste away,
Beneath this inward strife.

"I SAY, Bill, I seed a Know-Nothin'."
"Where?"
"On the Museum steps."
"What did he look like?"
"Why, he looked like a man."
"No, but what had he on?"
"Clothes."
"Don't be a fool—tell me how you found out he was a Know-Nothin'."
"Why, he said so."
"Did you ask him to tell you?"
"No, but I asked him whether he wouldn't give me six cents, and he said, "No, nothin'. — *N. Y. Pick.*

Elise de Vaux.

BY FANNY FERN.

"WELL, Doctor, what do you think of her? She has set her heart upon going to that New Year's Ball, and it will never do to disappoint her—poor thing."

The blunt old doctor bit his lip impatiently, and striking his cane in no very gentle manner on the floor, said—

"Think! I think it would be perfect insanity for her to attempt it. I won't be answerable for the consequences."

"But, my dear sir, she has had a dozen attacks before, quite as bad, and —"

"And that is the very reason why she should be more cautious now, madam. Good morning—good morning! Heaven save me from these fashionable mothers, be muttered, as he banged the door too behind him. "She'll kill the girl, and then her death will be laid to my door—ugh!—it would be a comfort to meet a sensible woman occasionally."

Elise was sitting in bed, propped up by pillows, when her mother entered. If youth, grace and beauty, could bribe the destroyer, or turn aside his unerring aim, then had she been spared. Her cheek was marble pale, and rested wearily on one little hand; the eyes were closed as if sleeping, and from the other hand a few choice flowers had escaped, and lay scattered upon the snowy counterpane.

"Oh! is that you, mamma? I hope you have made that stupid doctor give you something that will set me up. I feel such a deadly sinking—from want of nourishment, I fancy. Do pray see what you can get for me. I hope Dr. Wyman don't presume to interfere about my going to the ball, because I intend to go, dead or alive; and, mamma, while my lunch is getting ready, bring me my dress, and let me see if Jeannet has placed the trimmings where they should be, and have a ruche placed around the wrist of my kid gloves; and mamma, don't forget to send Austen for that pearl spray I selected for my hair. And, by the way, just hand that mirror; I'm afraid I'm looking awfully pale."

"Not now," said the frightened mother, "You are too fatigued. Wait till you have had some refreshment," and the pale beauty sank back on her pillow, crushing a wealth of dark ringlets, and closed her eyes heavily, in spite of her determination to be well.

A ring at the door. A bright flush came to her cheek. "That's Vivian, mamma. Tell him—tell him—(and a sharp pain through her temples forced her to pause) tell him I'm better, and he may call for me at ten to-morrow night; and, mamma, hand him this," and she took a perfumed note from beneath her pillow, with a rose-bud crushed in its folds.

"Draw aside the curtain, Jeannet. Oh! we shall have a nice evening for the dance; now give me the dressing gown. Mamma, that medicine is perfectly miraculous—I never felt better. Heaven knows where I should have been had you not called in a better counsellor than Dr. Wyman. He would like me for a patient a year, I dare say, but I know better than to line his pockets in that way," and she skipped gaily across the floor to a large fateuil, and called Jeannet to arrange her hair.

"Softly—softly, Jeannet; my head isn't quite right yet. There, that will do," said Elise, as the skilful Frenchwoman bound tress after tress in glossy braids around her well-formed head. Now place that pearl spray a little to the left, just over my ear—pretty, is it not?

Here, Jeannet!" and she extended the dainty foot for its silken hose, and satin slipper.

"Rest a little, now, Elise," said her mother, as she looked apprehensively at the bright crimson spot on the cheek, that grew deeper every moment, and contrasted so strikingly with the marble paleness of her brow. "I'm afraid you are going beyond your strength."

"Mamma, what are you thinking about? Look at me, and see how well I look! Besides, I'd go to this ball to-night if it cost me my life. Mabel has triumphed over me once: she shall not do it a second time. Besides, there is really no danger. I feel in good spirits to-night, and anticipate a most brilliant evening," and she clasped the pearl pendants in her small ears, and the light fleecy dress fell in soft folds about her graceful person, and upon her fair arm placed his gift, and taking in her hand the rich bouquet, every flower of which whispered hopes to her young heart, she held up her cheek with a bewitching smile, and said—

"Now kiss me, mamma, and say that you are proud of me."

And now Jeannet, with officious care, draws the rich opera cloak about her shoulders, and with a thousand charges from mamma to beware of the draughts, partake sparingly of ices and not weary herself with dancing, the carriage moves from the door, freighted with its lovely burden.

"Elise de Vaux here!" said a tall, queenly girl attired in black velvet, and she curled her lip in ill-concealed vexation—"I thought her dying, or near it;" and as Elise glided gracefully past in the dance, every eye followed her, and every tongue became eloquent in her praise. Mabel's cheek paled in anger.

"How radiant she is! how dazzling. Sickness has but changed her beauty—and see how proudly Vivian bears her through the waltz! Every step they take is on my heart-strings! This must not—shall not be!" and mastering her feelings by a strong exercise of will, soon brought the rose to her cheek, her eye became brilliant, and, had not Vivian been magnetised past recal his eye must have been engaged by the dazzling vision.

"Heavens! that is not Elise de Vaux!" said a nephew of Dr. Wyman's. "What mad folly! My uncle told me that if she came it would be at the price of her life. How surpassingly beautiful she is."

"What unearthly beauty," said an old man to a youth on whose arm he leaned, as Elise glided past. "Who is she?"

"Elise de Vaux."

"Well, why do you look at her so wildly? Has Cupid aimed a dart at you out of those lovely blue eyes?"

"Good God!" said the young man, leaping forward, as a piercing shriek came upon the ear. "Make room! help! throw up the window!" and Elise was borne past, senseless, to the cool night air.

Aye, Vivian! kneel at her side chafe the little jewelled hands, put back the soft hair from the azure veined temples, press the pulseless wrist listen for the beating heart—in vain—Elise is dead!

And in the arms of him for whom she had thrown away her young life, she was borne to her home. The diamond sparkled mockingly on her clay cold fingers, the pearls still lingered amid her soft ringlets, the round symmetrical limbs still fair in their beautiful proportions. The heart she coveted was gained—the dear bought victory won.

The Old Oaken Bucket.

THIS beautiful and popular song or ballad is said to have had its origin under the following circumstances:—Some years ago, when Woodworth, the printer, and several other old New Yorkers, were brother typos in a printing office situated at the corner of Chesnut street and Chambers, they dropped in at an establishment kept by Mallory, on Franklin street, for the purpose of taking some brandy and water, which Mallory was famous for keeping. The liquor was superexcellent, and Woodworth seemed inspired by it, for after taking a draught he set his glass upon the table, and smacking his lips declared that Mallory's *eau de vie* was superior to any he had ever tasted.

"No," said M., "you are quite mistaken; there was one thing which, in both our estimations, far surpassed this stuff in the way of drinking."

"What was that?" asked Woodworth, dubiously.

"The draught of pure fresh spring water that we used to drink from the old oaken bucket that hung in the well, after our return from the labors of the field on a hot sultry day in summer."

The tear-drop glistened for a moment in Woodworth's eye. "True, true!" he replied, and soon after quitted the place. He returned to the office, seized a pen, and in half an hour "The Old Oaken Bucket," one of the most delightful compositions in our language, was ready in manuscript to be embalmed in the memories of succeeding generations.

I CONFESS that increasing years bring with them an increasing respect for men who do not succeed in life, as those words are commonly used. Heaven is said to be a place for those who have not succeeded upon earth; and it is surely true that celestial graces do not best thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of wordly prosperity. I [illegible] sometimes arises from a [illegible] ties in themselves good—from a [illegible] too sensitive, a taste too fast [illegible] too romantic a modesty too re[illegible]. I would not go so far as to say, with a living poet, that "the world knows nothing of its greatest men," but there are forms of greatness, or at least of excellence, which die and make no sign; there are martyrs that [illegible] there are heroes with[illegible] and conquerors without the triumph. —*G. S. H.*

Anecdote of Washington.

IN the summer of 1776, when the American army was in New York, a young girl of the city went to her lover, one Francis, and communicated to him, as a secret she had overheard, a plan then in operation among the government men to destroy the American commander-in-chief, by poison, which was to be plentifully mingled with the green peas, a favorite dish of his, on the following day at Richmond Hill, head-quarters, where he was to dine. Francis, who was a thorough whig, although supposed to be friendly to the royalists, went immediately to Washington and acquainted him with this diabolical plan for his destruction. Washington having listened with attention, said:

"My friend, I thank you: your fidelity has saved my life, to what reserve the Almighty knows! But now for your safety; I charge you to return to your house, and let not a word of what you have related to me pass your lips; it would involve you in certain ruin; and heaven forbid that your life should be forfeited or endangered by your faith to me. I will take the necessary steps to prevent, and, at the same time, discover the instrument of this wicked device."

The next day, about two hours before dinner, he sent for one his guard, told him of the plot, and requested that he would disguise himself as a female, and go to the kitchen, there to keep a strict watch upon the peas, until they should be served up for the table. The young man carefully observed the directions he had received, and had not been long upon his post of duty, before a young man, another of the guard, came anxiously to the door of the kitchen, looked in and then passed away. In a few moments after, he returned and approached the hearth where the peas stood, and was about to mingle in the deadly substance, when, suddenly he shrank back as though from the sting of a forked-tongued adder, his color changing to the pale hue of death, and his limbs apparently palsied with fear, evidently horror-struck with his own purpose—but soon, however, the operation of a more powerful excitement urged forward his reluctant hand that tremblingly strewed the odious bane, and he left the kitchen, overwhelmed with conflicting passions, remorse and confusion.

"Harold sleeps no more, the cry has reached his heart ere the deed be accomplished," said the youth on duty, in a voice not devoid of pity, as he looked after the self-condemned wretch.

"What, Harold!" said the commander-in-chief, sorrowfully, upon receiving the information; "can it be possible—so young, so fair and gentle! He would have been the last person upon whom a suspicion of that nature could have fallen, by right of countenance. You have done well," said he to the youth before him. "Go join your comrades and be secret."

The young man went accordingly, and Washington returned to the piazza, where several officers were assembled, among whom was the hero of Saratoga, who was waiting for further instructions from Congress before he departed for Canada. In a few moments dinner was announced, and the party was ushered into a handsome apartment, where the sumptuous board was spread, covered with all the delicacies of the season.

The commander-in-chief took his seat, placed General Gates on his right hand, and General Wooster on his left. When the remainder of the officers and company were seated, and eager to commence the duties of the table, the chief said, impressively:

"Gentlemen, I must request you to suspend your meal for a few moments. Let the guard attend me."

All was silence and amazement. The guard entered and formed in a line towards the upper end of the apartment.

Washington, having put upon his plate a spoonful of peas, fixed his eyes sternly upon the guilty man, and said:

"Shall I eat of this vegetable?"

The youth turned pale and became dreadfully agitated, while his trembling lips faintly uttered,

"I don't know."

"Shall I eat these?" again demanded Washington, raising some upon his knife.

Here Harold [illegible] his hand, as if by an involuntary impulse, to prevent their [illegible]. A chicken was then brought in, that an experiment might be made in the presence of the witnesses. The animal ate the peas and immediately died, and the [illegible] with terror, [illegible] and was borne from the [illegible].

An old [illegible] every rock was [illegible] A lady [illegible] of [illegible]

"I [illegible]

Carefully [illegible]

To Readers of the California Farmer.

We mean you, kind reader, now looking over this sheet to see if you can find something of interest, something of importance, something new. Are you a subscriber to the Farmer? If you are, then you are a regular reader, we trust, and as you read, did it ever occur to you that you might add to the interest of other readers by some communication from your pen touching such subjects as will best advance the science we are advocating. Your example would call out a response from *other readers*, and then you would receive new pleasure and interest as a return for your efforts, and many other readers would receive good also. Would it not be an ample reward thus to give pleasure and interest to others? This would be carrying out the "golden rule." And reader, if you are not a subscriber to the Farmer, have you not found enough of interest in your present perusal to induce you to become a subscriber? We shall be happy to place your name upon the list. We have a goodly array of names, and we are proud of them. True it is not so long a list as we desire; but the names themselves are of a character and influence that can be appreciated, and we ask yours also, and ask your interest among your friends; whether you are a farmer, merchant, ship-owner, manufacturer, mechanic, or in whatever station of life, for we believe we can interest you all. We can interest your family, if you have one, for we mean that the Farmer shall be a "family visitor," awakening an interest in all that appertains to rural life, and giving to the denizens of our cities a desire to make their city homes bear as much the appearance of a garden outside, and a happy home inside, as the beauties of earth and its abundance can make it, if they will be but interested in these things.

There is no family in our cities but should wish to know how "the abundance of the earth" can be obtained. Fruits and flowers are the needed wants of a city life, and a city life would be no life without them. They are necessary for health as well as comfort, and the luxuries of the "vegetable kingdom" are to our citizens as necessary for health as pure air. There are other things too the country will and must give to the city beside the beef and bread of our good friend "Dr. Scott." Then, kind readers, will you not give us you kind influence, that the country and city may become better acquainted with each other? This is what we are striving to accomplish.

Forty-Five Days from Paris.—What would our old forty-niners have said, when doing business in cloth shanties, if they had been told that in five years we should receive communications from the city of Paris in forty-five days. We publish the annexed letter from one of the largest horticultural and seed establishments in France with whom we have corresponded and transacted business, and who are actively engaged in extending agricultural science, for the purpose of showing the interest they feel in all that relates to California. We received also from them drawings of several of our native pines and forest trees, including the "mammoth tree," and we wish our own citizens would but show a proportionate interest in the rich treasures we possess in our native trees. Our California trees are treasures in Europe, and why should they not be to us? We also feel that the approximation we have made to the great marts of the old world—the quick communications we now possess with them, must tend to newer developments in this age of progress. The drawings can be seen at our office.

The following is the letter alluded to:

Paris, May 30, 1854.

Messrs. Editors—For some months past we have been regularly favored with your very valuable paper, containing, besides much general useful information, a great number of interesting articles on agricultural and horticultural matters, and showing with what surprising rapidity rural sciences are progressing in California. We suppose it is to your kind remembrance we are indebted for these papers, and, returning our best thanks for your civility, we beg leave to reciprocate it by presenting you with the *Journal d'Agriculture pratique*, to the publication of which we oftentimes concur (contribute?) The numbers issued since the beginning of the year have been forwarded to you to-day, and the subsequent numbers will be regularly mailed. * *

We are very desirous to import from California seeds of some sorts of the Fir tribe, and think it would not be difficult for you to procure, if not of all, at least some of the sorts, and forward to us in as early a season as possible. Some of the cones of each species ought to be added. We enclose descriptive notes, with sketches and indication of *habitat* of the different trees. Those mentioned in the subjoined notes we may still add as very interesting and desirable—the *Taxodia Sempervirens* or *Segnoia Sempervirens Vel. Giganteu*, known in California by the name of Redwood. We send you also a cone and leaf of the *Taxodium*, together with a description.

Hoping soon to hear from you,

We remain,

Yours truly,

Vilmorin Andrieux & Co.

The following description of the farm of J. M. Horner, Esq., will be found of interest to our readers, and will also show to our farmers in the old States what a California farm is. This is one of the farms entered for premiums in last week's issue.

Mr. Editor—Permit me to submit for a premium the Rancho de los Papas. It is my homestead establishment, containing one thousand acres. It is fenced on the outside entire, and has several cross fences, dividing it into 50, 100, 200, and 500 acre fields. We have 400 acres of wheat, 100 of which has been sown this season—the balance is volunteer. 100 acres of volunteer oats yielding double of last year's crop, on the same land; 50 acres of barley; 100 acres of potatoes; 50 acres of orchard, including about 4 acres of garden; 3000 fruit trees, embracing more varieties than I am willing or able to name—principally apples and peaches; some of the latter will yield the present season nearly one bushel of good matured fruit. The trees the most thrifty I ever saw. There is also a nursery of various kinds and qualities of fruit. My grape vines, numbering 250, are very full of fruit this year. There is 1-4 of an acre of strawberries, besides gooseberries, currants, and other shrubs and flowers innumerable; 300 acres of pasture lands, in which are pastured from 20 to 80 head of horses, mules, oxen, cows, &c., nearly all of choice American stock; 300 head of hogs, of choice breed, and about the same amount of chickens.

I built the first house on the premises in 1847. The above named farm is in Alameda County, and took its name in 1849 from this fact: In 1848–9 I raised more potatoes on it than were raised in the balance of the State, and I presume it has been the most effectual argument used to convince the people of California and the world that vegetables could be raised abundantly in this State. Besides the above particular farm we have some ten outside farms, and from their thorough cultivation, they would undoubtedly come in for their share of merit. We have 3000 acres cultivated on the latter farms, which are all situated in Alameda County.

Yours, &c.,

John M. Horner.

The Monumental Engine Co., on Thursday last, presented their foreman, Mr. Geo. H. Hossefross, with a massive and beautiful silver trumpet as a testimony of their esteem; and Mr. Hossefross at the same time presented the Company with a magnificent banner, which cost $500.

Congressional.—We have received a pamphlet containing the very able speech of Senator Gwinn on the Pacific Railroad; also, a pamphlet containing a schedule of the various bills and resolutions he has presented to Congress during his term. The amount he has accomplished shows what can be done when a mighty will is at work. We have also received the eloquent speeches of Hon. M. S. Latham, and documents from our other delegates at Washington, all giving proof of earnest devotion to our interests.

The Pacific Reconnea.—A new religious paper, issued under the patronage of the Board of the California Baptist State Convention, and edited by Edward J. Willis. This paper makes a very handsome appearance, and gives good assurance by the first issue that there is ability of such weight as to ensure success, which we trust it will receive. With such advocates for the cause of religion as the Recorder, the Pacific and Advocate, we may hope for the improvement and elevation of society and its continual increase and prosperity.

Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co., have presented the First Congregational Church with a splendid bell, weighing 2500 pounds. It was elevated to its destined position in the belfry of their brick edifice, at the corner of Dupont and California streets, on Tuesday afternoon, and, on trial, proved to be a very fine sounding bell. We have heard many of our gallant firemen express a hope that it may be rung in case of fire.

Grain Crops in the Old States.

Indiana.—From the Wabash Gazette, we receive information of an abundant crop throughout the State.

Illinois.—From the Alton Telegraph we learn that the wheat crop will exceed all calculation; accounts from every county promise large results, and it is expected Illinois will stand next Ohio as a wheat-growing State.

Michigan—The crop is heavy and abundant.

Kentucky—In some parts heavy, and in others injured.

Ohio has portions of the crop injured, and other portions very fine.

New York—The Empire State will have as large a crop as ever before harvested.

From other States the report is very favorable to farmers, and the present price of wheat ranges from $1 75 to $2 05 per bushel.

Shipping Grain East.—It is a question of some moment to our grain growers, now that a large crop is in prospect, to make the inquiry—Will it pay to ship grain to the old States? The price of wheat in New York is about $2 per bushel—say 3 1-3 cts. per lb., and it would require about eight months to get a return, without asking an advance. If wheat should fall to 2 *a* 2 1-2 cents, it would pay handsomely; at 2 1-2 it would pay freight and interest at 2 per cent. per month. Clipper ships returning would like such a freight.

We would urge particular care to see the grain *well dried* before shipping. These suggestions are made in case we have too great a surplus.

The People's Journal.—We receive among our exchanges the People's Journal, published by Alfred E. Beach, New York, at $1 per annum. We esteem this particularly valuable, as affording a mass of agricultural, scientific, and mechanical information. The work is got up in excellent style, and ought to receive an extended support. The work contains about 500 engravings annually.

Ants.—It is said that a chalk line drawn round a bucket of sugar, or any kind of sweet meats, will always prevent the intrusion of ants.

Petrified Pine.—A remarkably curious specimen of pine wood, thoroughly mineralized, has been exhibited to us. This boulder, if we may so term it, was found near Murderers' Bar, on the Middle Fork of the American River. A tunnel has been bored into the mountain at this point, some eight hundred feet, and the specimen before us was taken from the earth at a depth of two hundred feet beneath the surface. This piece of petrifaction appears to be composed of calcarous stone and black flint, and has evidently experienced great pressure, and been subjected to very powerful heat. Its weight is thirty pounds.—*Sac. Union.*

Fire in Sacramento.—On Thursday morning last, about 11 o'clock, a tremendous fire broke out in Sacramento, which in the space of a few hours consumed nine blocks in the centre of the city. The destruction of property by this calamity is only exceeded by the fire in 1852. The fire broke out in the block bounded by I, K, 3d and 4th streets, and burnt over the following district: K street, north side, from 3d to 7th; I street, from 3d to 7th, both sides; also, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th streets, from K to I streets, both sides; both sides of I street, from 3d to 7th. The loss is estimated at about $400,000. A delegation of firemen went up from this city, to render aid, but the fire was fortunately got under before they arrived.

Truths to Farmers.

The master of a Ragged School, who had exhausted all the stereotyped plans of reward and punishment, without being able to make his vagabond pupils keep their faces clean, at length succeeded by a very simple expedient: he put a looking-glass in the passage by which they entered the school-room, just over where the little-used soap, basin, and jack-towel had long been displayed in vain.

The dirt, previously unconsciously worn by more than half the ragged ones, disappeared with marvellous celerity, and very soon the habit of cleanliness was established. There was nothing in the mechanical or chemical qualities of a shilling shaving-glass to make long-accustomed dirt peel off ragamuffin faces, but it told the truth, and the truth set the young dirt-pie makers a scrubbing. In the same way the sea captain, who had taken to sea a barometer, after having studied the law of storms, shortened sail, and made all snug while the sky was clear, because the barometer suddenly fell, and saved his ship in the midst of the same hurricane that sent unwarned captains' ships to the bottom. The barometer was no magic antidote, but it warned the wise captain to look out for squalls.

So, too, the mere art of book-keeping, however beautiful in theory and exact in practice, will not make a trader's fortune, or even save him from ruin; but in its results, by its severe truth-telling qualities, it has prevented thousands of traders from cheating themselves, and thus at once warned them from bankruptcy and led them to fortune. In every pursuit one important element of success is to leave as little as possible to guesswork.

What the mirror is to those who would be clean-faced—what the barometer and the compass are to the mariner—what correct accounts to the trader—statistics are to a nation. That and no more. They serve the double purpose of encouragement and warning, they guard equally against undue depression and elevation. * * *

But when did a miller or a bread-eater ever inquire by what method the corn he ground, or the quartern loaves he consumed, was made? It is for this reason that agricultural improvements travel so slowly; they are only propagated by the observations of agriculturists themselves—to the consumer the best and the worst farming looks much the same.

But with the results of statistical inquiries annually published, the comparative progress of different districts would be brought into such strong relief, that competition would inevitably follow the comparison. What publicity can do may be seen, to a limited extent, in the effects of the "County Reports of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society."

It is not too much to assert that there are districts in the south and west of England, and in Wales, a hundred years behind the north and east in agricultural practice; and yet that there is scarcely any district which does not excel in some one branch of agriculture. It is amazing to find—in days of newspapers and railways—districts where fertile land with a good climate is only half cropped, undrained, wasted with thick hedgerows and useless timber, and scratched with rude implements—where farm-yard manure is wasted, portable manures are neglected, unprofitable live stock obstinately bred, and useful root crops and green crops almost unknown—within a day's journey of other districts, where for a quarter of a century the best practices of agriculture have been successfully followed.

But there is another point of view in which, to the farmer, the early publication of correct annual statistics would be of incalculable value. At present, all the information on prices, and probable prices, that exists is more easily accessible to those who dwell in towns. Great corn merchants, like Messrs. Sanders and Messrs. Sturge, in doubtful years, find it worth while to send out special calculators to estimate the corn crops in order to guide their own operations. The newspapers which depend on farmers for support, devote considerable space to reports of the state of the crops in many districts, and the price of corn in all markets within their means of correspondence. The Mark-lane Express has gained a reputation by this sort of intelligence. The first question of a farmer, in commencing a conversation with any one from a town—the first page of a newspaper to which he turns—is to ascertain "how are the markets?" That is, he asks for statistical information.

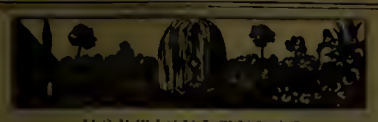
Thus, then, it must be clearly understood that it is not a question between no information and some information, but between vague calculation and idle rumors and careful estimates, founded on facts of measurement and weight.

In times of alternate depression and excitement in the corn market, the farmer with his local and limited means of information, is almost certain to be the sufferer. We had proof of this in a valuable and curious diagram exhibited the other day at the Society of Arts, by Mr. Morton, showing the fluctuations the prices, and the periods at which sales of 50,000 bushels of wheat were made by a number of intelligent farmers of the capital during the year 1846. In that year wheat rose from 40s. to upwards of 80s., and then fell below 60s., and it appeared, from the returns, that by far the greater part of the crops of the farmers was sold at the lowest prices. It must always be so while farmers are guided by rumor only. A correct estimate of the deficiency would have steadied the demand and the supply, prevented over importation, raised the price of grain early in the year, and maintained an average neither so high nor so low as that from which both producers and consumers suffered.

We know now that the present population requires a large importation of wheat; all the eloquence of social economists will not drive the laborers back to barley, oat, or rye bread, or induce capitalists to turn their investments from profitable manufactures to the slow return of barren soils. Since 1846 we have never imported less than seven million quarters of wheat, and in several years nine millions, ten millions, and eleven millions. To the farmer, it is especially important that early in the year an unexaggerated statement of the extent of the harvest should protect his produce from the competition of speculators, who, with money to spare, flood the market to realize. We lay stress upon this part of the question, because panics are equally injurious to all classes, nor the least the advantage of correct estimates would be a more steady demand and supply. Neither the farmer producer nor the bread-eating consumer profits by sudden fluctuations; and these fluctuations would be prevented by the circulation of reliable information.

At present corn is the only staple of which we can never estimate the supply.

But, after admitting the theoretical advantages of agricultural statistics, the main difficulty will, after all, rest in the details. Has a feasible plan been as yet propounded by any one of those who have agitated the subject—by the Government officer, Mr. Jadis, or by Messrs. Caird, Wingrove Cooke, Leonir Levi, Morton, and Wilson?—*S. S. in London News.*



HORTICULTURAL.

Prize Farms.—It is highly important that farmers throughout the State should send in immediately a description of their farms, gardens and nurseries, that they may be entered upon the Committee's record for examination. In addition to the regular premiums to be awarded by the State, special premiums are to be given to the most deserving in each class. Letters addressed to F. W. Macondray, Esq., President of the State Society, will receive attention.

Great State Fair.—The California State Agricultural Society will hold an Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition, and Cattle Show, in October next, at San Francisco. Full particulars of the plans and list of premiums, time, place, &c., will soon be issued and forwarded throughout the State. Farmers, gardeners and stock raisers throughout the State will please bear in mind the importance of preparing for it in season.

Roses.—There is no spot in the world where the Rose can be so successfully cultivated as in California. The Climbing Rose will surpass in growth the utmost conception, if properly cared for, and its increase of blossom equals its growth.

The Perpetuals bloom nearly all the year, and in profusion. Ever blooming roses need very rich soil.

The Tea Scented increases in size and beauty, and continues longer in bloom in this country than is known elsewhere.

Our finest roses can be increased in size and made more enduring by budding them upon our native standards, or what is called the Castilian Rose. Roses love rich deep soil and good cultivation. It is needless to expect the sweetest fragrance and the most perfect flowers without a corresponding care.

Bush your Tomatoes.—It is just as sensible to grow peas without bushing them, as it is tomatoes. You may grow both in a slovenly sort of manner, if you have plenty of room on the ground, but you can grow either twice as well upon something to support them, and tomatoes are decidedly better grown up in the air than on the ground, under the shade of a mass of vines. The best support for a tomato vine is a short bush set firmly in the ground. The branches have room to spread among the limbs and support the fruit. The plan is much better than tying to stakes and trimming, according to our experience. We have tried both ways. We have every season, for the last four or five years, given this same advice to all growers of this vegetable. Bushing increases the product nearly one-half, gives larger fruit, and it keeps sound much longer on the vines.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A Great Barn.—The Shakers are building a granite barn for their cows. It is to be two hundred and fifty feet in length, fifty feet wide, and is to cost $15,000. Mr. Elkine, the architect, thus describes the edifice:

"The location and arrangements of this barn edifice are in many respects peculiar, and in all respects admirable. Its outer walls are of stone, and its roof of slate. It is located across a gentle ravine, opening from bank to bank, and is so arranged that teams laden with hay or straw may enter at either gable, precipitate the load into the bay below, pass on, and make their egress at the other end. Such a situation has enabled them to extend a basement from end to end for the reception of manures, both solid and liquid, which are kept from filtration or otherwise escaping downwards by a plank floor upon a stratum of clay, wrought as a bed of mortar. The descent of the ground upon the back side of the barn renders egress and ingress to and from the cellar convenient and easy for carrying pond mud and manure. The cows are to be tethered upon the south side of the barn, and in one continuous stable sixteen feet in width, with walls plastered inwardly with mortar, and a corridor or passage between the cribs and mows upon the north side (which preserves the warmth of the barn throughout,) sufficiently wide for a horse and cart to pass, which is often convenient when feeding on green food.

The scaffolds above the cows are the best depository for litter, which is let down through a trap-door in the rear of the cows; and, when partitioned into rooms, serves as a place for meal, grain, and also for a herdsman's office. These arrangements render it perhaps the most convenient and it is undoubtedly the most expensive barn in America. It height to the eaves, upon the back side is to be thirty-four feet; stables, eight feet, main timbers, and scaffolds sixteen feet. Floor for teams framed four feet below the eaves.

The Board of Aldermen have declared Mayor [illegible] guilty of disobedience of orders, and suspended him to be suspended from office till the first day of September next.

Statistics of Sonoma.

From the returns made for 1854, by the county Assessor, we glean the following interesting statement of the amount of stock, grain, etc., in this county:

Sonoma Township—302 oxen, 1565 cows, 883 calves, 436 horses, 165 colts, 1262 hogs, 3095 pigs, 2570 sheep, 1053 lambs, 43 beeves, 3100 acres wheat, 1381 do. barley, 73 do. oats, 190 do. corn, 5 do. rye, 62 do. potatoes, 355 tons grapes. Militia, 209.

Vallejo Township.—218 oxen, 415 cows, 355 calves, 144 horses, 16 colts, 750 hogs, 2000 pigs, 18 sheep and lambs, 213 beeves, 540 acres wheat, 156 do. barley, 31 do. oats, 13 do. corn, 112 do. potatoes. Militia, 77,

Petaluma Township—455 oxen, 571 cows, 255 calves, 390 horses and 75 colts, 659 hogs and 1394 pigs, — sheep, 24 beeves, 879 acres wheat, 555 do. barley, 174 do. oats, 107 do. corn, 652 do. potatoes. Militia, 162.

Santa Rosa Township—755 oxen, 1444 cows and 786 calves, 659 horses and 176 colts, 3415 hogs and 4514 pigs, 48 sheep and 20 lambs, 189 beeves, 2072 acres wheat, 547 do. barley, 114 do. oats, 86 do. corn, 43 do. potatoes. Militia, 157.

Russian River Township—125 oxen, 528 cows and 222 calves, 202 horses and 108 colts, 1255 hogs and 1449 pigs, 30 sheep and 23 lambs, 4 beeves, 1120 acres wheat, 287 do barley, 14 do. oats, 238 do. corn. Militia, 94.

Bodega Township—511 cows and 460 calves, 81 oxen, 95 horses and 55 colts, 513 hogs and 745 pigs, 150 sheep and 110 lambs, 148 acres wheat, 130 do. barley, 160 do. oats, 7 do. corn, 735 do. potatoes. Militia, 55.

Annally Township—1069 cows and 449 calves, 448 oxen, 442 horses and 54 colts, 2606 hogs and 1480 pigs, 200 sheep, 1182 acres wheat, 532 do. barley, 497 do. oats, 136 do. corn, 10 do. rye, 1001 do. potatoes. Militia, 169.

Recapitulation.

Oxen,	2412
Cows and calves,	9804
Horses, mares and colts,	3017
Hogs and pigs,	25,137
Sheep	922
Beeves,	493
Acres of wheat,	9041
" " barley,	3558
" " oats,	1063
" " corn,	777
" " rye,	15
" " potatoes,	2605
Grapes, tons,	355
Militia, No.,	1023

The following are the statistics for Mendocino township (Mendocino County—yet unorganized, and attached to Sonoma County for judicial purposes):

274 cows and 75 calves, 210 oxen, 241 horses and 67 colts, 2052 hogs and 1128 pigs, 146 sheep, 751 acres wheat, 46 do. barley, 87 do. oats, 381 do. corn, 40 do. potatoes. Militia, 80.—*Sonoma Bulletin.*

Distress among Farmers.

There can be no doubt that in various parts of our State there is real distress among those who have embarked their all in agriculture. The severe loss occasioned by the abundant potato crop of the last year, utterly depriving many of their entire cash means, and otherwise involving them, has caused a vast deal of suffering. Many large farmers are now in want of means to harvest and market their crops. There should be a generous forbearance and aid offered to this great interest by those who have means. County meetings should be called immediately, to devise the best means to relieve the farmers. Plans can be devised that will benefit all classes, without cost to either. If each county would erect large, safe and substantial warehouses for receiving grain and produce, and capitalists would make advances, it would prove a great blessing, as it would not only relieve immediate wants, but also encourage those who are now desponding, to greater exertions, and good would result from it.

Will not the farmers themselves, and the friends of these interests, give heed in season? Delay will bring more suffering.

Cockroaches.—Spirits of turpentine is prescribed as an effectual circumventer of cockroaches. Only touch the shelves and sides of the book-cases, bureaus, &c., with it, and the enemy quits not only the furniture, but the room.

Cure for Diarrhœa.—Take of sweet oil one ounce, cinnamon water six ounces, laudanum one drachm—mix well together. Dose for an adult, one table spoonful every three hours.

To Make a Candle Burn all Night.—When, as in case of sickness, a dull light is wished, or when matches are mislaid put finely powdered salt on a candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a small and steady light may be kept through the night, by a small piece of candle.

Easy Washing.—Make suds as usual, then add a tea-spoonful of Spirits of Turpentine to each gallon of water, stir it up, put in the clothes and let them soak an hour as usual and rinse them as usual. Unless very dirty, they will need no rubbing the turpentine having the effect to loosen the dirt.

LADIES'. DEPARTMENT.

What is Home?

"When the heart is sad and lonely,
And we have no wish to roam,
That we seek for, can come only
From the loved ones round our 'Home.'"

What is home? Is it the mere building of wood and brick wherewith to shelter one from the summer's heat and winter's cold; or is it a place made sweet and sacred by the endearing ties of those we love? Those who are blessed with a dear home and can appreciate its influence, will answer to the latter. Why is it the people of this country are so unsettled, and often say: "we are going *home* to the States." They cannot fix their minds upon one place long enough to call it home; but still cling to the "spot where they were born," and picture, in imagination, the old folks seated by a cheerful fireside, reading the family bible, or giving a bit of timely advice to those who are prone to stray. Home can be made a "Little Heaven below," and to realize such every inmate should do all their power to make one another happy. For instance, the husband, when he returns home at night from his daily labor, should see the fond wife at the cottage door ready to receive him with a smile of welcome: this would give him ambition to work harder the next day. But if, on the contrary, he finds his wife gone, the children in different directions, regardless of a mother's care, his heart sinks within him, and he seeks the noisy crowd to banish the truth from his mind. Weary of this, he should not return with harsh words to the erring one, but inquire the cause of her absence, and win her back again. Men do not like to hear women complain, (they prefer to do all the complaining themselves); but a wife and mother has a great many little cares and troubles, which, with the kind indulgence of a husband would be soon forgotten.

How many young hearts have been allowed to break by the stern decree of parents, who for their own convenience would strive to bend to their will the hearts of their children. Do they forget they were once young themselves? where are their thoughts? where their reason? Know they not that the heart, once fixed upon an object, cannot be changed by earthly power. How much misery has been caused in this way, when a little reflection on the part of the parent would have saved years of unhappiness.

It is these things which help to break up the family circle; for if a child cannot obtain sympathy from a parent, they'll seek for it elsewhere. How often is a son condemned for going into bad company, when the unkind treatment of the father has driven him from the door of his heart and home. 'Tis not always the mercileess and disobedient who stray from home, for they are better constituted to endure harsh treatment than the sensitive and pure minded, who long for communion with those of their own nature. Such treasures are lost to parents forever by their own neglect. Trouble will change the disposition and often make one speak and act unkindly even to those they love; 'tis then the soul yearns for sympathy, and 'twould take but a few soothing words to change that spirit again. But there lies the fault. The haughty spirit will not bend, nor the unwilling ear listen to reason, and ere reflection can take the place of retaliation, angry words follow.

"Angry words, oh! let them never
From the tongue unbridled slip;
May the heart's best impulse ever
Check them ere they soil the tip."

Thus it is with many brothers and sisters who might be perfectly happy in each other's society; but how little confidence exists between them. One is ever ready to blame the other for a fault which perhaps they have been guilty of themselves. How different are the feelings when the wide ocean separates them for years, perhaps forever. What would they not give for even a smile from that brother or sister they had rejected. But *'tis too late:* God has ordered that such should be the suffering, until all can appreciate the "loved ones at Home."

Cora.

July 14th, 1854.

California Babies.

Messrs. Editors: I really wish to know if you are in earnest about an [illegible] of "California Babies." Now, I like to pass; there's no place in the world where there are so many pretty babies. Every mother has the prettiest one ever was seen; and I think it will be too much trouble to have a baby show. We don't have a cow contest to know if our cows are better than the rest.

We [illegible] and I think it would [illegible] that have grown up within a year, it would prove that we are a growing country. Now, Messrs. Editors, don't let them show the "great babies." (I mean those that wear "whiskers.") I would have them one year and under!

Just have it so, do. I have a baby, as pretty a little darling, as ever blessed a mother, and I would not give it for all the gold mines of California, and I want to show it too, and one thing more, Messrs. Editors, I have been puzzled as well as my husband, to find a name as pretty as the baby. Now, do please have a premium offered for the "prettiest names," for the pretty boys and girls that shall grow up in California. Let us have some new names; we are tired of all the old ones; we want new names for a new country and new babies. Now, will you, Messrs. Editors, help us?

Plantaganet.

To Prevent Cows from Shedding Milk.

Collodion (liquid culture) is a somewhat recent discovery, and has been applied to useful purposes by surgeons, but I am not aware that it has ever been used to prevent the loss of milk by leakage from the udder of the cow. The mode of applying is as follows:—After milking, take a thin piece of muslin, the size of a three cent piece, wet it in the collodion and apply it quickly to the end of the teat. It dries immediately, and adhering firmly, prevents the escape of milk from the orifice. It can readily be removed at the next milking.

On first making use of this means I did not anticipate anything more than temporarily to prevent the evil. After making a few applications it was discontinued, and I was somewhat surprised to find that it had permanently lessened the fault. Upon reflection, the *modus operandi* appeared as follows: First the collodion contracts the orifice and thus prevents the escape of milk; and second, the bag becoming distended, its capacity is permanently enlarged. Try it.

Another useful purpose of this article may be mentioned. Cows' teats often become tender from chaps and deep fissures in them. They may be readily cured by moistening a piece of muslin in this liquid and applying it smoothly to the part affected. It adheres so firmly that it will not be loosened, even if the calf is allowed to draw the milk.

Mr. Editor:—The above recipe I cut from a Harrisburgh paper. As it gave no credit, it may be origiual. Please publish it and add, that *molasses* is "the sovereignest remedy" for the chapped teats of cows—to be applied after milking. Of course the udder should be washed in cold water, which of itself will frequently cure light cases.

My observation and experience, though limited, go to prove the better plan to be letting the calf have free access to the dam, for twenty-four hours after birth. The sucking and butting it administers, is just the right treatment for the swollen udder; and cases of "Garget" are extremely rare, where this plan is practised. It is also much easier to separate the mother from the calf, the next day, the maternal instinct being then partially quieted.

Also, it should *never* be permitted to kill a calf, in any place which the cow can have access to. Their piteous lowing in such cases leave no room to doubt that they recognize the blood of their offspring. The writer has known of *actual tears* pouring down the face of a cow, on being shown the bloody hide of her calf. These may be thought matters too trifling for the consideration of "men of mark"—but is it not so; the beautiful humanities must all combine, to form the perfect character.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Pedestrianism.—Mr. Francis Cole commences at 2 o'clock to-day, his unprecedented feat of walking eighty-five hours without intermission, on Merchant street, opposite Montgomery block

Ole Bull and Strakosch will make their *debut* before a San Francisco audience at the Musical Hall, on Monday evening next. Of course they will have a crowded house.

The name of the public spirited individual who charged the Pacific Engine Company $2 for bad rum, on the morning they saved his property from fire, is "P. H. Ahrens." So he says.

A man named Charles R. Bowdoin shot himself at his residence on Green street, on Saturday night, while in a state of temporary insanity. He leaves a wife and two children.

Favors.—We are indebted to the enterprising firm of Murray & Co. for a liberal supply of all the Magazines, English periodicals, Dramas, the Knickerbocker Monthly, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Messrs Adams & Co. at all their offices throughout the United States or Europe.
Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.
Mr. Chauncey Langdon, Travelling Agent for the northern section of the State.
Mr. E. R. Highton, general and travelling Agent for North-eastern section of the state, to whom we commend our Agents for all information needed.
Mr. Wm. M Lester, Travelling Agent for Sacramento City and County
Messrs. Langton & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minesota.*
Messrs. Adams & Co.—*Humboldt Bay, Trinidad, Crescent City, Port Orford, Umpqua City, Scottsburg, and the entire northern coast.*
Messrs. Leland & McCoombe—*Crescent City, Port Orford, Uniontown, Eureka, and Bucksport.*
San Francisco—Sullivan's newspaper stand, near the Post Office; Kimball's, Noisy Carriers Hall, Long wharf.
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Union City and Mission San Jose—Messrs. Howard & Chamberlain.
Bidwell's, Butte Co—P. Freer.
Columbia—A. Hunnewell, P. M.
Coloma—D. G. Waldron & Co.
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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1854.

Home and the Homestead.

The Homestead! how much is comprised in that word—father, mother, sister, brother, wife, child; all, all are centered there, and there the fondest, holiest affections gather, and when the fairest and brightest promise made us in the world fail us, we find a place where, instead of the world, we can receive what the heart needs—"Home."

In the great struggle the few past years—the desire to accumulate wealth rapidly—we fear that love of home has in a great measure been lost, or it has not been sufficiently cherished. Fireside duties, social duties and pleasures, and neighborly intercourse has been performed in a hurried manner or slighted altogether. The arrival and departure of our ocean steamers has been made an excuse for the neglected duties of home, and many an affectionate heart of wife or child has heard that word, "'tis steamer day," until it sounds to them like a knell. It is a knell, and its continued repetition lays their affections and hopes in the grave of neglect.

The homestead! the very word should touch the heart with electric power and awaken it to a sonse of its duties and obligations, and unless this is done more faithfully, the word home will lose its significatiou, for it will have no reference to that place where the best affections cluster around our kindred, and where the fondest memories are perpetuated. It is that fatal neglect of home that has brought the taint of dishonor upon much that was once pure and good. It is the same neglect that has caused the separation of families and laid the foundation of misery to many a once happy fireside.

Tho temptations in our cities are great, and men, wearied and harrassed with cares and duties, are apt to seek for a relaxation and pleasure not where alone it should be sought; but in those resorts of fashion and dissipation that tempt little by little, until the appetite for such pleasures are ungovernable, and home is neglected or forgotten. The gaming table has lured many a young man to the path thaat led to ruin. His downward course began by neglecting to spend his leisure hours at home. The intoxicating cup and the theatre has also done its work, and the wreck of human happiness and human hearts are evidences that meet us every day in the walks of life. These things are not only found in our cities, but they exist in the country at and among our "homestead farms;" the place, above all others, where contentment, prosperity and happiness should be found.

The cause of all this evil arises from the fact that a too constant and incessant application of mind and thought to the acquisition and desire for wealth, induces men to forget those claims that circle around the hearthstone, and the mind is weaned stealthily away. When they feel the need of excitement, instead of the home circle the political circle is sought, not for the purpose generally that the elective franchise was instituted; but for self-elevation, self-advancement, to place, power, emolument. And men failing to acquire wealth rapidly by a regular business, and believ-it may be obtained through political influences, seek these, and thus neglect home affairs and home duties and pleasures, and the old homestead is soon left to its fate or sold, its proprietor having received some "office," as the reward of his devotion to party, instead of his attentions to home. We war not upon polities or parties, but we do war upon those wrongs that are induced and brought upon our country hy polities and parties which legislate not for country and people, but for self and party; and we now urge the yeomanry of our State, one and all, to that attention to their own duties, their own interests, which their own present embarrassed condition demands. We say to the farmers, that unless they will take immediato and proper steps to secure good and true men to the coming legislature, the interests of the Agriculturists will be esteemed of but little moment.

If the homestead is worth preserving, if its blessings are worthy of especial care, then let the cultivators of the soil see that their interests are represented in the halls of legislation. We draw no party lines; let the candidate he whig or democrat, only he sure that he regards agriculture and will act for its general interest, whenever and wherever his services are demanded, Let the representatives of Agricultural districts be a representation of that interest, and then and uot till then shall we see that prosperity rest upon the hardy tiller of the soil; then and not till then will the homestead be surrounded with these blessings and comforts which it is so well qualified to diffuse.

Sacramento.

Devoten city! will nothing appease the stern god of Ruin. Heroism is a trait that calls forth commendation from an antagonist; and will not fato he appeased? With all that has been said and written of this second city of our State, "tho half has not been told." Externally and internally she is great. The broad, beautiful and picturesque prairies around her, now becoming the chosen and cultivated homes of her citizens, make her great. The lofty Sierra with her snow clad peaks sends down her winter covering in sweeping currents to fertilize a vast territory, enriching Sacramento and making her great. The fertility of all the surrounding country, and the riches of adjacent mines tend to make her great; hut there are other causes that give her the name, and deservedly so—we mean the enduring courage, the undying energy and ceaseless perseverance of her citizens, and surely no city in the world, since the days of creation, has ever passed through so many trials, so severe calamities, such repeated and bitter trials as this great city of the plains, Sacramento. When we recount them it seems almost incredible that any city could have resisted so many afflictions, and now present so bright an outward aspect.

In 1849-'50 a sweeping flood buried the city and took from this newly founded place nearly a million of dollars in property, and suspending all business for nearly two months. In the summer of the same year the lamented scenes of the squatter riot cast a gloom and a blood stain that can never pass from tho memory of those who are identified with Sacramento. In the autumn of the same year, tho cholera, liko "death on the pale horse," marked this fatal city, and the graves of nearly two thousand who fell victims to this pestilence, tell the story of many a desolated heart. Sacramento had a brief respite in winter of 1850-'51, and bright skies and a warm sun cheered the citizens for a while. The summer and autumn of 1851 brought again more marks of the walking pestilence, but it passed away with less fearful marks than its former visit. Another season of industry, and the floods of the winter of 1851-'52 called into activity the enduring perseverance of her citizens. The toil of one portion of the year was continually swept away hy tho calamities of the remaining term. In 1851-'52 we had a severe winter of trials and suffering, beyond previous years, and yet the opening spring found the citizens with their usual prompt and cheerful attention at the post of duty. Tho year 1852 was commenced with high hopes, and continued till the early summer, when the epidemic again threatened the city and prostrated for a while its business. A revival of better times had commmenced, when that calamitiy which left its indelible mark engraven upon the memory, swept the city from sight in a few brief hours.

The pen, mighty as it is, can never describe the grandeur, the awful grandeur of that night of wreck and ruin. Fortunes were swept away; the wealthy were made poor, the poor made desolate; bright hopes were blighted, energy blunted, and for a while paralyzed, and hope whispered not even of itself. Despair, however, came not; like an electric spark the light of hope dawned anew, and the work of resuscitation commenced: when lo! the flood-gates of heaven were opened, the mountains melted, the torrents came sweeping over the plains, and Sacramento lay a buried city. What the flames had spared the flood claimed. For months those rolling waves came and receded, spreading everywhere wreck and ruin. Never, never could human fortitude bear more heroically the "ills that flesh is heir too," than did the citizens of this apparently doomed city bear their oft repeated trials.

From this last calamity Sacramento arose, and shaking herself, like some powerful war-horse from a stunning blow, she sprang forward again to the "Battle of Life." For one year, since the floods abated in 1853, this city has accomplished more than any other city of its size in the known world. Steadily, firmly and bravely has she made her march onward, improving in every department of her interests, morally, politically, religiously and pecuniarily. Nothing daunted hy a depression in trade which prevailed over the country, Sacramento went on in all the public improvements which were demanded. Leveeing the city, raising it beyond the reach of flood, grading and planking her streets, erecting water works, building school houses, completing her fire department, and erecting substantial buildings for it; and at the same time meeting all her obligations, redeeming her bonds, and setting an example of probity, energy and endurance, the equal of which has never yet been known, or ever can be. Previous to the last fire Sacramento was in a better condition than any other city in California To-day the mark of that destroyer is again upon her. But Sacramento *is not destroyed*; that same undying energy remains with her citizens. Fire cannot consume it, water cannot drown it—Sacramento is reserved for a better fate, and she will yet win it. The brave and high minded will ever yield a hearty sympathy, and now is the time for that sympathy.

Let San Francisco perform a noble and generous deed, let her yield to her suffering sister a ready help, not in wealth alone, but in that noble and generous confidence which she alone can bestow.

Interesting Correspondence.

We have been permitted to make extracts from a very pleasing descriptive letter from a resident of San Bernardino to one of our best citizens, whose scientific attainments have accomplished much good for our State. The letter is valuable for the information rendered relative to this part of the country:

San Bernardino, June 3, 1854.

Dear Friend—After an interval of I know not how many years, I once more resume my pen for the purpose of communicating with you. I often think of our first meeting on the little island of Tohoui, and our pleasant little rambles together there. It was, I can assure you, an event which must forever remain fixed in my mind, and I often find myself back there again with you, threading our way among the trees. But those are realities that were, and, like many other events in our lives, have passed, never to recur in this world; but the recollection of them I believe will never be lost—no, not even in death, and after the spirit leaves this tenement of clay, we shall be able to look back with pleasure upon all congenial scenes we have passed through in this stage of existence. * * * * * I know you would like to hear a description of San Bernardino and the surrounding country, but this I shall not be able to give, as I am deficient in descriptive power, but I can perhaps give you a faint idea of it as a general thing. In the first place I will say it is the handsomest place I have seen in either Upper or Lower California, and the soil is generally the very best. The valley is, I believe, from twenty-five to thirty miles wide, surrounded on all sides but one by high mountains, which are still clad in their snowy mantles. A portion of these mountains are full of pine, hemlock, and redwood lumber. The pine is hard, and resembles the Oregon pine, with the exception of what they call the Sugar pine, which is nearly as soft as eastern pine. There are also a great variety of other woods, including white and live oak, box elder, and the tallest alders I ever saw. In the bottom may be found any quantity of cotton wood and sycamore. There are at present five saw-mills in operation, and three more erecting, besides two shingle machines. The lumber is situated about twenty miles from the city, and it takes a team two days to go from here and get a load.

There is at the foot of tho mountains and in the canons plenty of deer, elk, bear, coons, squirrels, &c. In the streams are plenty of trout, from two inches to two feet long. As for the feathered tribe, there is a host of them—the quails are so plenty one would think the children of Israel were about being fed by them. The ducks and geese beat all I ever saw before. I thought I had seen a few in the upper country, but when I came here I found I had seen none, so to speak. I have known one man go out and be gone two days, and bring home a hundred and forty geese and two hundred ducks. The ground is literally covered with them for miles and miles, and a person seeing a flock of white geese at a little distance would easily imagine that the ground was covered with snow. I wish you to come and see our delightful country. Come down and see us, and let us take our hooks and lines and trace up the gurgling streams, as they wend their lonely way from their mountain bed. Here in the midst of wild scenery is an abundance of food prepared for the mind—food which is wholesome and agreeable to all those who love the works of the Creator. Come, Doctor, and let us enjoy ourselves for a season. * * * * * * *

Now about the grain. I wish you could see some of the wheat fields in this place. I will not pretend to tell you how much grain they expect to have this year, but there is some ten or twelve thousand acres sown. They have all the way from 25 to 100 acres in, and there is one man who has a field containing five hundred acres. They have commenced to harvest the barley, and the wheat will be ready in about a month or six weeks. It will turn out from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. Everything grows well here. We have been eating new potatoes and green peas for a month past. The whole ranch is a perfect level except a gentle slope to the East, just enough to irrigate with. The water runs through every street in the city, which is surveyed off into lots containing one acre and a quarter, and is incorporated. The lots sell for one hundred dollars each. Any person can take a lot and pay for it when he can. * * * * * *

Layton and I are at work making adobes for our houses. Our adobes we make a little larger than a brick, and dry them in the sun. The clay is of such a nature that they stand the weather without burning them or mixing them with cut straw, as is practised in some places. We make from twelve to fifteen hundred per day. The climate here resembles the Island climate more than any I have been in before. The coldest weather in winter just skims the shallow still water with ice, and this only happens at night. There is at the base of the mountains a belt of land about five miles wide, where the frost never comes, and vegetation flourishes the year round.

Last, but not least is the people, and what can I say of them? Of course you are well enough acquainted with human nature to know they cannot differ much from the rest of the human family. There is of course all kinds, both good, bad and indifferent. There is some, the best of men, and some, I suppose, as bad as you will find in any place; but everything is peaceable and quiet. I like them as a people better than any I have lived among heretofore, taking all things into consideration. They are a hard working industrious and obliging people, taking them as a whole. They are made up from all parts of the civilized world. There are at present five families from the Society Islands and one from the Sandwich Islands. In a year from this time the probability is there will be a hundred families from the Islands. A train of sixty wagons of emigrants arrived last week from Salt Lake, and they are continually going and coming. * * * * But I must draw to a close, When I begin a sheet I seldom stop short of six or eight pages. I know it is considered vulgar to write long letters, but it impossible for me to conform to fashion.

Yours as ever,

Chas. P. Hills.

Dr. C. F. Winslow.

San Jose Tribune.—No. 2 of this handsome semi-weekly has been laid upon our table. We are right glad to receive it, and consider it as an evidence that that there is a growing demand for this kind of intelligence—newspaper reading. People must read, if they would become intelligent, and they often catch up a paper when they have but a moment to spare—some article arrests their notice—this leads to further enquiry, and from this often a permanent love of study is the final result of a single newspaper paragraph. The Tribune is printed very handsomely, on new type, and published by Mr. Givens George. Our best wishes ever attend every vehicle of knowledge—therefore success to the Tribune, say we, most heartily.

Eggs and Poultry.

Few persons, wo apprehend, have any correct idea of the magnitude of trade, both at home and abroad, in poultry and eggs. Having recently had our attention directed to a work embodying some interesting statistics on the subject, we propose placing them before the reader. The amount of sales of poultry at the Quincy market, Boston, in the year 1848, was six hundred and seventy-four thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars, while for the city of Boston, they exceeded four millions. The number of eggs sold in Quincy market was 1,129,735, tho price paid for them being about $203,352, or an average of 18 cts. per dozen. The sales in the whole city, it is supposed, fell little short of $1,000,000. The daily average consumption of eggs at three of the hotels, in that year, was 200.

The city of New York, however, it is estimated, expends a million and a half of dollars yearly, in the purchase of eggs. Probably the amount in 1853 was much larger, as the above estimate was made in 1848. One single dealer in Philadelphia sends to this city daily, one huudred barrels of this commodity.

Ireland and France are great egg-exporting countries. We have not the most recent statistics, but they are of sufficiently late date to approximate to the present condition of the trade. M'Culloch says that the amount paid yearly by England to Ireland for eggs and poultry is from £200,000 to £300,000. The yearly value of eggs alone exported from Ireland to Great Britain exceeds £100,000. Tho number is probably 70,000,000 or 80,000,000. The British census for 1841 gave an *ad valorem* estimate of the poultry stock in Ireland, in which each fowl was valued at only sixpence sterling. According to this estimate, it showed that in the province of Leinster the stock of poultry amounted to £56,243; in Connaught, to £35,216; in Munster, to £62,830, and in Ulster, to £47,883; making a total of £202,172. But even at the low average named, the amount probably much exceeds this, as the people supposed the inquiry was made to obtain the basis of some new tax, and reported the number as being less than it really was.

The number of boxes of eggs shipped by the city of Dubliu steam packet company's vessel to London during the year 1844-5 was 8,874. A box of the usual dimensions contains 13,000 eggs, but occasionally larger ones are used, capable of containing four times that uumber; so that about 24,565,500 are annually shipped from Dublin to London. To Liverpool, in the same year, in the samo company's vessels, were shipped 5,135 boxes containing 25,565 eggs; giving a total export from Dublin to two ports of England of 48,539,900, valued at £122,500. Since then, however, the trade has enormously increased.

In 1840 Great Britain imported from Franco and Belgium 96,000,000 of eggs, the duty upon which (one penny per dozen) amounted to £34-000. Nine-tenths of the foreign eggs imported into Great Britain are from France. The importation thence in 1842 was 89,548,741; in 1843, 70,415,831; and in 1844, 67,487,920. Tho yearly importation exceeds 80,000,000. The consumption of eggs in Paris is estimated at upwards of *one hundred millions* yearly. Supposing a fowl to produce one hundred and twenty eggs annually—which is perhaps a fair average—the reader may imagine the immense stock of poultry that must be kept in France. Any one who has travelled in that country is aware that they are reared in vast numbers, they being the most profitable stock on the many farms owned or tenauted by the French peasantry.

The late poultry shows have tended to awaken new interest iu the breeding and rearing of poultry by our own farmers, especially those whose land is situated near large cities, or where there are means of rapid transport to such cities. Though we are far from believing all the stories which interested parties, or amateur poultry keepers put forth, there can be no question that, with economical management, the poultry yard becomes a source of large profit, as it is of unabated interest. On this subject, however, others are far more competent to speak than we are. But we are glad when a new impulse is giving to the rearing of auy domestic stock, and though the present movement in that direction looks a little too much to extravagance in size, or peculiarity of breed, its more mature result will be beneficial to the farmer, and though him to tho consumer.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Yuba County.

This large and influential county has occupied a conspicuous place in the Agriculture of California in years past, and is destined to make herself distinguished, if wo judge rightly from her present position. Some of the finest grain fields of the State will be found in that county; and the Horticulturists are also taking high grounds. The immense melon grounds of Mr. Briggs, that of Mr ———, and the peach orchard and nursery of G. H. Beach, Esq., are evidences of great advance. One thing is now needed to secure the advantages at present attained, and to make still greater attainments, i. e., a County Organization, and the immediate measures set on foot to have a County Exhibition previous to the great State Fair in October next.

Where is our good friend Col. Rush, that warm friend of Agriculture; where is Judge Stinger and G. H. Beach, Esq., Mr Briggs, Chas. H. Lovejoy, and many others we could name. We earnestly hope they will attend.

We take the following interesting letter from the San Joaquin Republican:

Tejon Military Reserve,
Tulare County, July 1, 1854.

Dear Sir: Captain Howard and myself arrived here on the 20th June. Our march from the Merced to this place was rather slow, in consequence of being incumbered by a party of would be miners, of Stockton, on their way to the new El Dorado, on Kern river.

We met several parties returning from the new diggings, and the universal answer to our several questions was, "Oh, there is gold on Kern river, but not enough to pay me." I afterwards ascertained, on arriving at the river, that but a few of these persons had done anything; being mostly men of the stamp that will not work under any circumstances. Many of them never stuck a pick in the ground, not even dismounting from their half-starved, raw-boned old horses.

However, the reports as first circulated were highly colored. There are about twenty-five men working on the river at present, who intend working two and three cent dirt, until the river falls, when they expect to find richer deposits. Three cents to the pan is the most that has been found as yet, and there is only one party working dirt that rich—the others only two cent dirt. Th river is very high, and they expect to do better when the water subsides sufficiently to enable them to reach the rock. I think, however, that they will be disappointed in the water falling low enough for their purposes, as Kern river is known to remain high longer than any tributary of the San Joaquin. Its south fork, which heads in Walker's Pass, is fed by almost perpetual snows, and its north fork, which has its head among the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada, is a roaring torrent the greater part of the year. So, to take all things into consideration, those persons who expect to find a fortune in a day, or dirt richer than three cents to the pan, had better stay at home.

Matters go on handsomely at the Indian Reservation. The harvest is all gathered, and the threshing machine is doing its work of separation. It is indeed a most lovely and interesting sight to observe parties of Indians in their various occupations, working with the utmost cheerfulness and alacrity; some driving four and six mule teams, some feeding the threshing machine, and others attending the large crops of corn, potatoes, and water-melons. The wheat crop is the best I have ever seen this year. A small portion of the yield has produced as much as *seventy bushels to the acre*, and the whole crop will average thirty-five bushels to the acre. The barley crop being sown late, is rather light, especially that part of it sown latest. The value of the present crop, according to Los Angeles prices, is estimated at from $300,000 to $400,000; it is certainly an enormous crop, considering the lateness of the season at which operations were commenced.

* * Tho Indians are arriving daily in small parties, and are immediately reported to Mr. Bishop the worthy superintendent of the farm, who is not long in finding them employment. A more happy set of beings it has never been my lot to see; and although each tribe speak a different dialect, such a thing as a fight or quarrel has never happened among them.

Captain Howard and myself intend starting, as soon as our horses are sufficiently rested, on a short tour of exploration to Owens Lake and the desert beyond the Sierra Nevada, and return through Walker's Pass. You may expect us in Stockton about the 1st of August.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
P. E. Connor.

To Jas. M. Seofield, Esq., Stockton.

Improvements in Farming.

Farmers are an "injured race" in more than one respect. They are sometimes called the mum profession, or those that have to get lawyers to make all their speeches, and sometimes the stand still profession, or those who make little or no progress in their art. These both are calumnies. We have elsewhere defended them against the first, and now have a word to say in reference to the second.

We deny that they are of that dull and stupid class, which have eyes but see not, and ears but hear not. They see and hear too much to believe all that is addressed to them by their volunteer overseers and self-created supervisors, and are very unwilling to risk what they have earned by hard labor, on the mere recommendation of those who claim a per centage for their instructions. And this is right. We love the staid character of many of our rural districts, who know of many of the modern *isms* only by report. They guard safely what they get, and they get what they can by those means which they consider reliable.

But have they not made great progress in their art? Unquestionably they have. And for our first witness on this point, we will call that old plough that we all remember in our grandfather's out-house, if not our father's, and which is, today, on exhibition in the north-east gallery of the Crystal Palace. Yet it stands 'mum" by the side of the modern plough, as it does in that gallery, and though it was the property of no less a man than Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, the defendant stands acquitted of the charge of "no progress." Then call up the cultivators, and hoes, and forks, the carts and wagons, the shellers and reapers, the threshers and cleaners, of recent times; those of times gone by are among the things most of them, not only that *are* not, but never were. It cannot be said of them even as was said of Troy, Troia fuit—and upon the defendant stands acquitted.

Nor is this all. In the saving of and in the preparation of barn-yard manure, there is a great improvement, enough to affect materially the value of the crops. New manures, before unused, are often and generally turned to account. Composts are prepared. Mineral manures are purchased; the phosphates, the super-phosphates, and the improved super-phosphates; the guanos of Peru and other countries, all are modern and even recent. It is not long since our farmers first heard the name of gypsum as a manure. Eighty years ago bones were not used as manure, and the super-phosphates were unknown till 1790.

We are inclined to believe that more progress has been made in these matters than we find in almost any other trade. For we have just begun to enumerate the improvements of the greatest value. Improved implements, as means, are important. But *improved crops* and improved stock are still of greater importance. And look at the varieties of pears and apples, and other fruits, on the tables at the shows of every county in the States. Berkshire rivals even Norfolk, and Western New York stands up unbashed before either, while Iowa, and other States far west, are already gaining ground upon the older sections of country. In a southern tour, within a few weeks, we were shown some apples that were raised in and brought from Iowa, as specimens, that could not be beaten by those on the tables of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The sales of imported animals for the last few years in every section of country, are ample testimony as to the improvement of hogs, sheep, and cattle.

Notwithstanding all this, one of our *excessively* scientific journals declares that no trade or calling has made so little progress.

But still further improvements are made in the construction of their buildings, and in the increased comfort thereby secured. All such improvements, however, are but incidental. They grow out of a deep conviction that a farmer is some body, and can afford to have domestic enjoyment as well as others.—*Plough, Loom and Anvil.*

Starch Manufacture.

Mr. Edward Tucker Belfast, Ireland, has invented a process of manufacturing starch, from grain and potatoes, which appears valuable. It is substantially this: The reduced grain and potatoes is submitted to the usual process of fermentation, and is washed, so as to separate the bran, or refuse of the potato, from the rest of the materials forming the substance to be treated. The starching liquor is then run into a vat and allowed to remain for about thirty-six hours for precipitation. The supernatant liquor is then run off, or removed, and the precipitate is broken up. A solution of sulphate of soda or Glauber's salts in boiling water, is prepared, on the proportion of about 13 lbs. of salt to one ton of wheat or other grain under treatment; and after cooling this solution, it is poured into the precipitated starch, and the vat being filled up with water, the entire contents are thoroughly mixed, and intimately incorporated by stirring. The mass is then permitted to stand for twenty-four or thirty hours perfectly quiescent. In the subsequent process, technically known as the "fine shift," when the water and slimes are removed, another solution of the same salt is employed, but in much smaller proportions; about 3 lbs. weight only being applied to one ton of wheat. At this stage, in combination with the sulphate of soda, a portion of sulphuric acid is used, in the proportion of about one qnart of the acid to four tons of wheat. The acid, in a diluted state, is poured gradually into the vat, which is then nearly filled up with fresh water, and tho whole contents are thoroughly mixed by agitation. When the starch has been precipitated, it is finished, and prepared for sale, and used in the ordinary manner. The patentee remarks that he has found sulphate of magnesia, muriate of soda, and other salts and acids available for a similar purpose. This general process renders pure all water suitable for manufacturing starch, however hard and unsuitable it may have been originally. Tho pure starch is also better separated from the glutinous constituent of the grain, whilst the manufactured starch is superior in purity, sweetness, strength, fineness of texture, and whiteness, as compared with all starch made in the usual way, and tho yield is greatly increased.—*Plough, Loom & Anvil.*

Practical Hints about the Dairy.

We are now approaching a time when those who have a dairy, either large or small, should pride themselves in the production of the best butter and cheese that can be made. The first thing the farmer ought to attend is the food for the cows, otherwise the labors of the most careful dairy maid will be void. Many are tempted to produce quantity rather than quality; but those who are renowned for manufacturing a superior article are sure to find the best customers and the best customers and the best price in the market. Next to food for the cows comes cleanliness in the dairy. It is no uncommon thing to find that the possessors of large dairies are by no means celebrated for the best flavored butter; we frequently see them beaten by those with only two or three cows, where the produce is usually managed by the farmer's wife. Such persons are usually found to be scrupulously clean in everything pertaining to it. Once let it be known, and every neighbor becomes a customer, for they want good butter; to such the price is no object. It soon gets around that the cows are kept and that no unwashed hands are permitted to milk unwashed udders—that the pails are exposed to the air after being—that the dairy is clean and sweet and the butter is made by her own clean hands. What a recommendation is this to those whose stomachs are not prepared to take anything and everything that comes in their way, without regard to the mode of producing it. In extensive establishments the case is frequently very different. A certain number of hands have to milk a certain number of cows, and, so long as they bring in a fair quantity of milk, no questions are asked. In such places from one to two or more young dairymaids are kept at low wages. Their appearance in person and dress should be the perfection of neatness and cleanness, but too often the reverse is the case. And in this, as many other instances in the preparation of what we eat and drink, if we did but reflect on such things, we should feel but little pleasure in eating and drinking. Cleanliness in the dairy itself is of the highest importance. It should be used for nothing else—nothing calculated to taint the atmosphere should enter or be near it; yet how common it is to see it used as a larder because it is cool. Anything that is wanted to be kept as long as possible is thrust into the dairy. In many cases the scullery for washing up the utensils, with a heated copper of water, joins the dairy, and oftentimes the door between left open, admitting the steam from sour vessels. Most dairies have windows to admit the air; and so long as they are open, it suffices, without regard to the out-of-door temperature, or whether the wind blows from one quarter or another. Perhaps the window nearest the yard or piggery, tainted by the animals or sour wash or grains, is left open when the wind is in that direction, and carries with it all it can gather, to taint the dairy. No wonder that, under such circumstances, the produce is not good. Having had some experience in these matters, we do not hesitate to say that such things have a very bad effect upon the butter and cheese. Remove these evils, and let it be known; then raise your price, and your returns will be greater.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

Grafting Stone Fruit.

It is a mistaken idea that many entertain that there is difficulty attending grafting stone fruit. It may as safely and as surely be performed with the plum and cherry as with the apple and pear. A little more care may be necessary, from the fact that tho wood of these fruits does not split so easily; and a greater care becomes necessary, in consequence of the different arrangement of the bark, which, with the apple and pear, is easily cleft with the wood, while on trees producing stone fruit it runs around the stalk, rendering it liable to be irregularly torn, unless precautions are taken in cleaving to insert the graft.

Hence, we find it necessary to make a longitudinal slit in the bark with a very sharp knife, previous to cleaving the wood, which should also be done with a sharp knife. Sometimes, when the bark is very firm, and a dispositiou is shown in the cuticle to curl, I have found it necessary to secure it in its place by a bandage, and for this purpose have used an India-rubber ring, cut considerably smaller than the stalks, and drawn over it when rendered pliable by warming. This holds the bark in its place until it heals, when the bandage may be taken off.

Another cause of failure in grafting stone-fruit arises from the delay which attends the operation. To be successful, it should be done before the frost starts at all. We have performed the operation early in March—when it was so cold that we were obliged to have a pan of coals in order to heat the wax, to keep it pliable—with entire success. It may be performed from that time forward, but more care is necessary, and more doubtful success will attend if they live at all.

Grafting large trees may sometimes succeed very well; but as a general thing, we cannot recommend it. The better plan is to get the right kind of stocks, and graft near the ground, when the trees are no larger than a person's thumb. Then, if the scion is like to outgrow the stock, earth can be placed around it, to give strength, and, it may be, new scions to the roots.—*Correspondent Plough, Loom and Anvil.*

Potato Starch.—When we examined the immense crops of this vegetable that lay in heaps on the various farms at San Jose, in May last, we suggested (in No. 21 of the Farmer) to the growers the plan of manufacturing Potato Starch. We then believed it would be a profitable business, and that it could be made cheap and shipped to England for manufacturing purposes. We presume there are quantities of the old crop now in our valleys that could be used for this purpose, and should we have an excess of that vegetable this year, or of grain, we suggest the plan again, and refer to the article we publish to-day as a guide on the subject.

Artesian Wells.—We learn that A. D. Patterson, Esq., of Sacramento, has made arrangements for boring an artesian well at his house in the Town of Hock Farm on the American River. We are very confident that good success will attend the efforts to obtain water at that point, and hope to see the Sacramento Valley soon supplied with fountains, and a plentiful supply of water for domestic purposes, and a portion of the land now lying waste, made productive.

Weekly Summary of News.

UNITED STATES.

The Steamship Sonora, Capt. Whiting, arrived at her wharf on Saturday afternoon, bringing New York dates to June 20. The news is unimportant. Ole Bull and Mr. and Mrs. James Stark arrived on the Sonora....It was reported in New Orleans that the Gadsden treaty had not been accepted by Santa Anna, but returned to Washington, with some unknown amendments. ....A disastrous fire occurred at Worcester, Mass., on the 16th of June, destroying the principal manufactories of the city. The loss is estimated at nearly half a million dollars....The Providence Tribune says that three men have died in that city with cholera within a week. They were all of intemperate habits....The National Fire Insurance Company in New York have received, through the medium of a Roman Cathobe clergyman, the sum of two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars, from some person unknown, who accuses himself of having defrauded the Company to that amount, and desires to make restitution....Locusts are beginning to appear in great numbers in and about Rockford, Illinois. In some gardens the ground is literally perforated in all directions with holes about half an inch in diameter and four inches deep, out of which they crawl in the form of a beetle, cast off their jackets, take wings and fly away.....All hopes of any tidings from the ill-fated steamer City of Glasgow are now given up. She was probably overwhelmed by the ice, and with her nearly four hundred passengers were lost.....The remains of the clipper White Squall which was nearly destroyed last December in the same conflagration which proved so disastrous to the clipper Great Republic, is to be built up into a three-masted schooner of about 600 tons....The steamer Queen of the West lately ran from Buffalo to Cleveland, 190 miles, in nine hours, being over twenty-one miles an hour....Matt. Ward has gone to the Arkansas Hot Spring. The only steamer he could find to carry him on the river was the R. J. Ward, partly owned by his father....The selection of John Mitchell, the Irishman, to deliver the address before the Literary Societies of Franklin College at the next annual commencement, has been made the subject of much comment among the Georgia papers.....In the recent Court Martial Major Wyse has been found guilty of a disobedience of orders in having refused to embark four companies of the regiment under his command on board the Falcon; but was acquitted of the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentlemen. The sentence of the court was dismission from the service, but the President has mitigated it to suspension from rank, pay and command for six months....Fifty-seven cases of cholera had occurred in New York the week previous to the sailing of the steamer....The discussion of the Pacific railroad bill has been postponed in the House of Representatives till December....The Know-Nothings had elected Judge Conrad Mayor of Philadelphia by a tremendous majority. He has 800 appointments to make, and stated that he would not place any naturalized citizen in office....The sixty-ninth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated with the usual patriotism at Charlestown on the 17th ult....Beeham, the man who murdered Mr. and Mrs. Wickham on Long Island, had been arrested and confessed his crime. He says his object was to ravish the servant girl, but while he was killing the others, the girl escaped.

THE WAR.

We have no news of general operations in the Baltic. On the 28th Sir Charles Napier lay before Hangoe Point, and was preparing to bombard the fortress of Gustafsvern. This is the first of a series of fortresses which defend Cronstadt....The steamers Hecla and Arrogant had performed a dashing feat at Hangoe. They succeeded in cutting out a merchantman from under the guns of the strong fort of Eckness, amidst a thick exchange of compliments in the shape of shells, hot shot, grape, and Minnie rifle balls. Sir J. Graham, in Parliament, mentioned the circumstance as "one worthy the brightest annals of British naval warfare." On arriving at the harbor Capt. Hall, of the Hecla, landed with a party of marines and succeeded in carrying off a gun as a trophy. Then taking in tow the only merchantman that was afloat, he made his way back to the fleet. On receiving the news, the commander-in-chief hoisted the signal, "Well done Arrogant and Hecla!"....The Paris papers state the Russians have attacked Silistria with all the disposable forces they had. The attack was renewed four times by 90,000 Russians, and was four times repulsed by the Turks. Omar Pasha was preparing to go to the assistance of the place. The Russians, at the request of the Turks, had promised not to direct their fire upon the hospitals....Omar Pasha, Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan had held a conference, at which it is supposed the plans for the campaign have been decided on. Now that Austria and Prussia have taken their stand, the war will be actively prosecuted. The whole solicitude of the allies has been, until now, to secure the Austrian alliance. Nothing, however, has been left undone to act instantaneously and with the utmost vigor, the moment Austria came to a decision. This explains at once the inactivity displayed heretofore....There is no news from the allied fleet in the Black Sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings in Parliament are without any general interest....It is decided to appoint a special Minister at War, and the names of various statesmen are mentioned as eligible to the office, and foremost of all stands Lord Palmerston. The appointment would cause other changes in the Cabinet, of which the most popular would be the transfer of Lord John Russell to the Home Office, and Sir William Colesworth to the Colonial Department....A subscription amounting to nearly $300 had been raised among the working classes by the British admirers of Capt. Ingraham, for the purchase of a gold chronometer, as a testimonial for his conduct in the Koszta affair.

AUSTRIA.

From Vienna it is stated that on June 2d the Austrian summons to evacuate the Turkish territories would be sent to St. Petersburg. Letters from Belgrade and Widdin state that Austrian troops were continually coming down the Danube, in the direction of the Wallachian frontier. Considerable forces are now concentrated in Hungary and Transylvenia.

AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival of the steamer Golden Age at Panama, we have advices from Sydney to May 11, and from Melbourne to the 7th. ....The Melbourne Argus, of the 4th of May, says the yield of gold continues encouraging. The amount brought down by the government escort averages about 40,000 ounces a week. The price of gold is quoted at £3 19s. per ounce. The same paper says that the regular labor of the miners at the old sites has been greatly disturbed by rushes to newly-discovered spots, which take a certain time to exhibit results.....The population now approaches 260,000 thousand souls, but a census has just been taken which will shortly furnish accurate returns..... The Argus, speaking of the supply of food, says: From the facts before us, we are not inclined to think that there will be any material deficiency in importation. In 1853 the net import into the colony was about 30,000 tons, and at the end of the year it was estimated that about 7000 tons remained on hand. A large portion of this latter was sour, but was mixed with sweet flour and mostly consumed. The imports from Van Dieman's Land, in consequence of a bad crop, have ceased of late, and shippers from the United States have diminished their supply. But, on the other hand, we have received during the last quarter about three thousand tons from South America, and as prices have been remunerative, there is no doubt this rate of supply will be maintained. Large shipments are now also pouring in from South Australia, where the stocks are said to be large.

MEXICO.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco has been recalled, and Mr. Barron appointed Vice-Consul....A statue is to be erected to Santa Anna as a token of gratitude from the people for his valiant behavior in the Acapulco expedition I t....Cotton has been cultivated to a considerable extent in the State of Chiapas the present season....General complaint is made in the papers of the bad tobacco used by the new monopolist, Sr. Escardon. The paper cigars are said to be so bad that their use creates epidemic diseases....The Indians are said to getting the worst of it in the war now raging in Yucatan....Several bodies of troops have been ordered from the interior to the city of Mexico.

OREGON.

The steamer Peytona, Capt. Sampson, arrived at this port on Tuesday, bringing Oregon papers to the 15th....The wheat crop is now being harvested, and promises abundantly, both in Oregon and Washington territory. The oats, potatoes, and other crops also look well....Several parties of immigrants, who had wintered at Salt Lake had arrived, but the main body will not arrive for some time yet. The Indians are quiet and grass is abundant along the route....According to the official returns there is a majority of 869 against forming a state government. ....A new Democratic paper called the Standard has been issued at Portland.

Effects of a Flood.—The Montgomery correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that during the late overflow of the Alabama river, the artasian well at Montgomery discharged more water per minute than at any other time. While the river was at its highest stage, a guage showed that the well discharged about three times the quantity it had uniformly given out up to the rise in the river, and but for the small circumference of the spout, it would probably have discharged even more. This increase of flow was first noted at the time of the great rise in the river, and it appeared to decrease with the falling of the water in the river bed, until, at this time, it is venting only its usual quantity previous to the rise. The well is about four hundred yards from the river, and its depth near seven hundred feet, so that its source must be two hundred feet beneath the bed of the river. The pressure of the water of the river upon the arch must have been very great to effect to such an extent a stream of water passing so many feet beneath its bed.

MARRIED.

On the 17th July, by Rev. C. E. Wyatt, D. D., Mr. Alfred A. Cohen and Miss Emilie, daughter of Dr. H. Gibbone, all of this city.

On the 12th July, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, Mr. Robt. Beaching and Miss Julia Adams.

On the 16th July, by Rev. Bishop Kipp, Mr. N O. Arrington and Miss Maria L. Cook, second daughter of Capt. M. M. Cook, all of this city.

On the 12th July, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Taylor, Wm. Lyon and Eleanor M. Simmons.

On the 15th July, at the San Francisco Bible House, by Rev. Wm. C. Pond, Mr. Erastus Johnson, of Union City, and Miss Pamelia Silsbee, of this city.

On the 15th July, at the same place, by Rev. Frederick Buel, Mr. Daniel Farrington, of Benicia, and Miss Elizabeth Silsbee, of this city.

On the 13th July, in Coloma, by M. K. Shearer, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Jona S. Ellis and Miss Nancy Ann Ingersol.

On the 13th July, at Red Bluffs, by A. A. Mix, Esq., Mr. J. C. Underhill and Miss Angelina Acosta.

On the 10th July, by M. L. Ward, Esq., Mr. John Farley and Mrs. Mirnuda Daily, all of San Joaquin county.

On the 10th July, in Columbia, Col. T. N. Cazneau and Jane T. Matthews, both of Columbia.

DIED.

On the 12th July, in Sonora, Arthemus Winker Richardson, a native of Charleston, S. C., in the 34th year of his age.

On the 15th July, in Shasta, of apoplexy, Mrs. Bridget Jakey.

On the 11th July, in Shasta, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Ann Farley, formerly of St. Louis, aged 45.

On the 18th July, in this city, Henry Willers, aged about 70.

On the 18th July, at San Pablo, Margarette, wife of David Morgan, Jr., aged 30 years.

On the 13th July, at Park's Bar, on the 13th July, Mr. Hart, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio.

On the 12th July, in this city, Mr. J. Edward Band, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 10th July, in Auburn, Jonas G. Salisbury, formerly of Vt., aged 40 years.

On the 13th July, in this city, Griscilda Petty, youngest of Wm. and Griscilda, E. Perry, aged one year and one month.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

July 13—Bark Mary Melville, Darby. Glencoe, 3 ds; piles.
Bark Ella Frances, Mitchell, Glencoe, 6 days; piles.
Brig Cyrus, Brown, Stellacoom, 10 days; piles.
Brig Glencoe, Carlton, Puget Sound, 12 days; sq timber.
July 14—Stmr Columbia, Dall, Oregon; indse and pass.
July 15—Stmr Sonora, Whiting, Panama, 12 days.
Brig Agate, Collins, Oregon, 3 days; lumber.
July 15—Ship St. Lawrence. Trevett, Puget Sound, 10 days; lumber.
Bark Palmetto, Manly, Valparaiso, 31 days; wheat.
Bark Ork, Onkes, hence for Oregon, returned.
Schr Wanderer, Johnson, San Pedro, 8 days; ballast.
July 17—Ship Messenger, Kenuedy, Philadelphia, 125 days; mdse.
Brig G. W. Kendall, Gove, Monterey, 3 days; granite.
Brig Metropolis, Swinson, Oregon, 6 days; lumber.
Schr Quadratus, Finley, Oregon, 6 days; lumber.
Schr Harriet, Rawdon, Crescent City, 3 days; lumber.
July 18—Stmr Cortes, Cropper, San Juan, 14 days.
Stmr Peytona, Sampson, Oregon, 50 hours; pass.
Bark Geo. E. Webster, Folger, Hongkong, 43 days, mdse.
Bark Ocean Bird, Warner, Oregon, 4 days, lumber.
Brig Franklin Adams, Knipe, Puget Sound, 9 days; timber.
Brig Potomac, Camman, Oregon, 7 days; lumber.
Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; produce.
Schr Cynosure, Smith, San Pedro, 21 days; wheat.
Schr Taranto, Turner, Mendocino, 18 hours; lumber.
Schr J. R. Whiting, Oregon, 4 days; lumber.

CLEARANCES

July 13—Stmr Sea Bird, Haley, San Diago; schr Sovereign, Waterman, Sacramento.
July 14—Ship United States, Higgins, Callao; ship Persia, Cook, Benicia; Br brig Kate, Savage, Valparaiso.
July 15—Stmrs Isthmus, Hillard, San Diego; California, LeRoy, Panama; Sierra Nevada, Blethen, San Juan; bark St. Mary, Connor, Prince Edward Sound; Surprise (Fr) Burton, Hong Kong; brigs F. Copeland & Co., Trussell, San Pedro; Kate, (Br) Savage, Valparaiso.
July 17—Stmr. Sonora, Whiting, Benicia.
July 18—Stmr Cortes, Cropper, Benicia; barks Mallory, Elliott, Prince Frederick Sound; E. Wright, Jr., Burgess, New York.

A Premium---Farmers' Clubs.

With the hope of inducing such of our friends, and those who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and introduce an Agricultural Paper, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us five subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you six papers, or for ten subscribers, twelve papers. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the Farmer, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, July 20, 1854.

It were in vain to say that a correct or reliable price current could be presented to the reader. Prices are made to suit the exigency—made to size the pile wanted. Almost any article can be replaced, so that what appears as speculative may be considered more as a fiacese card to "start a market," than any indication of a scarcity of the article or an increased demand. The fact is evident that there are too many sellers and too few buyers. We want a large population—more consumers—and until we have them, we need not expect a better state of trade.

Wheat will be abundant in spite of smut or any other contingency, save fire. New crop, extra, 2¾@3c. Barley comes in fine and heavy; price, 1¼c. Provisions a drug and falling. Lumber cheap and declining. The prices quoted for many articles are only nominal.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@— —
do do short handled	— —	@10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@18 00
do iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@— —
do do iron	— —	@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@16 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@ 4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@ 4 50
Plows, best make (no sale)	14 00	@30 00
do steel (sale)	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@ 500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	— —	@—
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@10 00
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	10 00	@18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Haxall	10 00	@11 00
Chile	8 75	@ 9 00
Repacked	— —	@— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.	@— —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 50	@ 7 00
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@— 1¼
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 2	@ 2 50
Barley, California	— —	@— 1¼
Barley, Chili	— —	@— 1¼
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 2	@— 3
do California	— 3	@— —
LUMBER—		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@ 00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 8 00
do California	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS		
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	18 00	@20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	14	@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@— —
Cheese	20	@ 25
California Cheese	40	@— 50
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 00
Butter, choice	30	@ 32
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	60	@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12	@— 14
do extra	18	@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17	@ —
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	— —	@20 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@11 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	— —	@23 00
do do ½ do	— —	@13 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats		@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 4
Manila	3½	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Am. white	6	@
Split Peas	3	@
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots	40 00	@ —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 7	@ 8
Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00	@ —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ₱ lb	2½	@ 3
Peas		6
Squashes, ₱ lb (cumuer)	10	@ 12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	25	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 00	Tomatoes, ₱ lb	25
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	6
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	4	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	3	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	1	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	8	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	20
Potatoes, new	4	Asparagus, ₱ doz bdls	3 00
Onions, primo	18	Cucumbers, ₱ doz	25
New Corn, ₱ doz	50	String Beans	12

Strawberries command 75c ₱ basket; Cherries, $2 ₱ quart; Raspberries, fine, $2 ₱ pint; Apricots, per dozen, $1 50, small; Water Melons, 50c. to $2; Pears and Southern Apples sold by weight, as to quality.

Card.

SPECIMEN GRAINS!

Desirous to advance the knowledge of our California Crops to the various Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of the various States and Europe, we invite all who are willing to aid us in this matter to forward us specimens of Grains and Grasses, of any and all kinds. Such shall be forwarded carefully, with credit to the growers. The names of the growers, and place where grown, will always accompany the packages.

Notice.

Lone Mountain Cemetery.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:
FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.
HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.
QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.
LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.
SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL, 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT,
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, } Proprietors.

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq.,
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., } Trustees.

3 3m.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

The undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

Patent Planing Machine.

We invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of Norcross' Patent Planing Machine.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT.
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

Fanning Mills; assorted sizes; Hay Presses;
Heavy Wagons, for two or four horses; Manure Fors;
Ox yokes and bows; Hoes and hoe handles;
One fancy butcher's cart and harness, (Kipp's);
Two sets silver mounted Express Harness;
Iron, tray, coal and canal barrows;
Coal scoop shovels, double stamped;
One second hand chain cable, 90 fathoms, 1¼ inch;
2 For sale by JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Horse Powers and Threshers.

Eight-horse power, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormack's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra carbon;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains and all articles pertaining to Agriculture.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof!

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as "Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber, J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

Beef and Beef Tongues.

Beef.—250 bbls Alburgers & Smith's ex family;
250 bbls ex Chicago and Boston;
150 hf bbls N. Y. and Phila. family market beef;
100 qr do do do;
Beef Tongues—100 hfs and qrs, New York and Boston;
In store and for sale by W. L. CURRYLER & CO.
25 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Artesian Wells.

Henrikson & Little, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, First street, and all the principal water works in San Francisco; also at the Irrigating Fountains, San Jose, and at Horner's Mill, Union City. Wells of any depth contracted for.

Office at H. W. Vaughan's Plumbing Works, 25 Bush street, where orders will be received, or at B. A. Henrikson's, 88 Kearny street, or at S Little's, 40 first street. 23

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Carroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.

From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. COIT,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley, Six doors above his old locality. 5t11

DR. PHINNEY,
Residence on Powell Street, one door north of Washington.
Office in McClure's new building, Bush street, opposite the Russette House.

OFFICE HOURS—In Powell street until 9 A. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M.; in Bush street from 2 to 5 P. M. 22 tf

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. G. MASON, SUCCESSOR TO EASTERLY,
Importer and Dealer in
Lead Pipe, Bar and Sheet Zinc, Iron and Tin,
PUMPS, STOVES, ETC.
House and Ship Plumber, Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware,
110 SANSOME STREET, OPPOSITE CRESCENT CITY HOTEL, San Francisco.
N. B.—Orders for ARTESIAN WELL PIPE and contracts for *Artesian Wells* in any part of the State, promptly attended to. 26

FRANK BAKER,
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 1m

CHARLES D. CARTER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,
HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting a Real Estate business in all its branches, will attend to the sale of property, drawing up deeds, conveyancing, &c.
A large list of property at either public or private sale will be kept constantly on hand for the accommodation of purchasers. 30

BANKERS.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets, SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.
GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisianin State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

DREXEL, SATTIER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond. Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

FOUNDRIES.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.
GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,
[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Guages Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.
24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

Pacific Foundry,
On First Street, between Mission and Howard.
GODDARD & CO.,

HAVING enlarged their works, are prepared to furnish every kind of castings and machinery on the shortest notice. Their patterns for mill and other machinery cannot be surpassed in the State. And particular attention will be paid to getting up machinery for Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Quartz Mills, &c.; also, will furnish every description of House trucks, or other castings on as good terms as any other establishment.
San Francisco, June 1, 1854. 25-4t

WM. B. WADSWORTH, Of New York. | O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and Cahfornia Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandize for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a business arrangement by which JAS. KING OF WM. will hereafter take charge of Banking Department of the firm of ADAMS & CO. Depositors, balances on the books of Mr. King will be transferred to the books of Adams & Co.

Mr King takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his depositors for the confidence they have heretofore reposed in him, and trusts the same confidence will be extended to the house with which he has become associated.

ADAMS & CO.
1 JAMES KING OF WM.

Lard and Butter

A Prime article, in wood and tin. For sale by
W. L. CHRYSTAL & CO.,
64 Front street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.
WOODWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 110 Clay street, are the exclusive Agents for the sale of STODART'S PIANO FORTES and PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation.

Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire 20 tf

MUSICAL HALL,
BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for
CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM*, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES
Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st, Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Louned, by day or month. 1 tf

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF J AND SECOND STREETS,.....SACRAMENTO.

LARGE IMPORTATION of Summer Clothing, ex steamers John L. Stephens and Sierra Nevada. We are now receiving a choice assortment of single milled CASSIMERE PANTS, Fancy and White Drilling, do; and SUMMER COATS of every description, which with our already unprecedently large and varied stock, comprises *every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe.*

We have just received a small invoice of *CHILDREN'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING*, and as we design giving particular attention to that branch of our business, we would invite the attention of the Ladies, in making selections of clothing for their children, to an examination of our stock. We shall receive by steamer invoices of the richest and latest styles children's suits, manufactured by our house in New York, and cut in the prevailing styles.

Punctuality observed in filling orders, and no deviation in prices. BRANCH OF KEYES & CO.,
24 Sacramento

To Purchasers of Groceries:

THE FAMILIES of the city and the farmers of the country, before purchasing elsewhere, are requested to call at our Store, where everything in the Grocery Line can be had, not only of the finest quality, but at the lowest market prices.

Our Flour is of the best brands, and our Hams are not surpassed in the country. We have always on hand a large collection of Pie Fruits, of natural preserves and Dried Fruits. All kinds of Sugars, Coffee, and Teas can be had at the cheapest rates. We have also the choicest Wines of France and Germany constantly on hand. All the staple articles of domestic consumption are selected with care and offered to the public at the most reasonable rates. Orders from the country will be forwarded with dispatch, as may be directed, and all orders in the city promptly attended to and delivered free of charge. Come and judge for yourselves.

BRISSENDEN & CO.
25 Corner of Montgomery and California streets.

Cochituate Baths.
No. 57 Sansome street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE proprietors of this well known Establishment, desirous of meeting the wants of a discerning public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.

In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the LADIES, and have provided a Private Entrance and Ante-Room, with *Extra large Bathing Rooms*, adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.

We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.

Prices as usual—single baths 75c; ten tickets for $5.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers. (23) San Francisco, 1854.

HENRY A. SMITH & CO.'S
GRAND RAFFLE,
$100,000,
CONSISTING OF
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SLUGS!
Farm, Residence, Building Lots, Watches, &c., &c.
Guaranteed to come off at the
AMERICAN THEATRE,
ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1854.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

To be had of the proprietors, at their office, north-west corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, or at all the principal book stores, hotels and saloons throughout the city and State.

1st Grand Prize—Ten Thousand Dollars in cash	$10,000
2d Grand Prize—One handsome Residence, consisting of three acres of land, with a beautiful cottage house, in the city of Oakland, on Broadway, within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing. The proprietors own the property under the Peralta title and two years possession—the same, with a warrantee deed, will be given the drawer. Valued at	5,000
3d Grand Prize—One Ranch, consisting of 160 acres of land, with a good House, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. This valuable Ranch is located in San Jose Valley, and is held under a confirmed Spanish title. A warrantee deed will be given the drawer. Valued at	4,000
4 to 254 Two hundred and fifty Valuable Building Lots in the city of Oakland, the Brooklyn of San Francisco, situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of the landing. These lots are unquestionably the most beautiful sites for residences in the State, and are too well known to need description. The proprietors hold the Peralta title and have possession. The drawer will receive warrantee deeds. Size, 25x100. Valued low at $200 each	50,000
253 to 465 Two hundred and ten Fine Gold Lever Watches, Hunting Cases, each of equal value. Valued at $100	21,000
466 to 666—Two hundred elegant Chinese Shawls, high cost. These shawls are of the same quality as are sold daily in the city at $60 each, each one of equal value. Valued at $50	10,000

We, the undersigned, are acquainted with the parties owning the property offered in this Raffle, and also know the Real Estate referred to, and we assure the Public that we consider the title to the property is indisputable.

Hon. D. S. SHATTUCK.
JAMES A. MORRISON, M. D.

The proprietors in conducting the [illegible] themselves to carry it on in a manner [illegible] who may buy tickets. The drawing will [illegible] by [illegible] the holders of Tickets, each county in the [illegible] a committee of one for that purpose. Maps of the Real Estate and samples of the property may be seen at [illegible] Montgomery and Merchant streets.

For the responsibility of the proprietors of this Raffle, and that it will be conducted [illegible], we refer to

His Excellency J. [illegible]
Hon. J. W. D[illegible]
J. R. HA[illegible]
Hon. LEW[illegible]
Maj. W. H. H[illegible]
E. W[illegible]
DAVID J[illegible] 22

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!
SOON TO OPEN AT
DUNCAN'S
CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!
TO THE
Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Genoa,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!
CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes;**
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes,**
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Thereac!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, no

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder no INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the Board of all the Shares*, the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction here referred to by our [illegible] transactions—its long standing and reputation—are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same reference [illegible] this position will be strictly observed in case of [illegible] can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several [illegible] just received, and are [illegible]
San Francisco, June [illegible]

TACADOWLE & CO.
Hardware, [illegible]
22 3m

A Goon Excuse.—There is a society in existence, which, like many other associations of the kind, has a standing rule that those who come late or absent themselves, shall he fined a certain sum, unless they are able to give sufficient excuse for their tardiness or absence. On one occasion, a member came in after the hour, and the chairman asked him the reason for being late.

"Really, sir," said he, "I was not able to get here before. Domestic troubles, perplexities of mind—I cannot say which will die first, my wife or daughter."

"Ah!" said the chairman, expressing much commiseration for the father and husband, "I was not aware of that. Remit the fine, Mr. Secretary, the excuse is good."

The member consequently took his seat. The next morning another member met him, and with much feeling, asked him how his wife and daughter were.

"In excellent health," was the reply.

"Why, I thought you said last night you did not know which would die first."

"I did; and am still in a quandary. Time will decide the question."

When the French fleet was lying off Deal, thirty women of Boulogne, most of whom had husbands or relatives on board, resolved to pay the fleet a visit. Some of them went in the Folkstone steamer, but the greater part embarked for Deal direct in a couple of fishing boats. They were received with extraordinary honors by the fleet. Admiral Purseval Deschenes paid particular attention to one lady, whose husband he had known at Brest, and the officers of the Admiral's ship asked her to dine with them. She felt overwhelmed by this condescension, and begged not to be separated from her travelling companions. This modesty was appreciated. A separate table was laid with thirty covers was laid in the officers' cabin, and there the whole party were splendidly regaled, to their own and the spectators' great delight and astonishment.

A correspondent of the Louisville Democrat speaking of a history of the battle of Lundy's Lane, which appeared in the Louisville Journal, says:

"Mrs. Partington has made Ike read the whole history thirteen times. She has told a friend that she thought it, 'without conception the most extraordinary confusion of glowering ideals and sentinels that ever intermitted from the pen of Genesis. His imposition,' says she, 'is most superfluous. The deleterious sweetness of his constipations, the roundness of his paragulphs, the impertinence of the subject, and the judyish secretions of his expansions, are unequalled in the annuals of litterature.'"

A Fop.—The fop is a comple specimen of an outside philosopher. He is one-tbird collar, one-sixth patent leather, one-fourth walking-stick, and the rest kid gloves and hair. As to the remote ancestry there is some doubt, but it is now pretty well settled that he is the son of a tailor's goose. He becomes ecstatic at the smell of new cloth. He is somewhat nervous, and to dream of tailors' bills gives him the night-mare. By his hair one would judgs he had been dipped like Achilles; but it is evident that the goddess must have held him hy the head instead of by the heels. Nevertheless, such men are useful. If there were no tadpoles, tnere would be no frogs. They are not entirely to blame for being devoted to externals. Paste diamonds must have splendid setting to make them sell.

"My son, what did you bite your brother for? Now I shall have to whip you. Dont you remember the golden rule I taught you? If you would not like your brother to hite you, you sbould not bite him."

"Ho, mother, get out with your whipping, and remember the golden rule yourself. If you would not like me to lick you, taint right for you to lick me."

"Julius, why didn't you ohlong your stay at the Springs."

"Kase, Mr. Snow, dey charge too much."

"How so, Julius?"

"Wy, de landlord charged dis colored individual wid stealing de spoons."

A jailer had received strict orders not to keep any prisoners in solitary confinement. On one occasion, when he had but two in charge, one escaped, and he had to kick the other out of doors, in order to comply with the regulations.

The Boston Post is responsible for the following: Why are the theatrical nights of California likely to prove very dark ones? Because so many stars have gone out there!

If you wish to have your wood go a good way, just leave it out of doors at night. A neighbor says some of his went over half a milo in one night.

A country dentist offers to insert "natural artificial teeth." He's probably brother to the man who described the water of a pond as heing very wet.

A young man who has recently taken a wife, says he did not find it half so hard to get married as he did to get the furniture.

Dr. Franklin, in speaking of education, says: "If a man empties his purse into his head, no one can take it from him."

No man can avoid his own company—so he had best make it as good as possihle.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Reapers and Threshers.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Treshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.

WARREN & SON, office "California Farmer,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elten $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Thresbers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of Hussey's Reapers and Mowers, all combined.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by
HENRY McNALLY,
15 No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by
HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 (between Battery and Front streets.)

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
9 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Wool Packing.

IMPORTANT TO WOOL GATHERERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to inform the dealers in Wool, that he is prepared to pack wool and goods of every description, in large and small bales, after the most improved form and at the shortest notice. All kinds of goods packed. Old clothes bought. All orders received and promptly attended to by DARIUS STOKES,
Basement of Sanders & Brenham's Bank,
No. 129 Montgomery street.

Whitewashing and House Cleaning done, as usual, with neatness and dispatch. 26

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "Bay State Lower Mills' Brand," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

For Sale to Arrive.

A FLOURING MILL, with three run of four best French Stones, a first class Rubber or Smut Mill, calculated to clean 1600 bushels of Wheat per day; Falls, Screens, and Bolting Reels; Belts and Castings. Also, the Irons and Castings for a twenty-five foot water wheel, &c., all complete.

The above Mill Stones and Machinery have been carefully selected with a view to using either Oregon or California Wheat and to parties or a Company wishing to establish a mill in either of the above places, this offers a rare opportunity.

For particulars apply to C. P. LOLOR,
94 Front street,
Where drafts and specifications can be seen. 22tf

To Hotel Keepers, Ranchos, Restaurants and Others.

BRADSHAW & CO., having enlarged their store and stock, can now furnish all with the best assortment in the State. Purchasers will have a stock of $50,000 to select from; and having by each clipper, an assortment of goods from the States, we are enabled to keep a well selected stock of Provisions and Groceries, which we shall sell at wholesale prices, giving all a chance to get their goods low. BRADSHAW & CO.,
25 Cor. California and Battery streets San Francisco.

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
24 87 Long wharf.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mt. Ophir and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street.

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER& CO. have constantly on band, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Cbimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Buttor Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 16 3m*

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,.....Marysville.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with an entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hall, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known Union Hotel, situated on the Plaza, in this city.

Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.

The Bar will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

International Hotel.

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)
San Francisco, California.
PECK & FISHER,.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.

Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.

The International is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main flour.
E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Lake House.

C. L. WHITE,.....Proprietor.

THE proprietor announces to the public that he has completed the erection of a large Hotel Building, at the old stand by the Lake of Como, (not Claude Meluotte's) which has been thoroughly finished, and is furnished in the most splendid style, with elegant and costly furniture, where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally.

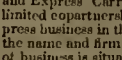
The Culinary Department is under the charge of the most experienced caterers, and his table will be covered with the luxuries and delicacies of the seasons. A fine Bar Room is attached to the house. There are also Billiard Tables and Ten Pin Alleys connected with it.

For the accommodation of parties, fine boats will be kept in readiness at all times, for excursions on the Lake, and to prevent accidents they will be under the especial charge of an "old salt."

An excellent road has been opened from the Lake House to the sea beach, affording a most delightful drive.

The distance from the city to the Lake House is but eight miles, affording a pleasant drive of an hour.

New Line of Coaches.



The undersigned have established a line of Concord Coaches to run between the city of San Francisco and the Lake House. The hours of departure are as follows:

Leaving Wilson's Exchange at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" Lake House at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Stopping at all the Hotels on the road.

☞ Families called for in any part of the city.
25 LINESS AND CLARK.

Rassette House.

San Francisco,.....Cal.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours of the night.
24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,.....California.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 126

Public Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation.

D. H. HASKELL,
ALVIN ADAMS,
W. B. DINSMORE,
S. E. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
* By C. E. Bowers, their Attorney in fact.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of **Banking and Express business** in the State of California, under the firm, name and stylo of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal office continuing at the same place, in the city of San Francisco.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. Bowers, his Attorney in fact,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, composing the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other principal cities and towns of the Eastern States, will hereafter carry on the **Express and Forwarding business** to and from the said cities and towns in the Eastern States and the City of San Francisco. The Banking and Express firm of Adams & Co. in California, at the city of San Francisco acting as our agents.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS.
WM. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
(By C. E. Bowers, their Attorney in fact.

Public Notice.

WE the undersigned, ALVIN ADAMS, of the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the city of San Francisco and State of California, Bankers and Express Carriers, hereby certify that we have formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, to be conducted under the name and firm of ADAMS & CO.; that the principal place of business is situated in the said city of San Francisco.

That DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, are general partners and said ALVIN ADAMS is a special partner as declared by the article of copartnership, on record in the County Recorder's Office of the county of San Francisco.

That the said partnership commences this day, and terminates on the 12th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Dated at the city of San Francisco, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1854. A. ADAMS,
(Per his Attorney in fact, C. E. Bowers,)
D. H. HASKELL,
20 tf I. C. WOODS.

Pork.

PORK.—250 bbls. clear and extra clear; 300 bf do do do do; 275 bbls. mess and extra mess; 150 hl do do do do;
Also—200 bbls prime and rump. For sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
25 94 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS.* Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED to the *CORNER OF BATTERY AND RICHMOND STREETS*, (opposite Delong, McNeil & Co's,) up stairs.

☞ Our *HARDWARE BUSINESS* will be confined principally to Importing and Jobbing. The Agricultural Warehouse to be continued as formerly.
16 BRYANT & CO.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,

Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, hellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;

Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;

A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;

Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;

Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.

Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.

Beads—The largest assortment in California.

E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

Hams.

HAMS.—100 casks Ames' patent covered Family;
125 casks Cnasards's premium;
150 casks Billings' celebrated Family;
75 casks American Westphalia;
100 casks in muslin covers, sugar cured
All in store, in fine order, and for sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;

The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish. Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety: made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centra Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
Baskets—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
Beafers—Hussey's Patent;
Mowers—Ketchum's do;
Threshers—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving Hay Rakes;
Straw Cutters—Assorted sizes:
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three how rakes,
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels; Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
Plows—100 Allen's Eagle, red, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Excelsior Soap,
6 Ox Carts—Iron bubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks; Harness, for Expres Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Beren, small size; do do frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves; Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete; Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones; Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans; Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions, for seed; Marrow Fat Peas; Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat, for seed; Osage Orange Seed; White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed; Hemp Seed—for Birds;
Grape Vines—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underbill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety; Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article; Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins; Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton; Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany; Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter; Mexican Spurs;
Invoice of Mexican Bitts, &c., of the highest finish, &c,
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOL. 2. SAN. FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1854. NO. 4

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.
TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month.
A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

TO A CHILD BLOWING BUBBLES.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

THRICE happy Babe! what radiant dreams are thine,
As thus thou bidd'st thine air born bubble soar;
Who would not Wisdom's choicest gifts resign
To be, like thee, a careless child, once more.

To share thy simple sports, and sinless glee;
Thy breathless wonder, thy unfeigned delight,
As, one by one, those sun-touched glories flee,
In swift succession, from thy straining sight!

To feel a power within himself to make,
Like thee, a rainbow wheresoe'er he goes;
To dream of sunshine, and like thee to wake
To brighter visions, from his charmed repose.

Who would not give his all of worldly lore,
The hard earned fruits of many a toil and care,
Might he but thus the faded past restore,
Thy guileless thoughts and blissful ignorance share.

Yet Life hath bubbles too, that soothe a while
The sterner dreams of man's maturer years;
Love—Friendship—Fortune—Fame—by turns beguile,
But melt, 'neath Truth's Ithuriel touch, to tears.

Thrice happy Child! a brighter lot is thine;
(What new illusion e'er can match the first?)
We mourn to see each cherished hope decline;
Thy mirth is loudest when thy bubbles burst.

THE DAISY.

Not worlds on worlds, in phalanx deep
Need we to prove a God is here—
The Daisy, fresh from Winter's sleep,
Tells of His hand in lines as clear.

For who but he who arched the skies,
And pours the day-spring's living flood
Wond'rous alike in all he tries,
Could rear the Daisy's purple bud?

Mould its green cup, its wiry stem,
Its fringed border nicely spin,
And cut the gold-embossed gem,
That, set in silver, gleams within?

And ling it unrestrained and free,
O'er hill and dale and desert sod,
That man, where'er he walks, may see
In every step the stamp of God.

[From the United States Magazine.]

Last Days at Mount Vernon.

THE only surviving member of Washington's family circle, during his last days at Mount Vernon, is the venerable George Washington Park Custis, a grandson of Mrs. Washington. He resides, and we believe has resided for forty years or more, at Arlington House, a stately looking mansion which overlooks the Potomac, directly opposite the city of Washington. It has long been known that Mr. Custis was writing "Recollections and Private Memoirs of the Life and Character of Washington," portions of which have, from time to time, been published. For many years past, on Washington's birthday, 22d of February, he has sent a chapter of these recollections to the National Intelligencer, for publication, as an appropriate remembrance of the day. He has now made his last contribution of this kind to the public press. Our readers, we are sure, will thank us for transferring this chapter to our columns, together with the note which accompanied it:

ARLINGTON HOUSE, Feb. 21, 1854.

MY DEAR SIRS: I enclose you a *Recollection* for the twenty-second, which I propose shall be the last published in the journals. I commend it to your excellent press, which has published for me so long, and so well, and to which I shall ever owe great obligation.

The story of the *Lost Letters of the Rawlins Book* I have put off to the last. It is a painful subject to me, but it was a bounden duty upon me, as Washington's biographer, and the last of his domestic family, to place this matter in the only light in which it can ever appear to the world. * * * * *

Faithfully yours, GEO. W. P. CUSTIS.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

On Washington's resignation of the Presidency in 1797 one of the first employments of his retirement as a private citizen, was to arrange certain letters and papers for posthumous publication. With this view, he wrote to General Spotswood in Virginia, to select a young man of respectable family and moral habits, and send him to Mount Vernon, where a large number of letters and papers would be prepared for that purpose.

Now these letters and papers were by no means of a general character, neither did they come within the range of Recollections of the Revolution or Constitutional Government; they were more especially *private*, and could with propriety be termed Passages, Personal and Explanatory, in the Life and Correspondence of George Washington.

General Spotswood selected a young man named Albin Rawlins, of a respectable family in the county of Caroline, and well qualified for the duty he was to perform. He soon after arrived at Mount Vernon, and entered upon his employment.

The letters were delivered to Rawlins by the Chief, in person, were carefully returned to him when copied, and others delivered out for copying. As the duties of the clerk lasted for a considerable time, very many of the most interesting and valuable letters Washington ever wrote or received, were copied into the *Rawlins Book*. While we repeat that these letters were not of an official character, we must observe that they were written to and received from some of the most illustrious public men who flourished in the age of Washington, and shed more light upon the true character of the men and things of that distinguished period, than any letters or papers that ever were written or published.

Washington postponed the arrangement for publication of his private memoirs to the last; all such matters lay dormant during the long and meritorious career of his public services. It only was when retired amid the shades of Mount Vernon that he thought of self, and determined that in his latter days nothing should be left undone to give to his country and the world a fair and just estimate of his life and actions.

A portion of the letters of the Rawlins Book were of a delicate character, seeing that they involved the reputation of the writers as consistent patriots and men of honor. *These letters are no where to be found.* But, although the veil of mystery has been drawn over the *lost letters of the Rawlins Book*, that time or circumstance can never remove, our readers may rest assured that there is not a line, nay, a word, in the lost letters that Washington wrote, that, were he living, he would wish to revoke or blot out, but would readily, fearlessly submit to the perusal of his countrymen and the world.

During the agitation of the public mind that grew out of the subject of those letters more than fifty years ago, it was contended that the rumors were groundless; that there were no such letters. Faithful to our purpose at the close of our labors, as at the commencement of our humble work, more than a quarter of a century ago, to give in the recollections and private memoirs of the Life and Character of the *Pater Patriæ* only of what we were, only of what we saw, and only of what we derived from the undoubted authority of others, we do not hesitate to declare, and from an authority that cannot be questioned, that there were such letters as those described as the *Lost Letters of the Rawlins Book*.

The ancient family vault having fallen into a state of decay, the Chief surveyed and marked out a spot for a family burial-place during the last days at Mount Vernon. The new situation is peculiarly unfavorable and ill-chosen, being a most uncomfortable location for either the living or the dead. The executors, conceiving themselves bound by the provisions of the will to erect a burial vault on the spot marked out, proceeded to do so to the best advantage; but all their endeavors, together with the labor of skilful mechanics, have resulted in the tomb of Washington being universally condemned as unfit for and unworthy of the purpose for which it was intended, while it serves as a matter of reproach, to the crowds of pilgrims who resort thither to pay their homage to the fame and memory of the Father of his Country.

It is certain that Washington never gave even a hint of his views or wishes in regard to the disposition of his remains. He no doubt believed that his ashes would be claimed as national property, and be entombed with national honors; hence his silence on the subject that has agitated the American public for more than half a century. On the decease of the Chief, the high authorities of the nation begged his remains for public interment at the seat of the National Government. They were granted by the venerable relict, conditioned that her own remains should be interred by the side of her husband in the national tomb. This memorable compact so solemn in itself, is still in full force and bearing on the nation, insomuch that no subsequent authority could alter or annul it.

On the fifth of this present, Colonel Monroe, who resided at the United States arsenal two miles or more to be found on the Eastern [illegible] of the Chief and his consort, agreeably to the arrangement of 17[illegible] to the day.

Surely, it cannot be denied that Mrs. Washington had the right, the only right, to the disposal of the remains of the Chief, and by virtue of this right she granted them to the prayer of the nation, as expressed by its highest authority.

On her death-bed, the venerable lady called the author of the *Recollections*, her grandson and executor, to her side, and said: "Remember, Washington, to have my remains placed in a leaden coffin, that they may be removed with those of the General, at the command of the Government."

And yet we hear of the right of a State! No one State can appropriate to itself that which belongs to the whole. Of the glorious Old Thirteen, little Delaware has as much right to the remains of the beloved Washington as either of her larger sisters; for though small in size, she was great in value in the "times that tried men's souls," and, in proportion to her resources, furnished as much courage, privation and blood to the combats of liberty, as those that were far larger than she. From Long Island to Eutaw, from the first to the last of the War of Independence, her banner was ever in the field, and ever floated 'mid the "bravest of the brave."

It is high time the subject of the remains, and the remains themselves, were at rest. Presuming that Government should purchase Mount Vernon, and determine that the ashes of the Chief should there find lasting repose, we would respectfully suggest that a sepulchre be erected on the site of the ancient family vault, a magnificient location, having an extensive view of the surrounding country, and of the noble Potomac that washes its base; the massive structure to be formed of white American marble, in blocks each of a ton weight, a dome of copper, surmounted by an eagle in bronze, a bronze door, and for inscription two words only, that will speak volumes to all time—*Pater Patriæ*. The key of the receptacle to be always in the custody of the President of the United States for the time being. This done, and if done, "'tis well it were done quickly," the tomb of Washington would cease to be a reproach among nations. The pilgrim from distant lands, as he journeys through a mighty empire with his heart filled with veneration of the fame and memory of America's illustrious son, when he arrives at the national sepulchre that casts its broad shadow over Potomac's wave, will become awed by the solemn grandeur of the spot. The American of generations yet to come, will behold, with filial reverence, the "time-honored receptacle that contains the ashes of the Father of his Country;" the enduring marble mellowed by age, the inscription freshly preserved in never-dying bronze; when, proud of such a monument erected by the piety of his ancestors, the future American may exclaim, in the words of the immortal bard,

"Such honors Ilion to her hero paid,
And peaceful sleeps the mighty Hector's shade."

Another object claimed the attention of the Chief during the last days at Mount Vernon—the comple survey and remodelling of his farms, with a view to their improvement. These surveys he made in person, the calculations and estimates drawn out by his own hand; and indeed it was a rare spectacle to behold this venerable man, who had attained the very topmost height of human greatness, carrying his own compass, the emblem of the employments of his early days.

His correspondence with Sir John Sinclair and other eminent characters in Europe, gave a great deal of information touching the improvements in agriculture and domestic economy in the Old World. This valuable information was carefully digested by the Farmer of Mount Vernon, with a view to its adaptation to the climate and resources of the United States. Nothing that tended to public benefit was too vast to be undertaken by this man of mighty labors. The whole of his public as well as private career was marked by usefulness. His aim was good to his country and mankind, and to effect this desirable end, untiring were his energies, and onward course, as a public benefactor.

Mount Vernon, in the olden time, was celebrated for the luxuries of the table. Its fields, the forest, and the river, each in their [illegible] seasons, furnished the most [illegible] for good living. [illegible] on the Potomac, to leeward [illegible] portico of the mansion house, [illegible] of Father Jack, the fisherman [illegible] Father Jack was an [illegible] years of age and, although [illegible] body by [illegible] possessed [illegible] of days [illegible] of Mount [illegible] was in [illegible] was [illegible] where [illegible] the leading quality of all his race—somnoleney. By looking through a spy-glass you would see the canoe fastened to a stake, with the old fisherman, bent nearly double, enjoying a nap, which was only disturbed by the hard jerking of the perch that became entangled by his hook.

But the slumbers of Father Jack were occasionally attended by some inconvenience. The domestic duties at Mount Vernon were governed by clock time. Now the cook required that the fish should be forthcoming at a certain period, so that they might be served smoking on the board precisely at three o'clock. He would repair to the river bank and make the accustomed signals; but, alas! there would be no response; the old fisherman was seen quietly reposing in his canoe, rocked by the gentle undulations of the stream, and dreaming, no doubt, of events "long time ago." The unfortunate *artiste* of the culinary department, grown furious by delay, would now rush down to the water's age, and, by dint of loud shouting, at length the canoe would be seen to turn its prow to the shore. Father Jack, indignant at its being even supposed he was asleep on his post, would rate those present on landing with, "What you all make such a debit of a noise for, hey? I wa'n't sleep, only noddin'."

Poor Father Jack! No more at early dawn will he be seen, as with withered arms he paddled his light canoe on the broad surface of the Potomac, to return with the finny spoils and boast of famous fish taken "on his own hook." His canoe has long since rotted on the shore, his paddle hangs idly in his cabin, his "occupation's gone," and Father Jack, the old fishermen of Mount Vernon, "sleeps that sleep that knows no waking."

A hunter, too, was attached to the household establishment. Tom Davis, and his great Newfoundland dog, Gunner, were as important characters in the department for furnishing game and wild fowl as Father Jack in that of fish. So vast were the numbers of the canvass-back duck on the Potomac, in ancient time, that a single discharge of Tom Davis' old British musket would procure as many of those delicious birds as would supply the larder for a week.

George Washington Lafayette, and his tutor and friend, M. Frestel, became members of the Mount Vernon family during the last days. These estimable Frenchmen, driven by persecution from their native country, found refuge in America.

While reasons of State prevented Washington, as President from receiving *emigres*, so soon as he became the private citizen, he warmly, joyfully welcomed to his heart and his home the son of his old companion-in-arms, bidding the young Lafayette consider George Washington as a friend and father. The French gentlemen, from their superior intelligence, together with their highly accomplished and amiable manners, endeared themselves to all who knew them during their sojourn in the United States. They remained members of the family of Mount Vernon until a change in European affairs enabled them to embark for their native land.

The sentinel placed on the watch-tower by fate to guard the destinies of Washington, might have cried all's well during the last days at Mount Vernon. All was well. All things glided gently and prosperously down the stream of time and all was progressive. Two blades of grass had been made to "grow where but one grew before," and a garden "bloomed where flowers had once grown wild."

The best charities of life were gathered around the *Pater Patriæ* in the Last days at Mount Vernon. The love and veneration of a whole people for his illustrious services; his generous and untiring labors in the cause of public utility; his kindly demeanor to his family circle, his friends, and numerous dependants; his courtly and cordial hospitality to his guests, many of them strangers from far distant lands, all [illegible] all of which sprung from the heart, were the ornament of his declining years, and gave [illegible] to the setting sun, and cast [illegible] the rest of his pilgrimage [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

San Francisco. Thursday, July 27, 1854.

A Trip by Stage.

Reanen, havo you evor crossed tho ferry to Oakland? If not, try it; try it. You have no oxeuse ahout husiness now, every hody is prating ahout dull timos. and it is a good thing to get away from this croaking. Discard and steal off into the country whero the hirds sing, tho cattle low, the lambs frisk and frolic, and where golden grain fields tell the ahundance of the earth. Go to tho ferry and eall

"A boat, a boat to cross the ferry,
And row me over lo be merry."

Tho Contra Costa Ferry-hoats are in "apple pie order," comfortahlo, speedy, safe; and half an hour's steaming hrings you to Oakland. Here you should spend an hour. Go over in tho eight o'elock hoat—this gives you an hour and a-half—go out among these nohlo evergreen oaks that God planted, and ask yourself as you admire their heauty, why they were placed there. A voieo will answer you, "for a future eity equal to Brooklyn;" and as you admire, let a prayer go, up from your heart, saying "Woodman spare these trees;" and whenever your influenee is felt, lot thy voiee go forth. Oakland is destined to he a large and heautiful city: all it wants is tho right kind of a population. The soil should he hetter cultivated; the many fine residences seem neglected—weeds! weeds! ehoke up the doorways and yards around the houses. This should not he. A hettor eare should prevail in this lovely spot.

We know if our eitizens were aware how much pleasure they could derive from a few hours' respite aeross the Bay, they would enjoy it. The eity has excellent hotels for families to tarry a while, aud their prices are very reasonahle. If you have plenty of timo, step into the stage of the line that runs to the Mission, rido through the grain fields and see the abundanee of the harvest, and feel that however many ery of hard times, we shall havo bread onough, and to spare. Riding along a brief time, we reach the pretty spot selected for the eity of Clinton. The ruins of that fine hotel reminds us of the usual fate of first enterprisos—firo or flood usually lays its elaims to the first; and wo propheey that, Phœnix-like, thore shall arise from the ashes of the Clinton, a more splendid and eommodious edifiee than the original. Tho sito was a eommanding one, and its projectors should not he diseouragod hy this ealamity. Try it again, gentlemen.

The road along the routo to tho Mission is of the most interesting eharaeter; the towering range upon the opposite side of the bay, and that upon tho inner side; the broad prairie, dotted here and there with the heme of the farmer—all give evidence of a permanency that is cheering. The mansion house at tho landing, and tho group of stores, are the nucleus of a future city. A few miles further, and you reach the fine raneh of Senor Don Castro. You stop upon the eminenee ahove the residenee of this gentleman, at Hayward's find hotel. Here you have a beautiful prospeet of the whole valley around. Far as the eye can reaeh, for miles upon miles, extend the grain fields. It is now harvest time, portions in tho staek, others in hindiug, while the ponderous leveller of aeres (MeCormaek or Huzzey's reapors) are marching along the proud heads of the hending grain, howing hefore these majestic levellers. It is a glorious sight to witness these mighty weapons at harvest time; the contrast in tbe amount of lahor performed in a day and that of former years; the eontrast hetweeu a sickle and reaper—between one acre and twenty.

Don Castro's ranch is one of wide extent and beauty, as well as of great fertility. Here may be seen fields of corn in the greatest luxurianee and promise. Every speeies of garden produet that home requires is raised successfully at this fino ranch.

Hayward Hotel commands a fine few and is a pretty stopping place. Future years will find this also tbe centre of a thriving village. A few miles ride from this point, aeross the continuous fields of "hreadstuff," brings you to the Cove, or Uniou City. It is here the wheat and grain of thousands of aeros aro ehanged and formed into the superior flour known as "Horner's Premium Flour." Horner's Mills are amoug tho finest in the State, and turn out hundreds of barrels daily. One great advantage the farmers have now at Horner's Mills, there is no delay. When they bring their whent it is weighed and they receive their flour. The same team that hrings the wheat takes tho flour away. This is of great advantage to the farmer when "time is money."

But, reader, we will hreak off here, and next week give you more of our ride, and tell you of the ahundance of fruit now bending the trees at the Mission.

The Right Way to Build up California.

MACHINERY.

We are aro pleased to notiee the return of our friend from the States, D. W. Van Court, Esq., proprietor of the Washington Steam Mills. He comes to add to the industry of the country—and that is its wealth. Mr. V. C. has seeured the patent right of the eelehrated planing mill advertised in this issue. This valuahle machinery will give employment to hundreds in various portions of our State, as it is diffused, thus eneouraging labor. This what California wants—machinery to convert our forests into dwelling houses for those who shall eome; give them good dwelling houses at a moderate priee and the ahundanee of tho earth will feed them. We want more population as CONSUMERS—and our friend Van Court has done the State some serviee by introduein machinery of this kind; this will build *houses*, and his *steam mills* turu out the *flour* No. 1, to feed the people that shall live in them. Let all our eitizens who visit the old States take the same method as Mr. V. C., hy hringing back *improvements* and help to the State, instead of leaving tneir means there, or what is worse, IMPORTING that which WE CAN RAISE, or that WE DO NOT WANT, and we shall hear no more of HARD TIMES.

Level forests, and set the machinery to work—huild "homes,"—give employment to thousands in active industrious trades—*stop political financiering*, and work! work! work!—this will build up any country. Till tho earth better, make living eheaper, give aetivity to mechanies *in the country*—set mills nnd machinery at work—induee a demand for mechanies and manufaeturers—this will call to our shores a population that will soon inerease the demand for the surplus produee, and tho farming interest will feel the effeet like magie.

Wo want and must have *more population*, more *working men* and less drones in the hive, and we shall have more honey. Send tho drones away if they will not work—send them to Cuha—tho Islands—anywhere—get them out of the hive. Drones (politieians) eonsume, but never produee, and this always impoverishes a country.

YANKEE BLANE.—This splendid steamer lays at the wharf ready for inspection. She is indeed a nohle palaee-like steamer, and seems to say as she floats upon tho waters—try me! try me! Graeeful as a swan, stately as a queen, she rides the wave; moving with every surge as she lays in the dock at her moorings. Passengers are invited to examine this splendid craft. We would particularly note the complete ventilating system adopted upon her. Oh, what a luxury is *fresh air* upon a crowded ship. Like to fresh water to a parched tongue, so is fresh nir to tho wearied or sick passenger upon a long voyage; but sueh is the air of comfort, such the convenience upon this steamer, that wo do not fear the passengers would he either wearied or sick, and surely such a ship would never have a long passage. Nevertheless fresh air is good even on the short passagos required upon the Yankee Blade.

POSTMASTERS PAIN.—By the last steamers we notiee the fact that an inerease of thirty-three and one-third per et. has been allowed to postmasters for office duties and all extra ineurred, dating back to 1853. This is as it should be, for they deserve it. They have lahored hard for n mere pittnnee, sometimes for nothing, and then continually hlamed for irregularities in office, when if the truth was known, they did not have allowed them enough to pay the time required to open the hags. It was a starving business, and then if some poor hungry wight was hack in his aecounts, he was charged as n defaulter. There should he no temptation for a person holding office to be hehind hand. We go for *liberal pay to honest men*, and *death for stealing*.

FINE ARTS.—A large sale of pictures, some 400, consisting of paintings, steel engravings, mezzotint, &c., took plaee on Saturday last, at Messrs. Selover & Sinton's. A large company was in attendanee, and the entire lot was sold. Quite an interest was evineed for many pieees, nlthough the prices at which they were sold were low. The pictures were those from the gallery of the Messrs. Marvin & Hitehcock.

GOLDEN ERA.—This admirahly conducted paper deserves the success it is receiving. Its enlarged number of eorrespondents is indicative of increased usefulness. Tho last numher was most exeellent in its nppearance and matter, aud a credit to the proprietors. Our mining aud rural citizens will do well to take the Golden Era; it is offered reasonablo and worth twice its priee.

The Rights of Neutrals.

We commend a careful perusal of the eloquent speech of California's ahle representative on this question. M. L. Latham, Esq. We have only room for a portion, and that relates to our eharaeter, present condition, and present and future influenee, and is of unoment and importanee.

There are three great nations in the history of the world who. thus far, have had the greatest influence on the destiny of mankind. They are tho Romans, the English, and the Americans.

The third power which nppeared on this gloho, marking a distinet progress and filling the minds of men, from its infaney, with anxious hopes and expeetations, is the United States of America. Born at an advanced stage in tho history of tho world, and eoneeived of strong and healthy parents, our eonfederaey of States gave, even at its hirths, assurance of its future greatnoss. Like Hereules, we killed two serpents in our eradle, plaeed there hy the ignoranee of the world, not by the malice of a jealous goddess. We destroyed the worldly power of the estahlished ehureh hy hanishing it from the political arena, and reared in its place the temple of religious tolerance; and we expelled royalty as a useless and expensive political institution. But in assuming tho supreme direetion of our own affairs, we committed no injustiee to others. We did not infringe on the rights of the ehureh or the clergy, in religious matters; and in suppressing royalty, applied merely to our own use, what was already our own. With the Declaration of Independenee of the United States, a new great historical era was ushered into tho world, not only for individual freedom, hut for liheral political *association*, insuring and guarantying that freedom. It is the peculiar *mode* of associating men for the exereise of power which eonstitutes American freedom and signalizes its superiority over all other Governments; and the distribution of power, under this new association, formed by our nncestors on the ruhhish of the old association of church and State, marks as distinet a progress in the *art* of government as the Revolution itself manifested in men's ideas. True to the doctrine of the Revolution, that all Governments derive their just power from the eonsent of the governed, the framers of our Constitution had a care to interest all equally in its maintenanee, nnd to let all share proportionally in its power. Not only were the differont colonies who had achieved their independenee, united into a representative Confederaey, hut individually elevated into sovereign and independent States; delegating to the Federal Government no other powers than those named in the Constitution. While all share in the power of the Federal Government through their representatives in Congress, each has supreme control over the administration of its own affairs, and enjoys, within its own limits, the privileges and immunities of sovereignity. Herein consists the immeasurahle superiority of our Confederaey of States, over nny system of government as yet recorded in history, and its adaptation to indefinite expansion without loss of power. We have, in less than a century, tripled the nnmher of States composing our Federal Union, without suffering the least perturhation in our political system; and our population has increased from three to twenty-five millions, without complieating the system, or meeting with the least difficulty in the application of the principles which were laid down hy our forefathers with so much vigor and simplicity.

Nor is this all. We have, during that hrief period, received among us so large a portion of foreign immigrants that their number exceeds alone our whole population during the revolutionary war, and would in itself suffice to add a dozen States to our Confederaey. The monthly arrivals of immigrants from foreign countries average now fifty thousand for the single port of New York, and not less than a million in all the ports of tho United States *per annum*. All these men, and women, and children, or most of them, eome here with the crudest political and social notions, with habits and customs not unfrequently repugnant to our own, and speaking languages which, until they hecome familiar with our idiom, prevent them from communicating freely with our people. Yet in a few years we nbsorh this whole vast aeeretion to our strength. The immigrants have hecome assimilated with us in lahor and enterprise, in customs nnd manners, in thought and language, and in political ideas. What other people than our own, what other Government than ours, could thus invite all the political, social, and religious heretics of the world to come and sojourn among them, without fear of heing ultimately contaminated and overwhelmed? This powor of absorhing and assimilating foreign elements is the strongest proof of our historical mission; or, if gentlemen would rather have it, our "manifest destiny;" for it uffords the strongest evidence of the superior energy of our people, and the practical advantages of our political institutions. We absorb to elevate; we rule hy hestowing on the governed a share of political power. Sir, we are destined to expand by assimilation, and by elevating those who have been misgoverned and oppressed to the rank of freemen; and if we have the power to do that with millions of Europeans who flock to our shores; if our exampio is constantly working revolutions and changes in the politieal and social condition of the Old World, why should we not possess the same faculty here, when less powerful States, and more misgoverned people are eager to share the hlessings of our institutions nnd laws? Rome, and the people of Romnnic origin, French, Spaniards, Portuguese, have never colonized; they merely planted or transplanted power; tho people of England eultivated and improved, hut held, and still hold, their colonies in subjeetion; the Americans alone, for the first time in the history of the world, elevate and regenerate those over whom they extend their sway. We conquer that we may raise the eonquered to an equality with ourselves; we annex to assimilate others with us in a higher scale of humanity.

This country is destined to support a larger population than all Europe—a population of happy, thinking, self-relying men; not a mixture of heggars and princes. And it will, despite the hetorogeneous elements which contribute to it, be a population full of national, American sentiments, energetie, free, martial; whose friendship and good will ho an object of solieitude with the different nations of Europe. The present war in Europe will exeite n hitterness of feeling, and heget new national jealousies, which will continue long after the eonelusion of peaee, and be an effectual bar to all joint operations against our growing power. England, France, and Spain may yet sojourn in different parts of America. We are at home in it, and shall arrange our household as we please.

But while I have full faith in the mission of our country; while I have no apprehension of any successful interferenee of any European Power, or any eombination of them, in the affairs of this eontinent; while I believe, if I may indulge in the expression, in the invincibility of the United States, I yet wish that, in our conduet as a great nation, we avoid everything like provocation to the weaker Powers. Let our mission be accomplished hy as few eollisions with our neighbors as possible. Let the world he convineed of our mission as we are, and let the world see that that mission is eompatible with public justiee.

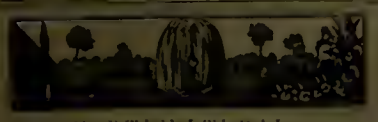
ADAMS & Co.—The new express and banking house of this eelebrated firm is rapidly assuming the appearance of being ready for occupation. The removal of Adams & Co. to the new hlock of Halleck, Peachy & Billings, will take plaee in a few days. Their new establishment will be one of the most complete in all its arrangements, in the country. Their hanking department will he separate and elegant; the Express department spacious, extensive and complete in every branch, as clock work—so perfect and convenient that they can do the business of the world; and they deserve a goodly share of it for their liherality in all that pertains to California.

UNION HOTEL.—The improvements that are making in the Union Hotel, opposite the plaza, will make it a very desirable house for those who wish a central place and magnificent apartments. We noticed the workmen preparing spacious suites of rooms, and learn it is the intention of the proprietor to have some of the finest apartments in the city, for private rooms for gentlemen or families. A restaurant of tho highest character will he attached to the Hotel, so that every wish of those who patronise the house will be promptly answered; and what T. K. Battelle promises he will do, is done—that's certain.

NEW MARKET HOUSE.—We took a stroll through this spacious building the present week. It will add much to the ease and comfort of our market traders, hoth buyers and sellers. Tho building has been erected in a substantial mannor and handsomely fitted up with fancy stalls for for the sale of meats, game, vegetables and products of the dairy; every portion is in good taste. The huilding is 120 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 26 feet high in the clear, oponing on Merchant street, and also on Washington. It is to be conneeted with the old U. S. Market by arehes through. It was huilt by H. F. Williams, Esq., and reflects credit upon tho builder as well as to our city.

WHEAT CROPS IN YNEKA.—The Herald states that the farmers in that vicinity are now in the midst of the grain harvest. The weather has been very warm, the mereury heing over 100 degrees in the shade. This hot weather is maturing the grain so fast that it will requiro considerahle energy and attention in order to save tho crops without sustaining loss. The farmers have run the gauntlet, owing to the great risk that has been attendant upon the present crop. The cost of the wheat farms this year, including the seed, sowing, feneing, the high prices of agricultural improvements generally required for farming, has heen to each individual equivalent to a nice little fortuna in the Atlantic States. The crops have turned out hetter than was expected in the early part of the season. Many of the fields that escaped the frosts will yield well. The heads are long and full, and the grains large. There has been discovered as yet hut little smut.

THE San Jos6 Telegraph of Thursday, says: Some one, with the diabolical design of destroying by fire Mr. John Cooney's grain, resorted to the following scheme. The villain got a piece of shingle, about six inches long, in the centre of which he fastened a small upright stick, about eight inches long, and on the top of the stick a sun glass was placed. So arranged, he put the instrument among the dry grass and grain. On Tuesday, in cutting the grain, the mowers struck the upright stick, and discovered that the shingle had ignited and was half consumed, and that the grass for a few feet around had been burnt, but had gone out. We saw the sun-glass, shingle and stick, yesterday, in the office of Justice Allen, who was about issuing a process for the arrest of a person suspected of this ingenious but cowardly and infernal crime.



HORTICULTURAL.

Premium Farms.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Santa Clara County, July 17th, 1854.

DEAR SIR: "Oak Shade Farm," consisting of 200 acres, and situated six miles west of Santa Clara, on the San Francisco road, is hereby offered for the examination of the Committee appointed to award premiums for the "best farms in the State." Yours, LEONARD FROST.

To F. W. Macondray, Pres't, C. S. A. S.

THE large and fine farm of F. E. Kellogg, Esq., of Napa Valley, was submitted to the Committee, with others, the last week. Due notice will be taken of each and all.

THE MAGNOLIA.—This gorgeous tree has been bloomed in great perfection the present season, at the grounds of John A. Kennoh, Esq., at Newton, Mass. We learn that the following specimens were perfection in June: *Magnolia Soulangiana*, producing from 1,500 to 2,000 flowers; *Magnolia Conspicua*, producing about 3,000 flowers; *Macrophylla* has bloomed with mark for many years; *Cordata*, *longefolia* and other varieties have been grown perfectly.

When we remember that in Massachusetts the thermometer runs below zero, and these beautiful trees flourish in great perfection, we think that upon our prairie land they would become the more splendid. Nothing could exceed them in beauty or fragrance. Just imagine a tree 20 or 30 feet high, of the finest form, large glossy foliage, bearing fragrant blossoms, the size of a full goblet. Such are these noble trees the Magnolia. Will not our lovers of Flora take pains to cultivate them?

The Paulownia Imperialis.

THE Imperial Paulownia is one of the plants lately brought to Europe from Japan, by Dr. Von Sieboldt, the Belgian botanical traveler. In its native country its local name is *Kirri*; and the Chinese call it *Too-Hak-Too*. It forms a tree, in Japan, about 30 or 40 feet high, with a trunk two or three feet in diameter. The bark is smooth and light colored. The branches are rather few in number, spreading horizontally and forming a large head.

The striking peculiarity of the Paulownia, however, is its showy foliage. The leaves are of the shape of those of the Catalpa, but of darker green, perhaps resembling more closely those of a large sunflower—being broad and heart-shaped. In rich soil, the growth of the tree is extremely rapid—young plants making shoots of 8 or 10 feet in a season, and on such, we have measured leaves a foot and a half in diameter. But on older trees, they are usually about half that size.

The flowers are produced in April in panicles, at the ends of the branches. They resemble in general appearance those of the Catalpa, but the color is a pale bluish-violet. The seeds are borne in an oval capsule as large as a pigeon's egg.

When the Paulownia was first introduced into the Garden of Plants at Paris, it was treated as a delicate green-house plant. It was soon found, however, that it was perfectly hardy on the Continent and in England. In this country it appears equally so. The trees in this latitude have stood the past two winters, even in exposed situations, without covering, and have not lost an inch of the previous season's growth. We therefore consider it a hardier tree than the Catalpa, which often suffers badly from the cold of this latitude. Nothing is easier than the propagation of this tree. Single buds will grow, like those of the Mulberry and the Vine, taken off early in the spring and covered about an inch deep in the soil of a fresh hot-bed. The cuttings of the young shoots, planted under a hand-glass in a shady border, strike root readily. But by far the easiest and most rapid mode is that of planting pieces of the roots.

Every little piece of the root of the Paulownia will under certain conditions, produce a plant. It is only necessary to make a common hot-bed early in the spring, reduce the roots of the parent tree, (and it will bear a very severe reduction,) and plant every piece that will make a cutting not smaller than a goose-quill, and a couple of inches long. Plant these bits of roots about an inch and a-half deep in the rich, light soil of the hot bed. In a fortnight's time, every bit will throw up a bud, make new roots and become a distinct plant. When the plants are about three inches high, they may be transplanted into rows, beds, borders, or, in short, wherever they are finally to grow. If the season is favorable, they will grow to the height of from three to six feet before the close of the autumn. Next year, if the soil is deep, they will make shoots eight or ten feet long.—*Dom.*

Rich Silver Ware.

LOOK IN UP the superb collection of SILVER WARE, now opening at Messrs. SHREVES on Montgomery-st. This is probably one of the finest lots of rich silver ware yet imported into our city. These gentlemen have an extensive collection of new silver ware, in every department and worthy a particular attention.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

COURTESY.—The Philadelphia Inquirer, in a sensible homily on "Courtesy," has the following graceful sentiments: "The little compliments of life and society are more potent than most people are apt to imagine. We have more than once seen a smile of pleasure pass over a countenance that is ordinarily rugged and stern, at some kindly demonstration intended to convey good-will, and to manifest respect. And with the gentler sex such demonstrations are almost irresistible. Who has not seen some bright eye kindle, and some full cheek glow, at little attentions of this kind—attentions that cannot be paid too frequently, and that rarely fail to have some effect? A few years since, a gentlemen of a neighboring city became utterly devoted to a young and accomplished beauty, with whom he had been on terms of friendly intimacy from childhood. He, however, although highly educated, graceful and courteous, was remarkably homely. Fully aware of this, he supposed, and rightly, that the task of conquest would be one of great difficulty. But he was devoted to the fair object of his regard, and she, although she always respected and esteemed him, could not believe it possible for her ever to cherish a more tender emotion. Nevertheless, the suitor persevered. He did so, too, not rashly and impetuously, but by paying the most delicate attentions at all proper times and seasons, and by consulting her wishes, her tastes and her feelings, at every fitting opportunity. He was untiring and indefatigable; and although she was capricious, vain, and somewhat coquettish, she possessed a noble and generous heart, and one that was full of the warmest sympathies. Year after year passed by, and still the suitor persevered. Others stepped in, meanwhile, but they could not appreciate her butterfly character, and would not conciliate the many whims of the beauty and the belle, and hence they made but a momentary impression. Not so, however, the other. He had studied her nature thoroughly, and had discovered that he was gradually overcoming the prejudice that at first prevailed, and accomplishing the realization of his warmest hopes. At last, too, he was successful. He not only won the hand, but he secured the heart of the fair enchantress, and all, in a measure, by such delicate, kindly and complimentary attentions, as are at the command of almost any one who studies human nature, and has the patience to practice the philosophy of perseverance, of self-denial and of courtesy. And so in every condition of life. It is almost impossible for any one to think unkindly of another, who, on every occasion, exhibits the warmest regard, and seeks for opportunities to extend courtesy, manifest friendship, and indicate feeling. On the other hand, those who neglect the little compliments of life, who fancy that they may trample on this point of etiquette, and that feature of courtesy, that *their* business is to *receive*, and not to *extend*, favors—that they may be selfish and indifferent, and insulting, and all with impunity, will, in the end, discover that they have committed a fearful, an egregious mistake."

MUNIFICENCE OF A SINGLE LADY.—Miss Caroline Plummer died at Salem on the 14th ult., at the age of 74 years. She was a lady of fine talents and acquirements, numbering among her friends many of the most distinguished of her fellow citizens. She was for many years an inmate of the family of the late Dr. Bowditch. By a course of rigid economy and self-denial, she had accumulated a fortune of $100,000. By her will she bequeathed more to public uses than has ever been left by any resident in Salem, viz., the sum of $15,000 to Harvard College, to found "a professorship of the heart," i. e. for Moral Philosophy; the sum of $30,000 to the Salem Athenæum, and (after other private bequests) the residue of her estate, which will probably be about $30,000, to found a Farm School at Salem.—*N. E. Farmer.*

KEEPING QUINCES.—A new fact in domestic economy has been communicated to us, says the Boston Cultivator, by Mr. Shurtleff, of Chelsea. At the usual time of gathering quinces, they were put into barrels filled with water and placed in the cellar. A few days since they were opened, and the quinces found perfectly sound—not one having decayed in the least. We are indebted to Mrs. S. for a specimen of the fruit which has thus been kept through the winter, and has just been prepared with sugar in the usual way. It has the aroma, peculiar flavor, and all the qualities of a fresh quince. From Mrs. S.'s experiment, we should think this mode of keeping quinces an important desideratum.

CLEANING WALL PAPER.—Wall paper is the order of the day now, and all persons who find their paper dirty, would make a saving by cleaning it, instead of putting on new. The best process for doing this is to take about two quarts of wheat bran, tie it up in a bundle in coarse flannel, and rub it over the paper. It will cleanse the whole paper of all descriptions of dirt and spots better than any other means that can be used. Some use bread, but dry bran is better.

Native Birds.

WE publish a part of an able and interesting article upon Birds, from Hovey's Magazine, and commend it to the attention of our readers. We shall publish a continuance of it. We have with us many very beautiful birds, and those that are sweet songsters. Shall we not preserve them?

The presence of birds as companions of a country residence is considered by all a [illegible] consequence, second only to woods, flowers, green fields, and the general advantages of prospect. Without birds, the landscape, if not wanting in beauty, would lack something which is necessary to the happiness of all men who are elevated above a state of gross sensualism. It is indeed highly probable that nature owes more to the lively motions, songs and chattering of birds, for the influence of her charms, than to any other single accompaniment of terrestrial scenery. They are so intimately associated with all that is delightful in field and forrest, with our early walks in the morning, our rest at noondny, and our meditations at sunset, with the trees that spread their branches over our heads, and the vines and delicate mosses at our feet, that it is difficult to think of the one apart from the others. Through the voices of birds nature may be said to speak to us, and without them she would be but a dumb companion, whose beauty could hardly be felt.

It is customary, when speaking of the advantages of birds, to treat of them as they have relation to the agricultural interest. Admitting the value of almost every species as destroyers of insects, I am disposed to consider their importance in this respect as only secondary to that which regards their pleasant companionship with men. Hence it is a matter of no small consequence to use the best means that have been discovered, to preserve the birds from destruction, and to multiply them about our dwelling. Very little attention has been paid to this subject. A few laws have been made for their preservation; but these have seldom been enforced. Occasionally a paragraph in the newspapers has pleaded for their protection; but as yet no full and elaborate essay, devoted to this subject, has made its appearance. I believe the farmer would promote his own thrift by extending a watchful care over the lives of every species of birds; but the smaller tribes are considered the most useful. And it would seem as if nature had given them their beauty of plumage, and endowed them with song, on purpose to render them attractive, that man might thereby be induced to preserve a race of creatures so necessary to his pleasures, and so valuable to his interest.

There are two methods of preserving the birds: the first consists in omitting to destroy them; the second in promoting the growth of certain trees, shrubs and other plants on which they depend for shelter and subsistence. The birds, considered in relation to trees and shrubbery, may be divided into two classes. First, the familiar birds that live in our orchards and gardens, and increase in numbers in proportion as the woods are cleared, and the lands devoted to tillage. To this class belong several of our sparrows, the wren, the blue-bird, the American robin, the bobolink, the linnet, the yellow-bird, and some others. The second are the less familiar birds that frequent the woods and wild pastures, and which would probably be exterminated by reducing the whole forest to park or tillage. Among these may be named the little wood-sparrow, one of the sweetest of American songsters, nearly all the thrushes, the towee finch, and many of the *sylvias*, and woodpeckers.

To preserve the first of these species little is necessary to be done except to avoid destroying them: but to insure the multiplication of the second, we must study their haunts, the substances provided by nature for their food, the plants that afford them shelter, and to a certain extent labor to preserve all these for their use. The little brown sparrow is never heard in the heart of our villages, unless they are closely surrounded by woods. Yet this bird does not live in the woods. He frequents the pastures which are overgrown with wild shrubs, and their undergrowth of vines, mosses and ferns that unite them imperceptibly with the green sward by which they are surrounded. He is always found in the whortleberry pastures, and probably makes his repast on these simple fruits in their season. He builds his nest on the ground, in a mossy knoll, under the protection of a thicket. Every bird is more or less attached to a particular character of grounds and shrubbery; and if we destroy this character, we drive this particular species from our neighborhood, to seek in other places its natural habitats. Hence we may account for the comparative silence that pervades the grounds of some of our most admired country seats; for with respect to the wants of our most familiar birds, it is possible that cultivation may be carried too far.

Pacific Railroad.

THE following extracts from the able appeal made before the Senate by Senator Gwin, upon this great national work, we esteem worthy especial notice. Senator Gwin, in alluding to the great route proposed in England, from London to Calcutta, a distance of five thousand six hundred miles, requiring fourteen years for its construction, says:

Look at the measure before the Senate in contrast with what England has done to further her commercial interests, and will any one say that our government is not as capable of extending equal benefits to our people as Great Britain is to hers? The beauty and perfection of our institutions consist in their eminent capacity for good and its general diffusion; and, under enlightened popular control, this Government cannot long be misdirected, nor remain [illegible] or inactive when the public interest demands its interposition. No Senator can say that the measure is not one of the highest concern to our present interests and our future property, if [illegible] it is not indispensable to prevent sectional [illegible] most alarming. How the people of the United States [illegible] we [illegible] arms [illegible] denying them? Or shall sectional jealousy, that destructive canker of national happiness, be suffered to paralyze and destroy our energies and usefulness, or wire-drawn political theories of power defeat this important object?

There is a point of time in the dealings of men with each other, when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue." So with the public mind aroused on a question of momentous importance, when every public man is held to a just responsibility. Recognising that responsibility, how will we stand justified before our constituents, if, by failure now in the discharge of duty, we permit a continuance of the trade of the world through foreign channels, when it is in our power to bring it under the control of our own people, whose industry and enterprise have set afloat upon our waters and upon the ocean more than eighteen thousand vessels, with nearly half a million of tonnage.

We ask in the name of our trade, domestic and foreign, that a direct means of communication be given through our own territory. The *geographical* centre of the Republic is almost unoccupied and uncultivated for want of the road we now seek. Intersect it as speedily as you please by an indefinite number of highways when the public interest and business of the country require them, but give us NOW one railroad as a practical measure to begin with, and the settlement of the country will speedily be accomplished, the foundation laid for the building of many roads connecting this with all parts of the Union. For all postal, military and commercial purposes, the intervening territory between the Mississippi and the Pacific now presents an impassable barrier, forcing all our intercourse through foreign territory, and placing California at a distance of seven thousand miles from New York—the time occupied in making the transit being more than double that required for European communication; whilst Egypt and Turkey may be reached sooner than our Pacific possessions. There, too, we can go by an uninterrupted voyage under our own national flag. But in going to, or returning from the Pacific we are indebted to the courtesy of foreign powers for the privilege of a passage, unless we undertake the voyage by Cape Horn, which we might be fortunate enough to accomplish in between two and three months by steam, or from four to six months in the ordinary sail navigation. That such a state of things can long continue, either in peace or war, is impossible.

California now points you the way to the commerce of Asia, and to secure it, she asks a continental railroad, not only for her own use, but for the benefit of all, yet appealing to you in virtue of the high claims she has upon you. Already she has more than doubled your metallic capital, in pouring her golden treasures into the lap of the Union. Hold back for a single quarter of a year her returns to the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, and another commercial panic will involve you in speedy bankruptcy. Your stocks will fall; property will decline in value; banks perish; industry, agriculture, navigation and manufactures will be prostrated. Go where you will, and your money, coined from her gold, will be found in every dwelling, the lowly cabin as well as the lordly mansion, in all the States and Territories. Everywhere has it stimulated your industry, and given to labor increased employment and more ample reward. What has it done to the commerce of the country and your National Treasury? It has doubled your exports, and nearly tripled your receipts.

Look at results. Twenty-three millions of revenue from duties in 1845—nearly seventy millions from the same source in 1854. Who doubts that, with the enlarged commerce growing out of a more liberal policy, this incredible increase of revenue is mainly attributable to the yearly supply of California gold! No merchant, manufacturer, banker, or statesman of any party will controvert this. Your receipts from custom and the sale of your public lands are increased from this swell in the volume of currency. Forty millions in the aggregate increase of your annual revenues from lands and customs, are the consequence. Yet you hesitate about a reasonable appropriation—the effect of which will be to multiply a hundred fold your revenues and sources of wealth. Is this wise, just or expedient? California furnishes the element of national prosperity in peace, and the sinews of war; yet for the want of this road you keep her in distant and dangerous isolation.

The people from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes and the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, demand this measure. They look to Congress during this session to lay the foundation for its commencement. If we accomplish the object, it will be in vain for Great Britain, in her efforts to maintain commercial supremacy to carry out her scheme of a great continental railway from Halifax through British territory to the Pacific, now so warmly advocated by many of her statesmen and engineers, or to make her Asiatic railway from the Mediterranean by the Persian Gulf and Indus to the port [illegible] But if local jealousy or sectional [illegible] defeat our present action, we will [illegible] renewed vigor to the prosecution of [illegible] works, and now avail ourselves [illegible] her the [illegible] the world. It is a question between [illegible] New York, between [illegible] between England and America by [illegible] for the [illegible] assert to our [illegible]

TALL [illegible]

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1854.

California.

As the tones of some great bell come upon the ear, clear and loud, sounding above all the many that may be ringing out their call or alarm, so the name of "California" rings upon the great business marts of the world. It is the "Great Bell" whose notes awake to action, or whose voice souuds tbo alarm. It has come to thousands in tones clear and sweet as music's softest strain—and it has fallen upon the ear of many thousands like the mournful toll of the "Deathbell," and its echo is with them still. It has called into action thousands and tens of thousands, like the merry bell that calls to early labor—and it has been to many the evening knell, it bas laid them to rest forever.

There is no spot of oartb where civilization is known or where the products of the earth are changed, tbat the trado and influence of California is not felt; there is no port in tbe world where the "stars and stripes" are unfurled, tbat California is not known and represented. There is no "Exchange" where its *gold* is not the electric wire that moves tbe action tbere, as with lightning touch.

California! is the magic word. The price of breadstuff in the old States is almost as much affected by what Californuia does, and what California is, as by what the Czar of Russia or the Allied Powers may do. The value of tho shipping of the United States and the world is guaged by the population that rusbes to this El Dorado or is stayed in its progress. The mercantile, the commercial and the agricultural interests are swayed to and fro like tbe trees of a mighty forest before the gale; the past bas left many a sad mark of the hurricane blast, and the gale bas not yet abated.

California, is now like some great ship upon the stormy billow witb a precious cargo—treasures enough to enrich a world, if the ship rides out the storm; wide are the sympathies felt for her and great are the interests involved, her timbers are strong, her sails and rigging good; all now depends upon the crew. Rocks, quicksands, and shoals are about ber; upon tbose who bave the *helm* will rest tho responsibility of her safety; danger is immiment, action must be prompt. That crew is represented by the *mercantile, commercial, agricultural* and *mechanical* interests, and each have duties to perform. All these interests are affected by the monetary system, and the "gold of our country" is the *helm* that guides—when that is deranged the helm is disabled and the ship is unsafe, and when dangor is near, prompt action only can save ship and cargo. Let the crew be called and ready for action; let tbe officers be summoned for counsel; let it be to save ship and cargo, and not to *rule the ship*—then will tho treasures of tbat priceless cargo be saved to our people, and their value fall upon tho mercantile, commercial, agricultural and mechanical interests, like to the genial sunshine and early dew, to fertilize and invigorate, and the abundance of the earth shall bo for the blessing of the people.

We presume we are understood; if not, let us say what we believe: California, with all her gold mines, with all her commercial privileges, with all her agricultural wealth, can never be permanently prosperous without a good government, and when we soy a good government, wo mean a government for the *people, not for party*—we mean that kind of a government where the legislators shall feel tbey are tbe representatives of the people and their interests, and not of mere party—where representatives shall feel it a duty and a pleasnre to advance the best interests of the community thus represented, rather than be a mere hack or tool of party. We know no party or interest save that which shall tend te develope tbe resources of our country. We believe a great portion of our present trials and troubles has arisen from misgovernment in every department and we trust the "Alarm Bell" has sounded and the people see and know *our Ship of State* is in danger; we trust they appreciate the value of the cargo and are resolved to save it. We know that the danger is great, but when the people are called upon to battle for their "Firesides," their "Homesteads,"—all that is worth contending for—they *will come* to the rescue and the ship be saved. The people have suffered loug in California and the cry of distress has gone forth, but *politicians* heeded not, cared not. But the people will be heard and they will say—

"The *thousands* that last year ye scorned,
Are millions now; be warned! be warned!"

Insects.

In the very able Report of the Mass. Hort. Society, by a committee relative to the "scraping and washing of trees," we find the following number of insects that prey upon our fruit and ornamental trees. To a stranger this number may seem large, yet here in California we can add several more. This is the list referred to:

The Apple bas fourteen.		The Elm has	nine.
Pear	eight.	Oak	ten.
Cherry	six.	Linden	five.
Plum	four.	Ash	two.
Peach	three.	Maple	one.

These are all that bave been studied, and are the most injurious. The committee report adversely to the system of *scraping and washing trees*, of which we shall speak more fully hereafter

This efficient society has accomplished great results for the good of the Old Bay State, where Horticultuie and Agricultuie is now in advance of any other portion of the Union.

Wool Growing.—We have repeatedly asserted that California will become one of the wool-growing States. Everything favors it—climate, pasturage, season, rapid increase, and little caro or cost, all give the assurance of good success. Already the efforts have been particularly successful. The San Joaquin valley has already 150,000 sheep, and tbe number will soon be doubled by those on the way. Heavy lots of wool have been received in this city for shipment to the States; more than 200,000 lbs. have gone, and more will soon follow. Thero is no doubt but that in a little time California will take a prominent part in wool-growing, adding largely to the wealth of the State.

Domestic Industry of California.—We learn that at the famous ranch of C. J. Hutchinson, Esq., on the Putah Creek, one thousand pounds of butter are made monthly. D. W. C. Thompson, Esq., at Sonoma, sends down five hundred pounds monthly. There are many valuable dairies at Petaluma, Napa, Sonoma, Santa Clara, San Jose, and other places. The aggregate manufacture of butter and cheese would surprise any one; it is, however, of sufficient quantity to give assurance that we shall soon be independent of foreign importations.

Natural History.—Those who have a desire to see some of tho animals of California, and can find leisure to pass up the head of Commercial street, near Kearny, can see a "cougar," of the largest species. This animal is frequently taken for the lioness, but an observer can see the difference. Tho grizzlies are there, and a case of those amiable creatures called *rattlesnakes;* a catamount also. These were all obtained within a short distance of our city. The proprietor intends adding from time to time all the animals of California; we are glad to know this, for one of the very best collections could be made.

Strawberries.—The enormous quantity of 68,100 baskets of this most delicious and wholesome fruit, was carried on the Keyport steamer to New York in one day, selling at 5 cts. per basket; The price in Boston at the same time being four times as much.

The value of garden shrubbery, fruits trees, seeds, &c., imported into Boston the past spring, was $24,717.

It is said tbere is not a single Jew engaged in Agriculturo in the United States. All are engaged in trading.

The Grape Disease.

There has been much alarm in Europe relative to the disease which has made its appearance upon the Grape. In France, at the Island of Madeira, and at Oporto, entire vineyards have been destroyed, as is reported by the journals, and much pecuniary distress has resulted from it. Vine growers have been placed in the samo position respecting the Grape, as our cultivators have been in regard to the Potato—their entire crops have been lost. But with tho Vine the evil is vastly more serious; it is not for *one year* that the crop is lost, it has swept away vineyards of *years' standing*, and those that would take many years to replace; and another fear arises, which is, that the same disease may fix itself to the new vines.

Some months since we urged the attention of Vine growers to California. We believe our future will reveal to us a new era in tho Grape culture, and that our own State, so well adapted to the growth of this great staple, will be found to be one of tho finest spots of earth for it. We hope the information just received relative to a remedy found by the Commission appointed under the government of France, may be permanently successful. We give the report of the Commission, as it is communicated to the "Cincinnati Gazette."

When will *our* national and state governments take such steps to advance the interests of agriculture and horticulture?

"The Commission appointed by the Minister of Agriculture to repair to the department of Thomery, and to report, after a thorough examination, on the best remedy for the disease of the grapevine, which has caused such ravages in France recently, has made its report. The Commission reports decidedly in favor of the treatment of dry sulphur. At Thomery, where the treatment has been attended with complete success, the sulphur is applied indiscriminately to all the vines, whatever be their mode of culture, whether in rows, beds, or arranged for ornament. The sulphur, reduced into a fine and perfectly dry powder, is thrown on to the vines by means of tho *Soufflet Goutier*—a machine from which the powder is blown by the breath. Each application is made going and coming, in order that every surface of the plant shall be brought into contact with the sulphur; three applications aro made a year. The first application of the powder takes place after the shoots have attained a length of two or three inches; the second as soon as the vine was flowered, and the third before maturity, when the grape begins to turn. The morning and the evening are preferred for theso operations, by the people at Thomery; but the commission advances reasons for believing that the middle of the day would bo better. The results of this treatment last year, were all that could be desired, and no other will be resorted to for the present year."

Smut in Wheat.

We would urge upon all our "Wheat growers" to copy all the proposed *remedies* into a memorandum book, which every farmer should keep; and then, selecting those most judicious, *try them carefully*, and make the result known—thus benefitting themselves and others. If cultivators would keep sueb a journal, and make known well-attested experiments, great good would be conferred upon the country.

Remedy for Smut in Wheat.—Messrs. Editors: I see a writer in the Country Gentleman, asks for a preventive for smut or fungus in wheat. This, together with the frequent inquiries made by our northern friends in the wheat growing regions, induces me to give you one that is simple, cheap, and never failing. It is simply a soak, in water, in which blue vitriol has been dissolved, in the following proportions: For each four or five bushels wheat, dissolve 1 lb. blue vitriol in water sufficient to cover and properly soak tho wheat; let it remain in this soak 20 to 24 hours—sow immediately after taken out of the soak. Pursue this annually and properly, and my word for it you will never more hear complaint of smut in wheat, however badly the seed from which it was grown may have been mixed with smut. This is the discovery (at least in this State,) of an old and successful planter and wheat grower of this district; and has been tested many years, always successfully, by hundreds, yea thousands. Some say this soak also effectually eradicates chess, in a few years, but of this I am not fully satisfied. But when properly applied and used, that it is a sure and effectual remedy for smut, there is not the shadow of a doubt.

If new, or untried with you, get a single farmer to make the experiment. He, you, or the country, generally, will never regret it.—*N. Y. Country Gentleman.*

The Strawberry Bed.—Keep down all weeds in the Strawberry bed, cultivate and cut all runners. Let the vines rest, check their fruiting for a while. If you would have an abundant crop, keep off all runners—the vine will either make runners or fruit; it cannot do both well and continually. Water freely when the fruit is setting; water at night after the sun is down. Care and continual watching is needed to accomplish much. Lazy folks should not expect great crops. They don't deserve them.

Agricultural Qualities of Nebraska.

The Cleveland Herald contains an interesting letter from the Nebraska region, written by William Walker, an intelligent and worthy half-breed, and the chief of the Wyandot Indians, from which we make the following extract:

"As far as I have been able to make observation on cultivated lands, I have no hesitation in affirming that there can be no country found to surpass it in the production of corn, wheat and oats. Clover, I think, will not do well. The soil is too loose, and the clover freezes out in the winter, and what is left gets the finishing stroke during the autumnal droughts so common in this country. That this country is well adapted to fruit raising I can speak with confidence, as I have been doing something in that line myself, and take much interest in that department of horticulture. I think I never ate as luscious peaches in my life as my neighbors and I have raised. It is to be regretted, however, that in some seasons tho peach crop has met with total failure. But apples and other fruits seldom fail. On the alluvial lands we have pawpaws, &c., that can eclipse anything in the Western world.

With regard to mercantile and mechanical pursuits, it would be difficult at present to tell. This will depend upon the population in the various prominent points, and when the current of trado has settled down to the permanent maximum. The location of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad through the central route will soon develop the business points. But upon the organization of the territory, and, moreover, upon the extinguishing of the title of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians to their lands upon the Kansas river, (as they own both sides) a great opening will here present itself to the enterprising and business men of all pursuits. It is navigable for 200 miles upon the "Republican Fork," except in a low state of water, which occurs generally in the fall. The country upon this stream is considered the best portions of the territory, the land generally being well adapted to agricultural purposes, and being well watered by streams emptying into tho Kansas River.

I have not travelled this portion of the Territory, and therefore state only what I derive from reliable authority. I have explored the southern portion, and cannot speak in rapturous terms of the country. It is not well watered, nor bas it as many privileges for machinery as in the northern part, nor is the soil as good, though a fine grazing country. The whole territory is a prairie, except upon the streams; and like most other western countries, has hills and dales, rivers and creeks, prairie and timber, rich and poor land. The upland lies high and rolling into beautiful waves. The timber in the country is red, white, black burr, and pine oak, shell and smooth bark hickory, coffee, bean, mulberry, ash, linden, &c., and in the bottom lands which are subject to inundation, nothing but cottonwood of the rankest and most rapid growth.

There can be no better country for raising livo stock. The water (from springs,) is generally hard, owing to tbe source being from beds of limestone. There are springs, however, that proceed from clay banks, and the water from these is invariably soft.

With regard to the climate, it is about tho same as in the northern part of Ohio, except the winters are not so long, and the summers are longer and warmer. As evidence of the latter, I may state that through the months of July and August, the mercury in tho shade is frequently up to 100 and 105 deg., and I recollect two or three instances of 110 deg.

In the winter, the weather is very irregular. In the winter months, tho mercury will sometimes stand at 55 deg of "Temperate," and in twelvo hours' time it will be 10 deg. below zero. The irregularity of the climate is by many attributed to our altitude above the Mississippi and proximity to the Rocky Mountains. But permit me to say at least one thing in praise of tho "Queen of the Prairies"—we have, both in winter and summer, the finest roads for wheel carriages on the continent of America. I do not say turnpike macadamized roads, but roads made by the plastic hand of Nature. In tbe winter, especially, it is glorious wheeling. Indeed good for any other mode of travelling.

One peculiarity I cannot pass without remark. The morning and evening twilight lasts about an hour longer than in Ohio."

The New York Horticultural Society, like the Crystal Palace, has been thoroughly resuscitated by Mr. Barnum, and people are crying out that Barnum's name will give success to any thing. This, however, is a great mistake. If Barnum would sit down and fold his arms, and merely wish for success, or beg assistance, his name would very soon lose its prestige. This talk about men's *names* doing this or that, is perfectly childish. Success, in everything, depends upon well laid plans carried out with boldness and energy. Barnum's programme for the re-opening of the Crystal Palace shows that he depends upon his name for nothing. Societies and institutions that are sighing for a Barnum to animate their lifeless bodies, would do well to observe his management.—*Horticulturist.*

Sheep for California.—The Nashville (Tenn.) Whig of May 26th, says a large drove of sheep, part of a flock of fourteen thousand, purchased for the California market, by E. H. Skeggs, of Memphis, passed through this city yesterday. We learn that Mr. S. has invested $60,000 in sheep in this State. This drove numbered twenty-two hundred.

Grasshoppers have appeared in immense swarms in Cumberland, Md., doing great damage.

Remedy for the Gapes in Fowls.

Messrs. Editors: I have had five or six broods of chickens hatched this spring, every one of which has died. When from two to three weeks old, they were taken with the *gapes*, and after a few days, despite change of food, and such other remedies as were recommended, they invariably expired. Pills of lard rolled in pepper, were confidently recommended, but they did no good. Black and red pepper were both tried. Indian meal mixed with onion water, was of no avail. Wet food, dry food, vegetable and animal food, did no good whatever. My neighbor that lives but a few hundred feet from me, is not troubled at all. Last evening I called upon a gentleman who is a very successful raiser of poultry, and communicated to him my sad experience, and desired to know the cause of the complaint. That, said he, is what I should like to know, but if you desire to know the remedy, come with me into the fowl yard and I will show you how to cure the disease. There I found he kept a clam-shell filled with spirits of turpentine, and a feather stripped of the barb. Catching a chicken which gave evidence of illness, while another person held it, he placed the fore finger of his left hand under the chick's bill or throat, which caused it to open its mouth, then caught and held the tongue (which was drawn well forward) by the thumb nail of the same (left) hand; then dipping the feather in the turpentine he thrust it down the chick's windpipe, giving it a twist; as soon as the feather was withdrawn, the chick coughed and threw up what looked like a string of clotted blood about an inch long and as thick as a darning needle. Upon examining it with a magnifying glass, the clotted mass was found to consist of several worms of an eel-like shape. The gentleman assured me that the presence of these worms in the windpipe was the cause of the gape, and his remedy was an effectual one. He says that the operation seldom required to be performed the second time on the same chick, and that he had acquired such skill in the performance of the operation that very rarely was a chick injured by it. In this case he was not more than half a minute and the bird ran off when freed, apparently uninjured.

To my mind it is proved that the death of my chickens was caused by these parasites, but the remedy in the hands of any but a skillful operator would be severe, if not barbarous, and this case forcibly illustrates the old saw, "an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure." Now can you or any of your readers tell how these parasites are produced, and what treatment is necessary to prevent their formation.. It is very clear that any medicine powerful enough to kill the worm in the windpipe, would kill the chicken first. Yours respectfully, Geo. W. Savage.

The insect alluded to above, was figured and accurately described by Mr. C. E. Morton, of Orange county, in The Cultivator for 1844, page 305. We copy Mr. Morton's remarks on preventing the disease:

"There is one fact connected with this disease—that it is only old hen-roosts that are subject to it; and I am of opinion that where it prevails, if the chicken houses and coops were kept clean and frequently whitewashed with thin whitewash, with plenty of salt or brine mixed with it, and those chickens that take the disease, operated on and cured, or if they should die, have them burned up or so destroyed that the eggs of the worms would not hatch out, that the disease would be eradicated.

I am also satisfied that the chicken has not the disease when first hatched; several broods that I carried and kept at a distance from the chicken house where the disease prevailed, were entirely exempt. And chickens hatched from my eggs where they had never been troubled with the disease, were perfectly free from it; and a neighbor of mine who built in the wood, half a mile from any dwelling, and has raised fowls for six or seven years past, and has frequently set my eggs, has never had the gapes among his chickens.

With my first broods of chickens, there was not one escaped the gapes. But all that have been hatched since I had the chicken-house and coops well whitewashed inside and out, with thin whitewash, with plenty of brine in it, and kept clean, have been exempt in the disease, with occasionally an exception of one or two chickens out of a brood.—*Country Gentleman.*

Leibig, the great German Chemist.—Mr. Kinney, the late U. S. Charge to Turin, thus speaks of this distinguished man:—

We have had recently an interesting visit from Prof. Leibig, the eminent German naturalist who fills the chemical chair in the University of Munich, and whose works on agricultural chemistry have placed his name among those of the benefactors who have taught mankind how to make two blades grow where but one grew before. He received every practicable attention from our savans and the public authorities. At Turin the patriot King did himself the honor to confer upon him the Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, which the Professor, in consideration of the delicate and respectful manner in which it was tendered, did not hesitate to accept: thus conferring upon the royal donor more than he gave—a title to notice in the memoirs of science. While here he expressed a desire to visit the United States, where he knew that his "labors were duly appreciated, at least by fellow-laborers." It is worthy of mention in this connection, that a chemical professor at Parma has recently succeeded in producing gas for illuminating from various kinds of wood, which is said to be cheaper and purer than any now in use.

Salt Your Stock.

Most persons, probably, are aware of the beneficial effect of salt upon the human system. By the ancients, salt was held in high estimation, and every one has doubtless noticed how extremely insipid meat and vegetables are when cooked without it, or with only an insufficient supply. Horses, cattle and sheep, in short all domestic animals, should be regularly supplied with it at all seasons. The liberal use of this mineral improves their condition and promotes their health, and when they have acquired the habit of partaking of it freely, there is no danger to be apprehended from their taking too much.

Salt promotes digestion, and destroys or dislodges worms, which at certain seasons effect a lodgment in the stomach and alimentary canal. We have, most of us, probably witnessed with what avidity wild, and undomesticated animals seek at certain times the creeks and estuaries which indent the shores of the ocean—the "salt lakes," and what long journeys, dangers and difficulties they voluntarily encounter to reach them. This is the result of pure instinct; it is not to be attributed to mere caprice, as some have imagined.

Horses, sheep, neat cattle and swine are all equally eager for this sanatory and invigorating substance, and cannot be maintained in a healthy and thriving condition without it. The former, it has been remarked, when liberally supplied with salt, are seldom afflicted by the "bots," or with that scarcely less to be dreaded disease, the cholic. In salting sheep, especially during the vernal months, when the green, succulent and highly fermentable matter of which they partake has a tendency to create stomachic deraugements, we have thought it advisable to have a shed erected, and fitted with a range of boxes, in which a supply of salt can be constantly kept, and to which the animals, at all times, can have free and unrestrained access. A mixture of one part salt to two or three parts of wood ashes, may also be deposited in some of the boxes. This mixture possesses highly sanitory properties, and should be provided for all animals, particularly when first sent to pasture. They soon acquire a relish for it, and partake of it with great avidity.

Salt is also a valuable article in compost. According to Cuthbert Johnson's statement, it is now extensively used for this purpose by the farmers of Great Britain, and has been found singularly beneficial, particularly on light soils. The "squash-vine destroyer," he says, is easily prevented from committing its depredations by the application of *brine*, which is also a preventive of *aphides*, or plant lice, which so frequently lay waste the turnip and cabbage yards. But it should here be observed, that the direct application of very strong brine will prove fatal to the plants, and that it should be used for this purpose only in a weak state. By pouring it round the roots, it will tend to dislodge worms and other insect depredators.—*New England Farmer.*

A Cheap Mode of Procuring a Valuable Bone Manure.—A writer in the Country Gentleman says, in reference to the cultivation of the potato, and successful attempts to prevent attacks of the rot: "We know a gentleman who for eight years has manured potatoes with bones fermented in ashes, has had good crops uniformly, and not one of them has rotted; but unfortunately for the conclusion to which he would have been glad to come, he has planted other potatoes, every one of these eight years, with all sorts of manures, and some of them without any, and neither of these rotted, except a very few where no manure was put. The bones in the case just alluded to, were treated thus: In a large family, consuming much butchers' meat, the bones were thrown into a hogshead from day to day; ashes as taken from the fires daily, were thrown upon them; enough water to keep the whole moist and to prevent the gases escaping, was added from time to time, the rain falling generally being sufficient, as the hogshead was placed in the open air, away from all buildings. When one hogshead was full, another was taken. The bones treated in this way retained their form and size, but became so soft as to be easily cut through with the shovel and rubbed down with the back of the shovel into powder, with some extra ashes or dry earth. The oily matter of the bones, together with the potash of the ashes and the water thrown on, becomes a saponaceous mass, and the phosphate of lime in the hardest part of the bones is diffused through the soapy mass in a state of exceedingly fine division. Bones thus fermented in ashes are exceedingly valuable for potatoes and for Indian corn, and probably for all crops. There is reason, from actual trial, to believe that the effect on the land is permanent, lasting for several years."

The Poor Laborer.—I will show you a man worn, spent; the bony outline of a human thing, with toil and want cut, as with an iron tool, upon him; a man, to whom the common pleasures of this, our mortal heritage, are as unknown as the joys of paradise. This man toils and starves, and starves and toils; even as the market vary. Well, he keeps a heart sound as the oak in his bosom. In the sanctity of his soul he bestows the kiss of peace upon a grudging world; he compels the homage of respect, and champions himself against the hardness of fortune. In his wretched homestead he is throned in the majesty of the affections. His suffering, patient, loving, wife—his pale-faced, ill-clad children—are his queen and subjects. He is a king in heart, subduing and ruling the iron hours; unseen spirits of love and [illegible] anoint him; and sir, (and the limit in a solemn voice,) as surely as the kingdom of God is more than a fairy tale, as surely do God's angels sing that poor man's jubilee.—*Household.*

Weeds! Weeds!!—We often observe, in passing through the country, the pastures of poor farmers crowded with armies—not of Turks and Russians—but of mullcins, horse-thistles, and other invaders, which not only devour the strength of the land and pay nothing in return, but continually say, like impertinent tell-tales, to every passing traveler, in the language of a celebrated writer—"Behold the field of the slothful, and the field of the man void of understanding! For lo, it is all grown over with burdocks, and Johnswort has covered the face thereof."

We take it for granted that no reader of this journal ever voluntarily allows weeds to grow on his premises, but some, however, obtain stealthy possession—and if some of our good friends of this class would go over their grounds, make a careful observation, and estimate the amount of vegetable growth thus feeding on the strength of their soil, which might as well be wheat, corn and rutabagas, they would certainly be surprised at the amount. It would be a curious question in philosophy, why so many will thus allow a yearly waste from weeds of some fifty or a hundred dollars, with all quietness and submission, who would be ready in a moment to bring an action at law against a neighbor, whose cattle and swine should devour a fifth part of that quantity. If we could only have all the value of the riches of the country at large thus wasted, placed in our hands for endowing agricultural schools, there would be no necessity whatever of applying to national and state legislatures for help.

Now is the very point of time for thinking this matter over, with a determination to act efficiently in the premises; and if any one is too busy or "drove" to attend to it, he has certainly either undertaken the care of too much land, or else is pursuing a system which may emphatically be compared to "saving at the tap and wasting at the bung." No one is ever too busy to turn his neighbor's cattle out of his cornfield—and he ought to pursue the same system towards other intruders. We have known farms to be affected in market value from five to ten dollars per acre, by being kept neat and clean in one instance, and foul, weedy, and repulsive, in the other.—*N. Y. Country Gentleman.*

Inquiries for Farmers.—Permit me through the medium of your valuable publication, to make one or two inquiries. I hope they will be answered by practical farmers:

The best mode of cultivating wheat when sown in drills? The best implement, or implements, in use for cultivating wheat sown in drills? The best machine for drilling wheat? Together with any remarks of practical utility on this subject, that may suggest themselves to the mind of the writer.

I have never seen wheat sown any other way than broadcast, and I doubt if a dozen farmers in the country have seen it drilled. Most of our farms lie in the prairies; consequently, we have neither roots, stumps, nor stones to interfere with the use of the best agricultural implements. Our prairies, in a state of nature, are covered with a thick coat of sedge grass. To draw a fifteen-inch plough in it, requires a team of six or seven yoke of oxen. After the sod has been turned, it lies several months, before the grass-roots rot sufficiently to admit tillage. It is then generally "cross-broken," with a yoke of oxen, or pair of horses, harrowed, or brushed, and either sown in wheat or planted in corn. It pays better to sow it in wheat the first year. Our average crop of corn is about thirty bushels per acre. Of wheat, the average, according to the present mode of cultivation, will not exceed twelve bushels. But I am saying more than I designed.—*Corres. Plough, Loom and Anvil.*

Coffee is dethroned.—Asparagus is waxing potent enough to threaten an usurpation of breakfast-dom. Hear what experimental philosophy pronounces on the coming revolution:

Liebig, the illustrious German chemist, says that asparagus contains, in common with tea and coffee, a principle which he calls taurine, and which he considers essential to the health of those who do not take strong exercise. Taking the hint from Liebig, a writer in the London Gardeners' Chronicle was led to test asparagus as a substitute for coffee. He says: "The young shoots I first prepared were not agreeable, having an alkaline taste. I then tried the ripe seeds; these roasted and ground make a good-flavored coffee, not easily distinguished from fine Mocha. The seeds are easily freed from the berries by drying them in a cool oven and then rubbing them on a sieve." In good soils, asparagus yields seeds abundantly; and if they are charged with taurine, and identical with the seeds of the coffee-plant, asparagus coffee may be grown in these United States at less than half the cost per pound of the article now imported.

Charcoal.—The preservative qualities of charcoal are not so generally known as they should be, and I hope you will tell your readers that if they will imbed their smoked beef and pork in pulverized charcoal, they may keep it as long as they please, without regard to weather. Tell them also, that if they will take about a pint of charcoal, also pulverized, and put it into a bag, then put it into a barrel of new cider it can never ferment, will never contain any toxicating quality, and become more and more valuable the longer it is kept. Further, take a piece of charcoal of a surface equal to a [illegible] wrap it in a clean cotton cloth two thicknesses and work about one pound of butter with it, [illegible] rancid, and it will restore it perfectly.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Pompeii.—Wonderful is the perfection of art here exhibited; amazing must have been the wealth of a city adorned with such temples, theatres, and other public edifices as yet are to be found in their old places and proportions, along those silent streets; vast, too, was the wealth of private citizens who lived in those houses, having walls adorned by frescoes, courts surrounded by marble pillars, and beautified with marble vases and fountains. In the garden of one of these houses recently exhumed, the statuary has been left precisely as found—pretty groups surround the fountain, whose pipes can be distinctly traced from the reservoir above.

There is nothing new under the sun—not even our patent methods of heating houses. This was done at Pompeii by means of flues of tiling carried around the rooms inside the walls, and having apertures for the escape of heat from the furnace. We don't know so much, after all, in the nineteenth century. Take away the gospel and we know, in comparison with those ancient lords, little of the arts and elegancies of life.

The streets of Pompeii are rectangular. The houses are much better built than those of New York. The cement made two thousand years ago is like rock to-day. How strange the preservation of these walls, in ashes to be sure, but in themselves proof against decay. How perfect the mouldings! How distinct and delicate the paintings on the ceilings! how admirable the arrangement of the houses and gardens! The gloom of Pompeii is the more oppressive for the sunlight that shines upon its desolation.—*Rev. Mr. Thomson.*

Perpetual Thirst.—Some years ago we gave a detailed account of the condition and appearance of a man who was then supposed to be the greatest drinker among men in America, if not on the globe. He is yet living in excellent health, at the age of 58 years, and still remains in a state of perfect thirst. The individual alluded to, is Mr. James Webb, of Fairhaven, Mass. Under every aspect in which the case may be examined, it is remarkable, and perhaps unparalleled in the annals of philosophy. In early infancy, the quantity of water he consumed was so large as to astonish those who witnessed it. A development in size and weight of the body required a corresponding increase in the quantity of his aquatic potations. Under ordinary circumstances three gallons of water is rather a short daily allowance for him, and it would be impossible, it seems, for him to live through a night with less than a pailful. With this immense amount of cold water daily poured into the stomach, Mr. Webb has been in good health and spirits. We leave the statements of these curious facts unembarrassed by comment, and simply ask of learned editorial friends the probable cause of this unsatisfied thirst.—*Boston Med. and Sur. Journal.*

Buggy Peas.—In this and many other sections of the State, we are troubled with buggy peas. A few years ago I sowed a field of peas, in part with seed of the previous year, and in part with seed of two years old. They were of the same kind, and sown the same day, and along side of each other. The product of the new peas was very buggy, while in that from the old seed, I scarcely found a bug. The next year, I had no old seed, and used seed of the previous year. The result was, a crop of buggy peas. I kept some of the same seed over the second winter, and sowed it the third year. The result a good crop, almost entirely free from bugs, while fresh seed the same season, produced very buggy peas as before.—*O. F. Marshal, in Country Gentleman.*

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard!
Consider her ways and be wise."

Raising Ants for their Eggs.—Mlle. Rose, a raiser of ants near Paris, earns thirty francs a day. She has correspondents in all the departments, and never receives less than ten bags a day. She makes them lay when she likes, and can get from them, as she says, ten times what they would produce in a state of nature. She sells the eggs to the Garden of Plants, as food for certain species of birds; to the pheasant-raisers of the environs; and to apothecaries for sundry medicinal purposes. Mlle. Rose lives and sleeps in the midst of her insects, and the skin of her whole body has grown insensible to their bites. She is as callous all over as though she were a universal corn. The police lately made her remove from Paris to an isolated house beyond the barriers.

Fine Potatoes.—Messrs. Sim & Co., produce merchants, kindly sent us a bag of very superior potatoes, that were raised upon the ranches of Messrs. Hance & Polley, and W. H. Walker, Esq. They were raised from new seed, and those planted late now are the finest that have been shown this year, weighing from 1 to 1 1-2 lb. They are worth seeing, and are at our office, Bush street.

The United States Agricultural Society is to hold its first Cattle Convention at [illegible], Ohio, on the 25th, 26th and 27th days of [illegible] next, on which occasion, premiums to the amount of $500 are to be distributed for the best [illegible] of the various breeds of cattle [illegible] competition without pecuniary [illegible].

To Kindle a Fire.—[illegible] a piece in the morning, take a piece [illegible] an ounce ball, [illegible] paper and put the [illegible] it's worth a week's [illegible].

Summary of News.

FROM OREGON.

By the arrival of the Columbia on Tuesday, we have news from Oregon till the 22d, one week later. The Oregonian has the following:

The weather has been very warm. The Farmers are now engaged in their harvests. The wheat crops were never better.

There appears to be an unusual excitement among the people in relation to the gold mines. Many have left, and others are leaving daily for the newly discovered mines.

A report reached here by the steamer Lot Whitcomb, that gold had been discovered near Shoalwater Bay, and that the citizens had all abandoned their vocations and gone to digging.

The Salem Statesman says: Mr. J. Force has brought to our table English gooseberries of his own cultivation, measuring an inch and a quarter in diameter, free from spines and of the finest flavor. Wild gooseberries are now found in abundance among the hills and in the lowlands. Raspberries and low bush blackberries also abound at this season of the year.

The Standard states that the crops along the Columbia river are very promising. There has been an unusual quantity of wheat sown this year on the bottoms, and the June rise of the water has not injured it. The corn is not quite so good as last year, owing to the cold. Oats and barley are first rate. Potatoes and onions promise more than an average yield.

The Times learns that valuable mines have been recently discovered on the Cathlepoodle river, some thirty or forty miles above its mouth. Large quantities of gold, silver, and rich iron ore have been found on this river. The Cathlepoodle takes its rise at Mount St. Helens, and empties into the Columbia at the lower end of Sauvie's Island.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The steamer Southerner arrived here on Monday, bringing Los Angeles papers to the 20th inst. By this arrival the Chronicle has the following from the Tejon:

"News from the Tejon is to the 18th. The wheat, corn and barley are harvested, in fine condition. The estimated value of the crop is between $300,000 and $400,000. Before it was all thresbed, the news of Lieut. Beal's removal arrived, and gloom and discouragement spread among the Indians. They gathered in knots about the fields, and some of them refused to work. A grand war council was held, and various inflammatory harangues were made. Some were for going to the old hunting-grounds, others for remaining and forming a reservation whether they had a superintendent or not. One party of one hundred left, and could not be induced to return."

A new paper has been started at Los Angeles, called the Southern Californian. It goes to the death for a division of the State, though neutral in politics.

The Pah-Utah Indians are reported to have been stealing large numbers of horses from the different ranches between San Gabriel and San Jose ranches.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

At Deer Creek, several companies are at work in its bed, just above the Main street bridge. They have flumed the creek for over half a mile, so as to render it nearly dry, and are making good wages, most of them averaging from $20 to $35 per day to the hand.

On Little Deer Creek, says the Nevada Journal, they are constantly making from $10 to $20 per day to the hand, among whom are S. Rogers & Co. who are still working the flat between the Creek and the saw mill with great success.

The reports from Iowa Hill are as favorable as ever. A gentleman informs the Nevada Journal that he saw one company wash up for their day's work, in which four men had washed out ten pounds of gold. And such day's works are quite frequeuently made.

At Michigan Hill, near Iowa Hill, in Placer county, says the Sacramento Union, Scofield's claim, which is worked by six men, was opened on the 13th inst., and 64 ounces taken out on the first day. On the second day the company took out 121¼ ounces, as we are told by a friend who was present and saw the gold.

Miners working on the Jesus Maria branch of the Calaveras are reported to be doing well. The bar, near the town of Jesus Maria, is being worked by several companies, who have averfor the past three or four months from $8 to $10 per day to the hand. Some Chileans have very rich claims on the creek.

The claim on the North Branch of the Calaveras owned by Messrs. C. A. Clarke & Co., has averaged for some time past 28 ounces a week, operated by six men.

Owing to the scarcity of water in many localities, mining is not carried on so actively as in the early part of the summer. But where water is to be had, the miners are making their usual good wages. The South Fork Canal is to be completed next month, and will afford an abundant supply of water, giving great activity to mining operations.

A new post office has been established at McDermott's Bridge, San Joaquin county, and Mr. W. F. McDermott appointed postmaster.

The late County Assessor of Sonoma, Mr. Box, died Monday afternoon, 17th inst., after a few hours' illness.

A man named Nathan Parker, says the Sierra Citizen, was shot on Indian Creek, on Tuesday, by one Chum, alias Texas.

David F. Douglass and Thomas J. Keyes were nominated as Representatives by the San Joaquin whig county convention, and W. W. Porter for District Attorney.

The Mountain Democrat states that Mr. W. H. Rogers designs running a weekly passenger train of saddle animals from Placerville to Carson Valley, commencing on Thursday, the 27th inst. Fare through, $12.

Nine prisoners escaped on Monday from the State Prison at Corte Madeira. Coyote Charley is among them. One of the scoundrels, slung-shot Smith, was shot dead, and three others wounded, who were subsequently captured.

In Napa Valley, last week, some seven hundred acres of wheat and barley were destroyed by fire. Don Salvador Vallejo is said to be the principal sufferer.

The Columbia Clipper states that there are now in that town upwards of one hundred buildings, commenced since the fire, many of them finished, and nearly all occupied by business men. Eight of them are fire-proof.

The Nevada Journal, of July 21, says the weather has grown considerable cooler for several days, the thermometer ranging from 76 to 84 in the shade, the hottest part of the day.

Two Divisions of the Sons of Temperance were instituted at Sacramento last week, by the Rev. I. S. Diehl—one as Johnstown Division, No. 29, with seventy-seven charter members, and the other as Kelsey Division, No. 60, with thirty charter members.

The immigration, says the Placer Democrat, is slowly arriving from the Plains, and large numbers reported yet to come. Grass is said to be plenty on the route, and the immigrants enjoying fine health. The Cattle arriving in Carson Valley are reported to be in excellent condition.

The First California Guard, Flying Artilery, celebrate their fifth anniversary to-day, by a grand parade and field piece target firing, the latter to take place on a plain near the Pioneer Race Course, commencing at 11 A. M.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of a Jewish Synagogue in this city, was performed last Sunday. The Synagogue is being erected on Broadway, between Powell and Mason sts.

The Association of Riggers and Stevedores celebrated their first anniversary Tuesday. A procession of about three hundred paraded the streets, with a band, presenting a fine appearance. They marched out to the Mission to partake of a dinner.

The three members of the Board of Engineers have been allowed the sum of five thousand dollars each, for their services in determining the grade of the streets.

The bark Libertad arrived last week with Chinese passengers. One hundred deaths occurred during the passage, including the captain of the vessel. The passengers have been quarantined on Goat Island since their arrival, and twenty or thirty deaths have occurred. The disease is said to be scurvy.

A new and powerful fire engine, arrived on the clipper ship Swordfish, on Sunday last. It was imported by Joseph French, Esq., proprietor of the Metropolitan Block. We hear it is to be given to Manhattan No. 2.

A man named Robinson, who jumped from a third-story window of the Golden Gate Hotel during the late fire, died on Sunday, from the effects of the injuries received.

A Frenchman named Auguste Rombeau, under treatment in Dr. Olivera's Hospital for insanity, escaped on the 12th. On Sunday morning his body was found floating near Pacific wharf.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, July 26, 1854.

The prices given below are mostly nominal.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@— —
do do short handled	— —	@10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@18 00
do iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@— —
do do iron	— —	@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@16 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@ 4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@ 4 50
Plows, best make, no sale	14 00	@30 00
do steel, sale	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@ 500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	— —	@—
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@10 00
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	10 00	@18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Haxall	10 00	@11 00
Chile	8 75	@ 9 00
Rennicked	— —	@— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.	@— —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 50	@ 7 00
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@— 1¼
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 2	@ 2 50
Barley, California	— —	@— 1¼
Barley, Chili	— —	@— 1¼
Buckwheat, flour	3	@— 5
Oats, California	2	@— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 2	@— 3
do California	— 3	@— —
LUMBER—		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@ 00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, cang sawed	35 00	@ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 8 00
do California	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS		
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	18 00	@20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	14	@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@— —
Cheese	20	@ 25
California Cheese	20	@— 25
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 00
Butter, choice	30	@ 32
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	60	@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12	@— 14
do extra	18	@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17	@ —
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	—	@20 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@11 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	17 00	@18 00
do do ½ do	— —	@13 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats		@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 4
Manila	3½	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Ana. white	6	@
Split Peas	3	@
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots, ₱ ton	40 00	@ —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 7	@ 8
Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00	@ —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ₱ lb	2½	@ 3
Peas		6
Squashes, ₱ lb (summer)	10	@ 12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	25	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 00	Tomatoes, ₱ lb	25
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	6
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	4	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	3	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	1	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	8	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	20
Potatoes, new	4	Asparagus, ₱ doz bdls	3 00
Onions, prime	18	Cucumbers, ₱ doz	25
New Corn, ₱ doz	50	String Beans	12

Strawberries command 75c ₱ basket; Cherries, $2 ₱ quart; Raspberries, fine, $2 ₱ pint; Apricots, per dozen, $1 50, small; Water Melons, 50c. to $2; Pears and Southern Apples sold by weight, as to quality.

The new hotel at Clinton, across the bay, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 20th. The house was full of boarders, but no one was injured. The fire was caused by a defect in one of the chimneys. Loss about $22,000. The hotel was occupied by Messrs. Wagstaff & Co. The enterprising owners, Messrs. Patten, Lacy, Stephens & Co., are making active preparations to rebuild.

MARRIED.

On the 23d July, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Briehly, Christian Kirk and Betsey Jane Hull, both of this city.

On the 25th July, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Jos. S. Wallis, Esq., and Mrs. Sarah Green, both of San Francisco.

On the 24th July, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Rollinson, Henry Makins and Miss Margaret Andrews, both of this city.

On the 22d July, in this city, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Henry Fass and Miss Caroline Bosson.

On the 20th July, at Sutter, by G. M. Cole, Mr. Matthias Walter and Miss Caroline Newman, all of that place.

On the 19th July, at St. Louis, Sierra county, B. T. Berry and Miss Alice Lannegan.

On the 20th July, in Washington, Yolo county, Seth Gaiusles and Miss Lilly White.

On the 18th July, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Rollinson, Capt. James A. Wright, of Baltimore, and Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. John Hunter, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

On the 14th July, at Brooklyn, Nevada county, John H. Yuntz and Mary A. Hawkins.

On the 21st July, in Shasta, by Judge Hinckley, W. Jackson Berry and Mrs. Delia Donavan, both of that place.

DIED.

On the 19th July, in this city, the daughter of David and Selena Long, aged 2 years and 6 months.

On the 23d July, in this city, Helen L. Bunker, daughter of Henry S. and Sophronia C. Bunker, aged 16 months.

On the 22d July, in this city, Adolf Helman, aged 22 years, a native of Bavaria, late of New Orleans.

On the 23 July, Mrs. Jane P. Meakings, late of New York city, aged 50 years.

On the 20th July, at Morely & Bagley's Ranch, on the Sacramento River, of chronic dysentery, Samuel P. Kelly, aged 21 years, of Cleveland, Ohio.

On the 22d July, in Nevada, William, son of Wm. and Isabella Rae, aged 17 days.

On the 21st July, in Marysville, J. H. Daly, a member of the Mutual Hook and Ladder Company.

On the 19th July, in Columbia, Sarah, youngest daughter of Michael O. Boyle, aged 4 years.

At sea, on board Chilian bark Libertad, during her passage from China to this port, Capt. Charles Atwood.

At sea, on board clipper ship Swordfish, Levi Bow, (cook,) of Delaware.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

July 19—Chilian bark Libertad, Mallory, Hong Kong, 80 days; granite—400 pass.

Brig Daniel, La Dal, Papeau, (8 I), 45 days; oranges.

July 20—Fr bark Nadir, Carnet, Bordeaux, 170 days, via Callao 55 days; mdse.

July 21—Stmr Sea Bird, Haley, San Pedro.

Brig North Bend, Lent, Mendocino, 30 hours; lumber.

Schr Mount Vernon, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.

Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.

July 22—Br ship Australia, Cuase, Hong Kong, 68 days; mdse, —400 pass.

Schr Odd Fellow Austen, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; produce.

July 23—Clipper ship Golden Eagle, Fabens, New York, 122 days; mdse.

Clipper ship Swordfish, Osgood, New York, 110 days; mdse.

Br ship William McPhee, Sydney, 118 days, via Tahiti 60 days; coal.

Clipper bark Isabelita Hyne, Calhoun, Hong Kong, 41 days; mdse.

Schr Mary Taylor, Winants, Shoalwater Bay, 3 dys; oysters.

July 24—Stmr Southerner, Hilliard, San Diego, 3 days; mdse.

U S revenue cutter Jefferson Davis, W C Pease, Esq. com'dg, New York, via Charleston, and a cruise in search of steamship San Francisco, via Rio Janeiro, and Valparaiso 55 days.

Bark Esther Frances, Crocker, Sydney, via Tahiti 43 days, mdse—40 pass.

Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 3 days; 70 tons barley.

July 25—P M steamship Columbia, Dall, Oregon, 60 hours; mdse—50 pass.

Brig Juno, Robbins, Puget Sound, 16 days; piles.

CLEARANCES

July 19—Ham ship Melissa, Peterson, for Hong Kong; brig Henry, Pendleton, Valparaiso.

July 20—Steamer Cortes, Cropper, for Benicia; barks E Wright, Jr., Burgess, New York; Mallory, Elliott, Prince Frederick Sound.

July 22—Dutch ship Samarind, Imminck, for Callao.

July 23—Ship Starlight, Chase, for Hong Kong; bark Nanukeag, Arthur, Humboldt.

July 25—Bark Julia Ann, Bond, for Sydney; Oldenburg brig Visurgis, Hayssen, Guaymas.

Watches and Jewelry.

We would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,

139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

The subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Opera Glasses.

Just received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Boquet Holders, China manufacture. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Reapers & Mowers.

Just received per clipper ship "Swordfish,"
5 McCormick's Reapers, (pattern 1852.)
1 do Mower and Reaper, (pattern 1853.)
For sale by C. A. McNULTY,
4 3t 84 Battery street.

Chile Seed Wheat,

For sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California street.

Fresh Onion Seed!

Just received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Patent Planing Machine.

We invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of Nordness' Patent Planing Machine.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

FOUNDRIES.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,

[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

The undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Guages Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

Pacific Foundry,

On First Street, between Mission and Howard.

GODDARD & CO.,

Having enlarged their works, are prepared to furnish every kind of castings and machinery on the shortest notice. Their patterns for mill and other machinery cannot be surpassed in the State. And particular attention will be paid to getting up machinery for Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Quartz Mills, &c.; also, will furnish every description of House fronts, or other castings on as good terms as any other establishment.

San Francisco, June 1, 1854. 25-4t

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

Steam engines and boilers of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic. GEO. GORDON & STEEN,

Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m San Francisco.

Card.

SPECIMEN GRAINS!

Desirous to advance the knowledge of our California Crops to the various Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of the various States and Europe, we invite all who are willing to aid us in this matter to forward us specimens of Grains and Grasses, of any and all kinds. Such shall be forwarded carefully, with credit to the growers. The names of the growers, and place where grown, will always accompany the packages.

Hams.

Hams.—100 casks Ames' patent covered Family;
125 casks Cassards's premium;
150 casks Billings' celebrated Family;
75 casks American Westphalia;
100 casks in muslin covers, sugar cured

All in store, in fine order, and for sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof!

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as "Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

The undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workmanlike manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

Beef and Beef Tongues.

Beef.—250 bbls Albergers & Smith's ex family;
250 bbls ex Chicago and Boston;
150 hf bbls N. Y. and Phila. family market beef;
100 qr do do do do;
Beef Tongues—100 hfs and qrs, New York and Boston;
In store and for sale by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
25 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Artesian Wells.

Henrikson & Little, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, First street, and all the principal water works in San Francisco; also at the Irrigating Fountains, San Jose, and at Horner's Mill, Union City. Wells of any depth contracted for.

Office at H. W. Vaughan's Plumbing Works, 25 Bush street, where orders will be received, or at R. A. Henrikson's, 88 Kearny street, or at S Little's, 40 first street. 23

WELLS, FARGO & CO

Southern Express.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mr. Ophir and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street

Capital Wanted.

An Active or Silent partner, with a capital of $25,000 or $50,000, can hear of an opportunity where a business can be made that will yield a large and certain profit, and at the same time be sure from all contingencies of loss. A business which may be increased to any extent.

Letters will be strictly confidential, addressed to S. R. T. F., this office. 4-1m.s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSICAL HALL,
PUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for
CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM*, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., furnishing the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES
Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

Piano Fortes and Melodeons,
WOODWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 130 Clay street, are the exclusive Agents for the sale of STODART'S PIANO FORTES and PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation.

Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire 20 tf

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF J AND SECOND STREETS,.....SACRAMENTO.

LARGE IMPORTATION of Summer Clothing, ex steamers John L. Stephens and Sierra Nevada. We are now receiving a choice assortment of single milled CASSIMERE PANTS, Fancy and White Drilling, do; and SUMMER COATS of every description, which with our already unprecedently large and varied stock, comprises *every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe.*

We have just received a small invoice of *CHILDREN'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING*, and as we design giving particular attention to that branch of our business, we would invite the attention of the Ladies, in making selections of clothing for their children, to an examination of our stock. We shall receive by steamer invoices of the richest and latest styles children's suits, manufactured by our house in New York, and cut in the prevailing styles.

Punctuality observed in filling orders, and no deviation in prices. BRANCH OF KEYES & CO.,
24 Sacramento

To Purchasers of Groceries:

THE FAMILIES of the city and the farmers of the country, before purchasing elsewhere, are requested to call at our Store, where everything in the Grocery Line can be had, not only of the finest quality, but at the lowest market prices.

Our Flour is of the best brands, and our Hams are not surpassed in the country. We have always on hand a large collection of Pie Fruits, of natural preserves and Dried Fruits, all kinds of Sugars, Coffee, and Teas can be had at the cheapest rates. We have also the choicest Wines of France and Germany constantly on hand. All the staple articles of domestic consumption are selected with care and offered to the public at the most reasonable rates. Orders from the country will be forwarded with dispatch, as may be directed, and all orders in the city promptly attended to and delivered free of charge. Come and judge for yourselves.

BRISSENDEN & CO.
25 Corner of Montgomery and California streets.

Cochituate Baths.
No. 57 Sansome street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE proprietors of this well known Establishment, desirous of meeting the wants of a discerning public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.

In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the LADIES, and have provided a Private Entrance and Ante-Room, with *Extra large Bathing Rooms*, adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.

We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.

Prices as usual—single baths 75c; ten tickets for $5.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers. (23) San Francisco, 1854.

HENRY A. SMITH & CO.'S
GRAND RAFFLE.
$100,000,
CONSISTING OF
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SLUGS!
Farm, Residence, Building Lots, Watches, &c., &c.
Guaranteed to come off at the
AMERICAN THEATRE,
ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1854
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

To be had of the proprietors, at their office, north-west corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, or at all the principal book stores, hotels and saloons throughout the city and State.

1st Grand Prize—Ten Thousand Dollars in cash.....$10,000
2d Grand Prize—One handsome Residence, consisting of three acres of land, with a beautiful cottage house, in the city of Oakland, on Broadway, within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing. The proprietors own the property under the Peralta title and two years possession—the same, with a warrantee deed, will be given the drawer. Valued at.. 5,000
3d Grand Prize—One Ranch, consisting of 160 acres of land, with a good House, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. This valuable Ranch is located in San Jose Valley, and is held under a confirmed Spanish title. A warrantee deed will be given the drawer. Valued at.. 4,000
4 to 254 Two hundred and fifty Valuable Building Lots in the city of Oakland, the Brooklyn of San Francisco, situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of the landing. These lots are unquestionably the most beautiful sites for residences in the State, and are too well known to need description. The proprietors hold the Peralta title and have possession. The drawer will receive warrantee deeds. Size, 25x100. Valued low at $200 each..... 50,00
255 to 465 Two hundred and ten Fine Gold Lever Watches, Hunting Cases, each of equal value. Valued at $100..... 21,000
466 to 666—Two hundred elegant Chinese Shawls, high colors. These shawls are of the same quality as are sold daily in this city at $60 each, each one of equal value. Valued at $50..... 10,000

We, the undersigned, are acquainted with the parties owning the property offered in this Raffle, and also know the Real Estate referred to, and we assure the Public that we consider the title to the property is indisputable.

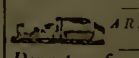
Hon. D. S. SHATTUCK.
JAMES A. MORRISON, M. D.

The proprietors in conducting this Raffle hold themselves to carry it out in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may take tickets. The drawing will be done by gentlemen chosen by the holders of tickets, in each county in the State sending a committee at one or more for that purpose. Maps of the Real Estate, and plans of the property may be seen at our office, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

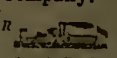
The proprietors of the Raffle and those who may be conducting it, are known and interstly we refer to
[illegible] J. J. [illegible]
[illegible] J. W. DENNY, Secretary of State,
[illegible] ANDREAS, Publisher of Sacramento,
[illegible] W. S. [illegible],
[illegible] W. H. HARVEY, Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate,
[illegible] N. W. [illegible], Ex-[illegible]
[illegible] JONES, Hotel, Sacramento City. 22

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.



ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.



Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.
TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE,
Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.
Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

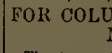
The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

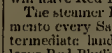
☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.



From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.
Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.



The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. PHINNEY,
Residence on Powell Street, one door north of Washington.
Office in McClure's new building, Bush street, opposite the Rassette House.

OFFICE HOURS—In Powell street until 9 A. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M.; in Bush street from 2 to 5 P. M. 22 tf

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

DR. COIT,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley, Six doors above his old locality. 15tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK BAKER,
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID,
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Window and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; L. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 12tf

CHARLES D. CARTER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at public or private sale will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers.

L. G. MASON, SUCCESSOR TO EASTERLY.
Importer and Dealer
Lead Pipe, Bar and Sheet Zinc, Iron and Tin,
LAMPS, STOVES, ET[illegible]
[illegible] Soap Plates, Mantles and [illegible]
[illegible] Copper Ware,
SAN—NE STREET, OPPOSITE CRESCENT CITY HOTEL.

N. B.—[illegible] to Artesian Well Pipe and [illegible] for Artesian [illegible] part of the State, promptly attended to. 36

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!
SOON TO OPEN AT
DUNCAN'S
CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!
TO THE
Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Genoa,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!
CONSISTING OF
Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes;**
Statuettes, Clocks and Bronzes,
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Thereae!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mockiug Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!
BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful, that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares*, the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our [illegible] in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course [illegible] has given us this position will be strictly observed to [illegible] can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles [illegible] just received and are [illegible] San Francisco. [illegible]

TREADWELL & CO.
[illegible]
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
[illegible] and [illegible]
3m

BANKERS.

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Utica City Bank.....Utica.
Bank of Syracuse.....Syracuse
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn.
Bank of Attica.....Buffalo
Rochester City Bank.....Rochester.
George Smith & Co.....Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank.....Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Clinton Bank.....Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co.....Loudon.
F. Huth & Co.....Loddon
American Exchange Bank.....New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....New York
Atlantic Bank.....Boston.
Philadelphia Bank.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank.....New Orleans.
Page & Bacon.....St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.....Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.....Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.....Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on
Ocean Bank.....New York.
Bank of North America.....Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Drexel & Co.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq.....Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer.....Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq.....Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macnurdo & Co.....New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charlestou, South Carolina.
1

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK,
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:
FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.
HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.
QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.
LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.
SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL, 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

ATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT,
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN,
} Proprietors.

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq.,
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq.,
} Trustees.
3 3m.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. } { O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandize and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel F[illegible]our, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile W[illegible] and a great assortment of merchandize for sale.

Loans negotiated upon produ[illegible] Real Estate.

Having been actively [illegible]ness since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need [illegible] agents.

Contracts for the futnre del[illegible]y of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sa[illegible]ing Vessels for Sacramento. 11 4m

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a [illegible]ness arrangement by which JAS. KING, OF WM. will hereafter take charge of Banking Department of the firm of ADAMS & CO.

Depositors, balances on the [illegible]s of Mr KING will be transferred to the books of Adams & Co.

Mr. King [illegible]y return to [illegible] tors for the confidence they have [illegible] and trusts the same [illegible] which he has [illegible]

ADAMS & CO.
1 JAMES KING, OF WM.

Wool Packing

IMPORTANT TO WOOL [illegible]

THE [illegible]

A[illegible]

DO YOU REALLY THINK HE DID?

BY MISS MARIETTA HUTCHINS.

I waited till the twilight,
And yet he did not come,
I strayed along the brook side
And slowly wandered home,
When who should come behind me,
But him I would have bid;
He said he came to find me—
Do you really think he did?

He said that since we parted
He'd thought of naught so sweet,
As of the very moment,
The moment we should meet,
He showed me where, half shaded,
A cottage home lay bid;
He said for me he made it—
Do you really think he did?

He said, when first he saw me,
Life seemed at once divine—
Each night he dreamed of angels,
And every face was mine.
Sometimes a voice, when sleeping,
Would all his hopes forbid,
And then he waked up weeping—
Do you really think he did?

IRISH GINL'S STNATAGEM.—An amusing instance of Hiberian simplicity is afforded in the following little story, told us by a friend, in whose words we give it:

"Molly, our bousemaid is a model one, who handles the broomstick like a sceptre, and who has an abborrence for dirt and a sympathy for soap-suds that amounts to a passion. She is a hustling, busy, rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed, blundering Hiberian, who hovers about our bookshelves, makes war upon our love papers, in the shape of undusted and unrighted corners.

One day she entered our library in a confused and uncertain manner, quite different from the usual bustling way. She stood at the door with a letter between her tbumb and finger, which she held out at arm's length, as if she had a gunpowder plot in ber grasp. In answer to our inquiries as to her business, she answered:

"An 'it plase yer bonor, I'm a poor girl, an' han't much larning, an' ye see, plase yer honor, Paddy O'Reilly, and the better than him doesn't brathe in old Ireland, had been writin' me a letther—a love letther, plase yer honor; an'—an—"

We guessed at ber embarrassment, and offered to relieve it, by reading it to ber. Still she hesitated, wbile she twisted a bit of raw cotton in her fingers.

"Sure," she resumed, "an' that's just what I want, but it isn't a gintleman like yourself that would be likin' to know ov tbe sacrets betweeu us, an' so (here she twisted the cotton quite nervously) if it'll only plase yer honor, while yer reading it, so that ye may not hear it yerself, y'll jist put this bit of cotton in yer ears an' stop yer hearin,' an' thin the sacrets 'il be unbeknown to yc!"

We had'nt the heart to refuse ber, and with the bravest face possible, complied with her request; but often since we have laughed beartily as we related the incident.

A YANKEE TRICK.—A letter from an officer of the Britisb fleet in the Black Sea, states that they recently saw a large vessel eigbt or ten miles ahead, whicb they fully believed to be a Russian man-of-war, as she made all sail to get away, and showed no colors. As they rapidly came up with her, she took in sail until she was under reefed topsails—fighting trim—so the English ship beat to quarters, and the pipe sounded loudly, "Hands, bring the sbip into action." For some three minutes everything was bustle—easting the guns loose, clearing the decks, &e. Five minutes more, and every gun was sbotted and primed, and the men standing with tbe match lines in their hands, waiting for tbe word to fire. Just as they got within good distance the stranger ran up the American colors, and coolly told tbem he would have hoisted them sooner, *but he wanted to see how smartly they would clear for action.* The saucy Yankee captain was for putting them tbrough tbeir exerciso!

HANNIBAL'S TREATISE ON THE ROOSTER.—De rooster am de he hen; and aldo he lay no eggs nor hatches no chickens, euny body would tink, by seein' bim strut around the barn-yard, dat he laid all de eggs and brought up all de chickens. He does de best to make you tink he does it all, for no sooner does a hen drop an egg dan be sets up as loud a cacklin' as de hen herself, in order to pull the wool ober de eyes ob us silly fellers, and make us believe he done it, when he am no more capable ob doin the same than I am. How much like some lazy husbands in dis kongregation I could menshun, wbo let der wives do all de work, and take care ob de family, while dey do all de cacklin'!

"UNCLE," said a young man, wbo thought that his guardian supplied him rather seldom with pocket money, and felt a little hesitation in beginning to make a request on his relative's generosity, "is the Queen's head still on tbe shilling piece?" "Of course it is, you stupid lad; why do you ask that?" "Because it is now such a length of time since I saw one."

IMPORTANT RACE.—The great race between the night-*mare* and the clothes-*horse* came off at the *Washing*-ton grounds, but the decision was not made when the mail left.

"THE treo is known by its fruits." The only exception to this is the *dog*-wood, which is known by its *bark*.

GOOD resolutions are like fainting laidies—they waut to be carried out.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mabaleb and Paradise Stocks.

CURRANTS, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rbubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every uovelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Si ver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., witb varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or hedts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Geeneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tukeroses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

FANNING MILLS; assorted sizes; Hay Presses;
Heavy Wagons, for two or four horses; Manure Fors;
Ox yokes and bows; Hoes and hoe bandles;
One fancy butcher's cart and harness, (Kipp's);
Two sets silver mounted Express Harness;
Iron, tray, coal and canal barrows;
Coal scoop shovels, double strapped;
One second hand chain cable, 90 fathoms, 1¼ inch;
2 For sale by JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormack's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains
and all articles pertaining to Agriculture.
For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Reapers and Threshers.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Threshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.
WARREN & SON, office "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.
Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—two for the separator, two for the power, &c.
Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.
We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.
Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.
Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by
HENRY McNALLY,
15 No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Kotchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by
HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 (between Battery and Front streets.)

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS*. Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.
Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.
Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.
☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.
Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.;

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 223m

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;
The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish Samples now on exhibition at our office.
TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.
TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.
☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.
Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.
☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.
Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels: Red and Free Stone, &c.
We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.
COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes,
Fanning Mills—50, assorted size;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels; Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Excelsior Soup,
6 Ox Carts—iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather
Hickory Whip Stocks; Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size; do do frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves; Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete; Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones; Walnut Axle—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans; Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions, for seed; Marrow Fat Peas; Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat, for seed; Osage Orange Seed; White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed; Hemp Seed—for Birds;
GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camellia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety; Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article; Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins; Cotton Twine, patent;
Seal Twine, patent cotton; Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany; Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter; Mexican Spurs;
Invoice of Mexican Bits, &c., of the highest finish, &c,
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
SAFES—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
BEADS—The largest assortment in California.
E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Hazall and Gallego.
Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," no article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.
Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.
Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.
Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.
Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.
Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.
Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.
T. B. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. B. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
24 87 Long wharf.

HOTELS.

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.
Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.
☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours of the night.
24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY.....CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.
GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 126

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets.....MARYSVILLE.
THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. 17] R. J. MURRAY.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hull, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known UNION HOTEL, situated on the Plaza, in this city.
Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.
The BAR will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

International Hotel.

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)
San Francisco, California.
PECK & FISHER,.....Proprietors.

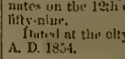
THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.
Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.
The INTERNATIONAL is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.
E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Lake House.

C. L. WHITE,.....PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor announces to the public, that he has completed the erection of a large Hotel Building, at the old stand by the Lake of Como, (not Claude Melnotte's,) which has been thoroughly finished, and is furnished in the most splendid style, with elegant and costly furniture, where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally.
The Culinary Department is under the charge of the most experienced caterers, and his table will be covered with the luxuries and delicacies of the seasons. A fine Bar Room is attached to the House. There are also Billiard Tables and Ten Pin Alleys connected with it.
For the accomodation of parties, fine boats will be kept in readiness at all times, for excursions on the Lake,—and to prevent accidents, they will be under the especial charge of an "OLD SALT."
An excellent road has been opened from the Lake House to the sea beach, affording a most delightful drive.
The distance from the city to the Lake House is but eight miles, affording a pleasant drive of an hour.

New Line of Coaches.



The undersigned have established a line of Concord Coaches to run between the city of San Francisco and the Lake House. The hours of departure are as follows:
Leaving Wilson's Exchange at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" Lake House at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Stopping at all the Hotels on the road.
☞ Families called for in any part of the city.
25 LINESS AND CLARK.

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,.....CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.
Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.
The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 24 3m

Public Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation.
D. H. HASKELL,
ALVIN ADAMS,
W. B. DINSMORE,
S. E. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
* By C. E. BOWERS, their Attorney in fact.
Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, under the firm, name and style of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal office continuing at the same place, in the city of San Francisco.
Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.
ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. BOWERS, his Attorney in fact.)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, composing the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other principal cities and towns of the Eastern States, will hereafter carry on the Express and Forwarding business to and from the said cities and towns in the Eastern States and the City of San Francisco. The Banking and Express firm of Adams & Co. in California, at the city of San Francisco acting as our agents.
Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.
ALVIN ADAMS,
WM. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
(By C. E. BOWERS, their Attorney in fact.

Public Notice.

WE the undersigned, ALVIN ADAMS, of the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the city of San Francisco and State of California, Bankers and Express Carriers, hereby certify that we have formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, to be conducted under the name and firm of ADAMS & CO.; that the principal place of business is situated in the said city of San Francisco.
That DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS are general partners and said ALVIN ADAMS is a special partner as declared by the article of copartnership, on record in the County Recorder's Office of the county of San Francisco.
That the said partnership commences this day, and terminates on the 12th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.
Dated at the city of San Francisco, on the 12th day of May A. D. 1854. A. ADAMS,
(Per his Attorney in fact, C. E. BOWERS,)
D. H. HASKELL,
20 tf I. C. WOODS.

Pork.

PORK.—250 bbls. clear and extra clear; 300 hf do do do do; 275 bbls. mess and extra mess; 150 hf do do do do;
ALSO—200 bbls prime and rump. For sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
25 94 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

The Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1854. NO. 5.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

[From the Golden Era.]

STANZAS TO MY WIFE.

BY LUOF.

Dear Fanny, in the by-gone days,
When we were gay as summer flowers,
My heart was rapturous in thy praise!
Thy smiles with joy winged all my hours.
And still, though clouds obscure my sky,
My fondest thoughts all turn to thee;
I breathe thy praises, in a sigh,
Upon the shore, down by the sea!

Afar from home, afar from thee—
What once was love, seems madness now;
For Time hath laid his hand on me,
And wrinkled my once smoothen hrow:
But o'er thy charms, as light as air,
His shadow falls, that they may be
As fresh as angel foot-prints are
Upon the shore, down by the sea!

I stand beside the "Golden Gate,"
And, listening to the Ocean's roar,
Impugn the stern decrees of Fate,—
I would be with thee evermore.
But, like a lion strongly caged,
I chafe the bars of Destiny;
I stalk, with dark grief unassuaged,
Along the shore, down by the sea!

And shall "we meet" in Time? Or where
Time mergeth in Eternity?
And shall we find our "jewels" there—
Those, dark Death whilom stole away?
Those thoughts oppress me more and more,
While musing by this wide-west sea:
'Tis well: we may meet on the shore
Of blissful Immortality!

[From the Waverley Magazine.

The Escape.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY "HARRY."

PART I.—THE SENTINEL.

Conceralen, as many of the incidents of our Revolutionary struggle have been from the present generation, either by the culpable negligence of historians, or their still more blamable ignorance, our recourse must be to the related narratives of those veteran fathers, who yet remain with us as venerable patriarchs of olden times, who once mingled their blood with the soil of the battle plains, where tyranny died, and youthful liberty was born amid the travails of war.

Back through the vista of by-gone years, their thoughts yet wander, and oft do they call the incidents of the past down the highway of their memories, and rehearse them, and again their dim eyes beam as they once beamed, when war sang the death song of oppression.

There were times during that bloody strife of seven long years, when a God seemed to smile upon the efforts of those patriots who had forsaken all for their country; when success mingled her joys with their gratitude, and their hearts ascended in grateful yearnings to the God of battles; and there were other times when the dark clouds of adversity gathered close around them, when the bare feet of the patriot army marked with blood the frozen ground, and the officer would fain beg the boon of a crust from the common soldiers, when chains clanked around and near them, and oppression seemed well nigh upon the fulfilling of its designs. It was at one of the latter periods that my story commences.

The army under Washington, ragged, ill-fed, and poorly clad, laid encamped at Valley Forge, and the ever-buoyant heart of their patriot leader, was now shrouded in gloom, partly caused by daily seeing the sufferings of his faithful followers, who were already sighing for the comforts of their own firesides, even with the yoke of bondage heavy upon their necks. But far greater were his sorrows to behold his bleeding country calling upon him for that aid which he was unable to grant.

It was a dark night in the spring that followed that winter of hardship and suffering. The pointed sleet drove by the huts of soldiers, and the sentinels drew their caps over their eyes to protect their faces, and would fain screen their half-clothed forms from the driving blast. That one pacing near the building occupied by the commander-in-chief, was a young man scarcely numbering over twenty years, but characterized by the sturdiness of his well knit frame, and his [illegible] strength. For a long hour he [illegible] back and forth before the door, throwing [illegible] rays from a camp fire struggled now and then.

Momentous were the questions there discussed. At midnight, the door opened, and the officers of the army emerged one by one therefrom, and retired to their several quarters. No sooner had the last one disappeared, ere Washington came to the entrance, and speaking to the sentinel, called him to enter. Awed by the presence of his General, but proud of the honor conferred upon him, the benumbed soldier entered, and respectfully approached the blazing fire. The entrance being closed, Washington seated himself by the table, and said—

"Morton, I have called upon you to execute for me a dangerous mission, which I am satisfied, from the recommendation given of you by your officers, you are capable of performing; and I trust this bag of gold will make you as willing as I know you to be capable. It is small, but it is the most that I can offer."

"Sir," responded the young man, proudly putting back the proffered reward, "if the task that you see fit to assign me is an honorable one, and one that is calculated to benefit my country, I will cheerfully perform it, without fee or reward; but if it be a dishonorable undertaking, (which I cannot believe, coming from you, sir,) no amount of money is sufficient to bribe me to it."

"It is," replied Washington, "that which some might shrink from as dishonorable; but he who undertakes it shows a greater love for his country than he bears for himself. It is to act the part of the spy."

"No act that is in itself conducing to the freeing our land from the red-coated minions of tyranny, is by me considered dishonorable," said Morton.

"Am I," asked Washington, "to construe your words as consenting?"

"Yes sir," was the reply, "your wishes to me are commands—in this case the end justifies the means."

"You had better accept the money, it—"

"No sir," said the young man, firmly.

"You are sadly in need of clothing, it may aid in procuring at least a comfortable suit to keep out the cold."

"So long as my officers are suffering," said he, "so long will I suffer with them, rather than the scanty means of Congress should be appropriated to making one of her private soldiers more comfortable than are her highest officers."

"Nobly said," exclaimed Washington, "with an army of such men, and England's king shall tremble upon his throne. Come to-morrow evening at this hour, and you will find disguises, instructions, a horse, and money to defray your expenses. Good night."

"I will be here, sir, good night," replied the sentinel, and retired to his quarters.

The morrow night came, and with it, punctual to the appointment, came young Morton. After a short conference with his commandant, he mounted an indifferent, but speedy horse, and with his baggage strapped behind him, set out upon his perilous mission. Edward Morton, six months before, had left home and friends, to take part in that struggle then going on between the colonies and the mother country. Not for the hope of gain, but with his patriot heart swelling with pity for his country's needs, did he join the thin, but sturdy ranks, of the troops of Congress. We find him yet in the ranks as a private, but well deserving a foremost station among his fellow soldiers.

PART II.—THE SPY.

On the banks of the rippling Schuylkill, was at that time situated an old-fashioned farm-house, antique in its interior construction, but showing around it evidences of skillful hands to plan true happiness, and an unmistakable air of comfort and substantial enjoyment. At this time, a part of the British army were encamped near this dwelling, they being upon a foraging excursion.

Toward the evening of the following day, the young "spy" (as we must now call him) rode up to the door of the building mentioned, and throwing the bridle over the gate-post, entered the house. A dark-eyed girl met him almost at the threshold, and though she spoke not a word of welcome, a flushed cheek and speaking glance of her gazelle-like eye, told more of love and welcome than volumes of words could have done. What passed in that narrow entry, I am not disposed to reveal. In the inner room, a middle-aged man sat, the uncle of Mary Wilson, noble in mien, with raven locks, but evidently of indifferent health, and,

Though [illegible] and proud
That forehead was, [illegible] crowd
Of [illegible] hair curtained [illegible]
Now knew how made [illegible] a star
[illegible]'s dome, [illegible]
[illegible] more bea[illegible]

As her father's brother, under his guardianship she had been placed, when made doubly an orphan by the death of both her parents. And an ever kind guardian and father he made to the bereaved girl; and now at the age of fifteen years, she had ripened to the almost perfect woman. Edward Morton and herself had been playmates together, and although five years her senior, yet she had loved her manly lover. No one of her numerous schoolmates gave an interpretation of the difficult portions of her lesson half so plainly as did he, nor to any one did she give half so willingly an ear.

Until the breath of war had been felt at their own door, the youth and maiden had floated gently down the stream of happiness together, the flow of their love unrippled, and their pleasure without a care. But when his country called, through the cherished lips of a Washington, he exchanged her arms for the sterner embrace of war, and his quiet home for the tented field and busy camp.

To guardian and niece his story was soon told, and an hour—after many well wishes from the elder, and a warm embrace from the younger, given in the little entry—found a sun-browned and flaxen-haired country lad, to appearance, pushing boldly into the camp of the enemy, with a quarter of beef laid upon the rump of his horse.

It would have taken a sharp eye to pierce the complicated disguise, and a keen ear to have detected the voice of Morton, from the drawling, nasal twang of the verdant youth. Trotting slowly into the camp, the spy had soon disposed of his beef, and in turn, laid in a valuable store of information, which, if safely conveyed to the right quarter, would inestimably benefit and aid the plans of Washington.

It was late at night when Morton prepared to leave, but it was not until he had been urged to sell his horse, and notwithstanding his many protestations that "Father would be allfired mad if he should let the old mare go," he was obliged to sell her to a young officer, who, with half a dozen others, were carousing in one of the tents. As he passed out at the tent door, he met an old acquaintance, who had joined the British ranks. He passed him, but the Tory, thinking that he saw something suspicious, turned and followed him. Morton recognized him, but feeling secure in his disguise, passed on, yet having some misgivings. He had gone some quarter of a mile, when, hearing footsteps close behind him, he inadvertently cast his eye over his shoulder. The Tory knew him at once, and giving the alarm, quickly followed the fast retreating spy. Morton encumbered by his tight-fitting suit of homespun, was almost within his grasp, when his pursuer called loudly upon him to stop. It was the last word that he ever spoke, for Morton, dropping suddenly upon the ground close before him, sent him sprawling along the road, and springing up he quickly sent his concealed knife to the hilt in his bosom. The shout of the Tory had been heard by the officers, and quickly mounting their horses, were soon in close pursuit. Exciting indeed was that chase, and the pursued had well nigh escaped, by betaking himself to the woodlands and marshy places. From the last clump of bushes, through which he had passed, the house of Wilson lay about half a mile. To this spot, he held his lagging, but yet swift way, and was just passing the gate in front of the house, when a horseman riding into the road near by, descried him, and immediately gave the alarm to his companions.

Scarcely two minutes had elapsed ere they had surrounded the house, and two officers were proceeding toward the door. But they found the nest, and warm, but the bird had flown. Their search proved unavailing, although carried to the out-buildings.

Verdancy was not thus to be caught.

PART III.—THE LIBERATOR.

No darker page is there in the history of the English nation than that whereon is recorded the inhuman barbarities of her troops, as exercised towards our nation's soldiery, in the struggle of the Revolution. Age, nor sex, were safeguards against their atrocities—the gray-haired man of three-score, the maiden of twelve summers, were equally the recipients of their refined cruelties. The English nation did not, it is true, countenance their diabolical proceedings, but nevertheless are they blamable for sending such unfeeling wretches among us; for inciting the red man to attack our frontier settlements, and worst than all, for procuring the knife of the [illegible] renegade from principle, to be pointed to the heart of his brothers, who had commenced the cause of liberty. Exasperated by their [illegible] failure, the searchers returned to the farm house, and hunted by the [illegible] drank, they [illegible] reveal the hiding place of the spy, at [illegible] ing him with a [illegible] compact. He promised [illegible] knowledge of [illegible]

him and his fair niece, they mounted them upon horses, and set out for the camp. A keen pair of eyes tracked them, until the prisoners were placed under triple guards, in one of the tents of the encampment. Seeing no hope of rescuing them at present, Morton resumed his ordinary dress, and scoured across the country to Valley Forge.

Washington, with a beaming eye and a kindly countenance, heard the report of his spy, but his noble brow lowered, and a frown gathered upon his features as he heard the sequel. Scarce a week had passed, ere, from the request of "the Father of his Country," the maiden was set at liberty, and placed by her lover under the care of a staunch, whig family, in the interior. In the mean time, Wilson had been conveyed to Philadelphia, and there immured in the prison of the city.

About this time, a young fisherman, although embargoed by the commands of General Howe, had, under the pretext of selling whiskey to the soldiers, passed the outposts and sentinels with impunity, and the sentinels had become so familiar with the old red boat, and blue barrel, that he was but seldom challenged. Under this fisherman's slouched hat might have been recognised the face of young Morton. His object was not alone the gaining of information. That gloomy old stone prison contained one whom he had sworn by his love to release, were it at the peril of his life.

The night was dark and stormy. The invalid prisoner sat alone in his lonesome cell. He was to die at sunrise, and for what? Forsooth a spy had been seen near his door. Fit example of tyrannical justice. The wind wailed around his prison walls, but he heard it not, there was a wilder storm within. He arose, and approached the narrow, grated window. Unaided, escape was impossible. He listlessly gazed out and counted the lamps, as they were extinguished one by one, or heard the distant cry of the sentinel, "all's well." He had stood thus for some time, when he was startled from his reverie by a sharp click below him. Again and again he heard it, and it seemed to approach up the face of the wall, Soon a head appeared above the window sill, and a low voice said: "Hist! Wilson, is it you?"

He recognised the voice of Morton, notwithstanding the form before him was hump-back and deformed.

"Haste! but do not speak," said he; "our time is short, and we must employ it to the purpose."

"I fear the attempt is useless," said Wilson, "these iron bars—"

"Are but cobwebs," said Morton, as he wrenched one of them by main strength from its sockets.

Another and another followed, and the hunch-back stood within the prison walls. Quickly stripping off his sailor jacket, the young man removed the pack from his shoulders, and revealed a small, but strong rope ladder, and a complete suit of British uniform. Wilson immediately donned the disguise, and the ladder being made fast to the only remaining bar, the prisoner followed his liberator to the ground. A gagged and prostrate sentinel endeavored to shout, but to no avail. They passed him, and were soon on their way toward the wharf. Although the feat of climbing the side of a stone prison, by simply placing iron wedges in the crevices, was difficult, yet the hardest task was to be performed. He must be placed beyond the lines. Morton's plans were well laid, and after readily passing the sentinels, and gaining his boat, he silently removed the head of his empty whiskey cask and pointing to the interior, said: "I am afraid you will be obliged to personate the commodity in which I deal." With a comical smile, the liberated prisoner, after a deal of contortions and twistings, finally adjusted himself and was "headed up." The task was barely accomplished, ere Morton heard the alarm, telling that the escape was discovered. Instead of pushing off hastily seated himself, and with [illegible] in his hands, appeared the personification of surprise at the hue and cry. Soon after, three or four soldiers roused up, and demanded of the well known whisky peddler, "if he had seen any one pass lately."

"I did," was the reply; "but I [illegible] a small [illegible] passed by here [illegible] I [illegible] him on [illegible] I [illegible] more," said they, starting in pursuit.

"Hold on," said Morton, "you [illegible] a [illegible] of my way to help you along."

"Quick's the word," said they, and [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] the American [illegible]

My [illegible]

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1854.

To Grain Growers.

In response to the letters which have been received from our correspondents, asking what shall be done with our Wheat? we are happy to say to them, that we addressed letters to our most prominent Bankers upon the subject of Shipping Grain East, and are now ready to say to those who desire to send Grain forward, that a way is opened to relieve them. We are authorized by Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., who are ever ready to aid in the great interests of the country, to say that they are willing to make liberal advances upon *cargoes* or large quantities of Grain shipped and consigned to them. Those who are now ready can make such arrangements as their case requires. Other prominent houses are ready for aiding the Farmers, and A Million of Dollars is ready for them, and more if wanted.

To perfect this relief and to give a permanency to these interests, a Convention in every County should be immediately called, and a State Convention also. This is the *great interest* of the country, and demands immediate attention.

Let those who are crowding grain and flour from Chili and the States, know the true condition of this market, and that we have in California one million bushels wheat to spare; that the grain growers will manage their own business, and are determined not only to sell as low as the lowest, but become exporters also.

Alvarado, July 26, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: There is a rumor current in this place, that some Merchants or Bankers in San Francisco are offering a liberal advance on Wheat to be shipped to New York. The present low figure at which it is selling in San Francisco, induces me to ask you for information with regard to the above; and well knowing the interest you take in our welfare generally, I feel confident you will attend to this matter, and advise us accordingly.

If there is a surplus of grain in this State, it is to the interest of the merchants and farmers to find a market for it; and the sooner it is done the better, for all parties.

Respectfully, yours, J. H.

We have similar letters and advices, from a large number of the largest grain growers in the country, but we nor they feel willing at present to show where these quantities are, lest they become the object of speculators. Those interested as growers, can have the facts.—En.

Never Say Die!

Sacramento is fast removing the marks of the late ruinous fire. Fine fire-proof, substantial buildings are springing up in all the streets lately devastated by the destroyer. Dark and dismal as is this new trial, we really think a permanent good will come of it—by such a change of ownership in lots, or of the style of buildings, that the same calamity will not again befall the city.

In a walk through the city we could not but note with great satisfaction and pleasure the activity that prevailed generally among the merchants. We note those old and well established mercantile houses of Meeker & Co., Nevett & Co., Hamilton & Howlett, Maddux & Co., Stanford & Bro., Huntington & Co., Booth & Co., Corthvin Potter & Co., McWilliams & Co., Lady Adams & Co., Barr, Coursen & Grigg; these with some few others are doing an active and prosperous business on K street, and Berry & Co., (late Scudder, Carrol & Co.,) Figg, & Co., Sneath, Arnold & Co., Wilcox & Co., Grissim & Co., Gillig & Co., Mitchell & Co., Brown, Henry & Co., Rich & Tilly, on J street, are likewise doing a very handsome business. Many others are, even in these dull times, steadily going onward. These old *forty-niners* stand out among the Sacramentans as the fixed stars stand out in the firmament—you know where *they are*—and their light and influence is constantly felt.

Every part of the city is improving. Front street, facing the river, with its broad and fine finished grade, is indeed an ornament to the city. We trust the citizens or the authorities will take steps speedily to secure a great public benefit before it be too late—we mean the laying out of a public square in front of the water works; this could be surrounded with trees and prove a pleasant resort for the inhabitants during the sultry weather. Only, in mercy, let it be done with some taste, and not ruined, as has been San Francisco with her famous "Plaza," whose dry, sandy and barren aspect reminds one of the desert of Sahara.

Munray & Co.—We are again indebted to this house for a generous parcel of the latest and best monthlies and periodicals, and English journals.

Export of British Stock.

WHAT THE BRITISH SAY ABOUT IT.

We noticed recently the arrival of Dr. Watts, of this State, and that Mr. Waddle would follow him with their purchase of cattle, &c. In the Mark Lane Express, of May 15th, we find a description of these animals, which conveys some interesting information. It is from the Liverpool correspondent of that Journal, who is the editor of the English Herd Book.—*Ohio Farmer.*

"In accordance with my promise, I send you some further particulars of a valuable cargo of Short-horned cattle, Cotswold and South-down sheep, which left this port during the past week, in the 'Bailey,' for Philadelphia. The stock in question were those purchased by Dr. Watts and Mr. Waddle, the gentlemen I named in my former report as having made great search throughout the United Kingdom, they having visited most of the principal herds of England, Ireland and Scotland, as agents for a spirited company in Clarke county, Ohio, United States. When we mention that amongst the cattle which consisted of 10 Short-horned bulls and 20 cows and heifers, were animals that have cost 200 guineas, ($1,000) several 150 guineas, ($750) and most of them averaging over 100 guineas, ($500) each, it may be readily inferred that ample funds were placed at their disposal; coupling with this the heavy personal expenses of these gentlemen, with freight, fittings, and food for the stock, each in itself an item of no small amount, some idea may be formed of the enterprise and spirit of our trans-atlantic brethern; and we may heartily wish them the reward which such patriotic conduct so richly deserves. Every facility was given us by those gentlemen for the inspection and particulars of the animals during their stay in Liverpool; several breeders also, some of them from a distance, came to view them; and we are happy to have their testimony in confirmation of our own. They were indeed a prime lot, and to collect such, a work of no little difficulty. Dr. Watts paid a visit of the kind in the year 1852, and we learn that he was one of the original shareholders in the first Ohio company which imported largely from this country in the years 1834 and 1836, and that such stock have proved a great benefit to Kentucky, Ohio and other western States, over the vast extent of which country we are told the produce of this valuable race of cattle (the Shorthorn") are widely spread, and that many of them are such as would do credit to the parent country.

Amongst those now shipped were 8 lots purchased at Mr. Wilkinson's sale at Lenton, many of them very superior specimens of the breed; three very promising animals from Mr. Fawks' herd, at Farnley Hall; a fine young white bull, called 'Medalist,' bred by Mr. Torr, of Aylesby, which attracted a good share of attention—this animal is closely allied to the blood of Mr. Booth, of Warlaby; Mr. Toor also sold them a bull, cow, and heifer; there were four good specimens from the herd of Mr. Ambler, of Watkinson Hall, Halifax, besides others bred from the stock of Lord Feversham, Sir T. Cartwright, Messrs. Birchall, Clarke, Dudding, Mitchell, and Wood, all English breeders: three splendid bulls purchased at the Royal Dublin Show, (two of them winners of the first prize in their classes), which were bred by Messrs. Farral, Lee, Norman, and Topham; there were also several promising yearling heifers from the herds of Messrs. Barnes and Chaloner, celebrated breeders of Short-horns in the Sister Isle.

The Cotswold sheep were from the celebrated flock of Mr. Hewer, of Northleach, and the Southdowns from that of Mr. Webbs, of Babraham.

CLINTON COUNTY IMPORTATION.

Messrs. Hankin & Co., also shipped a valuable lot the previous week; their cattle were mostly purchased in the North Riding of Yorkshire and the county of Durham; the sheep were from the same breeders as above. I regret I had not an opportunity of seeing this shipment, being absent from Liverpool at the time; but I learn, from a friend residing near here, interested in such matters, that they were a useful lot of stock, about the same quality as those of Messrs. Watts and Waddle; they are also for a company in the western States of America, and for which good prices were paid. I hope these continuous exports of our best stock, may induce our farmers and breeders to pay greater attention to the rearing of the most improved breeds of cattle as such a demand holds every encouragement for them to do so."

Views of California.—We are pleased to know of a rich treat in store for our citizens, in the great painting which is to be opened to the public on Monday evening next, at Musical Hall. Every one should go and see it, and live over again their early life in California. Messrs. T. Ayres and T. H. Smith are the artists, and Dr. Gunn, the former editor of the Sonora Herald, an old forty-niner, and associated with them, will explain the various scenes. No one should omit these Views of California.

To our Sacramento Subscribers.—We have ever endeavored to have our patrons regularly supplied, and promptly too, but some *mysterious!* misfortune prevents our best efforts. It has been no want of endeavor on our part, for we have lost hundreds of papers, which we supposed had been delivered. We now feel assured that the carrier, Mr. O. H. Hamilton, will not fail to deliver them promptly—as he will give time to do it well. We commend him to our friends, and hope to receive a generous addition to our list.

Daguerrean Art.—The rapid advance in this beautiful art can hardly be realized—from the blurred *imitation* of the human features, to the finished productions now emanating from the galleries of Ford & Co., G. H. Johnson, Vance & Co., Bradley & Co., Jonhson & Sellick, and others, where in each, some of the finest specimens of the art that have ever been produced can be seen. It is well for all to visit these galleries; surely no one could spend an hour more pleasantly, and they would there not only see many familiar faces, but would keep pace with the rapid advances of this splendid *memorial-preserving science.* A friend showed us last week the Daguerreotype likeness of that distinguished divine, Dr. Scott, done by Bradley, one of the most perfect, life-like pictures we have ever seen, a gem of the art. Every specimen of work like this elevates the whole art, for who will be now going backward. Progress, progress is the word with the gentlemen in this science, and they all deserve great credit for what they have done in this country. Ere long we trust to see the "Homes" of our citizens, their "Country Homes," with trees, plants and flowers, and in *natural colors*, too. Who will rank No. 1, in thus perfecting this art. It can be done, gentlemen; who leads?

Adams & Co.—This distinguished firm now occupy their new Express and Banking House in Montgomery Block. On Saturday last they were doing business at their old establishment; on Monday, in the new. This surely was an "express movement," and one of the quickest on record. The order went forth, "It were well done, were it done quickly," and it was quickly done. We wonder which of the fast teams was on duty, one or all—echo answers all! Who delivered papers first? Woodward or Haskell?—or up-river messeugers? Was Martin there? But it is done; and this house can now present not only facility for every department, but room to do all with facility, being undoubtedly the finest of the kind in the world, and forming business connections to a greater extent and number than any house known. D. Hale Haskell, Esq., the founder of this house in California, left in the Sonora, to be absent several months. The best and kindest wishes of a very large circle of friends go with him; and though many attachments may draw him eastward, and kind friends hail him there, his return to California will be welcomed by as many friends as usually fall to the lot of men.

A Stroll through Duncan Art Union.—We have spent a very pleasant hour at several times among the *nouvelettes* at this gay and fashionable place. There is much to admire now. The beautiful and sparkling gems make one wish to be a millionaire. Give us the diamond, the simple, plainly set diamond; let it be a large, clear, and luscious, one like to the full, sparkling eye of woman, when the soul is looking through it—there is *one* at Duncans; *that* will do; mark *that* for us, neighbor Duncan. And then that chaste and rich silver tea set, from the Empire City; it can be no harm to wish that, too. There are trees, flowers, cottages and garden walks, natural as life—that too we should like, for it is in our way—horticultural, sure. But we could not speak of all the beautiful things, our readers must go and see them.

We look with great interest and longing to see the soon coming gems of art that Mr. Duncan has selected at great cost in Europe. We shall speak of this again.

Fine Hams.—We found at our office a box marked family stores, and a very courteous letter from Wm. L. Chrysler & Co., presenting us with a box of hams that made the mouth moisten at the first glance. Better, sweeter, or finer flavored hams cannot be found in the country—and certainly equal to any *Westphalias.* Now we go for "Home Industry," gentlemen importers of produce, and although we say you have the best hams in the market *now*, next season California will make her own hams. So we warn you, gentlemen, of *next year.* We recommend most cheerfully Messrs. Chrysler & Co.'s hams as "tip top," good enough for an epicure's tooth, but hope at the same time to have the pleasure of advertising California Hams of *best quality* next year.

Pea Nuts.—This "pet fruit" of everybody, this convenient pocket commodity, which is so useful to kill time—but which is a pest to all cleanly housewives, we found growing finely upon the farm of Jessie Beard, Esq., of Mission San Jose. We are glad to notice this; so much the less to import.

Hon. Samuel Brannan.—This gentleman, who so often marks his path by acts of liberality, has again returned to our city, and the best evidence of his attachment to San Francisco is shown by the magnificent gift he has secured for one of the earliest fire companies. A fire engine of the best power and highest finish, costing nearly $12,000, is on the way for the noble "Howards;" a name endeared to many thousands. Mr. Brannan is one of our wealthiest citizens, and the wealth he has acquired in San Francisco he is freely dispensing to his favorite city. We welcome him back to our shores again, for such men not only build up cities, but they sustain them by giving employment to the mechanical interest, and thus give permanency to all that makes a city great.

New Stage Company from Santa Clara to Martinez.—W. G. Matthews, proprietor of this new line, has placed very handsome coaches upon the route running from Martinez to San Jose Valley, stopping at Union City, Mission San Jose and the City. This will connect the Sacramento Valley, with the great valley below. Leaving Sacramento in the afternoon boats, passengers can stop at Benicia or Martinez over night, take stage in the morning, and be at San Jose the same evening; saving the expense between Benicia and San Francisco, (one fourth). Returning, leave San Jose in the morning, and reach Benicia in time to meet the up-river boats same evening. This is a saving of time and money, and gives a beautiful landscape to view in travelling.

New Market House.—Visit the new Market House, all ye lovers of the good things of earth—and don't forget Mr. and Mrs. Weaver's stand, No. 1. Call there—and if you keep house you will surely go there; and if you are a bachelor, you'll want to keep house for the sake of going to market and buying the good things there.

Blood Horses.—Four full blood horses arrived by the Golden Gate, and two by the Uncle Sam. Thus giving additions to our stock of fine horses. These are spoken of as very superior animals, and spotted high as pacers.

Destruction of Greytown.—We take the following from the Herald of this city: By a passenger who came up on the Pacific, we learn the following important occurrences at Greytown. It will be recollected that an *emeute* took place some time since between the natives and the foreign residents, which led to the organization of the latter for their protection. Affairs remaining in this State, two or three American houses were burned down. The U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, Captain Nicholson commanding, arriving, a demand was made upon the authorities of the place for the damages thus done, some $20,000. The authorities refused, and on the 11th of July the Cyane opened her batteries upon the town, throwing hot shells etc. The inhabitants fled, although but little damage was done. On the following day, the 12th, the authorities still refusing to make reparation, a party was landed from the Cyane, who set fire to the town and thus destroyed all but two or three of the houses or huts of the natives.

Barley Burnt.—The barley field on Vance & Athens' ranch, six miles above Staples' ranch, caught fire on Saturday last, and burned one hundred and fifty acres of barley, it having just been cut. The fire was with great difficulty, kept from burning the houses, by resorting to plowing, &c.—*Stockton Argus.*

Music a Stimulant to Mental Exertion.—Alfieri often, before he wrote, prepared his mind by listening to music. Almost "all my tragedies were sketched to my mind, either in the act of hearing music, or a few hours after"—a circumstance which has been recorded of many others. Lord Bacon had music played in the room adjoining his study. Milton listened to his organ for his solemn inspirations; and music was even necessary to Warburton. The symphonies which awoke in the poet sublime emotions, might have composed the inventive mind of the great critic in the visions of his theoretical mysteries. A celebrated French preacher, Bourdaloue or Masillon, was once found playing on a violin, to screw his mind up to a pitch, preparatory to his sermon, which, within a short interval he was to preach before the court. Curran's favorite mode of meditation was with his violin in his hand; for hours together he would forget himself, running voluntaries over the strings, while his imagination, in collecting its tones, was opening all his faculties for the coming emergency at the bar.—*Disraeli on the Literary Character.*

Interesting Incident.—The Springfield Republican relates the following singular circumstance:—

"A few days since Joel Rice, of Conway, discovered a nest of flying squirrels which he secured for the amusement of his children, but on descending from the tree, the old one made her appearance, and in the temerity of her maternal affection, jumped upon his hat, crawled down to his hand, seized one of her young ones and attempted to take it away. Mr. R. resisted her claim but a moment, when sympathy for the agonized dam made a successful appeal, and she was permitted to gather into her furry folds a little one which she soon deposited in a new home, returning, again and again, till she had taken them all from the hands of their captor.

HORTICULTURAL.

Premium Farms.

UNION CITY July 24.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We would desire to enter our farms for the premiums to be awarded by the State Society the present year. We shall be very happy to receive the committee at any time it may suit their pleasure.

Our lower farm contains 200 acres—175 acres in cultivation—grain, vegetables, orchards, &c.

Our upper farm contains 200 acres, all in cultivation—110 acres new crop, balance volunteer.

We feel confident we can exhibit some fields of grain as handsome as any in the State.

HAWLEY & CORNELL.

MISSION SAN JOSE, July 24, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Desirous to make known the advance of Pomology and to do what I can to promote an interest in fruit growing and nursery cultivation, I herewith send you entries of the Mission Fruit Orchard and Nursery, which I desire may be enrolled by the committee, for the premiums which I learn are to be awarded by the State Agricultural Society the present year. We shall be glad to receive the Committee when it may please them to visit the Mission.

E. L. BEARN, for proprietors.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT SACRAMENTO CITY.—We rejoice to know that this queen city of the plains will hold a meeting to awaken an interest in this important branch of our wealth and industry. No valley in the State could surpass Sacramento in Agricultural productions, if those engaged in this science would but give a just portion of time to their developments. There are many of the best cultivators in the State in this county, and we trust a proper response will be given to the call of the vice-president, on Saturday evening next. Let all who are engaged in Agriculture attend. The meeting is at McNulty's Hall, J street, as will be seen in the card.

A Fine Orchard.

THE fine orchard of Jessie Beard, Esq., at the Mission of San Jose, gives promise in a few years of making an ample return for the cost and labor bestowed. It has been planted with great care and reflects much credit upon the proprietor. We noticed a perfect system and regularity in the rows, and counted the following trees: 1800 apple trees, 1000 peach trees, 300 apricot, 200 cherry, 250 plum, 150 pear, 100 quince, 150 fig and grape. There were also very fine currants, raspberries, strawberries, and blackberries, and 6,000 young trees in nursery rows.

Connected with this orchard is a fine FARM, containing 50 acres of fine grain, 50 acres of potatoes (the finest we have seen this season), 50 acres of sundry vegetables, corn, peas, beans.

Around this orchard and farm there is two miles of fine wire fence, and two miles of Osage Orange, and what has been done, has been well done.

Grapes and Peaches.

THE prospect of the Grape and Peach crop was never better in any country than in California and Oregon the present season. We do not mean that the crops will be in quantity large, but when we consider the brief time of our fruit culture, we say that comparatively it will be large. In Oregon there are growers that will have hundreds of bushels of peaches and apples, and pears of the finest kinds. In California, in many counties, there are growers that will raise five, ten, twenty, and fifty bushels each; and in our lower counties, hundreds of bushels.

We have never seen or known such crops as we have seen the present year upon young trees, those of only two years growth—peaches in clusters of three, four and five hanging together, and some trees bearing hundreds of *double peaches*.

The grape crop will be large, vineyards of two and three years growth yielding *tons of grapes*.

Pears also will be of excellent quality and very abundant.

The present year will demonstrate fully and satisfactorily that California will be a "great fruit growing country."

Fig Trees.

WHEN our citizens purchase Figs in our market they have but little conception of the size of the trees that have yielded the delicious fruit they are so tempting.

We have written this communication beneath the [illegible] trees in the fruit garden of E. L. Beard, Esq., of San Jose. We have just measured two of a group of *ten fig trees*, the body of which measure 2 1-2 feet in circumference. The trees of the group are *forty feet* high, and the largest measure 5 1-4 feet in circumference; the limbs eleven feet from the ground measure 2 feet two inches in girth; limbs four feet from the ground measure 3 and 3 1-2 feet in circumference. The leaves upon the trees measure 18 inches across. This may seem incredible, yet these are facts. The fruit is just now ripening, and one specimen before us measures eight inches in circumference. Such fruit can be easily raised, and will be, by those who make California their "home." The fruit gardens of Mr. Beard now present a cheering sight—Pear trees are bending beneath the weight of their fruit, which hangs in immense *ropes* and clusters, causing the entire trees to assume the appearance of weeping trees. There are no grounds in the State that present a finer appearance than those we name; young orchards of acres, numbering thousands and tens of thousands of trees, are coming into bearing, giving promise of future abundance. Surely, such effort on the part of our cultivators deserves a corresponding reward.

The Mission Orchard at San Jose.

WE have examined the splendid Orchard and grounds at Mission San Jose, now entered for premium by E. L. Beard, Esq., as noted in the column of Horticulture. In the original "mission orchard" there are two hundred and sixty pear trees, from 30 to 50 feet high, and from 5 to 12 feet in circumference—many of them bearing bushels of fruit, each; so full, that the weight of the fruit bend them, and cause them to look like weeping willows. Large apricot trees, full of fruit; olive trees, 30, 40 and 50 feet high; the fig trees are there, that we have spoken of elsewhere. Many thousand young apple, pear, peach, plum and cherry trees, are also within the mission walls; currant, gooseberry, raspberry, strawberries—in bearing, and in excellent order. It is one of the finest vineyards in the valley, and in full bearing. The condition of the gardens bespeak the care they have received.

The "Cochindlifer," or large Cactus, as it is called, which yields the fruit known as the *Tune*, grows around the walls, from 12 to 16 feet high, in full fruit. Across the street is the new orchard; here, within the last two years, have been planted the following trees, which are now in splendid order, many of them overloaded with fruit: 5,560 apple, in great variety; 1,680 peach, 300 apricot, 394 pear, 175 cherry, 125 plum, 283 fig, grape, etc.; making eight thousand five hundred and seventeen trees. To these may be added a large number of young trees, in the nursery rows. Many of these trees now bave more fruit upon them than they can mature.

This orchard was planted by Mr. J. Lewellan, under the direction of Mr. B.; and we think Mr. Lewellan has good reason to be proud of his labor. No better evidence need be had of bis constant care and skill, than this orchard. We counted twenty-four large "Julien pears" upon a small tree, about six feet high; young apple trees bending with fruit. Mr. L. received the medal for his apples last year. This orchard is worth a ride to the valley, only to note its success.

PRESERVING FLOWERS AND FRUIT.—A friend has just informed us, says the Country Gentleman, that fruit and flowers may be preserved from decay and fading by immersing them in a solution of gum Arabic and water two or three times, waiting a sufficient time between each immersion to allow the gum to dry. This process covers the surface of the fruit with a thin coating of the gum, which is entirely impervious to the air, and thus prevents the decay of the fruit, or the withering of the flower. Our friend has roses thus preserved which have all the beauty and fragrance of freshly plucked ones, though they have been separated from the parent stem nearly a year. To insure success in experiments of this kind, it should be borne in mind that the whole surface must be completely covered; for if the air only gains entrance at a pin-hole, the labor will all be lost. In preserving specimens of fruit, particular care should be taken to cover the stem, end and all, with the gum. A good way is to wind a thread of silk about the stem, and then sink it slowly in the solution, which should not be so strong as to leave a particle of the gum undissolved. The gum is so perfectly transparent, that you can with difficulty detect its presence, except by the touch. Here we have another simple method of fixing the fleeting beauty of nature, and surrounding ourselves ever with those objects which do most elevate the mind, refine the taste and purify the heart.

SPLENDID PLANT.—There is now in full bloom in the Liverpool Botanic Garden, a beautiful specimen of the *Victoria regia*. This splendid plant, which is considered the most splendid [illegible] a space of wall [illegible] nearly nine feet [illegible]. At the present time there is about six [illegible] or leaves of [illegible] out, [illegible] on an average about [illegible] in diameter. It bears on the whole about fifteen [illegible] and buds. It is not the [illegible] that this plant yields a most grateful perfume

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

RECIPE FOR A LADY'S DRESS.—Let your earrings be attention, encircled by the pearls of refinement; the diamonds of your necklace be Truth, and the chain Christianity; your bosom-pin Modesty, set with Compassion; your bracelets be Charity, ornamented with the pearl of Gentleness; your finger-rings be Affection, set round with the diamonds of Industry; your girdle Simplicity, with the tassels of Good Humor; let your shoes be Wisdom, secured by the buckle of Perseverance.

MINT SAUCE.—Many of our country friends do not know what a luxury they deprive themselves of, when they eat lamb either boiled or baked, without mint sauce. Set a few roots of spearmint in one corner of the garden, and they will soon furnish an abundant supply. Strip off the leaves and chop them fine, add an equal amount of sugar, and cover the whole with vinegar. A small tea-cupful of the mixture will be sufficient for a large family. Try this and see if it is not far preferable to greasy gravies.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

APPLE OR GOOSEBERRY SCUFFLE.—Scald and sweeten the fruit, bear it through a sieve, and put it into a tart dish. When cold, pour a rich custard over it, about two inches deep; whip the whites of the eggs, of which the custard was made, to a snow, and lay it on small rough places on the custard; sift fine sugar over, and put it into a slack oven for a short time. It will make an exceedingly pretty disb.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF WOMEN.—The obstinate woman gets to sea in a band box.

The patient woman roasts an ox with a burning glass.

The curious woman would like to turn the rainbow over, to see what there was on the other side.

The vulgar woman is a spider attempting to spin silk.

The cautious woman writes her promises on a slate.

The envious woman kills herself in endeavoring to lace tighter than her neighbors.

The extravagant woman burns a wax candle in looking for a lucifer match.

The happy woman died in a blind and deaf asylum years ago.

Nobodies.

I. "HAVEN'T the honor of his acquaintance! He's *nobody* but a common farmer?" Of course you haven't! What *could* such a gentleman as you say to a man of sense? Would you converse about the newest style of neck-chockers and ear slicers? Would you lovingly pet your moustache, stroke your whiskers, and patronizingly inquire if they were not "*very splendid?*" Would you extend one of your immaculate digits, allow it to come into contact with his embrowned hand, and condescendingly ask, "How are all the country natives?" O, no! An exquisite like you can only smoke your superior cigar, sport your pipe-stem cane, and superciliously curl your lip whenever one of Nature's noblemen contaminates the atmosphere by appearing in your august presence! Certainly, he's a *nobody! He* has no dearly-loved, petted moustache, no "foinely"-tied cravat, and is uninitiated in the sublime science of orthoepy, according to the Dandy's Dictionary. His thoughts are impressed with the golden stamp of intellect, and expressed, lamentably devoid of the magnificent drawl and foreign accent with which you so ingeniously beautify the vulgar Anglo Saxon. Expect *you* to be acquainted with *him!* The idea is preposterous! You, with your modicum amount of brains, to have any affinity with a man of mind,—one who *labors* both physically and mentally;—why the thought makes me nervous! O, no! don't degrade yourself by making his acquaintance!

II. "Don't speak to her! she works for a living! and it's not genteel to know such *nobodies!*" Nobody? She, with her noble brow, soul-full eyes, beaming with the light of intellect, and elevated mind, rich with the gems of thought and goodness—a nobody? No, no! petted, spoiled child of fashion though you are, say not that! Glance scornfully at her,—daintily pick your way past her, lest your silken robes come in contact with her cheap delaine, — complacently imagine yourself the personification of superior worth and loveliness,—but never dare call her a nobody! Genius is here. Hidden thought it is from the glance of the scornful, it will one day assert its power, and place her on Intellect's high pedestal, far, far above such heartless beings as you. Nobodies? How my cheek burns with shame and indignation when woman—whom poets so often have described as the embodiment of loveliness and earthly perfection—looks with scorn and contumely upon the misfortunate one of her sex.

III. Nobodies! How much is [illegible] by that one word! Gifted minds, [illegible] unappreciated worth and [illegible] bursting [illegible] dark [illegible] and starting the seeds of [illegible] "thoughts that [illegible] Nobodies? Why they are [illegible] the earth." Such were [illegible] Clay, a Farmer, a [illegible] wand of genius [illegible] life to [illegible] Many [illegible] as he

on the hearts of their countrymen, never to be erased. Are we nobodies? Are we to care for the disdain of the children of fashion and folly? Are we destined continually to turn the pitiless machine of life, despised, neglected, and at last drop into the grave of forgetfulness? No, never! Mind, immortal mind, is progressive, and though the strong hands of Poverty and Necessity may seek to bind us to the grovelling things of earth, yet Aspiration and Intellect will soar up, up to the Home of the Infinite, where "the tears which we forget to note, our God shall wipe away."—*Horticultural Gazette.*

BYNA BELL, of Cloverside.

Influence of Machinery on Civilization.

THE annexed eloquent extract is from the Philadelphia Daily Ledger,—a paper uniformly correct:—

"The influence of these reforms on civilization cannot be estimated too highly. The old prejudice against machinery, which never had any hold on men of real intelligence, is now disappearing even from the minds of the most ignorant. Everywhere the great truth is being acknowledged, that the influence of machinery is to elevate the condition of the human race, by substituting skilled labor and directing talent for mere executive work. In other words, men are elevated, so far forth, from machines to makers and controllers of machines. The higher qualities of their nature are being called into exercise. Instead of going the same unvaried round of labor for generation after generation, like a blind horse forever travelling the narrow circuit of a mill, they are throwing the burden of all mere mechanical work or machinery, subjecting the dull and inanimate forces of nature to their will, and making iron and steel submissive agents. If the reforms, already made in this direction, afford any criterion for the future, the time will come eventually, when nearly all that is irksome in labor will be avoided, and then that part of the curse pronounced on Adam at least be alleviated.

Yet this aspect of the influence of machinery and civilization, though the most important, is precisely the one least regarded. It is far more common to hear the cheapening effects of machinery extolled than to have these enfranchising and elevating influences pointed out. We do not deny that the placing of cottage goods with the reach of the poorest, has materially improved the physical condition of the human race, and therefore indirectly refined and enlightened mankind. But this is only the ultimate, not the proximate result. Nor is it without alloy. And to a certain extent the effect of machinery in this direction is enervating and sensualizing. It advances civilization in its physical aspect, but not in its moral, intellectual, and religious ones. It fosters less the spiritual and mental part of humanity than that baser part which is 'of the earth, earthy.' But machinery, regarded as a means to banish man's slavery to toil, by substituting brain work for the labor of the hand, is the high road to that fuller and more perfect development of society, which poets have painted, philosophers predicted, and revelation, it is believed by many, expressly promised."

KENTUCKY STOCK SALES.—A correspondent of the Louisville Courier, reports the stock sales on last court day, May 1st, at Paris, Bourbon county, as follows:

"The present has been more than an average county court in the number of stock and persons present. The live stock in attendance was valued at from $150,000 to $175,000, including about 2000 mules. Many of these were from Missouri and other distant parts. There were also horses from Ohio and Indiana; hogs from Massachusetts, and cattle from the barren of Green river, driven here to be grazed upon the beautiful blue grass pastures that now carpet our woodland pastures and cleared slopes.

"Prices, as at last court, were not so well sustained, nor sales so brisk; and consequently some lots were bid in. Mules, two years old, went at $138, $110 and $80; yearlings $100, $79; sucklings, privately, at $50, $60 and $40; cattle at $30, $25 and $15. A large lot of Suffolk hogs and pigs, direct from Massachusetts, were sold at auction by the head at $160, $141, $120, $100, &c. This was the finest sale of hogs ever known."

FUTURE PRICES.—A "Practical Farmer" in the Mark Lane Express, [illegible] article on the above subject as follows:

"Farmers may for once [illegible] upon [illegible] the corn trade for the next year very much in their own hands. [illegible] never was a time when the [illegible] stock of [illegible] so nearly exhausted; and one [illegible] of [illegible] —[illegible] got out from us by war. Why, then, should farmers hurry their harvest work? Prices must [illegible] if they will only be moderate and [illegible] good [illegible] of [illegible] Let every farmer [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] a price [illegible]

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1854.

Gen. Sutter---Land Titles.

Noble pioneer! Generous man! Suffering martyr! Our heart was stirred with its deepest sympathies, and waked with its most profound reverence, as we saw the Good Old Pioneer upon his charger, leading the van of the returning "California Guard," on Thursday last. It was a proud sight. He was returning from the field, victorious! He had "hit the mark,"—*his* shot had told; a well trained eye, a brave heart, a true aim—the shot sped—victory! victory! God grant that it may be, that it shall prove, ominous of victory for him in the great battle in which his all is at stake. God grant that in this, too, he shall be victorious—that he and those dear to him may dwell with us in peace, happiness and comfort the balance of their days.

The noble Pioneer! Who has done more for California than John A. Sutter? Through whose instrumentalities were these vast gold placers laid open to the light, and to whom mostly do we owe the impetus that has been given to science, and to all the interests that make a nation great? To John A. Sutter and his millrace, California, the United States, and the world owe a debt which they can never pay.

Generous man! Where lives the man upon all God's earth whose hospitalities have been more profuse, whose generosities have been more profuse, whose liberality has been more wide felt than John A. Sutter? How many thousands of the early comers to this land of gold remem-Sutter's Fort! How many have turned in there, weary, almost naked, wet, hungry, and sick—have been met and welcomed, then comforted, clothed, fed and cherished! Who ever called upon John A. Sutter hungry and he gave him no bread? who ever came to him thirsty, and he gave him no drink? who naked, and he clothed him not? or sick, and he ministered not unto him?

How glorious must be the consciousness of that noble Pioneer as he looks back over the past few years, (great ages in the history of the world,) and remembers his own works; there must ever come up before him a voice sweet and consoling as the music of angels—"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto any of these, ye have done it unto me;" henceforth there is laid up for you a crown of glory in the Kingdom of Heaven. The promiso of the Almighty and His blessing is secured for the future, sustaining and cheering him while at present he is a suffering martyr.

Sutter's Fort is in ruins! its fallen and smouldering walls are but a type of his fortunes and friends for the last two years. How trial, trouble, and poverty scatter property and friends! That once noble fort and those broad plains where Sacramento city now stands, were once *his own;* they have passed from his hands. Marysville—that city too, was once his; and the wide and rich fields along the Sacramento were the lawful possessions of the early, brave, good and generous Pioneer; but they are nearly all gone—the little he should have to make his last days comfortable has been kept from him by the "law's delays;" month after month and year after year he has waited patiently, a suffering martyr.

That property and those rights which were the great feature in the treaty with Mexico, and which were so loudly talked of and specially provided for—"the grants under Mexican authority to settlers and citizens"—are now matters of law, and have been for years keeping our brave Pioneer out of his just and lawful rights. This great wrong to one of California's bravest and best citizens we trust will soon be redressed. The calamities that have so peculiarly afflicted the two great cities we have named, would almost seem to be a visitation from the Throne of Justice to awaken their inhabitants to a sense of the duty they owe as defenders of the Pioneer. The fires and floods have been sweeping over this very territory during these trials; they have covered every portion of it save the very dwelling of the Pioneer at Hock Farm, and here too the waters came to his house, significant of his near approach to earthly ruin.

But we trust a better and brighter day is in store for him. Just men and true, will guard his rights and the rights of the early settlers and lawful owners of the soil, in despite of chicanery or fraud, and we breathe the air of confidence freely; and when the General rode past us, returning triumphantly, we felt an inspiration of faith that the dark days were passed for him; and knowing his reliance upon the justice and equity of his cause, we saw emblazoned upon his countenance that reliance; and as he moved on with so noble a bearing, these words floated on the air: "*Dieu et mon droit.*"

Shipping Grain East.

We proposed this plan in a late issue, fully believing it could be done successfully. We believe also that a great relief would be given to the whole country, from the fact of its being done, and done promptly and successfully. Let the grain go forward—let it go by the cargo: we have enough to spare. We feel confident of success in the matter, and in another part of this paper the plan will be found that shall effectually relieve, in some degree, our farmers from the embarrassments that at present hang over them.

Let our ship owners come forward, and offer low rates—let them do it from a high and goodly motive, a purpose to give relief to this great interest.

We refer to the communication of one of our Grain Growers—and we have many such. We have visited the great grain growing districts, and we find a real distress for want of a present market. We rejoice to know that relief is at hand. One of our largest banking houses stands ready to advance liberally upon cargoes consigned to them. We have the fact from themselves—they wish to give relief. We have spoken with several. A generous sympathy is felt for this interest, and we lay before the grain growers of California the plan that will give them immediate relief.

We ask their prompt attention to it, and will aid them to the utmost of our power, if they will communicate with us.

Thanks! Thanks! Thanks!—These are due to our friends—the friends of the California Farmer, in Napa—for their generous addition to our subscription list. This makes Napa county the "banner county." She was the first to start a County Society, the first to announce premiums, and Napa sends the largest subscription list to the Californnia Farmer. According to the announcement in the beginning of our paper, the prize of Harper's Illustrated Family Bible has been awarded to Hiram Downing, Esq., of Napa, who has kindly volunteered to act as our agent, and refused to receive any compensation; but very generously presented our cause to the farmers in his vicinity and obtained in a brief time the handsome number of forty subscribers. We shall endeavor to show to our readers in Napa, and to all our subscribers, that we do appreciate their kindness to the Farmer. San Jose came closely up to Napa—within two. Each of these counties give us a large and handsome subscription; and the result is the establishment of a "county society" in each place. We hope to go on increasing, until every farmer in the State shall become a reader of the Farmer.

Specimen Wheat.—We have received from Mr. Hardman, of Napa, by the hand of Mr. H. Downing, a box containing a parcel of the celebrated many-headed wheat—or barley, as it is called by some. This variety is most remarkable, and should be examined by every grain grower in the State.

Splendid Grain.—Mr. James Morrison, four miles south of Oakland, has sent us a sheaf of the finest wheat we have ever seen—about five feet high, heads ten inches long, and the fullest, cleanest, and best filled grain that has been exhibited yet. Mr. M. approves and practices *deep* plowing, and *sub-soil* plowing.

Artesian Wells.

This subject should command more interest among farmers, generally, and we see no reason why the *mininig interest* should not awake to its value.

The Press should give it their influence. Artesian Wells will work a complete revolution in the farming interests, and applied to mining, would reveal a source of wealth not yet dreamed of. In a trip through the Valleys, recently, we traveled with a distinguished citizen from Alabama, who related to us facts in connection with the history of the banks of the Wabash. A large tract of land, of many miles in extent, had remained uncultivated, valueless for want of some method of irrigation. Artesian wells were tried with complete success, and the result is known. One of the most prosperous spots in that whole territory, is that fertilized by Artesian wells.

All our broad valleys adjacent to the high lands, can be immediately doubled and trebled in value through the introduction of these invaluable and never-failing springs; not only utility, but beauty is revealed. Fountains of the loftiest height, and jets of every variety can be introduced throughout the grounds of every proprietor, machinery set in motion, power for the moving of much that is useful; turning lathes, grindstones, hand mills for grain, etc. Artesian wells will be the labor-saving machinery of California—they will also cool the atmosphere of a dry climate, and render it more endurable. Artesian wells are the certain destroyers of gophers, squirrels, moles, and thousands of insects that destroy crops and discourage farmers; and they are a great safeguard against *frost*—they bring from below the earth a *warmer* temperature, and diffuse it over the surface of the earth where the waters flow, thereby giving a higher temperature and preventing the effects of frost.

We annex below the valuable remarks of Dr. C. F. Winslow,—once before published—but they are so valuable that we re-publish them, that those who have not yet seen them may realize their benefit. The Dr. has conferred great benefits upon science; his little work "*Views of the Universe,*" should be in the hands of every lover of God's beautiful earth—it is to literature what the diamond is among the jewels, light in various beautiful colors.

"Mr. Editor:—I am very glad to see you calling the attention of farmers to the subject of Artesian wells, as the stimulus to Agricultural enterprises. The geological structure of the great Sacramentu valley leads me to believe that complete success in irrigating its broad and prolific plains will result from boring Artesian wells. It would not be strange if in some places water rose to a much greater height than is observed in the valley of San Jose. The irregularities of the surface of the foundation rock, over which the detrital deposits have gradually accumulated, may render success greater in some localities than in others; but as a means of irrigation, the system of boring must be the main dependence of the Agricultural interests, and it will probably be found sufficient, and its cheapness must recommend trials sufficiently numerous to test its utility. But farmers in the broad and deep valley, stretching between the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range, should not be disappointed if they have to sink their bores much deeper than their neighbors in the valley of San Jose. The detrital accumulations are much deeper probably in the Sacramento than in the San Jose valley, but the sources of the springs are higher, and it would not be strange if splendid and lofty fountains, in some places, should follow boring to great depths. At any rate, the plan of buring for water as a means of Agricultural irrigation ought to be put to the test throughout the entire boundaries of the Sacramento valley, wherever an enterprising farmer can employ his means for that purpose. The amount of fruitfulness that would be stimulated is beyond account, and while no Agricultural country on the globe is so liable to a famine as California, no country could be so strongly fortified against such a state of things as could this by a universal adoption of Artesian wells throughout the valley regions of the State." Yours, C. F. W.

Fine Peaches.—The first Peaches of the season were produced at the gardens of A. P. Smith, Esq., on the banks of the American river, Sacramento. Delicious "Royal Georges!" and "George the Fourth!" Call, friends, at the office of the Californnia Farmer. We will allow you to—to—smell—and that is worth a dollar—and yet we shall be glad to show you the reality. Mr. Smith will have a very handsome crop the present season.

Peaches! Peaches!—A branch of a Peach tree, the growth of the present year, was brought to us by Mr. Leonard Frost, of Mountain View farm, Santa Clara county. It was very thrifty, bearing eight fine peaches, four of them united in a "quartette;" the branch was three feet in length—variety, "Early Crawford." These are but the forerunners of the beautiful crop that is to follow.

The Great Machine.

Truly can it be said, we live in a "great age." It will appear almost incredible when we say to our readers that there is a Harvesting Machine, now at work in the Valley of San Jose, that will harvest twenty acres per day, and yet such is the fact. We saw it moving on its ponderous wheels, like the great "Car of the Juggernaut," and heads were bowing down before it as numerously, and were crushed as effectually, also—for this machine not only *harvests* the grain, but *threshes, cleans, winnows, and bags it,* performing all the work at the same time.

A team of twenty horses takes this mighty *wholesale harvester* steadily through the field,—the knives take off every head clean and carry them over a cloth drum into the thresher, this in turn taking them into the separator and fan mill, and from thence up a hopper into the bags, these are filled, sewed up and rolled gently off into the field behind the machine. At the close of the day's work, the harvester looks back and sees *twenty acres* of headless straw, while the decapitated grain lays over the broad field in well-filled bags, resembling hundreds of large sheep.

This is one of the most wonderful inventions of the age, and the sight of it is well worthy a visit to this great valley. The machine will be at work for some time, and all who feel interested will never regret the trouble it costs to witness it. It is at work upon the grain fields of Messrs. Horner, Beard and others, near the Mission of San Jose.

Fire among the Farmers.

The heavy losses so often experienced by the farmer, from the carelessness of some, and the villainy of the incendiary, calls for the most energetic action and the most watchful care. Every precaution should be adopted against exposure from the public roads, and public or private dwellings. *Cigars* thrown from stages and carriages, by travelers without reflection, often bring ruin to the hopes and prospects of the farmer. *Sparks* from buildings blown by the wind, prove "how great a fire a little matter kindleth."

To the *incendiary,* the cool, premeditated, revengeful incendiary, but little mercy should be shown. Mercy is thrown away upon such. There are means that can be used to save us from such calamities. "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." Farmers, "shut and fasten your stable doors *before* your horse is stolen," say we.

We would suggest *planting corn* upon the borders of all grain fields, next the highways, and also around the divisions of farms, and again across very extensive fields where 300, or 500, or 1000 acres are owned by one party. Six, eight, or ten rows of corn will make an effectual barrier *against fire.* Rows of potatoes will do it, and all farmers will need both.

We trust these suggestions will not be disregarded another year. Thousands of acres would have been saved, had such plans been used heretofore. Fire is a *good* servant, but a *hard master.*

Superb Specimens of Grain.—To those who have seen and heard of the grain fields of California, of their enormous growth, and the size and weight of the grain, we can assure them the half was not told. The other morning, a splendid sheaf of four kinds of grain, forming a superb pyramid, was brought to us by Messrs. Hawley & Cornell, of Union City, Alameda county. The centre of the sheaf was of oats like the top of a *jet d'eau;* the second formation, a cascade of Australian wheat; the third, Chili barley, and the fourth, Chili spring wheat. The whole forming one of the finest sheaves of grain we have ever seen made. It has been estimated by Messrs. H. & G. that their oats will yield them one hundred bushels per acre, the Chili wheat fifty bushels, the barley seventy-five bushels, and the Australian wheat forty bushels. Here we have facts, and such as can be easily made satisfactory to all who feel any interest in these great staples of California. Call at the office of the Californnia Farmer and see them.

Great Increase of Domestic Fowls.—We saw upon the ranch of Jessie Beard, Esq., the best proof of the success of this branch of domestic industry. Mr. Beard commenced in January last, upon his fine ranch, with ninety hens. Now in less than seven months the stock has increased to over *fifteen hundred* hens and chickens on hand, besides about three hundred that have been sold. All this has resulted in doing things well. Personally and particularly has the interest been guarded, and there has been no lack of that proper care which is always needed to insure success.

The Grape.

The following we publish as one of the best, simplest, and most instructive lectures that can be given upon the Grape. The works of Clement Hoare are used in Europe and America as the standard in the cultivation of the vine:

Observations on the present method of cultivating Grape Vines on open walls.

There is, I believe, no branch of practical horticulture, which the possessors of gardens are so deficient in the knowledge of, as in that which embraces the culture of the grape vine; and, yet, singular as it may appear, there is no fruit tree of any description that grows in this country, that can be depended upon with such certainty for a full crop, or that will yield so ample a return, as a vine judiciously cultivated on an open wall.

Let any person, in the month of September, make a tour of inspection through the southern counties of England, in which nearly every cottage may be seen with a grape vine trained on its walls. Let him stop at intervals in his journey, and select any number of vines for examination, and carefully estimate the weight of fruit growing on each, and the extent of walling occupied in producing that fruit; and having calculated the average weight grown on every square foot of walling, let him then be told, which he may be with truth, that at least *five* times the quantity of grapes of superior flavor might be annually produced on the same extent of surface. Let him also select any given district, and estimate the number of superficial feet of walling which the buildings in that district contain, and on which nothing whatever is grown, or at least nothing of any value, and which might, at a trifling cost of time and trouble, be annually covered with fine crops of grapes; and he will find to his astonishment, that for every square foot on which vines are trained, there are at least *twenty* square feet that are either entirely vacant, or occupied in a useless manner. If he then sum up his calculations, the result will show, that, for every pound of grapes that is now grown, not less than a *hundred* pounds might be annually produced on the existing surface of walling without the additiou of a single square foot! Nor let it be supposed that this estimate is made hypothetically; on the contrary, it is the result of actual inspection and careful observation, and is considerably within the mark as to the quantity of grapes that might be annually grown. Every moderate sized dwelling house having a garden and a little walling attached to it, may, with ease, be made to produce, yearly, a quarter of a ton weight of grapes, leaving a sufficient portion of its surface for the production of other fruit,

It is difficult to account for the indifference which has hitherto been manifested towards the propagation of the vine, or to assign sufficient reasons why a fruit so universally esteemed as the grape, should have remained stationary in respect to any improvement in its mode of culture.

I suspect, however, that the force of custom and example will be found amongst the chief operating causes. Scarcely any person, when planting vines against his premises, ever thinks of setting apart for any one to be trained on, a less space of walling than a hundred and a hundred and fifty, or two hundred square feet, seeing that the universal practice is to suffer a single vine to cover as quickly as possible the entire surface of one side of a house or building, or a large portion of that of a garden wall. And this seems to be done under the idea, that the more wood there is in a vine the more grapes it will produce, or that the one will be in proportion to the other. It happens, however, that the fact is precisely the reverse. If a vine be suffered to make a large quantity of wood, it will bear but little fruit; if it produce good crops of fruit, it will make but little wood; the one checks the other. To permit a vine, therefore, to make a great quantity of wood, under the idea of getting thereby a great quantity of grapes, is completely grasping at the substance, and catching the shadow.

Another reason why the method of cultivating the vine in open walls has remained stationary, may be found in the fact, that in the gardens of the rich, where professed gardeners are kept, grapes on vines of this description are but seldom grown to any extent, a sufficient quantity for the table being brought to perfection under glass. Hence, one of the principal sources from which improved modes of culture are, in general, derived, is thus closed, and the routine of management of this most valuable fruit thereby consigned to the chances of empirical practice.

The grand parent error which prevails universally in the cultivation of the vine on open walls, lies in the method of pruning usually adopted, and this is, undoubtedly the consequence of the nature of the plant and its peculiar characteristics being, in general, but little understood. The immense quantity of wood which a vine annually produces, and the force with which its sap flows, causing its most vigorous shoots to be formed at the extremities, render it necessary, in order to keep the plant in a good bearing condition, and its branches within a reasonable distance of its stem, that the pruning knife should be used to a far greater extent than is ever practised on any other description of fruit tree whatever. The most severe manner, indeed, in which that instrument is at any time applied to other trees, is as nothing when compared with that required by the vine.

In the course of the growing season, a vine in a healthy condition will make a quantity of bearing wood sufficient to produce ten times as much fruit as can be brought to maturity. When this fact is considered in connection with another, namely, that the wood which bears fruit one year, never bears any afterwards, and is therefore of no further use in that respect, it will easily be seen to what a surprising extent the pruning knife must be used, to get rid of the superabundant wood which the plant annually produces. But nine parts out of ten of the current year's shoots, and all those of the preceding year, if possible, to be cut off and thrown away, is apparently so much beyond all reasonable proportion, and the rules usually observed in pruning other fruit trees, that few persons ever possess the courage to attempt it. And herein, as remarked before, lies the capital error in the common method of managing the vine.

A vine in the third or fourth year of its growth, will in general show a few bunches of grapes, and these are usually suffered to remain and ripen, instead of being plucked off as soon as they appear, having been produced before the plant has sufficient strength to mature them without injury to its constitution. Although the quantity be small, it inflicts a severe blow on the vital energies of the vine, from the exhausting nature of the process of maturation. At the proper season the pruning knife is applied, but the operator being in perfect ignorance, as to whether the plant has sufficient strength to ripen any fruit or not in the following year, looks at the young wood, and seeing four or five good strong shoots, cuts them back to as many buds each, leaving, perhaps, twenty in the whole. Summer comes, and the vine having been seriously crippled by the premature ripening of fruit in the preceding year, and having now twenty shoots to supply with nourishment instead of two or three, the sap is so diminished in quantity, and distributed also through so many channels, that it is incapable of forming an inch of really good bearing wood. The shoots protrude, and though small, produce a great mass of foliage; the evaporation from this being far too great for its loss to be supplied by the roots, a languid circulation of the juices of the plant takes place, and it receives thereby a most serious check in its growth. The result is, that, at the end of the season, no shoots larger in size than that of a small wooden skewer are to be seen except at the extremities.

The proper season arriving, the vine is again pruned, and again eight or ten times as many buds are retained as the plant can nourish. The same disproportionate mass of foliage follows of course, and the same exhausting effects are produced on the vital powers of the plant. No bearing shoots are formed except at the extremities, and these being retained at the autumnal pruning, old blank wood begins rapidly to cover the surface of the wall. The method of pruning, also, being in general what is called the spur method, tends more than any other to the permanent retention of old wood. And thus the vine commences its fruit bearing under the most adverse circumstances.

The same mode of culture being followed in yearly succession, the vine quickly spreads over its allotted space of walling, exceeding, perhaps, two hundred, or even three hundred superficial feet. It then contains a vast number of long and useless limbs, on which may be seen scores of excrescences, dignified with the name of spurs, producing in the growing season a superabundance of foliage, but with little fruit, and that of an inferior description, and requiring in its management a tenfold portion of time and trouble beyond what would be necessary under a proper mode of culture.

To those characteristics of the usual method of managing a vine, may be added two others, namely, that of suffering the stem and principal branches to be covered with several years' accumulation of decayed layers of bark, and of continually digging the border in which the roots run, and cropping it with vegetables, even close up to the very stem.

This brief description of the method of cultivating vines on open walls, will apply, I believe, to ninety-nine out of every hundred throughout the country. And it may be remarked of it, that during the very first year of the plant having been suffered prematurely to ripen fruit, and throughout every successive year afterwards, not a single point of culture has been practised but what may be described as most erroneous. Every step taken has been apparently for the purpose of rearing a superstructure of old barren wood, rather than the production of abundant crops of fine flavored fruit.

Can it be matter of surprise, therefore, that under such a mode of culture, grapes grown on open walls do not, in general, attain to a higher degree of perfection?

Mr. Editor: I noticed in your last paper, an article on the subject of Wheat, in which it is stated, that the bearded wheat has this year on the Moquelumne entirely escaped the smut, and that what is called the Salt Lake variety, has likewise escaped it; and such I believe to be the case here in the valley of San Jose, though I have heard of none here, however, as the Salt Lake variety. The only bearded wheat known here is the California, and that, last year, was generally injured by rust. The best variety here is the Chili; at least, such is the case this year; and it did well last year, being generally free from rust, and no smut. I have just finished cutting on my farm thirty five acres of it, all of which is entirely free from smut; and it is worthy of notice, that a field of Australian wheat, separated from mine only by a wagon track, and on the same kind of land, and sown at the same time is at least one-third injured by the smut. The Chili wheat grows well on any dry land, it has a good strong yellow straw, and does not [illegible] fall. It is a smooth head white with a white grain of good size, yielding from 40 to 50 bushels per acre.—*M. S., in San Jose Telegraph.*

London Horticultural Society.

We give below the first *fete* of this eminent society. We invite the attention of our readers to the interest manifested in these exhibitions in Europe, and we ask the earnest consideration of our citizens to facts which cannot be denied. In Europe the science of Agriculture and Horticulture is appreciated, and it ranks as the first of sciences. The royal family and the nobility take pleasure in the meetings; and why should not the royal family and the nobility of the United States, and all California besides, take a corresponding interest in these matters? The lofty position which this science occupies abroad results entirely from the deep interest taken by all classes in all that relates to it.

California can exhibit from her half cultivated prairies, and her open gardens, product that shall surpass the finest specimens that grace the costly conservatories of Europe; and yet where is the relative interest? Free and independent cultivators of the soil are the members of the royal family of our country, and compose our nobility. Let them then emulate the example of the old world in their attention to this great science, and the results will be more glorious.

"The first *fete* of the Horticultural Society took place on May 13th, in the society's grounds, at Chiswick. The weather was unusually propitious, and the display of fruit and flowers was superb. Several milirary bands, stationed at various points in the grounds, materially added to the attraction of the scene. Among the visitors present we observed the Countess of Salisbury, the Bishop of Winchester, Lord and Lady Downes, Lord and Lady Bridport, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Marchioness and the Lady Hastings, Sir John and Lady Catherine Boileau, Sir Charles Lemon, &c. The following is the award of judges: L.G. 1, signifies first large gold medal; L.G. 2, second large gold medal; G.K. 1, first gold Knightian medal; G.K. 2, second gold Knightian medal; G.B. 1, first gold Banksian medal; G.B. 2, second gold Banksian medal; S.G. 1, silver gilt medal; L.S., large silver medal; S.K., silver Knightian medal; S.B., silver Banksian medal; C. 1, first certificate; C. 2, second certificate.—Class I. Exotic Orchids, in collections of 20; L.G. 1, Mr. Williams; L.G. 2, Mr. Blake; G.K. 1, Mr. Woolley; G.K. 2, Mr. Carson. Exotic Orchids, in collections of 10: G.B. 1, Mr. Dods; G.B. 2, Mr. Green; S.G., Mr. M. Clarke. Exotic Orchids, in collections of 15: G.B. 1, Messrs. Rollison. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of 20: L.G. 1, Mr. Green; L.G. 2, Mr. John Gillam. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of 15: G.K. 1, Mr. Hamp; G.K 2, Mr. Rhodes. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of 6 (in pots or tubs not less than 20 inches in diameter): G.B. 1, Mr. Dods; G.B. 2, Mr. Carson; S.G., Mr. Peed; L.S., Mr. J. Morris. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of 6 (in pots not exceeding 13 inches in diameter): S.G., Mr. Taylor; L.S., Mr. Over; S.K., Mr. Dods; S.B., Mr. Jarvis; S. B., Messrs. Pamplin.—Class II. Collection of Fruit: G.B. 1, Mr. Fleming; G.B. 2, Mr. Clements, including some very remarkable black Hamburg grapes. Collection of Grapes: S.G., Mr. Martin; L.S., Mr. Brearley; S.K., Mr. Jennings. Black Hamburg Grapes: S.B., Mr. Forbes, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Spary, and Mr. Dods. Black Hamburg and Chandos Muscat Grapes: S.B., Mr. Spencer, Cayenne (4lb. 14oz.) and Lemon Queen (3lb. 13oz.) Pines: L.S., Mr. Turnbull. Ripley Queen Pine (4lb.): S.K., Mr. Jones. B. Jamaica Pine (3lb. 5oz.); S.B., Mr. Jennings. British Queen Strawberries, in pots and gathered: S.G., Mr. Smith. British Queen and Kean's Seedling Strawberries: L.S. Mr. Turnbull. Kean's Seedling Strawberries: S.K., Mr. Ivison; C. 1, Mr. Dew. British Queen Strawberries: S.B., Mr. Ironmonger; C. 1, Mr. M'Ewen. Brown Turkey Figs: S.B., Mr. Bushy. May Duke Cherries: S.K., Mr. Shuter; S.B., Mr. Jennings; C. 1, Mr. Jackson. Snow's Prolific Melon: S.B., Mr. Scrogie. Victory of Bath Melon: C. 1, Mr. Grant.—Class III. Cape Heaths, in collections of 10: G.B. 1, Messrs. Rollison; G.B. 2, Mr. Jarvis; S.G., Mr. Peed. Cape Heaths, in collections of six: L.S., Mr. Roser; S.K., Mr. J. Over; S.B., Messrs. Pamplin. Greenhouse Azaleas, in twelve distinct varieties: G.K. 2, Messrs. Lane; G.B. 1, Mr. Green; G.B. 2, Mr. Over. Greenhouse Azaleas, in six distinct varieties; S.G., Mr. Taylor; L.S., Mr. Roser; S.K., Mr. Peed. Pelargoniums, in 8-inch pots: G.B. 1, Mr. Dobson Fancy Pelargoniums: L.S., Mr. Mockett; S.K. Mr. Gaines.—Class IV. Roses in pots: G.B. 1, Messrs. Lane; G.S. 2, Mr. Francis; S.G., Messrs. Paul (nurserymen). Roses in pots: G.B. 1, Mr. Bushy; G.B. 2, Mr. A. Rowland; S.G., Mr. Sage (amateur.) Helichrysums: S.K., Mr. Taylor. Tall Cacti: L.S., Mr. Green. Single Specimens: S.K., Messrs. Veitch, for Vanda suavis; S.B., Mr. Dods, for Gompholobium polymorphum; C. 1, Mr. Clarke, for Ixora coccinea.

Remarkable Escape.—Mr. Mann, of San Jose had a narrow escape some ten days since. It seems he was out practicing with a revolver, with a friend, when, just previous to firing, he dropped his hand, having it in his pocket loaded and capped, and on his return at arm's length, his pistol went off, passing through the pants, boot top, drawing [illegible] down vandals [illegible] and there remained. The ball is preserved to show to skeptics.

The Mammoth Tree.—We take the following from Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, Boston:

The Red Wood, or Giant Taxodium of California.—Mr. Lobb, the collector of Messrs. Veitch & Co., of Exeter, England, who is now in California, has sent home seeds of the Giant Taxodium, with a description of the tree, which Dr. Lindley notices in the Gardener's Chronicle, and suggests the pompous name of Wellingtonia gigantea, believing it to be botanically distinct from Taxodium. Whether it is or not, remains yet to be decided, but if it may prove distinct, we trust that every American, at least in this case, will repudiate the name! Mr. Lobb was not the first to discover this tree: in a letter, now before us, and which we shall allude to hereafter, Mr. W. R. Prince states that he and other Americans discovered it at the head of the Stanislaus, in June, 1849, and believing it to be a true Taxodium, as he still thinks it is, only a different species, it did not attract any particular attention, only from the uncommon size of the specimens. In our note to Mr. Prince, requesting some information in regard to the tree, we suggested if it was a distinct genus, that it should be named after the beloved Father of our own country, and we now publicly suggest it again. Let Dr. Torrey or Dr. Gray give it a critical botanical examination, and if not a Taxodium, let this giant of our American forests be called Washingtonia—in honor of one who, above all others, deserves the homage of this and every people.

Let it be Washingtonia! Emblematically true, for it soars as much above the other trees of the forest, as did the great mind and holy purposes of Washington over that of other men.

[communicated.]

The following is but the truthful description of a scene witnessed within the walls of a beautiful garden, a few days since:

"O, Catch my Bird!"—Hear you the cry of of that maiden, with flushed brow, a beating heart and streaming eye? She watches the tiny bird that has just escaped from the little wiry prison that she is holding in her hand. Days and weeks she has watched the little songster, feeding it with crumbs from her own hand. Its every chirp and note is as familiar as the sounds of her favorite guitar, and the note of each are in unison with the chords of her own young and happy heart. Watch now, a moment only, and she springs forward that she may again imprison that pretty little spirit, that has but now tasted of freedom. See with what eagerness she moves on bearing the prison house of her little favorite, hope and fear alternately beaming from her features as the freed bird flies from bough to bough. What a picture of life; how emblematical, that the happiness of one created being should be enhanced by depriving another of its liberty and enjoyment. But that sweet bird is still free. Alas! a moment only more, quick as thought—hope says to the maiden, the freed bird shall be caged again. Look now! within that wiry prison house still is found the "mate-bird," fluttering wildly round and round,

"Within that wiry prison house still is found,
The 'mate-bird,' wildly fluttering round and round."

Malden, set down the cage and you will see the freed bird will come back, will find its mate, and come to thee.

Children not Taught to Think Enough.—Study, and the means of study, are indispensable; but all study and no reflection will never make a scholar. A man may read a monument of books, and never know the more; because, knowing but a little of all, he knows nothing definite of a part. So with children. They should obtain the faculty of reflection. Moderate study, and rigid, scrutinizing, untiring thought, will bring a child any sufficient knowledge. Who is the successful man? He who thinks. Who is the distinguished professional man? He who reflects and investigates. And who the enviable scholar?—the hook-worm? Ask Newton with his apple, Watt with his engine, or Franklin and Morse with the kite and lightning; and they will tell you, as all history portrays, that knowledge comes only after close, vigilant thought; and show me that boy who is reserved, thoughtful and inquisitive, and when he comes to manhood I will point you to an intellect; or the girl who sees beauty in nature, and admires nature for its beauty and instruction, and I will show you a store of intellectual brightness.—*Maine Com. School Advocate.*

The velvet moss grows on the sterile rock, the mistletoe flourishes on the naked branches the ivy clings to the mouldering ruins, and the pine and cider remain fresh and fadeless amid the vegetations of the preceding year; and, Heaven be praised, something green, something beautiful, beautiful to see and grateful to the soul, will in the darkest hour of fate, still twine its tendrils around the crumbling alters and broken arches of the desolate temples of the human heart.

Tall Threshing.—We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. H. Dowing of Napa City, who is now using a "horse-power thresher" in [illegible] county. Mr. D. has [illegible] and he has accomplished the [illegible] even hundred bushels per day, [illegible] easily. In one day last week the [illegible] turned out five hundred and [illegible] bushels. Remember, this was by a machine [illegible] by horses, by [illegible] Napa City, or [illegible] Dan Gay who [illegible]

Summary of News.

FROM THE EAST.

The Uncle Sam of the Independent Line, arrived at this port on Sunday morning last, and the Golden Gate, of the Mail Line, on the evening of the same day. The Pacific, of the Nicaragua Line, arrived on Monday. They bring dates from New York to July 5, and from London to June 17. The news is of not much importance.

The Gadsden treaty with Mexico was ratified Friday, June 30, and soon after Gen. Almonte presented himself at the Treasury Department and received Secretary Guthrie's check on the Sub-Treasurer at New York for $7,000,000. The boundary line of the territory acquired by this treaty, commences on the Rio Grande at 31° 47', five miles above the town of El Paso, follows that parallel due west a hundred miles, then turns at right angles and runs south 27 geographical miles, to the line of 21° 20', when it again bends to the west, following that line to 111° west longitude from Greenwich. Thence it proceeds in a straight line to a point on the Colorado river twenty miles below its junction with the Gila. The principal portion of this new territory is a worthless desert.

The mysterious association of "Know Nothings appear to be obtaining great success. They carried the municipal elections at Norfolk, Va., and Memphis, Tenn., and are making their appearance in all parts of the country.

Some interest is felt in relation to the Gold Mines recently discovered in Franklin county, Me. A company with a capital of $12,000 has commenced operations. Some of the gold has been assayed, and pronounced worth $19 per ounce.

The death of Madame Sontag is announced with the Mexican news by telegraph. She was first taken sick on the 11th June, on which evening she was announced to appear in Lucrezia Borgia. She was somewhat better on the 16th, but a relapse occurred and she died on the 18th. Universal grief was manifested for her by the citizens of Mexico, and an immense number attended her funeral.

The Hon. Daniel Wells, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Massachusetts, died at his residence in Cambridge Friday, June 23d.

Thomas Ritchie, Esq., long known as the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and for a few years as editor and proprietor of the Washington Union, died at noon on Monday, July 3, after a lingering illness. Mr. Ritchie was about 76 years of age, a native of the State of Virginia, and for more than fifty years acted a prominent part in the politics of the State and nation.

The amount of gold deposited at the Philadelphia mint for the first four months of the present year, was $17,749,579, showing a decrease of $7,485,792 from the amount deposited for the corresponding period of 1853.

By telegraph to New York we learn that a bill had passed the Senate for the establishment of a line of steamers between San Francisco and Shanghae, touching at the Sandwich Islands and Japan.

Commodore Isaac McKeever has been ordered to the command of the California Navy Yard, with Commodore D. S. Farragut, as second in command.

An express train recently ran from Syracuse to Rochester, N. Y., eighty-one miles, in ninety-six minutes.

A terrible railroad accident occurred July 4th, on the Susquehanna road, nine miles from Baltimore. An excursion train with 2000 persons came in collision with the regular passenger train from Baltimore for New York. The excursion train was going at full speed. Over thirty persons were killed, besides a hundred injured, many fatally. Carelessness was probably the cause of the accident.

The clipper ship Trade wind came in contact off Cape Sable with the ship Olympia from Liverpool, both vessels sinking almost immediately. Twenty lives are supposed to be lost.

From Europe advices contain nothing new, of much importance. The Russians have been trying hard to take Silistria, but without success, and the latest accounts represent them as about to give up the siege, though the Turks had not been reinforced by the Allies. Nothing decisive has been done by the Allied fleets or land forces in the Baltic or Black Sea, or on the Danube. From Asia, the Circassians are reported now to have possession of all the fortresses along their coast. The last one was defended by 20,000 Russians, and was not evacuated till after a severe struggle and heavy losses. Large stores of provisions, munitions of war, etc., were found in the fortress.

Kossuth has been making a speech to the English at Sheffield in which he advises the government to let Austria go as she pleases, and help Hungary and Poland to revolt.

Mr. Soulé appears to have been entirely unsuccessful in restoring friendship between the United States and Spain, or doing anything towards the purchase of Cuba.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

The Columbia Gazette reports quite a number of prosperous miners in that vicinity. R. J. Steele & Co. took 65 ounces out of their claim in one week, making a clear dividend of $265 to the share; the next week they took out 96 ounces, and last week 80 ounces. Roberts & Co.'s claim pays from fifteen to twenty dollars per day to the hand. The New England claim at Sawmill Flat took out on Wednesday a piece of pure gold weighing 26 ounces. A company of five men have struck a new lead at the last named place, which promises to pay rich. Smith & Co. a few days since obstructed a piece weighing 20 ounces. At Knickerhocker last week, $60 was washed out of one pan of dirt. Gold Hill still yields well and the supply of water is abundant. The reports from Springfield are highly encouraging. The miners on the South fork of the Stanislaus have commenced work in good earnest; the river has been very low but the recent heavy rains in the mountains caused it to rise two feet above its usual height.

The Grass Valley Telegraph states that notwithstanding the extreme heat, our industrious mining population have continued their delving, and fair proceeds have rewarded their hardy effort. At Squirrel Creek two lumps were taken out the past week, one weighing $66 and the other $22. Donovans claims on Wolf Creek yield 36 to 65 ounces per week with six or seven men. From Iowa Hill favorable accounts are still coming in. It is beyond a question that Iowa Hill lead is one of the richest in the country, but at the same time, like all new towns in this country, everything is overdone.

The United States company on Bourbon hill, says the Nevada Journal, have recently procured a large and excellent engine and pump, by the aid of which they design to work their ground. It is 230 feet deep. Their pump is spoken of as one of the best and most expensive ever brought into the mountains, being 230 feet long and capable of throwing a five or six inch stream of water.

The Marysville Express states that new and rich diggings have been discovered near Pine Grove, on the South Fork of Slate Creek and Rowland's Flat. They are very extensive, and so far as prospected, prove to be very rich, paying 50 cents to the pan four feet above the bed rock.

Jackson has been elected the seat of justice for the new county of Amador, with Wm. A. Phœnix, whig, for sheriff. The other county officers are democrats.

Fire in Marysville.—Another large fire occurred at Marysville, Thursday evening last. It commenced on the corner of Second street and Virgin Alley, sweeping nearly every building from Second to Fifth, between B and D streets. Six blocks, or about 200 houses, all frame, were consumed, besides considerable lumber. The heaviest losses are the Tremont House, Iowa House, Galena House, Hudson & Co.'s lumber yard, and Greeu & Ripley's livery stable. Loss $250,000.

Fire on Coon Creek.—The Placer Herald states that the residence of Mr. Waldron, adjoining Cox's Ranch, was destroyed by fire on Monday, 23d July. The family escaped almost in a state of nudity. Mr. Waldron's hand and face were severely burned in rescuing his children, the youngest of whom died in less than twenty-four hours, from the effects of burning.

Fire at Sacramento.—A dwelling belonging to Hon. Todd Robinson, and occupied by his domestics, was destroyed by fire on the 31st inst. A valuable law library of the Judge's was destroyed. This is a loss that money cannot restore, and much to be regretted. Col. Zabriskie liberally supplied refreshment to Engine No. 3, which was promptly on hand.

Outrage.—Don Nemecio Berreyesa, living near San Jose, and said to be one of the kindest-hearted and estimable citizens of the county, was forcibly taken from his bed by a party of men, on Friday night, 21st ult. and hung. His body was found by his friends on Saturday morning, suspended to a tree.

On Saturday evening last, W. S. Way was killed by H. B Atkins, at the store of the latter, on Front street. Atkins affirms that he acted only in self-defence.

Mr. J. T. Wright has taken control of the steamship America and placed her on the Humboldt Bay, Trinidad, Crescent City, Port Orford and Umpqua route.

Wm. B. Shepherd, according to Judicial sentence, was hung in this city last Friday, for the muder of Henry C. Day.

MARRIED.

On the 30th July, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Scott, Henry Channing Beals, and Miss Mary E. Ward.

On the 31st July, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, Wm. Carman, M.D., of San Fraucisco, and Miss Margaret Smith, formerly of Flushing, L. I.

On the 30th July, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Scott, Charles Wheatcleigh, of London, England, and Miss Lucy J. Ansel, of Baltimore.

On the 27th July, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, Mr. Andrew S. Wadleigh and Miss Maria H. Black, both of Sacramento.

On the 27th July, in Sacramento, by J Gaines, Esq., Mr. Robert E. Beasley and Miss Elizabeth M. Baley, all of Agua Frio.

On the 27th July, in Sonora, by Justice L. Lane, John V. Gowen to Martha Ann Monning.

On the 21st June, in San Augustine county, Texas, Mr. J. E. Terrell, of San Francisco, and Miss R. Anne Love.

DIED.

On the 31st July, in this city, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs Emma Florence Johnson, aged 25 years.

On the 30th July, in this city, of consumption, R. Allen Carlton, aged 29 years.

On the 27th July, at Trinity Ferry House, Mr. Palmer, of typhod fever.

On the 23rd July, at Marysville, Dr. S. H. Baldwin, of Rose's Bar, and late of Rochester, N. Y.

On the 27th July, at Galena Ranch, Yuba county, Wm. Reichherdt, aged 35 years.

On the 23d July, at Hawkins' Bar, Tuolumne River, from an attack of epilepsy, James G. Hall, late of Philadelphia.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

July 26—Ship Talbot, Hale, New York, 197 days; mdse.
Ship R B Forbes, Bullard, New York, 135 days; mdse.
Br brig Usa, Scaddan, Liverpool, 166 days; mdse.
Schr Laura Beran, Hoster, Santa Barbara, 7 days; produce.
Mex schr Alerta, Arnold, Guaymas, 38 days; mdse.
July 27—Br brig Gedlard, Briard, London, 115 days; mdse.
Br bark John Farnworth, Maynard, Sydney; 250 tons coal.
Schr Page, Phillips, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber, etc.
July 28—Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Schr Forward, Chapman, New London, 200 days, via St Catharines 147 days, and Straits of Magellan; mdse.
July 29—Schr Relief McNally, Farralones, 3 hours; eggs.
July 30—Steamer Uncle Sam, Mills, Panama, 13 days; mdse, and 621 passengers.
Steamer Golden Gate, Watkins, Panama, 14 days; U S mails and passengers.
Bark Russell, Chinee, Port Townsond (P S), 11 days; piles.
Bark Harriet Thompson, Johnson, Seattelle(P S), 4 dys; piles.
Brig Consort, Godfroy, Bainbridge Island (W T), 12 days; piles.
Brig Lyra, Woods, Monterey, 4 days; wood.
Brig Wm Penn, San Pedro, 18 days, in ballast.
Brig Oriental, Tyrrell, Port Orford, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Ortolon, Robinson, Crescent City, 3 days, in ballast.
July 31—Steamship Pacific, Seabury, San Juan, 12 days.
Ship Cynthia, Bartlett, New Orleans, 197 days, via St Catherines, with a steambont.
Brig Hodgdon, Waite, Puget Sound, 9 days; piles.
Schr Ann G Boyle, Half Moon Bay, 1 day; piles.
Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 3 days; produce.
Schr Gen Morgan, Way, Santa Cruz, 3 days; produce.
Aug. 1—Clipper ship Golden Gate, Dewing, New York, 118 days; mdse.
Schr Alfred Adams, Briggs, Crescent City, 2 days, in ballast.
Schr Mount Vernon, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 40 hours; lime.

CLEARANCES

July 26—Ships Viking, Winsor, for Callao; Persia, Cook, do; barks Geo E Webster, Folger, Hong Kong; Archibald Gracie, Honlulu; brig Francisco, Smith, Portland; Caroline Hart (Br), Goltz, Valparaiso.
July 27—Stmr Sea Bird, Haley, for San Diego; barks Isabella Hyne, Calhoun, Whampoa; Ocean Bird, Warner, Astoria; brig Metropolis, Swinson, do.
July 28—Chil ship Chile, McFarlane, Valparaiso; bark Ella Frances, Mitchell, Australia; schrs Staghound, Terry, San Diego; Ada, Josselyn, Monterey.
July 29—Stmr Southerner, Hilliard, San Diego; ships Lucas, Daggett, Hong Kong; Carrington, French, Shanghai; barks Ormuto, Hays, Hong Kong; Dumont d'Urville (Tah), Maire, Tahiti.
July 31—Steamship Brother Jonathan, Baldwin, San Juan; ship Bishop, Sherman, New York; brig M A Jones, Australia.
Aug. 1—Steamships Sonora, Whitney, and Yankee Blade, Randall, Panama; Ham brig Rose, Stege, Vancouver Island.

Card.

SPECIMEN GRAINS!

DESIROUS to advance the knowledge of our California Crops to the various Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of the various States and Europe, we invite all who are willing to aid us in this matter to forward us specimens of Grains and Grasses, of any and all kinds. Such shall be forwarded carefully, with credit to the growers. The names of the growers, and place where grown, will always accompany the packages.

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly duced prices. 5

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, August 2, 1854.

The same inactivity rules throughout, and it is unnecessary to make statement of prices. The great staples, Grain and Flour, remain in *statu quo*. Sales only made from necessity, by the raiser, of grain, and by the merchant, of flour, to escape a greater loss. Provision and Lumber come to a poor market. We refer for our Grain crop to the correspondence in another column which is important. There is hope for the farmer. The 5,000 bbls. Flour, per the Messengor, also came to a poor market. Shippers from abroad will learn by and by.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS			
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@	— —
do do short handled	— —	@	10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@	15 00
do do short handled, no sale.			
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@	14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@	10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@	—
Spades, bright c. a. best make	15 00	@	18 00
do iron	8 00	@	10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@	— —
do do iron	— —	@	8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@	18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@	15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@	16 00
do other brands	5 00	@	7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@	4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@	4 50
Plows, best make	no sale 14 00	@	30 00
do steel	sale 30 00	@	75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—			
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@	1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@	600 00
Emmery's, with threshor, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@	500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	— —	@	—
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@	25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@	10 00
do do steel	12 00	@	20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	10 00	@	18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@	12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@	9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@	12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.			
FLOUR—			
Gallego and Haxall	10 00	@	11 00
Chile	8 75	@	9 00
Repacked	— —	@	— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.	@	— —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@	14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 50	@	7 00
do ½ bbls	3 25	@	3 50
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@	— 1¼
GRAIN—			
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 2	@	2 50
Barley, California	— —	@	— 1¼
Barley, Chili	— —	@	— 1¼
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@	— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@	— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.			
do Eastern	— 2	@	— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 2	@	— 3
do California	— 3	@	— —
LUMBER—			
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	25 00	@	— —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@	30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@	70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@	100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@	00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@	55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@	75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@	30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@	00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@	00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@	30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@	8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@	36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@	8 00
do California	— 5	@	6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@	5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@	5 00
PROVISIONS			
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	12 00	@	20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@	12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	14	@	16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@	— —
Cheese	20	@	25
California Cheese	20	@	— 25
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@	1 00
Butter, choice	30	@	32
do good ordinary	16	@	25
do California	60	@	25
Hams, ordinary	12	@	— 14
do extra	18	@	19
Lard, in kegs	14	@	15
do tins 10-lb	17	@	—
do 15—20 do	—	@	17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	— —	@	20 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@	11 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	17 00	@	18 00
do do ½ do	— —	@	13 00
RICE—			
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@	6
China, No. 1, in mats		@	5
do No. 2, do		@	4
Manila	3½	@	4
VEGETABLES—			
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.			
Beans, California	3	@	4
do Am. white	6	@	
Split Peas	3	@	
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@	— —
Carrots	40 00	@	— —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 7	@	8
Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00	@	— —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@	75
do new, ₱ lb	2½	@	3
Peas			6
Squashes, ₱ lb (summer)	10	@	12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	37	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, ₱ lb	12
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	8
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	6	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	6	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	1	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	8	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	20
Potatoes, new	4	Asparagus, ₱ doz bdls	3 00
Onions, prime	10	Cucumbers, ₱ doz	25
New Corn, ₱ doz	75	String Beans	6
Egg Plant	37	Okra	50

Strawberries command 75c ₱ basket; Raspberries, fine, $2 ₱ pint; Apricots, per dozen, $1 50, small; Water Melons, 50c. to $2; Pears Southern Apples and sold by weight, as to quality.

Apricots, Pears, Apples, &c., came in freely from the Lower County. Strawberries hold on very well. Blackberries come in freely.

North Point Dock Warehouses,

Corner of Sansome and Lombard sts.

THE subscribers will make cash advances on goods stored in the above Warehouses, in sums to suit.

To Farmers and Produce Dealers, they offer the advantage of the saving of Cartage and Waste—vessels being enabled to discharge alongside the store.

5 COHEN & CO.

Ex Whirlwind.

20,000 FEET of German Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings for Picture Frames and Looking Glasses.

ALSO,

A full supply of Looking Glass Plate, at moderate prices.

For sale by LOGAN & CO., 187 Clay street.

Picture Frames and Looking Glasses made to order at short notice. 5

TIME.

PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 5

State Agricultural Society.

A Meeting of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of this Society will be held at the Counting Room of the President, TO-DAY, August 3, at 10 A.M.

Per Order
F. W. MACONDRAY, President.
C. V. Gillespie, Secretary. 5

Notice.

THERE will be a meeting of those engaged and interested in Agriculture in Sacramento County, at McNulty's Hall, on Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1854, for the purpose of forming a County Agricultural Society, authorized by Act of the Legislature of the State of California.

The State has liberally appropriated Five Thousand Dollars, to be awarded in premiums at the State Agricultural Fair, to be holden in San Francisco in October next.

It is confidently expected that the great interest of Agriculture, not only in this County, but throughout the State, will receive its full share of attention from the farmers of Sacramento County. C. I. HUTCHINSON,

Vice-President State Agricultural Society.
Sacramento, July 28, 1854. 5

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.

FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

ANTROBUS & HUBER,

GENERAL AGENCY AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
Corner Fourth and K streets.
Branch Office,
Fifth street, between J and K, second door from J, Sacramento.

FARMERS and others promptly supplied with all kinds of Male and Female help, without charge. Orders from the country attended to with the utmost dispatch. They may be sent by mail or express, and should state the exact kind of help required and wages to be paid.

Ranches, Stock, &c., for sale. 5 tf

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to Warren & Son.

Removal.

THE undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK, southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

5 ADAMS & CO.

Mendocino Redwood.

THE California Lumber Manufacturing Company, having just completed their New Mills, are ready to contract for the delivery of their very superior BOARDS and PLANK, to the extent of *sixty thousand feet per day*; at prices which will enable their patrons to meet the present low market.

N.B.—Vessels wanted. Apply to

H. MEIGGS, President,
5 corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

A Material Reduction in the Rates on the Bill of Fare,

AT ROBB'S, 182 CLAY STREET,

HAS BEEN MADE IN ORDER TO KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES.

OUR Friends and the Public are assured that we shall keep on trying, and deserve the reputation of being *the place* to get a good breakfast and dinner, and in future at such prices that shall not fail to give general satisfaction.

We are gradually overcoming the many obstacles that at first presented themselves; and hope now, by every attention to business, to merit a due share of patronage.

Soup will be hereafter served at 12 M.

HOLMAN & SHERWOOD, Proprietors.
Wednesday, August 2d, 1854. 5

SWEETSER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Game, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.,

Stalls Nos. 7, 17 and 19, Washington Market.

Particular attention paid to goods on consignment. Orders forwarded to any part of the country. 5

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to sub tantiate all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,

139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE sub-cribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Gobleta, Forks, &c.

Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Opera Glasses.

JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Bouquet Holders, China manufacture.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Capital Wanted.

AN Active or Silent partner, with a capital of $25,000 or $50,000, can hear of an opportunity where a business can be made that will yield a large and certain profit, and at the same time be sure from all contingencies of loss. A business which may be increased to any extent.

Letters will be strictly confidential, addressed to S. R. T. F., this office. 4-limo.

Artesian Wells.

HENRIKSON & LITTLE, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, First street, and all the principal water works in San Francisco; also at the Irrigating Fountains, San Jose, and at Horner's Mill, Union City. Wells of any depth contracted for.

Office at H. W. Vaughan's Plumbing Works, 25 Bush street, where orders will be received, or at B. A. Henriksen's, 88 Kearny street, or at S Little's, 40 first street. 23

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workmanlike manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.

H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.

From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.

22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. COIT,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley, Six doors above his old locality. 15tf

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.

Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,**

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,

15 San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

HARDWARE AND LEATHER,

Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,

24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,

ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.

No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

C. A. McNULTY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf San Francisco. 12tf

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 Olay street wharf,

between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.

Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

CHARLES D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers. 20

L. G. MASON, SUCCESSOR TO EASTERLY,

Importer and Dealer in

Lead Pipe, Bar and Sheet Zinc, Iron and Tin,

PUMPS, STOVES, ETC

Plumbers and Ship Plumber Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware,

No. 1 SANSOME STREET, OPPOSITE CRESCENT CITY HOTEL, San Francisco

N. B—Orders for ARTESIAN WELL PIPE and contracts for Artesian Wells in any part of the State, promptly attended to 26

FRANK BAKER,

Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 87 Clay street, San Francisco. 12

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Main streets, San Francisco.

DONAGHO, WARD & CO. are constantly manufacturing a superior article of Pots, Pans, Stove Pipes, and all articles in the Pottery line.

Orders promptly attended to 1y

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!

SOON TO OPEN AT

DUNCAN'S

CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!

TO THE

Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Genoa,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!

CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes;**
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes,**
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Bianchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most lifelike. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares,* the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES

ARE NOW READY, AT

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of the Superb Collection have been just received, and are open for

San Francisco, June 26, 1854. 26

TREADWELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.

Corner of California and Front streets, San Francisco.

BANKERS.

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any part of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.
F. Huth & Co.	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

DREXEL, SATTIER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina. 1

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.

Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets, SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.

HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.

QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.

LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plots, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL, 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

ATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT,
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, } Proprietors.

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., } Trustees.
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq.,

3 3m.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York.	O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET,* up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento 11 4m

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a business arrangement by which JAS. KING OF WM. will hereafter take charge of Banking Department at the firm of ADAMS & CO.

Depositors, balances on the books of Mr. King will be transferred to the books of Adams & Co.

Mr. King takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his depositors for the confidence they have reposed in him, and trusts the same confidence will be extended to the house with which he has become associated.

ADAMS & CO.,
1 JAMES KING OF WM

To Purchasers of Groceries:

THE FAMILIES of the city and country are respectfully informed that our Store, where everything in the Grocery line may be found, is only at the head of Long Wharf.

Our Family Teas, Coffees and Sugars have never been surpassed in the country. We have also a large and choice selection of Pure French Brandies, Jamaica and Scotch Whiskies, Sherries, Ports, Madeiras, Clarets, Champagnes, Hocks, Cordials, Cigars and Tobaccos, which we offer at the lowest market rates. We are now receiving by the ship Wm. Tell, direct from Germany, a large assortment of Rhine Wines, which will be warranted pure.

Come and judge for yourselves.

25 & CO.

FOUNDRIES.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,

[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,

Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Bordan, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;

Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic. GEO. GORDON & STEEN,

Works corner First and Mellus streets,

22-3m SAN FRANCISCO

MUSICAL HALL,

BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for

CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM,* 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,

15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF J AND SECOND STREETS, ...SACRAMENTO.

LARGE IMPORTATION of Summer Clothing, ex steamers John L. Stephens and Sierra Nevada. We are now receiving a choice assortment of single milled CASSIMERE PANTS, Fancy and White Drilling, do; and SUMMER COATS of every description, which with our already unprecedently large and varied stock, comprises *every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe.*

We have just received a small invoice of *CHILDREN'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING,* and as we design giving particular attention to that branch of our business, we would invite the attention of the Ladies, in making selections of clothing for their children, to an examination of our stock. We shall receive by steamer invoices of the richest and latest styles children's suits, manufactured by our house in New York, and cut in the prevailing styles.

Punctuality observed in filling orders, and no deviation in prices. BRANCH OF KEYES & CO.,

24 Sacramento

Cochituate Baths.

No. 57 Sansome street, between California and Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE proprietors of this well known Establishment, desirous of meeting the wants of a discerning public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.

In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the LADIES, and have provided a Private Entrance and Ante-Room, with *Extra large Bathing Rooms,* adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.

We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.

Prices as usual—single baths 75c; ten tickets for $5.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers. (23) San Francisco, 1854

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof!

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.,* to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to put on roofing for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged,* and *nailed fast,* so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch* to *an inch* to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for [illegible] must be addressed to the subscriber. J. H. PUTNAM

2 Office 34 Battery street, near Long Wharf, San Francisco

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS,* Country and trade supplied at a small advance

[illegible] Paper Window Curtains, Upholstery Fancy Paper Hangings, Upholstery, &c. constantly on hand at [illegible] Paper

☞ *INDIA PAINTING* will also be executed [illegible] Country Merchants are [illegible] every description of Paper Hangings.

26 3 story F [illegible]

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOLE AGENCY—Money Packages, Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Letters, Parcels, Packages, Valuables of every description, Freights and Express Business transacted with

San Francisco, Stockton, [illegible], Dolphin's Flat and Mormon Island.

Collections made and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

A general Express Business transacted.

3

FOR [illegible]

CALIFORNIA SONG.

(The following attempt at poetry is decidedly rich, and was handed us by a gentleman who knows not its author.—*Oregon Spectator, July* 14.)

I am lonsome since I krost the planes,
And floating ar my joys;
Sence all that's necr and deer to me
I left in Illynoize.

When I look back to Illynoize,
The teers enklin to blind me;
My minde revirts to that sweet home,
And the frends I left behinde me.

I herd of Kaliforni gold,
I thot i'de go and tri it;
And foolishley I left mi home,
I shoorlia can't deni it.

Inn Coliforney now I nm,
Thee kradel I am rockin;
And sumtimes I am flatired
That a fortin I am makin.

I entind to rock mi kradel well,
In plaises where theigh iniuc it;
and iff a fortion kan been found,
I'll shoorlia tri to find it.

Inn travelin threw this far-faimed land,
I find thee pepel klevir;
Theigh treet n stranger with respect,
I'm shore 'tis theire indever.

I sumtimes meat with ladys cind,
And gurls that doo reminde me—
Of mi cind harted little gerl,
And thee friends I left behind me.

And now ma heven smil on me,
Let fortshun kwickley finde me;
And speed me bak too thee *deer* little gerl,
And thee frends i lefft behinde mee.

Nonsuiting a Creditor.—There was a certain lawyer in the Cape a short time ago, the only one in those "diggins" then, and, for aught I know, at present. He was a man well to do in the world, and what was surprising in the limb of the law, averse to encouraging litigation.

One day a client came to him in a most terrible rage.

"Look here Squire," said he, "that are blasted shoemaker at Pigeon Cove has gone and sued me for the money for a pair of boots I owed him."

"Did the boots suit you?"

"Oh! yes—I've got them on now—fust rate boots."

"Fair price?"

"Oh, yes."

"Then you owe him the money honestly?"

"Of course."

"Well, why don't you pay him?"

"Why, 'cause the blasted snob went and sued me, and I want to keep him out of the money if I kin."

"It will cost you something."

"I don't keer a cuss for that. How much do you want to begin?"

"Oh! ten dollars will do."

"Is that all? Well here's an X, so go ahead!" and the client went out very well satisfied with the beginning.

Our lawyer next called on the shoemaker, and asked him what he meant by commencing legal proceedings against M.

"Why," said he, "I kept on sending to him till I got tired. I knew he was able to pay; and I was determined to make him—that's the long and short of it."

"Well," said the lawyer, "he's been a good customer to you, and I think you acted too hasty. There's a trifle to pay on account of your proceedings; but I think you'd better take this five dollars and call it square."

"Certain, Squire, if you say so, and darned glad to get it."

So the lawyer forked over one V, and kept the other.

In a few days his client came along, and asked him how he got on with his law suit.

"Rapidly!" said the lawyer, "we've nonsuited him, and he will never trouble you."

"Jerusalem! that's great!" cried the client. I'd rather gin fifty dollaes than have him got the money for them boots."

"Everything is arranged for your wedding with Susan Tompkins," said a father to his only son: "I hope you will behave yourself like a man, Thomas."

The individual addressed was a young man seated in a chair, despatching a piece of bread and molasses. His only answer was a sigh, accompanied with a flood of tears.

The parent started, and in an angry voice demanded:

"What objections can you have? Susan is handsome and wealthy, and married you must be, some time or other. Your mother and I were married, and it is my command that you prepare yourself for your nuptials."

"Yes," finally sobbed Thomas, "that's a different thing. You married mother, but I'm sent to *marry a strange gal!*"

That was rather a precocious specimen of "Young America," not yet inducted into trousers, who one day, recently, said to his father—

"Father, come and get me this apple."

There being no immediate sign of complianee, the young chap exclaimed—

"Father, why don't you start! I always start when *you* tell me!"

One of the prettiest prayers we ever heard of was that of a little girl, not quite three years old.

"O, Lord, bless my dear papa, and my sweet mamma, and our man John, and our horse Billy, and Katy's bright star Venus, and all the beautiful flowers.—Amen."

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE.

MARYSVILLE.

CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,

BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;
The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish Samples now on exhibition at our office.
TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.
TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.
☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.
Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.
☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.
Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.
We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.
COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
Baskets—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
Reapers—Hussey's Patent;
Mowers—Ketchum's do;
Threshers—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving Hay Rakes;
Straw Cutters—Assorted sizes:
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three how rakes,
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Axes & Rowland's L. H. Shovels; Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
Plows—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Excelsior Soap,
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagon—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks; Harness, for Expres Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size; do do frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves; Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete; Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones; Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans; Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions, for seed; Marrow Fat Peas; Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat, for seed; Orange Orange Seed; White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed; Hemp Seed—for Birds;
Grape Vines—one thousand Labella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety; Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article; Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins; Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, pateat cotton; Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany; Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter; Mexican Spurs;
Invoice of Mexican Bitts, &c., of the highest finish, &c,
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Hardwara at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
Leads—The largest assortment in California.
E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.
Public attention is particularly directed to the "Bay State Lower Mills' Brand," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any admixture.
Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.
Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.
Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.
Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.
Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.
Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.
T. H. PERKINS,
P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
24 87 Long wharf.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of Norcross' Patent Planing Machine.
Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.
D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.
Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.
Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.
200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Augers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.
Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.
Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.
Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.
300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.
A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.
Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.
☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

FANNING MILLS; assorted sizes; Hay Presses;
Heavy Wagons, for two or four horses; Manure Fors;
Ox yokes and bows; Hoes and hoe handles;
One fancy butcher's cart and harness, (Kipp's);
Two sets silver mounted Express Harness;
Iron, tray, coal and canal harrows;
Coal scoop shovels, double strapped;
One second hand chain cable, 90 fathoms, 1⅝ inch;
2 For sale by JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Horse Powers and Thrashers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormick's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains and all articles pertaining to Agriculture.
For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse.
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Reapers and Threshers.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Threshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.
WARREN & SON, office "California Farmer,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORNICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 3t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.
Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.
Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.
We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.
Also, four of Hussey's Reapers and Mowers, all combined.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.
Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by HENRY McNALLY,
15 No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 (between Battery and Front streets.)

HOTELS.

Rassette House.

San Francisco,.....Cal.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.
Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.
The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER and J. L. MERRITT.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.
Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visitors, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the other States.
☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours at the night.
24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,.....CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. [26

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,.....MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hall, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known Union Hotel, situated on the Plaza, in this city.
Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.
The Bar will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

International Hotel.

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)
San Francisco, California.
PECK & FISHER,.....Proprietors.

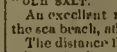
THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.
Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.
The International is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.
E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Lake House.

C. L. WHITE,.....Proprietor.

THE Proprietor announces to the public, that he has completed the erection of a large Hotel Building, at the old stand by the Lake of Como, (not Claude Melnotte's,) which has been thoroughly finished, and is furnished in the most splendid style, with elegant and costly furniture, where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally.
The Culinary Department is under the charge of the most experienced caterers, and his table will be covered with the luxuries and delicacies of the season. A fine Bar Room is attached to the House. There are also Billiard Tables and Ten Pin Alleys connected with it.
For the accomodation of parties, fine boats will be kept in readiness at all times, for excursions on the Lake,—and to prevent accidents, they will be under the especial charge of an "old salt."
An excellent road has been opened from the Lake House to the sea beach, affording a most delightful drive.
The distance from the city to the Lake House is but eight miles, affording a pleasant drive of an hour.

New Line of Coaches.



The undersigned have established a line of Concord Coaches to run between the city of San Francisco and the Lake House. The hours of departure are as follows:
Leaving Wilson's Exchange at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" Lake House at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Stopping at all the Hotels on the road.
☞ Families called for in any part of the city.
25 LINESS AND CLARK.

Public Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation. D. H. HASKELL, ALVIN ADAMS, W. B. DINSMORE, S. E. SANFORD, S. M. SHOEMAKER, * By C. E. Bowers, their Attorney in fact.
Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, under the firm, name and style of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal office continuing at the same place, in the city of San Francisco.
Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.
ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. Bowers, his Attorney in fact,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, composing the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other principal cities and towns of the Eastern States, will hereafter carry on the Express and Forwarding business to and from the said cities and towns in the Eastern States and the City of San Francisco. The Banking and Express firm of Adams & Co. in California, at the city of San Francisco acting as our agents.
Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.
ALVIN ADAMS,
WM. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
(By C. E. Bowers, their Attorney in fact.

Public Notice.

WE the undersigned, ALVIN ADAMS, of the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the city of San Francisco and State of California, Bankers and Express Carriers, hereby certify that we have formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, to be conducted under the name and firm of ADAMS & CO.; that the principal place of business is situated in the said city of San Francisco.
That DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, are general partners and said ALVIN ADAMS is a special partner as declared by the article of copartnership, on record in the County Recorder's Office of the county of San Francisco.
That the said partnership commences this day, and terminates on the 12th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.
Dated at the city of San Francisco, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1854. A. ADAMS,
(Per his Attorney in fact, C. E. Bowers.)
D. H. HASKELL,
20 tf I. C. WOODS.

Reapers and Mowers.

JUST received per clipper ship "Swordfish."
5 McCormick's Reapers, (pattern 1852.)
1 do Mower and Reaper, (pattern 1853.)
For sale by C. A. McNALLY,
4 3t 81 Battery street.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1854. NO. 6.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

[ORIGINAL].

THE SAILOR BOY'S GRAVE.

Oh! bury me not in the dark cold grave,
With the rank weeds growing o'er me;
But let me sleep 'neath the silent wave,
The sea nymphs watching o'er me.
I ask no proud marble to mark the spot
Where the sailor boy lies sleeping:
He is not there alone, he will not be forgot,
Where the mermaids are nightly weeping.

For the spirits that hover o'er the deep,
E'en in the silent night,
Will pause by his grave, but not to weep,
When the stars are shining bright:
There 'll be naught to disturb the stillness there,
But the night winds gently driven;
And the low flutter of the sea fowl near,
Or the distant echo given.

The flowers may bloom, and the gay birds sing,
Where the cypress waves its head;
But what care I, if the violets spring—
Are they heeded by the dead?
Then bury me not in the dark cold grave,
Where the worms their vigils keep;
Let my winding sheet be the ocean's wave—
Oh! 'tis there I'd wish to sleep.

[ORIGINAL].

THE SILKEN BANDS.

When the silken bands that have fettered our youth,
Are sundered by fate's imperious decree;
And the fondest hopes of our young heart's truth,
Shall wither away as the leaf on the tree.
Oh! where shall we seek, all desolate then,
The magical charm our bless to restore:
Alas! 'tis in vain, the heart injured once,
May throb till it break, but never *love more.*

The wild rose may spring from a desolate rock,
And shed o'er its barrenness sweetest perfume;
The oak that has felt the lightning's shock,
May stand, and the ivy around it may bloom;
And when it is withered, another may spring,
Its tendrils entwine round the oak as before:
But the heart, injured once, like the trunk may remain,
But the flowers of love will never bloom more.

A Lesson for Children and Youth.

THE BOY WHO KEPT HIS PURPOSE.

"I WOULN not be so mean," said George Ward to a boy, who stood by, while he put the candy he had just bought in his pocket.

"You have no right to call me mean," replied Reuben Porter, "because I don't spend my money for candy."

"You never spend it for any thing," continued George, tauntingly.

It was true. Reuben did not spend his money. Do you suppose it was because he loved it more than other boys do?

Reuben turned slowly away, meditating upon what had occurred. "I will not care for what he thinks," he at length said to himself; "I have four dollars now, and when I have sold my cabbages, I shall have another dollar, I shall soon have enough," and his heart bounded joyfully, his step recovered its elasticity, and his pace quickened, as the pleasant thought removed the sting which the accusation of meanness had inflicted on his sensitive spirit. Enough did not mean the same with Reuben as with grown people. It had a limit. He hastened cheerfully home, or to the place he called home. He had no father or mother there; but in their stead, kind and loving friends. Mr. Porter had died two years before, leaving a wife and four children, without property to sustain them. Reuben was the eldest; and he was old enough to assist in the labors of a farm, and it was thought best that he should leave his mother. Mr. Johnson a neighbor, took him into his family, where he very soon became a great favorite.

There was one thing about the boy, however, that good Mrs. Johnson regarded as a great fault. It was what she called a "spirit of hoarding." She said she never gave him an orange or an apple, that he did not carry to his room, instead of eating it. Perhaps his sister at home, or dear little brother Benny, could tell what became of them.

Mrs. Johnson had noticed, too, in his drawer a box, which was quite heavy with money. She did not believe he had bought so much as a cake since he had been in their family. If he should persist in this way he will grow up to be a miser, Mr. Johnson said at his wife's earnest request, remarked this with such an example of generosity as Reuben had constantly before him; he would not believe the child was in much danger from the fault she feared. "It must be remembered," he said, "that Reuben has his own way to make in life. He must early learn to save, or he will always be poor. There are his mothers and sisters, too, who need his aid."

In various ways Reuben added to his store. When the snow came, he made nice broad paths about the house, which so attracted the notice of a neighbor that she asked if he might be allowed to make paths for her. He rose early that he might have time for the extra work, and was well paid for his efforts. The box grew heavier from week to week, *Reuben had almost enough.*

One day there was a barrel of flour left at Mrs. Porter's. She thought there must be a mistake about it; but the man said he was directed at the store to take it to that house. Mrs. Porter went immediately to learn about it, and what was her surprise, on finding her son had been the purchaser. How could he pay for a whole barrel of flour? "The money," said the merchant, "he brought in a box. It was in small bits, which took me some time to count, but it was enough."

That night, Mr. Johnson remarked to his wife, as they sat together before a cheerful fire, that he had some idea of keeping the little *miser* and educating him. "A boy who could form such a purpose, and keep it, will in all probability make a useful man.

After years proved the correctness of this conclusion. Reuben is now a man of intelligence and wealth. He is one whom the world delights to honor; but among his pleasantest memories, I doubt not is that of the barrel of flour he bought for his beloved mother.

The mother called, with a full heart, at Mrs. Johnson's, and related what had occurred. Reuben wondered why his mother should cry. He thought she would be happy. He was sure she was. He had been thinking of that barrel of flour, and now he felt more like laughing than crying. Those tears, noble boy, are not tears of sorrow, but of the deepest joy.

You are more than repaid for your self-denial. You have persevered in your determination; you have resisted every temptation to deviate from the course which you marked out as right; you have borne meekly the charge of meanness, so galling to your generous spirit, and now you receive your reward.

You are happy, and so is your mother, and so are your kind friends, Mr. and Mr. Johnson.

The Bargain for a Wife.

A YOUNG Norfolk farmer, on beginning life with a limited capital, found that two things were wanting to do justice to a large farm which he rented on a long lease; namely, a wife to rule the house at home, and an additional thousand pounds to invest upon the land. Like a sagacious man, he conceived that the two might be found combined, and he began to look about for a cheerful lass with a dowry to the desired amount. Accident threw him one day into company with the parson of a neighboring parish, with whom, as he rode home, while returning from market, he fell into conversation. Encouraged by the divine, the youth unburthened himself of his cares and plans, and mentioned the desire he had for marrying as soon as he could find an agreeable lass with a moderate dowry.

"I tell you what," said the parson, "I've got three daughters, and very nice girls they are, I assure you. Suppose you come and dine with me next market day—you will meet them at the table; and if any of them should prove to be the "inevitable she" that you are in search of, I shall not be backward to do my part as far as I can."

"Agreed," said the youth. "I'll come, as sure as you're alive, if you'll say nothing about it to the ladies."

"That shall be a bargain. On Saturday next then, we shall have you at dinner, at five." And here their roads diverging, the two gentlemen separated.

At the appointed hour on the following Saturday, the young farmer, in handsome trim, descended from his galloway at the parson's door. Dinner was served in a few minutes after, and the young ladies, with their mother, graced the table with their presence. All three fully justified the encomiums of their father; but the youngest—a rosy faced, roguish, cheerful lass, just escaped from her teens—alone made a vivid impression upon the young farmer. The repast progressed agreeably, and when ended, the ladies withdrew, leaving the gentlemen to chat over their wine.

"Well," said the host, "what do you think of my girls?"

"I think them all charming," said the youth: "but the youngest—you call her Nelly—really is such a witching and clever lass, and if I am to have the honor of being allied to you, you must give me her."

"That is against all rule," returned the host; "to take the youngest first; but, of course, I cannot control your choice. What dowry do you expect?"

"My capital," said the wooer, "is three thousand pounds, and I want a thousand more—and I must have it."

"I will give you a thousand with the eldest girl."

"No; the charming Nelly and the thousand, or I am off."

"That cannot be; five hundred with Nelly if you like. The others are not half so handsome, and must have a fortune, or I shall never get them off."

"No; my resolution is fixed, replied the young gentleman; and I shall never alter my mind."

"Nor I mine," said the parson, "and the affair is an end; but we will be good friends, notwithstanding."

The conversation, which each speaker supposed to be strictly private, now fell into another channel. The ladies returned with the tea-urn, and chatted unreservedly with the farmer. Evening came on, and towards sunset, the girls having strolled into the garden, the youth rose to take his leave. He found his nag in the stable, and having bid farewell to his host, took his way through the shrubbery that led to the road. He was about alighting to open the gate, when the rosy-faced Nelly darted forward to save him the trouble. As she lifted the latch, she archly looked up in his face and said—

"Can't you take my father's money?"

"Yes, by Jove, I will, if you wish it."

"Then come over to the church to-morrow morning, and tell him so after service;" and she vanished like an elfin sprite among the shrubbery.

Musing on the proverb which says, "walls have ears," the young farmer rode home. He did not fail—how could he?—of attending at the church the next morning, and after the sermon, declared to the parson his altered resolution. He married the fair Nelly three months afterwards; and she brought him in due course of years a row of goodly sons, than whom there are few at the present hour wiser in their generation, or more worthy, or more wealthy, in the whole of broad England.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Going into Mourning.

A few weeks since, our friend Clark was lying sick with bilious fever. The attack was severe, and he believed that death was near. One morning he awoke from a short sleep to hear a hurried and smothered conversation in the adjoining room in which his wife took part. The first words that Clark caught were uttered by his better-half.

"On that ground," said she, "I object to mourning!"

"Yes," replied another, "but the world looks for it—it is fashionable, and one might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion."

"Very true!"

"Here," thought Clark, "is a nice wife. She thinks I am about to die—to be planted, if I may use the expression, in the cold earth, and yet she refuses to go into mourning for me. Ah! me."

"Now that I am here, perhaps I had better take your measure."

"The unfeeling wretch!" exclaimed Clark, "to think of sending for a dress-maker before I am dead! But I'll cheat her yet! I'll live for spite!"

"Well," mused the wife, "I believe you may measure me. I will let you buy the trimming, and let it be gay as possible."

"What heartlessness," groaned Clark. "Woman-like, though. One husband is no sooner dead than they set about entrapping another. I can scarcely credit it."

"Of course you will have a flounce?"

"Two of them; and as the body is to be plain, I wish you to get wide gimp to trim it."

"How will you have the sleeves trimmed?"

"With buttons and fringe."

"Well—well—this beats all," sighed poor Clark.

"When do you want the dress?" enquired the mantua-maker.

"I must have it in three days. My husband will then be off my hands, and I shall be able to go out!"

"Oh! horrible—horrible!" ejaculated the sick man, "I am only half dead, but this will kill me."

His wife heard him speak, and ran quickly to his bedside.

"Did you speak, my dear?" she said, with the voice of an angel.

"I have heard it all madam," replied Clark.

"All what, my dear?"

"The mourning—gay flounce—fringe—everything. Oh! Mary—Mary!"

"You rave!"

"Do you mean to be a fright?"

"Certainly not, my dear."

"You mean to go the way to three days, do you?"

"Yes, love; the doctor said you would be well in that time."

"What means the dress?"

"It is the one you bought for me before you were taken sick."

"But you were speaking of mourning!"

"We were talking of Mrs. Taperly."

"Oh, is that it?"

"Yes, love. You know she is poor, and her family is large, and it must inconvenience her very much to find mourning for them all. On this ground alone, I oppose it."

"So—so—that's it, is it? I thought you were speaking of me, and it distressed me. Let me beg you to be more careful for the future."

Clark was out in three days, and he now laughs at the matter, which then appeared so horrible.

Landseer's Sketches.

WE copy from the Magazine of Art, the following—made for *some latitudes*—and will answer for many. Wonder if the Pacific shores breed such animals?

Political Dogs.—Pardon us, good sir, for referring to them. The race is nearly extinct now. They have been banished with other vermin, off the face of the earth. Men and dogs are now learning the wholesome lesson, that they can be bettered by no Society for the Universal Emancipation of Rascaldom, by no theory of government, but only by their own genuine and honest worth and will. But there were snarling, snapping, ill-conditioned curs, like those our artist has portrayed, that at one time thought otherwise. Ill born and bred, they were a terrible nuisance in their time, always wrangling and interfering, and minding every body's business but their own. The whole lot, we'll be bound to say, are not worth a rap; not worth even stealing, unless by a skillful artist, who could touch them up a bit; paint here a little black and there a little brown, crop their ears and caudal appendages; add here a little and there a little; give them a faint air of fashion, and so fit them for Broadway. Otherwise they are fit for nothing; and when doctored for the market, are, like Peter Pindar's celebrated razors, only fit to sell. You can't trust them. They are as deceitful, fickle, untrustworty, unprincipled, as it is possible for dogs to be. As to principles, they have not the faintest idea of them. All they care about is the pickings of place. Give them a bone, and they will rush to it from all sides. They realise "where the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together." That wild and wondrous tale, told by sage nurses in our younger days, ere we had tasted of the world's wickedness and ways—whilst we yet believed that tale of

> "Old Mother Hubbard,
> Who went to the cupboard
> To fetch the poor dog a bone;"

which proceeds to tell us how

> "When she got there
> The cupboard was bare,
> And so the poor dog had none,"

could never have been true of your political dogs, who would have soon found out the destitute condition of Mother Hubbard's cupboard, and would have been off with the celerity of express trains to more hospitable and better-appointed quarters. The only exception we would make, would be in favor of that right honorable gentleman—we beg his pardon, we mean dog—upon his legs. He is a dog of substance and of weight; but he is in a hopeless minority, and the opposition have got Hansard to quote against him. But why? Has not a dog a fair right to change his opinions? Do we not alter every day and every hour, and can our creed always remain the same? Who is to stereotype a dog's political opinions? To say, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further; and beyond this shall canine intelligence never advance?' The attempt is preposterous.

LITTLE TO DO.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says an athletic specimen of a man from the Emerald Isle called into the counting room of one of our River street merchants. He took off his hat to make his best bow.

"The top o' the mornin' to ye Mister P——, I've been to'e ye're in want o' help."

"I've but little to do" replied P—— with momentary gravity.

"I'm too very sorry for you. It's not that I care about your——re to the pump. I'd rather"

The native repartee [illegible]

TYPOGRAPHICAL.—A New York paper says [illegible] to the Rev. Dr. [illegible] of him as "a Father [illegible] Father indeed!"

"Do you [illegible] for a frolic?"

"Certainly not, my dear."

"You [illegible] the way to three days, do you?"

"Yes, love; the doctor said you would be well in that time."

"What means the dress?"

"It is the one you bought for me before you were taken sick."

"But you were speaking of mourning!"

"We were talking of Mrs. Taperly."

"Oh, is that it?"

"Yes, love. You know she is poor, and her family is large, and it must inconvenience her very much to find mourning for them all. On this ground alone, I oppose it."

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1854.

A Pattern Farm.

We read some time since the notice in the Union of Sacramento, a description of the farming grounds of Gen. Hnchinson, of Putah; and having an opportunity, we have visted them, and have received very great pleasure from what we found there.

The entire ranch contains fourteen hundred acres—600 wheat, 500 barley, some 100 volunteer crop, the rest pasturage for the dairy stock, gardens, &c. Forty plows and twenty harrows are used in the breaking up of the soil. Twenty-five yoke of working oxen, and sixty horses are used in plowing, harrowing, teaming, threshing, pressing hay and other operations that are constantly carried on. Seventy men were employed during the harvesting season; at other times, forty. Seven reapers have levelled the grain, and two of Pitts' eight-horse-power threshers we saw at work in the fields, each machine finishing seven hundred bushels per day. Five or six mowers were used in cutting hay and grain. Six hundred tons of hay have been gathered in the finest manner. The hay yard, with its hay presses, is in the very best condition; we saw and examined one hay stack that contained nearly 200 tons. Some two hundred tons of hay have been pressed, ready for the market; one hundred already have been marketed. The "large hay stack" is undoubtedly the finest ever got up and finished. It is one hundred and sixty paces long (or ten rods), about twenty feet wide, and forty high. We understand this *pretty little pile* is intended for the use of the stock while the plowing season lasts. In addition to the stock named, there are some 200 head of farm stock, 200 hogs, and 300 domestic fowls. The dairy stock consists of one hundred and thirty cows and seventy calves. It requires twenty-five double teams in constant use, to carry the crops to market and return the materials and stock wanted upon the farm. The blacksmith shop employs three men, the wheelwright the same, and every day brings new machinery into use; and as at such a farm, there ever will be repairs wanted, it is economy to have a shop that is ready for any emergencies. There are ten miles of fence finished, and six more will be added this autumn.

There is much to admire in this farm, and we were surprised to see the change within two years, since we had been there. There is a system carried on there so thorough, and there is so much to see, that we wish our "down easters" could examine the farm. We shall again refer to this ranch, for we look upon it as a model that should be copied.

Our neighbor of the Chronicle seems to think we are rather over-delighted at the reception of those gems that the god "Ceres" had blest, and which our kind friends were so thoughtful as to send to our office. Well, if there is anything in the world that should put a man into ecstacies, it surely would be the sheaves of ripened grain that cheer the sight over hill and plain. There is so much in our dull cities to make one feel sad, that we ought to rejoice with one another that *any* occasion or object presents itself to put us in ecstacies. We do not often get into ecstacies, but if there were any sin in it, we have good examples of old, for the earth is so "full of his glories" that we cannot speak of them without ecstatic pleasure. We read in the good book, that "the mountains skipped like rams, and the little hills like lambs," and that "the hills broke forth into singing." These were ecstacies uttered by the voices of Nature—and we are privileged to use these voices; and if we do sometimes give a glowing description to "Ceres," "Pomona," or "Flora," we hope we may inspire the *Soul-e* of our neighbor to a love of our god or goddesses, that it may fall into ecstacies also. We would like this above all things, for there is no journal in our State whose editorials afford us more real pleasure, or whose columns are more closely scanned than those of the Chronicle, and we believe we but express the minds of many newspaper readers.

Washington Territory.—The Olympia Pioneer and Democrat has been presented with a hill of wheat stalks, with well developed heads, many of the stalks measuring over six feet in length. The specimen was taken from the farm of Mr. Morton, on the Shutes river bottom, and considering the backwardness of the season, may be looked on almost as a prodigy. The crops are ripening hastily, and with the present enjoyment of excellent weather, with a prospect of continuance, an abundant harvest awaits to be stored.

Ride Across the Plains.

Many persons hear of and read about the "Tule Lands," and know not their position or their value; and often complain that time and money are spent in legislation upon what is apparently of little account. To such persons we say, let them ride across some of our vast prairies, and they will find miles and miles of these Tules, that ere many years will be found to be the very soil for our cotton and rice plantations.

Crossing from Sacramento City, a broad and almost endless prairie meets the view; and some of the finest lands in Yolo county will be found to be these now termed the waste Tules. We rode for many miles through them recently, over a fine road that in '53 was covered with eight feet of water. And yet, there can be no doubt that by a change of the course of the present rush of waters, by canals that will hereafter be cut across these wide prairies, an entire change of the course of a portion of the Sacramento current will be made, and a new feature, one of astounding prospects, of fertility and beauty, will be presented to those whose business requires them to cross these now waste prairies.

Three miles from the Sacramento crossing, is a large and fine lake, abounding with game and fish, (a glorious place for sportsmen,) over which a ferry has been established with good boats for the heavily loaded teams that cross in large numbers daily each way, loaded with grain, etc., from the large Ranchos above. Vast numbers of live stock cross this ferry also, as some of the largest "Stock Ranches" in Sacramento Valley are upon the "Putah"—among them Col. Childs', Davis', Harbin's, and Wolfskill's, the latter principally wild stock. Some of the finest horses in the country can be found at these Ranchos, and particularly the Ranch of Col. J. M. Harbin. The immense amount of stock upon these Ranchos seems almost incredible—one, two, and three thousand each of horses and horned cattle—and scattered over these broad plains present an interesting prospect, one which we shall watch with care and note further.

Weather and Business at Sacramento.—The most delightful weather has been enjoyed at this city for many days past. Not too hot in the day, and even the warm portion of it relieved by a cool and invigorating breeze the great portion of the day. And *such evenings!* when we contrast them with those of San Francisco, it would be like comparing an Italian sky, a pleasure party upon the waters, a la Gondolier, and paradise, with a down-east rain storm in March, a London mizzle, or that place across the river, so dark and dreary, where a heavy fee is required to bribe the ferryman. There are, is is true, much to refresh in the great city of San Francisco, but when we talk of evenings, there the Sacramentans have us—we Franciscans are nowhere. Business in Sacramento is, to every appearance, quite lively. 'Tis true there is not a general heavy business, but all seem lively, cheerful and content. Some houses are doing an excellent business, as the freights upon our river steamers the past week will show. The traces of the late fire are nearly gone. Several fine brick warehouses have been erected, and every appearance indicates an improvement in beauty, security and permanence, and also the same undying heroism in the struggle to triumph over the trials to which this city has been subjected.

San Francisco.—So much has been said and written about the magnificence of the city of San Francisco, and the rapidity with which she has been built up, that we fear that strangers who should visit us now would have just reason to say we did not act wisely in the locality, or in the early plans of our city; and should they chance to visit Sansome, Sacramento or California streets, they would verily believe an earthquake had occurred, or that we were going back to a chaotic State again—for never were the streets of a city in such a condition before, and never do we believe they will be so again. Yet order will come from confusion, and beauty spring again from ruin. Those who live long enough to see San Francisco *finished* will behold indeed a mighty city; a city whose influence shall be felt in every part of the earth. It only needs a little extra trial and suffering before we shall see the dawn begin. When the darkest shall have past, we know the light shall come at last.

Views in Califonnia.—Those who are fond of beholding the curiosities of our Golden State, and the sublime works of nature in our mining districts, are invited to call and see "California on Canvas," now on exhibition at Musical Hall, Bush street.

The Chinese.

There is so much now said and done about the Chinese, that a general interest is felt in all that affects them in this country. We noticed at the lake crossing, opposite Sacramento, a few days since, six heavily-loaded teams bearing their provisions and mining implements, with about ten Chinese to each wagon, "new comers," on their way to Shasta.

It is true they are coming to our shores in countless numbers, and while we would advocate an enlightened, a wise, benevolent and humane policy, we would urge, as we ever have done, that we should make them feel we are a free government—and yet a *government of Law.* They can be made useful citizens, by being made obedient to our laws. While we advocate a liberal policy, we shall never refrain from a free expression of our views in all that relates to this interesting people.

We cannot but deeply regret to notice the leading article in the "Gold Hill News," the Chinese publication in this city, of July 25th: "*American Preachers* vs. *Practice!*" While we would never trammel the press, but grant it the greatest liberty, to rebuke wrong wherever found, yet we cannot permit even with this great liberty that press to become licentious, or utter such sentiments as have been uttered by the Gold Hill News, without condemning its whole tone and matter. We believe it uncalled for, and its influence will be very injurious upon the Chinese, and those who have ever advocated their cause. We trust those who conduct that paper will make the *amende honorable.*

Works of Art.

Duncan's Art Union.—We understand from Mr. Duncan, that our citizens may expect the promised works of art in a few days, the ship that contains them having been spoken..

In looking over the catalogue of what is expected, we note much that will prove highly interesting. Among them, Mr. Duncan informs us, are original sets of "Sevres China," once at the Tuileries," and bearing the crest of Napoleon—sets of very great value; "Bronzes," too, of the highest value; "Gobelin Tapestries," some of the very richest; paintings on porcelain; oil paintings from "Dusseldorf." All these works deserve the attention of our citizens. We feel assured that Mr. Duncan will have a pride in exhibiting many specimens that are of a high order, such as would reflect credit upon his taste and judgment by a visit to the galleries of the grand old masters, and also the marts where every opportunity is offered to display taste and judgment. At London, Paris, Ghent, Brussels and other cities, Mr. D. must have had opportunities to secure what we trust will be appreciated.

We are informed by Mr. D. that he has an original "Magdalen;" also, the "Descent from the Cross," and many gems of art that will soon gladden the vision of the true worshipper of the beautiful. We trust a fair wind will soon bring the ship to her port, for we can assure our readers that even a good copy of the "grand old masters" will amply reward them.

We have stood in the "Louvre" from morn till eve, often hours before a single picture, and found it hard to leave. We have strolled through the galleries of Old England, and France, and Belgium, and the memory of those magnificent works and the old cathedrals will be recalled even at the recognition of *one* copy of these old favorites. We anticipate a rich repast in beholding the "Battles of Napoleon," that mighty man, to whom justice will yet be done, though years intervene.

If friend Duncan can but show us "Napoleon's retreat from Moscow," we should like it—much as we would rather it should have been a triumph; yet this *painting* is a triumph of one of the great artists of the Old World. The very blood sputs upon the snow seem to stand out upon the canvas, and one can almost hear the dying soldier, as he raises himself up to salute the Emperor while his wounds bleed afresh, utter the words, "*Vive la Napoleon,*" or "*Napoleon le Grand.*" If Mr. Duncan has but secured these, then our citizens have in store for them a rich repast. But we forbear more now.

Agricultural Meeting at Sacramento.—The meeting which was called at Sacramento, to organize a "County Agricultural Society," although not large, was of sufficient number and interest to ensure the organization. Preparatory steps were taken for the formation of a Society, the full reports of which will be found in another column, to which we call the attention of our readers.

From a Journal of 1850.

The following extracts we have made from a Miner's Journal of 1850:

The Golden Age.—Every age, sex and condition are more of less tainted with it; the people are "gold mad." And where shall all this end: is the mere pursuit of gold, the building of cities, and the loading of ships, all that shall result from this passion for gold. No! no! God has his purposes to accomplish, and man is his instrument; but so wedded is he to this love of gold, that no other inducement but an assurance of finding this precious ore, could have aroused him or induced him to have borne the hardships and perils of an emigrators life. No promise of any other kind would have inspired him with faith to bear and suffer, but the knowledge that he should posses the *pure gold*, dug from the bowels of the earth. When men could gaze upon it and feel it, then they would believe.

Nothing else under heaven would have awakened the world to these shores, or have peopled the land; and God, who knew the nature of man and the craving that was planted in his nature, took this method to people the land, which under no other plan could ever have been peopled.

But what was the great design of Providence in all this? Not surely to encourage a love of gold! Oh no! but to bring together people of all nations under the sun, that He might test the value of our free institutions and modes of government, and to influence the world by the very principles that were deep in the hearts and affections of our "Pilgrim Fathers." God designed to place a nation here at the gate of the commercial world, whose influence should be felt the wide world over, and felt for good; and God designed that "these mountains should be brought down," those vallies filled, those vast plains cultivated, so that the hungry of all nations should be fed. Indeed "His ways are unsearchable and past finding out." For though this may seem to us his design, the great future is unknown to us, for we are frail and finite; He, eternal and infinite, and his plans for all this beautiful world in truth and perfection are planned.

Tulare County.—The Southern Californian gives the following accounts from this county:

"We learn by a gentleman late from the Four Creeks, that Tulare county is fast settling up with farmers, who are laying out farms and improving them, with the intention of making it a permanent place of residence. They are making all preparations necessary to put in a large crop next season. The class of people settling there are practical farmers, who will go into the business in the right way, and next year we may hear a good account of their efforts.

The crops this year are light, on account of the lateness of the season that they were planted, and the dry season they have had; but they have sufficient for home consumption.

Tulare county, we are informed, is one of the most agricultural and grazing counties in the State. It probably possesses a larger body of good land than any other county of the same size. But it is remote from market, lying back from the coast, and the people will labor under a great disadvantage on that account for some time to come. All they want in future to make this county one of the most flourishing in the State, will be a means of getting their produce to market; but we hope in a few years this difficulty will be remedied. When there is sufficient produce raised to warrant it, there is always some means devised to get it to market, either by railroad or canal.

Our informant says the Indians are once in a while caught stealing cattle and horses; when they are, they get from thirty to a hundred lashes. This is taking the pains for stealing that which don't belong to them. The people settle in communities, so that they have but little cause to apprehend danger from Indian depredations."

Luscious Peaches.—At the Agricultural Meeting at Sacramento, a fine basket of peaches, the "Early Crawfords," were exhibited by A. P. Smith, Esq., from his gardens on the American river. Mr. Smith will have a fine crop of this delicious fruit this season. Those exhibited were large, rich, high colored, and as full bloomed as those we find in our markets East. This we can attest, for the sample lot which Mr. Smith kindly presented us we know was delicious; for as seeing is naked truth, tasting surely is a good corroboration. By the way our neighbors of the State Journal, whom we were very glad to meet at the Agricultural Meeting, can attest to the beauty and flavor of the Peaches. For every effort our neighbors of the Journal put forth in behalf of this great interest, we believe and hope it will so add to their "basket and store," as that the one shall be always *full*, and the other constantly *well supplied.*

Something New in Oregon.—Mr. John Davenport, says the Oregon Statesman, has just returned from a visit to the States, and has brought with him a *hive of honey bees*, an enterprise hitherto supposed impracticable. The bees are apparently in good health, and not less in numbers than when hived for the journey. Mr. D. states that they subsisted entirely upon their own honey, made last year. The hive in which they were confined is of the ordinary size, three sides being being made of wire gauze and the fourth of boards, So far the enterprise is successful.

Agricultural Meeting at Sacramento.

Pursuant to notice there assembled at "McNulty's Musical Hall," on Saturday last, a respectable number of our citizens, for the purpose of organizing a County Agricultural Society. The meeting was called to order at the appointed hour, and on motion, Mr. C. I. Hutchinson was called to take the Chair, and Mr. W. B. H. Dodson appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; whereupon, the following gentlemen were named as such Committee: Messrs. Warren, Smith, and Wright. The Committee returned after a short absence, and made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Agriculture has ever been considered by wise and good men the basis of wealth for a State and Nation, the great source of all providence and prosperity; and,

Whereas, We find the name of Washington, the father of his country, as the great leader and promoter of this noble science, who, by his earnest interest, his writings, his personal labors, his entire example, has given it so glorious an impetus in our country; and,

Whereas, We find also those great statesmen, Webster, Clay, Adams, Jackson, Calhoun, Cass, and a host of others, as the able advocates of the same great interest; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as permanent settlers and citizens of this new State of California, a State which is destined to influence the world by her agricultural resources, feeling a deep interest in the prosperity of our adopted State, and having a desire to promote this great interest, we therefore as citizens of this great valley of Sacramento, citizens of the city and county of Sacramento, actuated by a desire to perform our duty to this right arm of American industry, have assembled ourselves, that we may manifest that desire by doing what we can to awaken a proper interest in regard to agriculture, and to unite our exertions with the citizens of this valley, that we may establish such an institution as shall tend to the accomplishment of the greatest possible good.

Resolved, Also, that we believe the formation of a County Agricultural Society for the County of Sacramento, will in its action and influence do much, nay more, than can be accomplished in any other way; and,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of this county, do this day agree to form ourselves into a County Society, to be auxiliary to the State Agricultural Society of California.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-laws, for the government of the Society, to be reported at the next meeting. Messrs. Moore, Tebbits, Smith, Warren, and Dodson, were appointed said Committee.

G. R. Moore offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we highly approve the action of our sister counties in the formation of county societies for the promotion of the cause of agriculture, and will ever be glad to correspond with them, and unite with them in promoting the general interests of agriculture throughout the State.

Resolved, That we deem it of the highest importance that each county should so unite their action and interests as to visit each other by delegates, at their *stated meetings*.

Resolved, That we feel it to be the duty of every member of the agricultural community to advocate the interest of every association, either county or State, that is formed for the promotion of agriculture, to the best of his ability.

Messrs. Moore and Warren addressed the meeting at some length in support of the resolutions, and at the conclusion of their remarks they were adopted. Mr. Moore offered the following resolutions, which after considerable debate thereon, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hail the proposition announced in the California Farmer, for the shipment of grain to the East, as a proposition that will very beneficially affect the whole of California; and we fully and highly appreciate the liberal offer of the eminent banking house of Page, Bacon & Co., who promptly offer to make advances to those who may desire to ship grain.

Resolved, That the thanks of the grain growers are due Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co. for their offer, and we recommend the immediate action upon the same, believing as we do, that this is the only way California can convince other portions of the world of its ability to sustain itself, and the only way we can secure a just return to the cultivators of the soil.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered published in the State Journal, Union, and the California Farmer. On motion, the meeting then adjourned, to meet at "McNulty's Musical Hall," two weeks from this date. Sacramento, Aug. 5, 1854.

C. I. Hutchinson, Chairman.
W. B. H. Donson, Secretary.

San Bernardino.—This beautiful rural city was incorporated at the last session of the Legislature. It lies about sixty miles from this, in a healthy location, at the foot of the mountains, and we are informed that it is rapidly improving. The inhabitants are generally Mormons, who, by their industrious habits are accumulating an independence, enabling them to improve and beautify their little city. Their pursuits are generally agriculture and lumbering, both of which remunerate them well for their labor. The constant immigration from Salt Lake is multiplying their numbers, and gives those who were the pioneers, a market for their produce at home. In a short time, the city will hold an important position in the east part of the State.—*Southern California.*

Return of Lieut. Beckwith---Pacific Railroad Surveys &c.

On Thursday evening, Lieut. Beckwith, of the overland surveying party, arrived in this city from Salt Lake, via the Humboldt and Fort Reading, having left the former place on the 6th May, and the latter on Tuesday last.

Lieut. Beckwith with his assistant surveyors and attachees to the corps, consisting in all of sixty souls arrived at the Great Salt Lake City in November, 1853. In April of the present year, the Lieutenant with his party went eastwards again, as far as Green river, on a surveying tour.

On the 6th of May, the company left Salt Lake, and struck off due westward some forty miles to southward of the regularly traveled California trail. About seventy five miles this side of the valley, the party came upon a solid granite boulder or hill, some fifteen or eighteen hundred feet in height, in which was found a clear cool spring of water. After leaving this point they journeyed on directly to the Humboldt, which they reached in about two weeks, being delayed a day or so in removing obstructions from the road. All along the Humboldt there is the most feasible route imaginable for a railroad, and according to Lieut. Beckwith's statement, surveys would be almost superfluous. All the way from Salt Lake to California the party found an abundance of grass and water for their cattle and stock, which arrived at Fort Reading in good order. The Lieutenant informs us that with his present knowledge of the country, he could lay out a road from California to the Great Salt Lake Valley, at at least one hundred and fifty miles nearer than any heretofore traveled, with an abundance of wood, water and grass, along the entire route, and he would ensure the traveler freedom from all annoyances from insects, except, perhaps, while crossing Mary's river.

After leaving the Humboldt, the party of Lieut. Beckwith struck off to the northward to the Sierra Nevada. No less than five different passes were examined in this range with direct reference to their feasibility for the line of the Pacific Railroad. All of these lie to the northward of Noble's Pass, except the latter, which is included in the number of those examined. After careful surveys, all of the above routes are pronounced to be impracticable, with the exception of Noble's Pass, and the one first north of it. Of the superiority of these two, Lieut. Beckwith is as yet unprepared to express any opinion, but he unhesitatingly declares that none of the passes except Noble's and that adjoining, are or can be adapted to the passage of a railroad. In his report to be submitted to the Secretary of War, immediately after his arrival at Washington, accurate details of the surveys of these various passes, together with all particulars connected with the topography and geography of the country examined, will be given.

Lieut. Beckwith furthermore informs us that the greatest difficulties of the contemplated route for a railroad are to be encountered in the "foot hills" of the Sierra Nevada, that but for these there would scarcely be any serious impediments to the construction of the road. Lieut. B. also says that the stream usually termed Pitt river in the upper part of this valley, is really the Sacramento, and that at the point where he struck what is known generally as the Sacramento, he could easily leap from one to the other bank. The stock and other effects of the party were sold at Shasta by Lieut. B., and brought good prices, being bought by ranchmen, miners and others. The amount received for this property was in the neighborhood of $5,000.

Lieut. Morris, of the escort, who accompanied the surveying party, and who was announced by us as having arrived in town some days ago, has returned to Fort Reading for the purpose of turning over the detachment to Col. Wright.

Lieut. Beckwith, who has been absent on his arduous official campaign for the last four months, returns on the 16th inst. to Washington, in company with his assistants, when he will immediately lay before the Hon. Secretary of War the fruits of those laborious and scientific researches, which are perhaps to have no slight influence on the future destiny of the race.—*Sac. Union.*

Antediluvian Discoveries.—The Swiss journals give the following details relative to the discoveries recently made in consequence of the extraordinary fall in the water in the Lake of Zurich. About one hundred feet from the right bank of the lake, opposite the village, there have been found several rows of piles formed of trunks of trees. The piles are about a foot apart, with an interval of sixteen feet between the rows. These piles support enormous beams, which form a very large area. Between the piles there have been found the skeletons of animals which are no longer to be seen in Switzerland, but no trace of any domestic animals. On removing the mud there have been found an immense number of heads of arrows and spears made of stone, carefully cut and very pointed; poignards made of flint, with buck-horn handles; a battle-axe of stone; clay vases, evidently formed by the hand without the aid of any instrument, and afterwards baked in an oven; and several other articles in stone and baked clay. A human skull has also been found. These remains, which are considered to have belonged to the ancient Celts, are under examination by a commission of antiquarians.—*Scientific American.*

God in the Flowers.—A gentlemen being invited by an honorable personage to see a stately building, erected by Sir Christopher Hatten, he desired to be excused, and to sit still, looking on a flower which he held in his hand. "For," said he, "I see more of God in this flower, than in all the offices in the world."

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

[For the California Farmer.]

TO NELLY.

The sun has gone to its nightly home,
While the moon is just appearing—
I'm gazing on your gulding star,
And earth seems quite endearing.

I'm thinking at this hour, Nelly,
About two weeks ago,
While we were walking hand in hand,
Near Declaration Row.

You gently placed your arm in mine,
And pointing to that star,
Pictured a brilliant future,
And a brighter home afar.

Do you remember who came near—
Now do not think me hard;
For 'twas while we were standing
In flirtation promenade.

You remember what he said, Nelly,
While our hearts were full of mirth;
Just as that brilliant meteor
Fell from heaven unto earth.

Ah! those bright scenes I ne'er forget,
Nor the merry joyous hours;
They're as refreshing to this heart
As sunshine is to flowers.

Cora.

The following beautiful sentiment was proposed at the magnificent Horticultural Festival at Concert Hall, Boston, in 1842, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:

Woman—a "Floral Lexican:" complete as follows:—

Whate'er has beauty, worth, or power,
Or grace, or lustre, is a *flower*—
Woman 's a flower; in her we trace
Some blossom of the mind or face!

Does woman lead the courtly dance?
We hail the *flower of eloquence!*
Does fashion's wreath adorn her brow?
The *flower of truth* is woman now.

In woman 's mien, in woman 's mind
The twin-born *flowers of grace* we find;
And in her blushing cheek we see
The *royal rose of dignity.*

The lilly symbol of her youth
Blooms next her heart. The *flower of truth,*
And more, the violet's bud's express
The *flow'rets of her tenderness.*

How to avoid Wrinkles and never to grow Ugly.—I saw the lady of the house; and much as I liked master, I don't know but I liked mistress more. Such a dear, kind-hearted creature; and so good looking; one of the sort that would never grow old, or look ugly, even if she were to live to the age of Methuselah. And her fondness for her old man is quite delightful. None of your "my dearing" or "my loving" nonsense, or anxiety about everything he likes to eat or drink disagreeing with him; but good, downright, honest, hearty affection, which was beautifully displayed in the happy smile with which she regarded the old fellow, and witnessed how truly he seemed to be enjoying himself. That's what I'd recommend all wives to do, who wish to preserve their good looks. A woman's looks depends so much upon expression; that, if that be spoiled, farewell to all her charms; and which nothing tends more to bring about than a countenance soured with imaginary cares, instead of being lighted up with thankfulness for innumerable blessings. That's what makes half the women wither away into wrinkles so early in life whilst nothing renders their beauty so lasting as that placid look of pure benevolence, which emanates from a heart full of thankfulness to God, affection for those nearest and dearest to him, and good-will towards all mankind.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

No Mother.—"She has no mother!" What a volume of sorrowful truth is comprised in that single utterance—no mother! We must go down the hard, rough path of life, and become inured to care and sorrow in their sternest forms, before we can take home to our own experience the dread reality—no mother—without a struggle and a tear. But when it is said of a frail young girl, just passing from childhood towards the life of a woman, how sad is the story summed up in that one short sentence! Who now shall administer the needed counsel?—who now shall check the wayward fancies?—who now shall bear with the errors and failings of the motherless daughter!" Deal gently with the child. Let not the cup of her sorrow be overflowed by the harshness of your beating, or your sympathizing coldness. Is she heedless of her doings? Is she forgetful of her duty? Is she careless in her movement? Remember, oh, remember, "she has no mother!"

Dress.—A lady, writing to the Pennsylvanian says:—"Speaking of beauty, I wish people would dress pleasantly, benevolently. I saw a lovely girl to-day looking unlovely and unlovable, because her muslin dress was stiffly starched *to keep clean longer.* My laundress tries to persuade me into the barbarous custom. To my mind, a woman should always look as soft to the touch as a flower, and as pure. All her garments should be made of the finest and softest material that will easily disarrange itself into folds, falling gracefully around her and yielding to every movement, rather than keep her in stiff attitudes and [illegible] luxury of [illegible] dress which depended on [illegible] propriety."

The Wife.—It needs no guilt to break a husband's heart; the absence of content, the mutterings of spleen, the untidy dress and cheerless home; the forbidding scowl and deserted hearth: these, and other nameless neglects—without a crime among them, have harrowed to the quick the core of many a man, and planted there beyond the reach of care, the gem of dark despair. Oh! many woman before that sad sight arrives, dwells on the recollection of her youth, and cherishing the idea of that tuneful time, awake and keep alive the promises she then so kindly gave, and though she may be injured, not the injuring one—the forgotten—not the forgetful wife—a happy allusion to that hour of peace and love—a kindly welcome to a comfortable home—a smile of love to banish hostile words—a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart that ever locked itself within the breast of selfish man, will soften to the charms, and bid her live, as she had hoped, her years in matchless bliss—loved, loving and content—the soother of the sorrowing hour—the source of comfort, and the spring of joy.

The Crops in the Interior.

The Mariposa Chronicle reports the wheat crop as being extremely light, particularly in King's river valley—yielding in many instances, not not more than ten or twelve bushels per acre. Corn, potatoes and garden vegetables, have also generally proved complete failures this season, partly in consequence of the swarms of grasshoppers which has devastated that section of country.

The Calaveras Chronicle states that the grasshoppers are committing depredations on the grain and vegetable crops on the Calaveras and Mokelumne rivers. Immense injury has been sustained by farmers and gardeners from this cause during the present season. A monster squash, weighing thirty-three and a half pounds, has been exhibited at the Chronicle office.

The people at San Bernardino are late in gathering their crops, on account of the want of men to assist in harvesting. It will be a month yet before they get their wheat cut and threshed out, although they have four reaping and threshing machines. They will sustain considerable loss in their crop, as it is entirely ripe, and falls out of the head in reaping—yet the yield will be abundant, and they will be able to supply the demand for flour in this part of the State. The Southern Californian states, that Messrs. Rich & Co. have 15,000 bushels of wheat engaged for their mills.

The Sacramento Union states that on the ranch of Messrs. Hutchinson & Green, in Yolo county, forty thousand and four pounds of wheat were produced from ten acres of ground this year. This gives sixty-six and two-thirds bushels to the acre, and is said to be an extraordinary yield.

Tall Oats.—Mr. J. Aplin, of Sublimity, Marion county, Oregon, has left at the office of the Statesman, a head of oats, grown on the farm of D. S. Staton, Esq., which contained 602 perfect grains. The head is but little, if any, better than an average one. Mr. A. also exhibited a large head of wheat, containing seven grains in each section, perfect, and of remarkable size.

Intelligence.—Farmers in want of help, workmen in any department, will please note the advertisement of Messrs. Antrobus & Huber, of Sacramento. These gentlemen are prompt, active, and furnish good men and help always at call.

The Public Schools.—The regular quarterly meeting of the teachers of the public schools of this city was held last Friday evening, in the Unitarian Church on Stockton street. The Superintendent read a retrospect of the origin and progress of free schools up the present time. He accords to Mr. J. C. Pelton and lady the credit of establishing the *first free school* on the Pacific Coast. The public schools as now organized, were established 25th September, 1851. By the 11th quarterly report it appears that 1,703 pupils have attended school; the expenses have been $13,160 72—22 teachers being engaged. In the 10th quarter 1,574 pupils were instructed, the expenses being $10,637 31. The attendance for the 11th quarter has been more regular than ever before, and the library has increased to 600 volumes. The schools are represented to be in a very flourishing condition.

John Blaxton, a young man, has laid two wagers one of $4,000 and another of $3,000, that he will ride from San Francisco to Independence, Mo., in twelve days. The distance has been estimated at 1,700 miles, but Mr. Blaxton asserts that by the route he will take, it will not be more than 1,300. He recently arrived here, overland, and made arrangements for relays of horses, twenty-four of which will be ready for his return. The greatest equestrian feat of the kind ever performed was by Mr. F. X. Aubrey, who went from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Independence, nearly 1,000 miles in a little over four days.

The corner stone of the new Synagogue of the Congregation Sherith Israel, was laid on Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Eckman. A variety of documents to be deposited in the corner stone, [illegible] of the congregation, various [illegible] of the day, and many contributions from persons present, were deposited. The Rev. Mr. Stockton stated that Mr. Benjamin and Mrs. Hays had each given forty dollars, and Mr. Hays a hundred dollars. This is the second [illegible] by Jewish worship [illegible] in this city.

The Grand Jury [illegible]

The Grand Jury [illegible]

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1854.

Raising Seed.

One of the great obstacles in the way of success in this country in our gardening operations is the vast amount of Spurious Seed that is thrown upon the country from abroad, and the quantity that is raised and sold here.

Hundreds in California are buyers and sellers of seed, who have no knowledge of the business or the nature or character of seeding, many who cannot tell one *kind* from another, and when we speak of the numerous varieties of *each kind*, they are lost. Seedsmen have much to bear with and are often blamed when they deserve more praise than blame. They have to bear all the faults of the ignorant and want of skill in those who call themselves farmers or gardeners. Seedsmen have to bear all the blame of the *seasons*; it matters not with those who are ignorant, whether the floods lay upon the seeds for weeks, or a burning sun destroys them; it matters not whether they plant too deep or too shallow—seedsmen are to blame if the seeds don't grow, however little care is given by the planter to soil, season, or depth of planting.

Many farmers, too, and those that think they know all about gardening, raise seed to sell, and think if raised in this country fresh, of course it must be good. They plant all the varieties of each species together, not knowing that they are destroying the *purity* of the species by thus mixing the varieties; and these raised thus, they offer them as pure and fresh California seeds. Unless the seller is a seedsman, qualified by his knowledge of seed growing, he unintentionally commits a great wrong as well as error, and brings the whole trade into disrepute.

The best and most experienced tradesman in seeds will often be the sufferer, when entirely innocent of intending wrong. Seeds are injured by importation without manifesting the least appearance of it. And when we hear of wholesale charges against all the seed sellers, we impute it to ignorance and want of charity, and are more *grieved* than injured, at the poor judgment displayed by such a disposition. Let planters be willing to sustain those who introduce only the best and purest, and be willing to give liberal prices for a good article, and there will be encouragement offered to those who embark their all in advancing great interests.

Snip Your Grain.—We trust our grain growers will give immediate attention to the liberal offer of Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co. Let those whose industry has been crushed by speculators abroad, and those who manifest a determination to break them down, feel that there is a spirit here that will act in self-defence, and that we have not only an abundance of grain, but that we are able to supply our neighbors across the water with a quality of wheat they rarely see.

State Agricultural Society.—Those who desire to become members of the California State Agricultural Society, are invited to call on Judge Chambers and enroll themselves as members, and receive their certificates of membership. Judge Chambers is the Treasurer of the Society, and is to be found at the banking house of Page, Bacon & Co., of which he is a member.

Figs pears and apricots are plenty at Los Angeles. They are retailed at twenty-five cents per dozen.

Foreign Grain Markets.

We make the following extracts from Wilmer's & Smith's Liverpool Times, of June 10. It is well to note these matters, as they have a bearing upon our markets. Those of our growers that are not familiar with the manner of sales in England, by remembering that *a quarter is eight bushels*, they arrive at the price per bushel, after reducing sterling money to our currency:

Grain—Wheat, American, 76s@83s; do, Danzig and Konigsberg, 79s@90s; do, Rostock and Pomernoian, 77s@86s; do, Odessa and St. Petersburg, 70s@76. Maize, white, 45s@48s; do, yellow, 45s@48s. Peas, fine boilers, 55s@58s. Barley, grinding and distilling, 35s@41s. Beans, Friesland and Holstein, 42s@48s; Konigsberg, 47s@50s. Oats, Polish, 30s@33s. Flour, American, per barrel, 35s@41s; do, sweet, 40s@44s; sour, 37s@39s.

The Corn markets throughout the kingdom have generally been quiet, and prices have not fluctuated much during the week. At Mark-lane Wheat and Flour were unaltered in value, but were firmly held by factors. Oats, owing to the magnitude of the supplies, declined 6d. to 1s. per qr. At the provincial markets generally the value of Wheat declined from 1s. to 2s. per qr., and for all other Grain and Flour trade was limited. At Liverpool, at a slight advance on last week's prices, there has been a steady daily consumptive demand for all articles in the Corn trade, and the deliveries are fast reducing stocks; an absence of speculative purchases, however, gives the market a tame appearance. To-day there was again a steady demand from consumers at Tuesday's quotations.

London Corn Market.—The weather has turned more tranquil, and vegetation will progress. The arrivals of home-grown Wheat are trifling, and not large of foreign. The market is firm, but transactions few and small. The arrivals of Barley are moderate, but the market is dull. The foreign supply of Oats has for the market ceased, and the market wears a firmer tone. Flour: Market firm.

Curing Foot Rot in Sheep.

As practical experiment yields the most reliable knowledge, I am about to relate one with its results. In 1847, circumstance gave us the opportunity, and in company with Bros. Jas. & J. R. Cunningham, I selected one hundred and ten ewes from the flock of sheep of the purest Dickson blood then extant. We were aware they had the foot rot, but it was a rare chance to get a selection of choice blood, and we thought we could cure them. To guard against getting our home flocks innoculated, we hired quarters for them two miles distant, and brought them there the last of October. We doctored them regularly about every ten days, from that time until spring, as follows: With nippers and sharp knives we clipped and pared off the diseased parts, not sparing any of the hoof so long as there was any appearance of unsoundness. Then immersed the feet in a solution of blue vitriol in vinegar, as strong as the liquid would dissolve when boiling hot, holding them in long enough for the powerfully corrosive solution to penetrate the foot thoroughly. This was done to every one of the sheep, whether they showed any appearance of disease or not. We also gave them about half a pound of sulphur in their salt, twice a month. We had them apparently well, again and again, but as often it would break out afresh, either from the seeds of the disease lurking in their systems, or from coming in contact with the virtues they had previously dropped.

In the spring we despaired of curing them, while they remained in one flock, and in the same field they had infected; so we divided them and removed them to fresh quarters. I took thirty-seven with their lambs, and from that time dressed and dipped them every week; and if I had not classified them, I do not know but I might have been at it yet. But, so soon as one appeared to be well, and its feet grown out, I marked it, and if it kept sound for a fortnight, I promoted it to fresh.

Proceeding in this way, and regularly dipping both the sound and the unsound, by winter I had them all passed into the cured class. To guard against its breaking out again, I dipped them occasionally through the winter; still, noticing a lamb but three or four days old, lame, some three months after the old ones all appeared well, I examined it, and found one foot entirely rotten. I of course killed and buried it immediately, and this was happily the last of my foot rot. But I had become too well acquainted with the insidious disease by this time, to allow of their going with my home flock until they had been entirely well some eighteen months. My Bro. James took but a small number, and succeeded in curing them by nearly the same treament.

Now, I desire to say to my brother wool-growers, I have never had foot rot or any other contagious disease in my home flock. This hilly, dry country, is remarkably healthy for sheep, and free from contagious diseases of all kinds; and I presume such disease would be as easily cured here as in any other section of the United States; yet, I would not consider one thousand dollars, cash in hand, an equivalent for its introduction into my flock. You are never safe in buying sheep of irresponsible, itinerant sheep jockies; as freedom from lameness at any given period, is no certain guarantee that a sheep is not from diseased stock, and innoculated. I do not speak thus to irritate the sores of some prominent sheep men in this State, who have already got the disease in their flocks in this way, but to warn those who are still safe. If you have a good flock, you cannot receive an equivalent for the introduction of this direfully destructive, and almost incurable disease.—*Corr. in Ohio Farmer.*

Deep Plowing.

As many persons will plow in their stubble after harvesting their grain, and as the straw stubble is a good fertilizer and keeps the ground open, we call especial attention to the following article, (from the Rural New Yorker,) and trust it will receive a careful perusal:

The season having again returned when farmers are busily engaged in turning the sod, or stirring the soil, I will add my testimony in addition to others, in favor of deep plowing. Four years ago I purchased the farm on which I now reside. Being a stranger in this section, I commenced plowing my land with deep furrows—which some of my neighbors noticing, they remonstrated, saying that I was turning up ground so poor that nothing would grow. I may remark here, that the farm has been tenanted for 20 or more years, till the soil was supposed to be exhausted. My faith being strong, I continued to plow as deep as I could, and, I believe, with good results; from 32 acres of land, I gathered over 1,500 bushels of corn.

In the fall of the same year I plowed a lot of some 9 acres of wheat. This was contrary to common custom, as the old fallow system was then, and is yet to some extent, in full vogue. From this field I had cut a light crop of grass. When I was plowing this field, some inquired my intention. I told them, to put in wheat. The reply was, "you will not get your seed. The last crop did not yield five bushels to the acre." Well that was discouraging; but I let the teams go on—the first team drawing the Eagle C, and the next a sub-soil. I will remark here, that the field should have been plowed earlier, as this was the last of August and the first of September. The wheat was put in, without any manure, the last of September, and the yield next season was over 22 bushels per acre. The ground was seeded, but did not take well.

The next season I pastured it till after harvest, and plowed it with a double or Michigan plow, followed by a sub-soil, and sowed the 24th of September with Hutchinson's and Soule's wheat; and the yield I think was not less than 33 bushels per acre. The only manure for the last crop, besides the poor and closely eaten grass sod, was 30 loads of leached ashes, and some 9 or 10 of muck and marl, scattered broadcast over the field just previous to sowing. The ground is now worth fifty per cent. more than it was four years ago.

It may not answer to turn up the soil to a much greater depth than usual at first, but a gradual deepening can be practiced to advantage in almost all cases. I have heard some say that they plowed deep; and when interrogated how deep, replied six or eight inches. When I plowed the above field the last time, the depth was twelve inches, followed by the sub-soil plow, going some six or ten inches deeper. I. A. Clank.

Do King Birds Eat Bees?—The agricultural journals are discussing the knotty question *pro* and *con*. Some contend with great vehemence that they do, and others with equal earnestness that they do not. Now both are right and both are wrong, dependent entirely upon what they understand by the word "bees." If they mean *working* bees, then one party is mistaken; for we do not believe either a king bird, or indeed, any other bird, could swallow many of them before they would inevitably be stung to death. If they mean *drone* bees, then they are right, as drones have no sting, and may be swallowed with impunity. We have often seen king birds perch themselves on a tree over bee-hives, and as the bees flew out, dive, catch and swallow them. An old bee-master informed us that he has frequently shot the king birds after doing so, yet never found any other than drone bees in their crops. We thought this question settled years ago, for we well recollect that such an understanding of the matter was common among farmers and their children when we were boys.—*American Agriculturist.*

It cannot be that the bird destroys the "working bee—it cannot be; it is the *drone*, and it is kingly work. We wish some of the king birds would come to California, for there are *plenty of drones here* that need killing off, and then we should hear less of dull times.—Ed.

To Destroy Vermin on Animals and Trees. The celebrated Raspail, well known as one of the best French chemists, has given an important receipe for destroying vermin on animals, and also on plants and trees—important, at least, if true. The process he recommends is to make a solution of aloes—one gramme of that gum to a litre of water—French measure—and, by means of a large brush to wash over the trunks and branches of trees with this solution. This simple process, says Raspail, will speedily destroy all the vermin on the trees, and will effectually prevent others from approaching. In order to keep clear sheep and animals with long hair, they must be bathed with the solution, or well washed with it. Raspail mentions several trials he has made with this mixture, all of which have been attended with the most complete success, and he recommends it very strongly to general use. I can only say that if a simple solution of aloes and water will kill or drive away ants from peach and other trees in Texas and other parts of the South, the discovery will be hailed with pleasure. At all events there is no harm in trying the experiment. A French litre is a little less than three of our pints—a gramme is the five hundredth part of a French pound. A little aloes, if used at all, will thus go a great way.

Preparation of Flax.

The following is the Report of the Committee of Arts and Sciences of the American Institute, on Leavitt's Machinery for the Preparation of Flax, the Committee report:

That they have examined the samples of flax in various states of preparation exhibited to them by Dr. O. S. Leavitt, and have received from him full explanations of his processes and the machinery by which he purposes to perform them. In order that they might perform the duty assigned to them more satisfactorily, they have invited Col. John Travers to aid them in their investigations and to unite with them in their report.

1. From the samples exhibited, it appears that by Dr. Leavitt's process, ripe flax, after being stripped of the seed can be cleansed completely and prepared for manufacture without being rotted.

2. That from the flax in its earlier stages of preparation without rotting, rope, twine and coarse fabrics, may be made with great saving of manual labor.

3. That by further mechanical processes the gum, glutin, and resin, may be chiefly removed, and by the use of machinery in aid of the usual chemical processes, the flax may be deprived entirely of its color and rendered fit for the manufacture of fine linen—that thread exhibited to them, apparently in consequence of the omission of the process of rotting, and the substitution of mechanical methods for much of what has hitherto been performed chemically, is stronger than common linen thread.

4. That the expensive and wasteful process of heckling is entirely superseded by Dr. Leavitt's processes, and the prepared material is delivered from the last of the cleansing processes in rovings ready to be submitted to the usual spinning machines.

5. That the flax cleansed, bleached, and ready to be formed into rovings, can we believe, be produced at a cost much less than that of rotted and heckled flax unbleached, while the inventor claims and adduces satisfactory arguments to prove the probability that flax, ready for spinning into white thread, will not exceed good cotton in its cost.

6. Dr. Leavitt also claims that by a process of kyanizing, applied during the preparation of flax and hemp, the cordage made therefrom is rendered more durable and stronger, while the surface of the yarns is rendered smoother.

Admitting that the process of Dr. Leavitt has no other advantages than those which your committee can state to be absolutely certain, your committee are of opinion that their result must be attended with very important consequences, and will, if carried into operation on an extensive scale, add much to the agricultural and manufacturing wealth of the United States.

Jas. Renwick, Chairman.

Subterranean Air Essential to the Growth of Vegetation.—There is now on exhibition at the Crytal Palace from Holland, says the American Agriculturist, a long pointed iron socket attached to a wooden handle, labelled "to promote the growth of fruit trees. The mode of using is not specified, and we can only conjecture that it is for making holes and breaking up the earth around the roots—not a bad idea, we think.

It has seldom occurred to farmers, but is a fact, nevertheless, worthy all due considerations, that air beneath the surface of the ground is just as essential to the growth of the tree or vegetable, as air and light above it. A light or porous soil, or a well manured one, which is always porous, affords a continued, though limited circulation of air, and thereby secures its contact with the root and its fibres. This is indispensably requisite to all healthy vegetable growth, except aquatic plants.

This principle will satisfactorily account for the great improvement in crops which follows sub-soil draining on compact soils, which seemed to be wholly independent of any such aid. It is not the quantity of water that is thus removed which makes the difference, but the augmented circulation of air thus introduced through the drains; and especially the breaking up and disintegration of the heavy soil which is inevitably secured by these aerial and humid currents.

Variety of Food Necessary.—It is in vegetable as in animal life; a mother crams her child exclusively with arrow root—it becomes fat, it is true, but, alas! it is rickety, and gets its teeth very slowly, and with difficulty. Mamma is ignorant, or never thinks, that her offspring cannot make bone—or, what is the same thing, phosphate of lime, the principal bulk of bone—out of starch. It does its best; and were it not for a little milk and bread, perhaps now and then a little meal and soup, it would have no bones and teeth at all. Farmers keep poultry; and what is true of fowls is true of cabbage, a turnip, or an ear of wheat. If we mix with the food of fowls a sufficient quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay more eggs than before. A well fed fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be. A fowl, with the best will in the world, not finding any lime in the soil, nor mortar in the walls, nor calcareous matter in her food, is incapacitated from laying any eggs at all. Let farmers lay such facts as these, which are matters of common observation, to heart, and transfer the analogy, as they may do, to the habits of plants, which are as truly alive, and answer as closely to every injudicious treatment, as their own horse.

What has Government Done for Agriculture?

In De Bow's Review are facts of so much importance that we publish them entire and urge them upon the attention of our readers, and trust our own State will ere long present a goodly list of County Societies and Schools, and her College also. The writer says:

Gen. Washington, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Adams, for a period of thirty-six years consecutively, all recommended an improvement of agriculture, or national schools; and the same principles and powers are involved in each of their recommendations, and no one of the subsequent Presidents advising against it; Mr. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore strongly recommending, and their secretaries; the resolutions of legislatures, petitions of agricultural socities and of the people, and the interest of eighteen millions of our inhabitants, yea, of the whole, I ask, if all this combined is entitled to any consideration? It has received but very little. But I am told there is a patent office, and the farmers are abundantly enlightened with the crumbs that fall from its table. The patent office, until 1831, during Gen. Jackson's administration, when he called Mr. Ellsworth to it, was a burlesque, and is now, upon farming, compared with the wants of this great nation. Mr. Ellsworth was a practical farmer; but he had all to do, and nothing to do with. He was the first in that office to give any attention to agriculture. But the first appropriation for that object was in 1839, $1,000, for collecting agricultural statistics; in 1842, $1,000; in 1843, $2,000; in 1844, $2,000; in 1845, $3,000; in 1847, $3,000; in 1848, $3,500; in 1849, $3,500; in 1850, $4,500; in 1851, $5,500; —total, $29,000 in seventy-five years. The cost of printing is not included, and cannot be ascertained, as the report of the Commissioner was all published in one volume until the last two years. What can this small pittance do for this nation? Scarcely enough in any one year to defray the ordinary expenses of correspondence.

The Fund is to be distributed by the Commissioner of Patents, who is not selected for his knowledge of agriculture, (whose main business is of a different character, and more than he can do,) and may or may not be acquainted with it. The business must therefore be done by an unaccredited agent. Where is our agricultural department? Pent up in the cellar of the patent office, and cannot be found at midday without a candle; and when found, a single clerk struggling to get up the report. When it is up and out, there are but four hundred volumes of each congressional district of one hundred thousand population, and that a reading people; and there is more call for this document than all others of a public character, and fast gaining in reputation from editors over the Union, and the public generally, inadequate as it is.

There is no country where the mind is so inquisitive and information so generally desired and possessed as in America. Travel over the whole world and return, and the truth is seen and felt more palpably. To us the masses of the world are looking for improvement, physically and morally, and for it they seek us in thousands daily. In the United States there are but about thirty agricultural periodicals published, and there are five hundred thousand copies taken and read by the people—a mere drop to the ocean. There are agricultural journals in the State of New York that have six times greater circulation than any single paper of the kind in Europe. This only shows how great the thirst we ought to assist in gratifying. In America, there is not an agricultural school aided or patronized by the government; and, in fact, it may be said, there is none at all. Some are just beginning to struggle for life, but the faint, feeble feeling of the general government infuses itself into every part of its great family, and paralyzes the whole body. There is not what may be regarded as a text-book in any branch of agriculture or rural economy in America.

Compare what America as a nation has done, with what has been done by other nations. I can but glance at it. Russia has in all sixty-eight schools and colleges. She has an agricultural institution with forty college buildings, occupying three thousand acres of land, and attended by several thousand students. The Agricultural society of St. Petersburg was established by Queen Catharine. There are under the patronage of the French government seventy school-farms, besides five first-class colleges, in which professors are employed to lecture on botany, zoology, chemistry, agriculture, and the treatment of diseases in cattle; on the culture of woods, forests, etc. These are supported throughout the country. National establishments for the improvement of breeds of stock, and colleges for the education of veterinary surgeons, and investigating the uses of all discoveries contemplated for agricultural improvement. The government expends in three veteriuary schools, a year, for instruction, 754,200 francs; for instruction in agriculture, 2,731,428 francs; for encouragement in agriculture, 700,000 francs; for improvement in the breeds of horses and science connected with it alone, 1,776,400 francs. The requirements for admission into these veterinary schools are as follows: The applicant must be not less than seventeen years of age, and not over twenty-five, and have the following qualifications: to be able to force a horse or ox-shoe after two heatings; pass an examination in the French language, arithmetic, and geography, and after four years' study, is permitted to practice veterinary surgery, and receive a diploma. In Belgium, great attention is paid to the subject. There are a hundred agricultural schools or colleges established by the government—a high school of veterinary surgery. The science of agriculture is the most fashionable in the kingdom. They have their palaces furnished more or less with rare specimens of the products of the land, and are farmed like a garden. These facts I know, having traveled over considerable part of that country. In Saxony, they have five schools; in Bavaria, thirty-five; in Wurtemberg, seven; in Austria, thirty-three; in Prussia, thirty-two; in Italy, two; in Scotland, two; in Ireland, sixty-three. The one at Glessnevin, near Dublin, I visited. It now consists of one hundred and twenty-eight acres of good land, and convenient buildings, and are about to add to their farm, and increase their buildings, so as to accommodate one hundred or more students. With the teacher, Mr. Donaghy, I became acquainted. He is an intelligent, practical man. With him I viewed the farm, and their farming and buildings, etc., and it is carried on very successfully. These schools are doing more for Ireland than any other attention the government is giving them. They have colleges and agricultural schools in England sustained by the government—some four or five with large farms attached to them—where all the sciences connected with the general business are taught with great perfection, and millions of money each year invested in the general science of agriculture by the nation. It is an investment, and not an expenditure. Other countries are engaged in the same business, but I cannot go further into detail. Sufficient is said to draw a parallel between their views and ours. Abroad, they invest millions each year in a country not larger than the average of our States. Here, in all our country, for seventy-five years, for the general object we have expended $29,000. * * * The number of agricultural societies in this country are thus given: New York has a State society, and from seventy to eighty county societies. Pennsylvania has from twelve to twenty county societies, and many grouped together. Ohio has a State society, and seventy county societies. Massachusetts has twelve societies, and in many of these societies several counties together. Michigan has twenty county societies. Indiana, a State society. Kentucky, five county societies. Georgia, a State society, and fifteen county societies. South Carolina has six county societies. Virginia has a State society, and three county societies. Maryland, a State society, and four county societies. Vermont, a State society, and four county societies, and was the first *State* to ask us to establish a National Board. New Hampshire, a State society, and eight or nine county societies, and also asked Congress to establish a Board. Connecticut, a number of county societies. Rhode Island has also passed resolutions asking Congress to establish a Board. Maine has six county societies. Iowa, a State society, and six or eight county societies. Wisconsin, a State society. Illinois, three county societies. Tennessee has some county societies, and two years since, unanimously recommended a National Board. Florida has passed a resolution for a National Board. Louisiana, in 1848, passed a law for a Bureau.

Is the First Milk Poisonous?—A friend informs us that Mr. H. H. Wymon, of Sydney, lost a valuable sow, not long ago, in consequence of giving her the first milk of a cow after calving, and aks if it invariably causes such trouble if hogs are fed on it? We believe that it does. We one year gave some such milk to a sow with pig. It made her sick and she cast her pigs before her time, all of which were dead. We had been told this would be the result, but doubted it. The next year we fed it to another under the same circumstances, and the result was the same—all the pigs being dead. We found that rather costly experimenting, and never tried it again. Last spring one of our neighbors, who had a very fine sow, fed her with a generous portion of such milk; she immediately became sick, and came very near dying.—*Maine Farmer.*

To Restore those struck by Lightning.—E. Merriam, the meteorologist, renews the recommendation to apply cold water freely to persons who have been struck by lightning. In all cases where persons have been struck down by lightning use cold water on the body for hours; do not be discouraged if immediate success is not attained, but continue to persevere, and if, after three or four hours' drenching, animation is not restored, add salt to the water and continue the drenching. I have an account of a person struck down by lightning on Staten Island several years ago, who was restored after several hours' drenching with cold water. This case alone is sufficient to prompt to exertions in all cases beyond the time usually devoted to restoration of animation, in cases where persons have been struck down by lightning.

Farmers of the old School.—Somebody has strung together the following list, it might be extended:

Adam was a farmer while yet in paradise, and after his fall was commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Job, the honest, upright, and patient, was a farmer, and his stern endurance has passed into a proverb.

Socrates was a farmer, and yet wedded to his calling the glory of his immortal philosophy.

Cincinnatus was a farmer, and one of the noblest Romans.

Burns was a farmer, and the muse found him at the plow and filled his soul with poetry.

Washington was a farmer, and retired from the highest earthly station, to enjoy the quiet, rural life, and presents to the world a spectacle of human greatness.

The Cocoa-Nut Tree.

This tree is found all over the tropical parts of the world, especially in the vicinity of the sea, growing within reach of salt water, and establishing itself upon reefs and sand banks, as soon as they emerge from the ocean. Its great importance to man has caused it to be cultivated wherever the climate is favorable to its growth. The whole Brazilian coast, from the river San Francisco to the bar of Mamanguape, a distance of 280 miles, is, with few breaks, thus occupied; and it is estimated that in the year 1813, no less than ten millions of trees were growing on the south-west coast of Ceylon.

The cocoa-nut palm rises like a slender column, to from 60 to 90 feet in height. In hot countries, the uses to which the cocoa-nut tree are applied, are innumerable. The roots are chewed in place of the areca-nut; gutters, drains and the posts of huts are formed from the trunk; the young buds are a delicate vegetable; shade is furnished by the leaves, when growing, and after separation from the tree, their large size and hard texture render them invaluable as thatch for cottages; they are, moreover, manufactured into baskets, buckets, lanterns, articles of head-dress, and even books, upon which writing is traced with an iron stylus; their ashes yield potash in abundance; their midri form oars; and brushes are made by bruising the end of the leaves, with a portion of the midri adhering.

From the juice of the stem a kind of palm wine, and subsequently an ardent spirit, is prepared; the farinaceous matter contained in the stem is a good substitute for sago, and a coarse, dark colored sugar, called "jaggherry," is obtained by inspissating the sap. This jaggherry, mixed with lime, forms a powerful cement, which resists moisture, endures great solar heat, and will take a fine polish. The ripe fruit is a wholesome food, and the milk it contains a grateful, cooling beverage. Indeed these, together, constitute the principal sustenance of the poorer Indians in many countries.

The fibrous bark is used to polish furniture, as brushes, and to form a valuable elastic cordage, called "coir." The fibrous matter of the husk is employed to stuff mattresses, and a manufacture of it into cordage, mats, sacking, &c., has lately been introduced in Great Britain. The shell is manufactured into drinking vessels and vessels of measure, and the albumen, or white solid matter contained within the shell, yields by pressure or decoction, an excellent oil, which is employed not only for burning but in the manufacture of torches, and in the composition of pharmaceutical preparations. Mixed with dammer, (the resin of thorea robusta) it forms a substance used in India for covering the seams of ships and boats.

Cocoa-nuts are imported as dunnage, and therefore are free of freight.

The philanthrepist will be pleased to learn that whether the existence of cocoa-nut groves has led to a taste for agriculture, or a taste for agriculture has led to the formation of cocoa-nut groves, certain it is, as proved by long experience among races just emerging from utter barbarism, that this tree is the banner of hope to its possessor. Mr. Earle says that whenever assisting to form remote settlements, (at which he has spent years of his life,) several hundreds of cocoa-nuts, for planting, have always formed part of the first ship-loads of seeds; and assuredly, if the natives preserve the groves that he has left them, they will have made the first step out of the darkness of barbarism.

When once this boundary is passed, progress becomes smooth and easy, although it may not be rapid. A fixed residence becomes necessary, to protect the newly acquired property, and the plantation now becomes extended to other plants and edible fruits and roots that may be found in the woods or procured from their neighbors.

Hail, then, to the cocoa-nut tree, with its feather of leaves, and delicious fruit—the commencement of agriculture—the harbinger of civilization—may it be propagated from shore to shore, wherever it will grow, until barbarism shall be unknown, except as history; the errors of Paganism giving way to the truths of the Christian religion, its blessings shall be diffused to the furthermost parts of the earth.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

To Cure Warts on Cows.—We copy the following from the New England Farmer:

"What will cure warts on the teats of cows?"

"My remedy is as follows: I tried walnut shells on the shoulder of a cow, where the warts covered a place six inches square. I took the walnuts, cut the shells off, and pounded them (the shells) up so that I could press the juice out, and rubbed the warts with my hand and juice for about ten minutes, every day for a week, when the warts began to be quite loose, so that you could pick them off easily. Before applying the juice, I rubbed the warts so as to take all off that I could; the last time I put on the juice, I rubbed the warts until the blood came; now the warts are all gone, and the place looks as if none had been there.

"Having given this a fair trial, and found it to prove successful, I give you the result.—G. C."

Horse Killed by Bees.—At Jackson, Missouri, a short time ago, a horse was stung to death by bees. The owner of the horse had tied him to a fence, on the inside of which were a number of hives of bees, which became enraged at the movements of the intruder and fell upon him en masse, covering him from head to foot and stinging him in such a manner that he died in about two hours.

The Sack-Tree.—There is said to be a tree in Bombay called the Sack-tree, because from it may be stripped very regular natural sacks, which resemble "fish" in appearance,

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Application of Guano.—We find the following article in a late number of the Lawrence Home review:

Mr. Editor: As I was passing by the fine estate of Mr. Rogers, in Danvers, formerly a part of the Derby farm, my attention was arrested by the luxuriant growth of grass in his fields; so that I was induced to inquire what had been done to start it thus ahead of all other fields. The farmer told me it had been brought about by the application of liquids (*urine of cattle*) gathered under his stall, mixed with guano, and the whole spread upon the ground, by being pumped from a cistern into a cask set upon wheels, and scattered, as is water upon streets. This application was made about four weeks since. Where the watering machine passed is distinctly apparent, by the quantity and richness of the grass; no other dressing having been applied to the field this season. If my memory is right, Mr. R. more than doubles the quantity of his grase on several acres this season, simply scattering the urine thereon; and now by mixing it with a small quantity of guano, of good quality, the effect is most astonishing. It is too early in the season to say what will be the effect upon the crop, but I mention it, that those who are curious in these matters may examine it for themselves. Much has been said of the benefits to accrue from *model farms*, where experiments can be tried, that individuals cannot afford to undertake; but when men with ample fortunes undertake such experiments, and are willing that others should see them, they become *models* themselves, for the benefit of the community in which they live.

Cattle Show and Man Show.—I have now on my table a handbill of the "South Kennebec Society for the promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Mechanics and Arts," offering premiums for the best of everything in the line, from a horse to household furniture, including neat stock, swine, sheep, agricultural implements, &c., &c. While reading the bill the thought occurred to me, why not commence the bill with the best woman and man, then the best children, of the respective ages of 15, 10, 5, 3, 2, and 1, years. Don't ridicule the idea, gentle reader, for if you were present at that show, and took half the notice of your own species that you did of your hogs, you found almost every form of deformity inherited, as well as disease acquired, the removal of which will be quite as beneficial to the world at large, and yourself in particular, as the improvement in hogs or horses, geese or hens. Don't scorn the thought of improvement of your own kind, for you have not a class of animals so susceptible of improvement nor one so much neglected. What would you think of propagating animals, one-half of which must die in infancy, three-fourths before maturity, and every tenth one with some deformity, and one-half at least so ugly-looking that they would "frighten owls" that had only seen those made in God's image?

It is a notorious fact that our domesticated animals have more interest taken for their health, longevity, beauty, and usefulness, than is bestowed by their masters or owners on themselves. The fault is not that too much interest is taken in the improvement of the one, but that too little is taken in the other.—*Eastern Light.*

How to Get Rid of Flies.—It was on a subject of general interest that Mr. Spence wrote, when he communicated to the Entemological Society the account of a mode employed by a friend of his in Florence to remove this drawback to the comfort of existence. He tells us that his curiosity was greatly excited on being told by a gentleman residing in the neighborhood of that city, that for two or three years he had entirely succeeded in excluding flies from his apartments, though allowing the windows to be open wide for the admission of air. While the sitting and dining-rooms of his neighbors were swarming with them, a strict search was necessary to detect even two or three in his apartments. The possibility of excluding flies from a room where the windows were wide open was explained by the curious fact, that flies will not pass through the meshes of a net, even though those meshes are more than an inch in diameter. The plan of this gentleman was simply to suspend a net made of light colored thread to the outside of the window, and although every mesh was large enough, not only to admit one fly, but several flies with expanded wings, to pass through at the same moment, yet from some inexplicable dread of venturing across the meshwork, these insects were effectually excluded. It is necessary to state that in order for this plan to succeed, it is essential that the light enter the room on one *side only*, for if there be an opposite side window, the flies pass through the net without scruple. The fact of these insects being excluded by the simple means above stated (when the room is lighted from one side only,) has been repeatedly noticed and confirmed. Nor are we dependent solely on account of this fact as received from a foreign country; it has been noticed and confirmed also by observers in England.

Dr. Stanley gives an account, in the "Transactions of the Entomological Society," of some experiments entered on by him in order to obtain satisfactory investigation of this [illegible] discovery.—*Brown's Pictorial Cyclopedia.*

The Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association at Lexington have [illegible] with an account of their [illegible] for the premium of a [illegible] Address [illegible] on their Fair ground. [illegible] and invited [illegible] to be present. [illegible] the annual [illegible] on September.—*Louisville Eagle.*

Summary of News.

FROM OREGON.

By the arrival of the Peytona last week we have dates from Oregon to the 29th July. In relation to the overland immigration, the Oregonian learns that there are four hundred wagons on the way, besides many droves of cattle. Grass is abundant all the way except from Snake River to Salmon Falls. There were a number of miners at work on Burnt River, who are said to be doing well. A large number of traders are on the route, so that immigrants can obtain what they require.

In the Willamette Valley the people are in the midst of their harvest. The crop is said to be large.

Gen. Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, has lately returned from the south, where he has been visiting the various Indian tribes. At present all is quiet and peaceable but there are some slight indications of a rupture with the Upper Rouge Indians. The extent of country along the coast susceptible of cultivation is not large; it is mostly covered with a dense growth of fir and cedar. The Indians are comparatively few in number, healthy, sleek, and indolent, subsisting mostly on herries and fish.

Some of the papers declare the Coquille mines a humbug; while others contain statements verifying their richness.

LATER.—The mail steamer Columbia arrived on Tuesday. By this arrival we learn that Governor Davis of Oregon has resigned; in consequence of the continued sickness of his family. Mr. George L. Curry, Secretary of the territory, thus becomes clothed with the powers and entrusted with the duties appertaining to the guhernatorial chair.

A new steamboat of the Mississippi style, named the Walemet, has been placed on the Columbia river, to ply between Astoria and Portland.

Lumber is being shipped from Oregon to China, the bark Louisiana having just loaded a cargo of selected lumber.

The Times learns that a large bed of oysters has recently been discovered at Shoalwater Bay. They are said to be superior to the Baltimore oysters.

The amount of lumber exported from Oregon the past ten months is 22,567,000 feet, which at $14 per thousand at the mill would realize $315,930.

The aggregate vote for a Convention to form a State Constitution in Oregon, at the last election, was 3,210; against a Convention 4,079; majority against Convention, 869.

Immigrants arrive daily, though the number of families to arrive is said to have been over estimated; the amount of stock is large.

FROM THE SOUTH.

By the steamer Sea Bird we have Los Angeles papers to the 28th July. From them we learn that a company has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing salt from a lake located about seventeen miles from Los Angeles. The salt is equal if not superior to any in the market, and can be procured in sufficient quantities to supply the whole Pacific Coast. The lake is fed from the sea at high tides.

A great excitement prevailed at Santo Barbara in regard to the Kern River mines. The miners were said to be averaging $10 to $25 per day. The diggings are one and a half day's travel from Santa Barbara, over a good wagon road.

The usual number of murders and robberies are reported.

FROM THE TEJON.—Many Indians are said to have left the Reservation and gone into the mountains, there being scarcely enough remaining to finish up the harvesting. About 50 left, who were followed by Mr. Beal; rather than be taken back they showed fight. The cause is said to be the removal of Mr. Beal.

LATER.—The Southerner arrived on Monday, from San Diego, via Santa Barbara, bringing later accounts.

The mines on Kern River are said to have been discovered by a party of three inexperienced Mexicans, who in five days succeeded in taking out $480, in what is called coarse gold.

Col. Thomas J. Henley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, started for the Tejon, in company with Lieut. Beal, on the 30th.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

SALMON RIVER is a desirable place for the unemployed, according to a correspondent of the Shasta Courier, who writes: As I consider one of the best mining portions of California has been neglected or unnoticed by way of publication, I will make a true statement as regards the same. I have been here about two months, and have made a general visit among the miners, and know, from ocular demonstration, that they are doing extraordinary well. Some companies are taking out from three to five ounnces per day to the man, and none less than one ounce. A man can make, with a common rocker, anywhere on the banks of the river, from six to eight dollars per day, and there is plenty of such ground for one thousand men. For two miles on either side of this place, over half of the river is flumed, and one company, (working in what is called the Gilbert claim,) is taking out thirty ounces per day to the ton.

THE Nevada Journal says that several companies of overland emigrants have arrived there during the past week. They report hut little difficulty on the passage. The Indians had given them hut little or no trouble; though during the last hundred and fifty miles they were a good deal annoyed by cattle stealers who come out there for that purpose. Trading posts to any amount, and plenty of provisions are found along the trail for two hundred miles back. They also report that the emigration this season will he larger than any previous one.

A BIG LUMP has been taken from the drift claim of Messrs. John Marshall & Co. on Sherlock's Creek, above the Falls. The Mariposa Chronicle says it is an irregular mass of gold weighing 85¾ ounces, and containing apparently not more than ten dollars of quartz or other impure matter. It had been thrown among a pile of stones, in removing which it was discovered by its weight alone, its surface being nearly covered with a black mineral substance.

DROWNED.—Last Sunday morning John A. Lind and R. Lind, of the steamer Gov. Dana, and John Ryan of the Gazelle, were accidentally drowned in Feather river. They were on board a lighter, which was being towed by the Dana, when the lighter struck a snag in one of the sudden bends of the river and capsized. Their bodies have not been recovered.

AN election took place at Sacramento on Monday last, for Engineers of the Fire Department, and the following named gentlemen were elected: J. H. Houseman, Chief; J. B. Blanchard, First Assistant; P. McDowell, Second Assistant.

THE Butte Record estimates the loss at Bidwell by the fire alone at $102,300, besides which several buildings were torn down to arrest the progress of the flames.

AT Walloupa Canon, the Nevada Journal says the miners are doing exceedingly well, making from $75 to $100 per week, clear of all expenses.

ON the Mariposa, miners generally are making excellent wages; in the vicinity of Log Town, $4 to $8 per day.

THE mining streams throughout the Northern portion of the State are extraordinary low.

Two pieces of pure gold were taken from the tunnels near Placerville, last week, one worth $800 and the other $300.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, August 9, 1854.

THERE is no material alteration in the state of the market, and but few transactions. Some Wheat has been disposed of at 2@2½c, but large parcels could hardly he sold at these rates. Barley is held at 1¼@1⅜c. We hear sales of Oats, domestic and foreign, at 2¼@2½c for former, and 2c for latter. New Potatoes sell at 1¼@1⅜c, and improving. Onions have been jobbing at 5c. Sales of Hay at $18@20 per ton.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@— —
do do short handled	— —	@10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long haudled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@18 00
do iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@— —
do do iron	— —	@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@16 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@ 4 00
do do axe	2 50	@ 4 50
Plows, best make	no sale	14 00 @30 00
do steel	sale	30 00 @75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@ 500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	—	@—
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@10 00
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ℔ doz	10 00	@18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Browo's, 30 in. $450.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Haxall	10 00	@11 00
Chile	8 75	@ 9 00
Repacked	— —	@— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	nouc.	@— —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 00	@ 6 50
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ℔ lb	— —	@— 1¼
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ℔ lb	— 2	@ 2 50
Barley, California	— —	@— 1¼
Barley, Chili	— —	@— 1¼
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 2	@— 3
do California	— 2½	@ —
LUMBER—		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ℔ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	90 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@ 00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 8 00
do Californie	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS		
Beef, Mess, ℔ bbl	18 00	@20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ℔ lb	14	@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@— —
Cheese	20	@ 25
California Cheese	20	@— 25
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 00
Butter, choice	30	@ 32
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	60	@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12	@— 14
do extra	18	@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17	@ —
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ℔ bbl	— —	@20 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@11 00
do mess, ℔ bbl, choice	16 00	@17 00
do do ½ do	— —	@12 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats		@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 4
Manilla	3½	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Am. white	6	@
Split Peas	3	@
Beets, ℔ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots,	10 00	@ —
Onions, prime, ℔ lb	— 7	@ 8
Turnips, ℔ ton	30 00	@ —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ℔ lb	2½	@ 3
Peas		6
Squashes, ℔ lb (summer)	10	@ 12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ℔ head	37	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ℔ doz	none.	Leeks, ℔ doz	1 00
Beets, ℔ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, ℔ lb	12
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	8
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ℔ doz	1 00
Celery, ℔ doz	6	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ℔ doz	6	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ℔ doz	1	Cranberries, ℔ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ lb	8	Pie Plant, ℔ lb	20
Potatoes, new	4	Asparagus, ℔ doz bdls	3 00
Onions, prime	10	Cucumbers, ℔ doz	25
New Corn, ℔ doz	75	String Beans	6
Egg Plant	37	Okra	50

Strawberries command 75c ℔ basket; Raspberries, fine, $2 ℔ pint; Apricots, per dozen, $1 50, small; Water Melons, 50c. to $2; Pears Southern Apples and sold by weight, as to quality.

Apricots, Pears, Apples, &c., came in freely from the Lower County. Strawberries hold on very well. Blackberries come in freely.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

SPECIMEN GRAINS!

DESIROUS to advance the knowledge of our California Crops to the various Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of the various States and Europe, we invite all who are willing to aid us in this matter to forward us specimens of Grains and Grasses, of any and all kinds. Such shall be forwarded carefully, with credit to the growers. The names of the growers, and place where grown, will always accompany the packages.

MARRIED.

On the 4th August, in this city, by Rev. S. D. Simmonds, Mr. Adams Allbright and Miss Fancy Melissa Taylor, late of N. Y.

On the 5th August, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, Mr. Chas. Page and Mrs. Emma R. Greenwood.

On the 7th August, in this city, by Rev. J. E. Benton, Mr. Jas. A. Pritchard and Mrs. Martha Montruiel.

On the 6th August, in Sacramento, Mr. W. Vanwart and Mrs. Maria Brown.

On the 8th August, at the residence of Capt. Nagle, in Clinton, by Rev. Mr. Morgan, W. M. Patten, Esq., and Miss Kate Nagle, both of that place.

On the 1st August, in Portland, Oregon, by J. O. Waterman, Judge of Probate, Mr. Joseph Sloan and Miss Lucindu F. Liechtenhaler, both of that city.

On the 1st August, at Alexander's Ranch, on the Stanislaus river, by Francis D. Clark, Esq., Mr. Stoel Cady and Miss Nancy June Pringle, both of San Joaquin county.

On the 30th July, at the residence of Col. U. S. Cassaway, by Geo. W. Applegate, Esq., Mr. Chas. D. Lyman, of Iowa Hill, and Miss Ann Cassaway, all of Placer county.

On the 6th August, at Sacramento, by Rev. B. T. Crouch, David Brown and Miss Ellen Swapshear, both of that city.

On the 30th July, at Little York, by T. J. Burgess, Esq., Mr. E. O. Tompkins and Miss Ruth Butterfield.

DIED.

On the 3d August, at Dawnieville, Benj. Walker, formerly of Chelmsford, Mass., aged 47 years.

On the 4th August, at New York Ranch, near Jackson, Amador county, Mr. Geo. F. Elliott, aged about 28 years.

On the 30th July, in Nevada, at the Metropolitan Hotel, with Panama fever, Mr. J. Goodwin, of Chelsea, Mass., aged 27 years.

On the 2d August, at Tuttletown, of bilious fever, John Brierly, late of Amesbury, Mass., aged 33 years.

On the 5th August, at Benicia, Mary Ellen, infant daughter of Rev. C. M. Blake, aged 1 month and 1 day.

In Nevada, at the residence of her father, on Rush Creek, of consumption, Mary E., eldest daughter of John and Eveline Dunn, aged 15 years, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 2—Stmr Peytona, Sampson, Oregon, 3 days; passengers.
Clipper ship Surprise, Ranlett, New York, 118 days; mdse.
Bark American, Wiggin, Oregon, 5 days; lumber.
Brig J S Cabot, Simmons, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Brig Louisa, Patterson, Puget Sound, 6 days; lumber.
Schr Arno, McGilvery, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; laths.
Schr Taranto, Turner, Mendocino, 20 hours; lumber.
AUG. 3—Brig Wyandot, Woodley, Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Schr Sierra Nevada, Smith, Humboldt Bay, 30 hours; lumber.
AUG. 4—Stmr Sea Bird, Haley, San Diego, 2½ days; mdse, etc.
Brig Wellingsley, Trask, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
AUG. 5—Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 30 hrs; produce.
AUG. 6—Bark New World, Williamson, Humboldt Bay, 2 days, with lumber.
Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 2 days; convent furniture.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, Humboldt Bay, 2 days lumber.
Schr Mt Vernon, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lime.
AUG. 6—Stmr Southerner, Hilliard, San Diego, 3 days; mdse.
Brig Merchantman, Pray, Puget Sound, 6 days; lumber.
AUG. 8—Stmr Columbia, Dall, Oregon, 60 hours; mdse, etc.
Brig Colorado, West, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Brig Nonpareil, Williams, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Mary Reed, Holburn, Port Orford, 28 hours; lumber.
Schr Homewell, Clark, Albion River, 28 hours; lumber.

CLEARANCES

AUG. 2—Ship Golden Eagle, Fabens, for Callao; New Grenadian bark Robert Syers, Boggles, Sydney; schr Susan & Kate Dewin, Dodge, Melbourne.
AUG. 3—Ship R B Forbes, Bullard, for Hong Kong; schr American, Savey, Umpqua.
AUG. 5—Stmr Peytona, Sampson, for Portland; Goliah, Haley, San Diego; ships Swordfish, Osgood, Hong Kong; Surprise, Ranllett, Shanghae; Zenobia, Kentzel, New Archengel; Notre Dame des Victoires (Fr), Chatelain, Callao; Catharina Johanna (Dutch), Jaski, Batavia; schr Eudora, Hoyt, Talcahuano.
AUG. 7—Brig Zoroaster, Crosby, for Valparaiso; schr Expedition, Mullen, Realejo.
AUG. 8—Schr Forward, Chapman, for ports in the Pacific.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

Montgomery Paint Store,
No. 139 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality:
ATLANTIC, UNION and FRENCH WHITE LEAD;
TIEMAN'S ZINC WHITE; ENGLISH BOILED OIL;
TURPENTINE; 1st QUALITY FRENCH PICTURE GLASS;
WINDOW GLASS; TIEMAN'S COLORS, in oil and water;
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
BRUSHES in every variety.
The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.
6 RAYE & HANKS.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

☞A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.
Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan.
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

TIME.

PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 5

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

WELLS, FARGO & CO

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from
San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphoy's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,
Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for MT. OPHIR and MARIPOSA.
☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia.
3 WELLS, FARGO & CO., 114 Montgomery street

FOUNDRIES.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,
[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.
24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.
These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic. GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO

Cochituate Baths.
No. 57 Sansome street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE proprietors of this well known Establishment, desirous of meeting the wants of a discerning public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.

In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the LADIES, and have provided a Private Entrance and Ante-Room, with *Extra large Bathing Rooms*, adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.

We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.

Prices as usual—single baths 75c; ten tickets for $5.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers. (23) San Francisco, 1854.

A Material Reduction in the Rates on the Bill of Fare,
AT ROBB'S, 182 CLAY STREET,
HAS BEEN MADE IN ORDER TO KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES.

OUR Friends and the Public are assured that we shall keep on trying, and deserve the reputation of being *the place* to get a good breakfast and dinner, and in future at such prices that shall not fail to give general satisfaction.

We are gradually overcoming the many obstacles that at first presented themselves; and hope now, by every attention to business, to merit a due share of patronage.

Soup will be hereafter served at 12 M.
HOLMAN & SHERWOOD, Proprietors.
Wednesday, August 2d, 1854. 5

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobins & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of
Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Oastors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.
Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Opera Glasses.

JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Bouquet Holders, China manufacture. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.
N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Capital Wanted.

AN Active or Silent partner, with a capital of $25,000 or $50,000, can hear of an opportunity where a business can be made that will yield a large and certain profit, and at the same time be sure from all contingencies of loss. A business which may be increased to any extent.

Letters will be strictly confidential, addressed to S. R. T. F., this office. 4-1ms.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruit of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.
5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Mendocino Redwood.

THE California Lumber Manufacturing Company, having just completed their New Mills, are ready to contract for the delivery of their very superior BOARDS and PLANK, to the extent of *sixty thousand feet per day*; at prices which will enable their patrons to meet the present low market.
N.B.—Vessels wanted. Apply to
H. MEIGGS, President,
5 corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

North Point Dock Warehouses,
Corner of Sansome and Lombard sts.

THE subscribers will make cash advances on goods stored in the above Warehouses, in sums to suit.

To Farmers and Produce Dealers, they offer the advantage of the saving of Cartage and Waste—vessels being enabled to discharge alongside the store.
5 COHEN & CO.

Ex Whirlwind.

20,000 FELT of German Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings for Picture Frames and Looking Glasses.
ALSO,
A full supply of Looking Glass Plate, at moderate prices.
For sale by LOGAN & CO., 187 Clay street.
Picture Frames and Looking Glasses made to order at short notice. 5

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

FANNING MILLS; assorted sizes; Hay Presses;
Heavy Wagons, for two or four horses; Manure Forks;
Ox yokes and bows; Hoes and hoe handles;
One fancy butcher's cart and harness, (Kipp's);
Two sets silver mounted Express Harness;
Iron, tray, coal and canal barrows;
Coal scoop shovels, double strapped;
One second hand chain cable, 90 fathoms, 1⅛ inch;
2 For sale by JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of NOAHOSS' PATENT PLANING MACHINE.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormack's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains and all articles pertaining to Agriculture.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Reapers and Threshers.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Threshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.

WARREN & SON, office "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis—Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by

HENRY McNALLY,
15 No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Chile Seed Wheat,

FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California street.

WM. A. WADSWORTH, Of New York. } { O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat: and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

To Purchasers of Groceries:

THE FAMILIES of the city and the farmers of the country, before purchasing elsewhere, are requested to call at our Store, where everything in the Grocery Line can be had, not only of the finest quality, but at the lowest market prices.

Our Flour is of the best brands, and our Hams are not surpassed in the country. We have always on hand a large collection of Pie Fruits, of natural preserves and Dried Fruits. All kinds of Sugars, Coffee, and Teas can be had at the cheapest rates. We have also the choicest Wines of France and Germany constantly on hand. All the staple articles of domestic consumption are selected with care and offered to the public at the most reasonable rates. Orders from the country will be forwarded with dispatch, as may be directed, and all orders in the city promptly attended to and delivered free of charge. Come and judge for yourselves.

BRISSENDEN & CO.
25 Corner of Montgomery and California streets

Mission Pottery,

Corner of [illegible] and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in the line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

Artesian Wells.

HENDERSON & LITTLE, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, Pacific street, and all the principal wells in San Francisco. Also, Pumps, &c. Also, Iron Fountains, &c. Also at Sacramento, Benicia, Vallejo, &c. Wells of any size executed in any part of the country.

W. Van Voast's Planing Works on Bush street, between Front and Battery, for A. HENDERSON, Contractor.

Rear of Little's, 40 first street. 23

HOTELS.

Rassetto House.

SAN FRANCISCO, ... CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.

J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT ..... Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY, ... CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. [26

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets, ... MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hall, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known UNION HOTEL, situated on the Plaza, in this city.

Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal to all respects to a first class European Hotel.

The BAR will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

International Hotel.

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)
San Francisco, California.

PECK & FISHER, ... Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.

Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.

The INTERNATIONAL is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.

E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Lake House.

C. L. WHITE, ... PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor announces to the public, that he has completed the erection of a large Hotel Building, at the old stand by the Lake of Como, (not Claude Melnotte's,) which has been thoroughly finished, and is furnished in the most splendid style, with elegant and costly furniture, where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally.

The Culinary Department is under the charge of the most experienced caterers, and his table will be covered with the luxuries and delicacies of the seasons. A fine Bar Room is attached to the House. There are also Billiard Tables and Ten Pin Alleys connected with it.

For the accomodation of parties, fine boats will be kept in readiness at all times, for excursions on the Lake,—and to prevent accidents, they will be under the especial charge of an "OLD SALT."

An excellent road has been opened from the Lake House to the sea beach, affording a most delightful drive.

The distance from the city to the Lake House is but eight miles, affording a pleasant drive of an hour.

New Line of Coaches.

The undersigned have established a line of Concord Coaches to run between the city of San Francisco and the Lake House. The hours of departure are as follows:

Leaving Wilson's Exchange at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
" Lake House at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Stopping at all the Hotels on the road.

☞ Families called for in any part of the city.

25 LINESS AND CLARK.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

MUSICAL HALL,
BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for

CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM*, 100 feet in long by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st. San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF J AND SECOND STREETS, ... SACRAMENTO.

A LARGE IMPORTATION of Summer Clothing, ex steamers St John L. Stephens and Sierra Nevada. We are now receiving a choice assortment of single msded CASSIMERE PANTS, Fancy and White Drilling, do; and SUMMER COATS of every description, which with our already unprecedently large and varied stock, comprises *every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe.*

We have just received a small invoice of *CHILDREN'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING*, and as we design giving particular attention to that branch of our business, we would invite the attention of the Ladies, in making selections of clothing for their children, to an examination of our stock. We shall receive by steamer invoices of the richest and latest styles children's suits, manufactured by our house in New York, and cut in the prevailing styles.

Punctuality observed in filling orders and no deviation in prices. BRANCH OF KEYES & CO.,
24 Sacramento

RIVETT & CO.

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS* Country dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Plate Glass and Window Glass and Upholstery Furnishing Goods, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch.

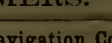
[illegible] we defy competition, both in price and quality of paper, and every description of paper hanging done on the shortest notice.

28 K street
between Front and 2d, Sacramento city

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.



Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Coucklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Burrell, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Moodays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

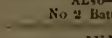
The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

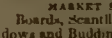
Freights Reduced.



From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.



The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TWEDY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. COIT,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley, Six doors above his old locality. 15tf

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.

Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf San Francisco. 12tf

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.

Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

L. G. MASON, SUCCESSOR TO EASTERLY,
Importer and Dealer in
Lead Pipe, Bar and Sheet Zinc, Iron and Tin,
PUMPS, STOVES, ETC.
House and Ship Plumber, Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware,
110 SANSOME STREET, OPPOSITE CRESCENT CITY HOTEL, San Francisco

N. B.—Orders for ARTESIAN WELL PIPE and contracts for *Artesian Wells* in any part of the State, promptly attended to. 26

FRANK BAKER,
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 12

SWEETSER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Game, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.,
Stalls Nos. 7, 17 and 19, [illegible] Market.

Particular attention paid to goods on [illegible]. Orders forwarded to any part of the country. 5

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Ba[illegible] Pine,
15 F[illegible]

CHARLES D. CARTER,
REAL ESTATE A[illegible] AUCTIONEER,
PLACE
105 Montgomery [illegible] near C[illegible]

HAVING [illegible]

A [illegible] be kept at the office for the accommodation of purchasers.

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!
SOON TO OPEN AT
DUNCAN'S
CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!
TO THE
Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Genoa,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!
CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and Silver Work and **Music Boxes;**
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes,**
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an juvalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

Imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psycho and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods from* Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of disposition. When a sale is made by the Committee of all the shares, the property will await the order of the shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Names of persons will be entered upon certificates of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The [illegible] be conducted by [illegible] in all its departments, standing and reputation, [illegible] of the trust and [illegible] every share [illegible]. The [illegible] from the [illegible] of this [illegible] will be strictly [illegible] by a [illegible] Committee.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH

☞ [illegible] of the [illegible] purchasers.

[illegible] & CO.
Hardware, Parlor Stoves and Grates,
[illegible]

FOREVER THINE.

[RARELY do we meet with anything more beautiful than the the following, for sublimity and tenderness, from the pen of A. A. WATTS.]

Forever thine, whate'er this heart betide,
Forever thine, where'er our lot he cast—
Fate, that may rob us of all wealth beside,
Shall leave us love till life he past.

The world may wrong us—we will brave its hate—
False friends may change, and falser hopes decline,
Though bowed by cankering care wo smile at fate,
Since thou art mine, belov'd, and I am thine!

Forever thine—when circling years have spread
Time's snowy blossoms o'er thy placid brow—
When youth's rich glow, its purple light is fled,
And lilies bloom where roses flourish now.

Say, shall I love the fading beauty less,
Whose spring tide radiance has been wholly mine!
No! come what will, thy steadfast truth I'll bless—
In youth, in age, thine own, forever thine!

Forever thine—at evening's dewy hour,
When gentle hearts to tenderest thoughts incline—
When balmiest odors from each closing flower
Are breathing round me—thine, forever thine!

A VALID REASON.—Uncle Peter B., who flourished a few years ago among the mountains of Vermont, as an inveterate horse dealer, was one day called upon by an amateur of the "equine" in search of "something fast." The result is told as follows in the Northern Gazette:—

"There," said Uncle, pointing to an animal in a meadow below the house; "there, sir, is a mare yonder who would trot her mile in two minutes and twenty seconds were it not for one thing!"

"Indeed!" cried his companion.

"Yes," continued Uncle Peter; "she is four years old this spring, is in good condition, looks well, and is a first rate mare; and she can go a mile in 2:20, were it not for *one thing!*"

"Well, what is it?" was the query.

"That mare," resumed the jockey, "is in every way a good piece of property. She has a heavy mane, switch-tail, trots fair and square, and yet there is *one thing* only why she can't go a mile in 2:20."

"What in the Old Harry is it then?" cried the amateur, impatiently.

"The distance is too great for the time," was the old wag's reply."

THE LOVE OF TITLES.—An old Dutchman, who for many years, kept the ferry at Oil Creek, was one day, crossing with a large load of passengers, who, with one exception, addressed each other as Colonel, Major, Captain, Judge, &c. When the fare came to be paid, he charged the *titled* men one shilling each.

"What is the fare?" said the gentleman who had no title, after the rest had all paid.

"Your fare?" said the Dutchman, "your fare is chust noting—you ish de first high private Yankee ever carried over this creek, and you is welcome!"

A PASSENGER on board a ship bound for California, who had been sea sick all the way out to the line, one day went to the doctor, and in a sad supplicating tone, accosted him with—"Doctor, can you tell me what I shall be good for when I get to San Francisco, if I keep on this way?" "Tell you? to be sure I can. You're just the man we want to begin a graveyard with."

HEAD AND TAIL.—*Jones:* That's a fine horse you are leading, Patriek; he carries his head well. *Pat:* That's true, an' it's a grand tail that he carries behind him. *Jones:* Behind him! Don't everything that carries a tail, carry it behind him? *Pat:* No, yer honor. *Jones:* No! What don't? *Pat:* A halfpenny, sure, carries its tail on one side and its head on the other.

A POSER.—On Sunday a lady called to her little boy, who was tossing marbles on the sidewalk, to come into the house: "Don't you know you should not be seen there, my son? Go into the back-yard if you want to play marbles. It is Sunday." "Well, yes, but aint it Sunday in the back-yard, mother?"

AUDACIOUS WRETCH.—An editor, way down-east, objects to Female Legislators, because they would Miss-represent the people. "Ye gods and little fishes," what shall we do with such a man, and he an editor?

AN exchange paper asks very innocently if it is any harm for young ladies to sit in the lapse of ages, Another replies that it all depends on the ages selected. Those from eighteen to twenty-five it puts down as extra hazardous.

A SETTLER.—"I'm glad this coffee don't owe me anything," said a financier at breakfast.

"Why?" grumbled his wife.

"'Cause I don't believe it would ever settle."

SHALL ladies have votes? "Certainly," replies a strong-minded woman of our aequaintanee. "Is woman made only to sew on buttons? And, if she is, you have no right to turn away the needle from the pole."

"COME here, my dear, I want to ask you all about your sister. Now, tell me truly—has she got a beau?" "No, it's the janders; the doctor says so."

A CONTEMPORARY thus graphically describes the success of a certain actor's benefit: "The audience had to laugh *perpendicularly*, there being no possible room for lateral cachination."

WHEN you go a fishing, be sure you take "a *bite* before you start, for you may not get one after,

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by
HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 (between Battery and Front streets.)

Reapers and Mowers.

JUST received per clipper ship "Swordfish."
5 McCormick's Reapers, (pattern 1852.)
1 do Mower and Reaper, (pattern 1853.)
For sale by C. A. McNULTY,
4 3t 84 Battery street.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.
Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.
Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.
Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.
200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.
Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.
Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.
Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.
300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scoteh Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.
A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cuphea, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.
Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.
☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

ANTROBUS & HUBER,

GENERAL AGENCY AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
Corner Fourth and K streets.
Branch Office,
Fifth street, between J and K, second door from J, Sacramento

FARMERS and others promptly supplied with all kinds of Male and Female help, without charge. Orders from the country attended to with the utmost dispatch. They may be sent by mail or express, and should state the exact kind of help required and wages to be paid.
Ranches, Stock, &c., for sale. 5 tf

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.
Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.
Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.
Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.
Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.
T. H. PERKINS,
P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
24 87 Long wharf.

Public Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation. D. H. HASKELL, ALVIN ADAMS, W. B. DINSMORE, S. E. SANFORD, S. M. SHOEMAKER, *

*By C. E. BOWERS, their Attorney in fact.
Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of **Banking and Express business** in the State of California, under the firm, name and style of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal office continuing at the same place, in the city of San Francisco.
Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.
ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. BOWERS, his Attorney in fact,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, composing the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other principal cities and towns of the Eastern States, will hereafter carry on the **Express and Forwarding business** to and from the said cities and towns in the Eastern States and the City of San Francisco. The Banking and Express firm of Adams & Co. in California, at the city of San Francisco acting as our agents.
Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.
ALVIN ADAMS,
WM. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
(By C. E. BOWERS, their Attorney in fact.

Public Notice.

WE the undersigned, ALVIN ADAMS, of the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the city of San Francisco and State of California, Bankers and Express Carriers, hereby certify that we have formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, to be conducted under the name and firm of ADAMS & CO.; that the principal place of business is situated in the said city of San Francisco.
That DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, are general partners and said ALVIN ADAMS is a special partner as declared by the article of copartnership, on record in the County Recorder's Office of the county of San Francisco.
That the said partnership commences this day, and terminates on the 12th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.
Dated at the city of San Francisco, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1854. A. ADAMS,
(Per his Attorney in fact, C. E. BOWERS,)
D. H. HASKELL,
20 I. C. WOODS.

BANKERS.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, o the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.
GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.
Also payable at the following Banks—
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Utica City Bank.....Utica
Bank of Syracuse.....Syracuse
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn.
Bank of Attica.....Buffalo
Rochester City Bank.....Rochester.
George Smith & Co.....Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank.....Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Clinton Bank.....Columbus, Ohio.
☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—
Geo. Peabody & Co.....London.
F. Huth & Co.....London
American Exchange Bank.....New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....New York
Atlantic Bank.....Boston.
Philadelphia Bank.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank.....New Orleans.
Page & Bacon.....St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.....Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.....Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.....Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on
Ocean Bank.....New York.
Bank of North America.....Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Drexel & Co.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq.....Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer.....Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq.....Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.....New Orleans.
Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.. Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;
The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish Samples now on exhibition at our office.
TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.
TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.
☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.
Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.
☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.
Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.
We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.
COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Feacing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes:
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three how rakes,
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels; Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Excelsior Soap,
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks; Harness, for Expres Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Heron, small size; do do frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves; Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete; Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones; Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans; Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions, for seed; Marrow Fat Peas; Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat, for seed; Osage Orange Seed; White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed; Hemp Seed—for Birds;
GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camellia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety; Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, in superior article; Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins; Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton; Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany; Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter; Mexican Spurs;
Invoice of Mexican Bits, &c., of the highest finish, &c,
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Notice.

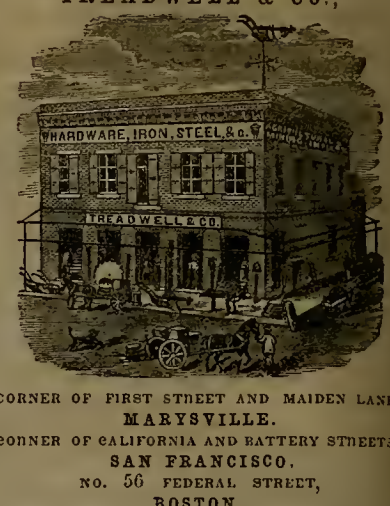
THE undersigned have this day formed a business arrangement by which JAS. KING OF WM. will hereafter take charge of Banking Department at the firm of ADAMS & CO.
Depositors, balances on the books of Mr. King will be transferred to the books of Adams & Co.
Mr. King takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his depositors for the confidence they have heretofore reposed in him, and trusts the same confidence will be extended to the house with which he has become associated.
ADAMS & CO.,
1 JAMES KING OF WM.

Removal.

THE undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.
5 ADAMS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, ebains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
SAFES—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
BEADS—The largest assortment in California.
E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.
Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.
Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.
Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.
In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in most prompt manner to order.
We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.
D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof!

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as
"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."
It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.
The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.
In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tight*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.
All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.
The following are the Prices of Lots:
FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.
HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.
QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.
LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.
SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.
WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.
The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:
"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"
A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.
THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.
N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.
Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.
For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL, 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

ATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT,
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, } Proprietors.

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq.,
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., } Trustees.
3 3m

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

Any Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1854. NO. 7.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

LEONORA.

BY WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE.

RADIANT as a fairy vision
Ravishing a poet's dream,
Shining from a world elysian
With a momentary gleam—
Such was gentle Leonora,
Brightly beautiful was she;
But the waves have long swept o'er her—
Now she sleeps beneath the sea:
Where 'mid coral groves there glideth,
Ever beautiful and fair,
Lovely naiads, sadly weaving
Pearls and gems amid her hair.

Beautiful in form and feature,
Free from every artful wile,
None e'er saw a lovelier creature;
None e'er wore a sweeter smile.
But a flower so frail and slender
Seldom lingers in its bloom,
And a heart so fond and tender
Cannot long escape the tomb;
With her journey nearly ended—
Suddenly the summons came!
But to those who o'er are ready,
Any hour alike's the same.

Often do I see beside me
In the silent midnight hour,
When sweet slumber stealeth o'er me
With its ever soothing power—
The fair form of Leonora,
Perfect in its matchless grace;
Angels pure seem hovering o'er her,
Smiles of love illume her face.
But too soon the dream doth vanish—
Naught again can here restore
Unto me the loved and lost one;
We shall meet on earth—no more.

THE CAT AND THE CANARY.—A lady had a pretty canary-bird that was so tame she permitted it to leave its cage and fly at largo in her apartment. She had also a fine large cat, which she had trained to treat her bird gently, till they had become very good friends.

One morning the bird was hopping about the room picking crumbs from the carpet as usual, when the cat, that had been asleep on the rug, suddenly sprung up, and seizing the bird in her mouth, jumped with it upon the table. The lady was alarmed for the life of her favorite bird, and starting from her seat was about to visit her displeasure upon poor pussy, as she discovered the occasion of the cat's unusual behavior.

The door had been left open and a strange cat had just crept into the room intent to make the little bird his prey, had not the friendly puss so seasonably rescued her. Tho lady immediately turned out the intruder, when her own cat leaped off the table and released her affrighted captive without doing it the slightest injury.

It was the nature of this friendly cat to destroy every bird within her reach; but in respect to the canary she had learned self-control. And cannot a child overcome his natural tendency to selfishness, anger, or any other fault? It can be done, little friends. Will you try? The Savior is ready to help you to do this. It will make you lovely in the sight of all, and well pleasing to Him who loved you and gave himself to you. —*Child's Paper.*

THE Boston Chronicle says the great elm on the Common can be historically traced as a large tree in 1680, in which year it is recorded that the Ancient and Honorable Artillery held a meeting under its branches. It is probably a little the senior of the Washington Elm at Cambridge, that is believed to have witnessed, during its minority, the installation of the first President of Harvard, in 1640, and, still earlier, to have had its foliage illumed by the Council fires of the Indians. The Daily Advertiser states that "the Great Tree was set out about the year 1670, by Captain Daniel Henchman, an officer in King Philip's war. It was intended to afford a shade for the military, when they should parade on the Common."

A LIVING SUPERIORITY.—Woman has this great advantage over man—she proves her will in her letters, whilst man is obliged to wait till he is dead.

A Levi-athan.—A puppet moved by man in the body.

Levi-tation.—The art of conveying public property into private pockets.—*Punch.*

The Stolen Fruit.

A STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

ON the 15th of August, 1777, two little girls of seven or eight years old, were playing in a garden near Ajaccio in Corsica. After running up and down among the trees and flowers, one of them stopped the other at the entrance to a dark grotto under a rock.

"Eliza," she said, "don't go any further: it frightens me to look into that black cave."

"Nonsense! 'Tis only Napoleon's Grotto."

"This garden belongs to your uncle Fesch: has he given this dark hole to Napoloon?"

"No, Panoria; my great uncle has not given him this grotto. But as he often comes and spends hours in it by himself, we all call it *Napoleon's Grotto.*"

"And what can he be doing there?"

"Talking to himself."

"What about?"

"Oh, I don't know: a variety of things. But come, help me to gather a large bunch of flowers."

"Just now, you told me not to pull any, though there was an abundance of sweet ones."

"Yes; but that was in my uncle the canon's garden."

"And are his flowers more sacred than those of uncle Fesch?"

"They are indeed, Panoria."

"And why?"

"I'm sure I don't know; but when any one desires to prevent our playing, they say, 'That will give your uncle the canon a headache!' When we are not to touch something, 'tis always 'that belongs to the canon!' If we should like to eat some fruit, 'Don't touch that, 'tis for your uncle the canon!' And if we are even praised or rewarded, 'tis ever because the canon is pleased with us."

"Is it because he is archdeacon of Ajaccio that people are so much afraid of him?"

"Oh no, Panoria; but because he is our tutor. Papa is not rich enough to pay for masters to teach us, and he has not time to look after our education himself; so our uncle the canon teaches us everything. He is not unkind, but he is very strict. If we do not have our lessons, he slaps us smartly."

"And don't you call that unkind, Eliza?"

"Not exactly. Do you never get a whipping yourself, Panoria?"

"No indeed, Eliza. It is the Corsican fashion to beat children; but our family is Greek, and mamma says Greeks must not be beaten."

"Then I'm sure, Panoria, I wish I were a Greek; for 'tis very unpleasant to be slapped!"

"I dare say your brother Napoleon does not like it either."

"He is the only one of my brothers that does not cry or complain, when he is punished. If you heard what a noise Joseph and Lucien make, you might fancy that uncle was flaying them alive."

"But about Napoleon. What can he be talking about alone in the grotto?"

"Hush! Here he is! Let us hide ourselves behind this lilac tree, and you'll hear."

"I see Severia coming to call us."

"Ah! it will take her an hour to gather ripe fruit for uncle the canon. We shall have time enough. Come."

And the little girls, gliding between the rock and the overhanging shrubs, took up their position in perfect concealment.

The boy who advanced towards the grotto differed from the generality of children of his age in the size of the head, the massive form of his noble brow, and the fixed *examining* expression of his eyes. He walked slowly—looking at the bright blue sea—and unconscious that his proceedings were closely watched by two pair of little bright black eyes.

"Here I am my own master!" he said as he entered the grotto. "No one commands me here!" And seating himself royally on a bench within the dark entrance, he continued—"This is my birth day. I am eight years old to-day. I wish I lived among the Spartans, then I should be beyond the control of women; but now I have to obey such a number of people—old Severia among the rest. Ah, if I were the master!"

"Well, and if you were the master, what would you do?" cried Eliza, thrusting forth her pretty little head.

"First of all, I'd teach you not to come listening at doors," replied Napoleon, disconcerted at being overheard.

"But, brother, there's no door that I can see."

"No matter, you have been eaves-dropping all the same."

"Eliza!—Panoria!" cried a loud voice. "Where can these children have gone to?"

The young ladies came out of their leafy lurking-place in time to meet the little Bonaparte's nurse Severia—a tall old woman who carried on her arm a basket filled with the finest fruit, pears, grapes and figs.

"A pear, Severia," cried Napoleon, darting forwards, and thrusting his hand into the basket.

"The saints forbid, child," exclaimed Severia. "They are for your uncle the canon."

"Ah!" said Napoleon, drawing back his hand as quickly as if a wasp had stung him.

Panoria burst out laughing.

"I never saw such people," she said, as soon as her mirth allowed her to speak. "My uncle the canon seems the bugbear of the whole family. Is Severia afraid of him too?"

"Not more than I am," said Napolen boldly.

"And yet you were afraid to take a pear?"

"I did not wish to do it, Panoria."

"Did not *dare* do it, Napoleon!"

"Did not *wish* to do it, Panoria."

"And if you wished it, would you do it?"

"Certainly I would."

"I think you are a boaster, Napoleon; and in your uncle's presence would be just as great a coward as Eliza or Pauline?"

"Come, children, follow me," said Severia, walking on.

"You think I am coward?" whispered Eliza to her little friend. "Come into the house, and see if I don't eat as much of uncle's fruit as I please. Mamma is gone out to pay a visit, and will not be home until to-morrow."

"Then I'll help you," said Panoria. And the little girls, fixing their wistful eyes on the tempting fruit, followed Severia to the house.

Napoleon remained some time longer in his grotto; and when supper-time approached, he went into the house. Feeling very thirsty, he entered the dining-room, in which was a large cupboard, where fresh water was usually kept. Just as he was going in, he heard a noise: the cupboard door was quickly shut, and he caught a glimpse of a white frock disappearing through the open window. Instead, however, of looking after the fugitive, he went quietly to get a glass of water in the cupboard. Then, to his dismay, he saw his uncle's basket of fruit half empty. While, forgetting his thirst, he looked with astonishment at the fruit, considering who could have been the hardy thief, a voice behind him roused him from his reverie.

"What are you doing there, Napoleon? You know you are not permitted to help yourself to supper."

This was uncle the canon himself—a short, stout old man with a bald head, whose otherwise ordinary features were lighted up with the eagle glance that afterwards distinguished his grand-nephew.

"I was not taking anything, uncle," replied Napoleon. And then suddenly the idea occurring to him that he might be accused of having taken the fruit, the blood rushed hotly to his cheeks.

His confusion was so evident that the canon said, "I hope you are not telling a falsehood, Napoleon?"

"I never tell falsehoods," said the boy, proudly.

"What were you doing?"

"I was thirsty; I came to get some water."

"No harm in that—and then, my boy?"

"That was all, uncle."

"Have you drunk the water?"

"No, uncle; not yet."

The archdeacon shook his head. "You came to drink, and you did not drink; that does not hang well together. Napoleon, take care. If you frankly confess your fault, whatever it may be, you shall be forgiven; but if you tell a lie, and persist in it, I warn you that I shall punish you severely."

The entrance of M. Bonaparte, M. Fesch, and M. Joseph, Napoleon's eldest brother, interrupted the conversation; and for some minutes the elder gentlemen spoke to each other on political subjects; when a sudden exclamation from Severia, as she opened the cupboard, attracted the attention of all.

"Santa Madonna! who has taken the fruit?"

"This is the mystery discovered," said the canon, turning towards Napoleon. "So you stole the fruit."

"I never touched it," replied the boy.

"Call in the other children," said the archdeacon.

In a few minutes five beautiful children three boys and two girls, formed a group round their father, who, looking at each one in turn, asked—"Which of you has taken the fruit that was gathered in your uncle the canon's garden?"

"I did not!" "Nor I!" cried they all. But Eliza's voice was lower and less assured than those of the others.

"And you, Napoleon?"

"I have said, papa, that I did not do it."

"That's a falsehood," exclaimed Severia, who being an old domestic, took great liberties.

"If you were not a woman!" said Napoleon, shaking his head indignantly at her. "Silence, Napoleon," said his father.

"It must have been you, Napoleon," said Severia; "for after putting the fruit into the cupboard, I never left the anteroom, and not a soul passed through except the archdeacon and yourself. If he has not taken them"—

"I wish truly I had," said the old gentleman, "and then I should not have the grief of seeing one of my children persist in a lie."

"Uncle, I am not guilty," repeated Napoleon firmly.

"Do not be obstinate, but confess," said his father.

"Yes," added the canon, "it is the only way to escape punishment."

"But I never touched the fruit—indeed I did not."

"Napoleon," said his uncle, "I cannot believe you. I shall give you five minutes; and if, at the end of that time you do not confess, and ask for pardon, I shall whip you."

"A whip is for horses and dogs, not for children," said the boy.

"A whip is for disobedient, lying children," replied his father.

"Then 'tis unjust to give it me, for I am neither a liar or disobedient." So saying, Napoleon crossed his arms on his chest, and settled himself in a firm attitude.

Meantime his brothers and his sister Pauline came close to him, and whispered good natured entreated that he would confess.

"But how can I when I have not done wrong?"

"So you are still obstinate?" said his uncle, and taking him by the arm, he led him into the next room. Presently the sound of sharp, repeated blows was heard, but not a cry or complaint from the little sufferer.

Madame Bonaparte was absent from home, and in the evening her husband went to meet her, accompanied by Joseph, Lucien, and Eliza. M. Fesch and the canon were also about to depart, and in passing through the anteroom, they saw Napoleon standing, pale and grave, but proud and firm-looking as before.

"Well, my child," said his father, "I hope you will now ask your uncle's pardon?"

"I did not touch the fruit, papa."

"Still obstinate. As the rod will not do, I shall try another method. Your mother, brothers, Eliza and I, shall be gone for three days, and during that time you shall have nothing but bread and water, unless you ask your uncle's forgiveness."

"But, papa, wont you let him have some cheese with his bread?" whispered little Pauline.

"Yes, but not *broccio.*"

"Ah do, papa, please let him have *broccio*, it is the nicest cheese in Corsica."

"That's the reason he does not deserve it," said his father, looking at the boy with an anxious expression, as if he hoped to see some sign of penitence on his face. But none such appearing, he proceeded towards the carriage.

Joseph and Lucien took a kind leave of their brother, but Eliza seemed unwilling and afraid to go near or look at him.

Three days passed on, heavily enough for poor Napoleon, who was in disgrace, and living on bread, water, and cheese, that was not *broccio.* At length the party returned, and little Panoria, looking for her friend Eliza, came with them into the house.

"Good morning, uncle," said Madame Bonaparte to the archdeacon; "how are you? And where are Napoleon and Pauline?"

"Here I am, mamma," said the latter, throwing her arms around her mother's neck.

"And Napoleon?"

"He is here," said the canon.

"Has he confessed?" asked his father.

"No," replied the uncle. "I never before witnessed such obstinacy."

"What has he done?" asked his mother.

The canon, in reply, related the story of the fruit; but before he could finish it, Panoria exclaimed—

"Of course, poor fellow, he would not confess what he never did!"

"And who did take the fruit?" asked the canon.

"I and Eliza," replied the little girl somewhat hesitatingly.

There was a universal exclamation.

"My poor child!" said the archdeacon, embracing Napoleon tenderly, "why did you not exculpate yourself?"

I suspect it was Eliza's mischief-loving disposition that was to blame. At all events, I would advise her to tell her father, when she sees a bear.

My readers may imagine the [illegible] and reconciliation that followed. [illegible] Napoleon [illegible]

Dr. C. F. Winslow's Letters from the Mountains.

Mountain Passes.....Indian Caves.....Geological, Mineral, and Agricultural Treasures of California.

Sonora, August 6, 1854.

Dear Sir: As I promised you a hasty account of my wanderings in the Interior, I will embrace a few moments of leisure, though much fatigued, to jot down a few observations and enjoyments connected with my journey.

Our party is composed of fuur gentlemen of diversified accomplishments and tastes — some scientific, and all eminently displaying the most cheerful urbanities of social life. My worthy friend Col. Pardee, so highly endowed by nature and cultivation with the choicest qualities of head and heart; Wm. P. Blake, Esq., U. S. geologist—a close and careful observer of the mineralogical and geognostical features of the earth, wherever he wanders; and your humble servant, a mere amateur of nature's works — placed ourselves, by invitation, under the care of Mr. Alderman Fisher, of Stockton, a gentleman as full of the milk of human kindness, as he is of enterprise and usefulness. Jim and Bib, two of his most gallant steeds, were harnessed to a comfortable buggy, and with him at the reins, we were invited to take our own time, ride or rest, look at the fields, mountains or stars, break rocks, scale cliffs and explore caverns, just as our tastes and inclinatioos might dictate. Thus equipped with the best of oufits in men and beasts, we have commenced a jaunt, which from its enjoyments thus far, augurs a rich store of solid pleasure in the future, which few travelers can boast of.

That portion of our journey from San Francisco to Stockton, performed by steamboat, partly by day and more by night, afforded nothing specially worthy of observation. The wind almost always blows stiffly across the Bay. The hills at this season are always yellow and sear with dry wild oats, and the laudscape, however varied with ridge and vale, or clothed with redwood and oaks, though attractive to the eye, imparts a dullness to the mind which would probably not exist if the same landscape was beautified with the dwellings of a permanent, thrifty and happy agricultural population. But so it is at present, parched, dull, unoccupied, and only stimulating the mind to silent musings and contemplations on the past, present and future of this remarkable State. Benicia and Martinez, small and slowly improving towns, were passed before dark, and night came upon us as we entered Suisun Bay and cut off a monotonous but strangely interesting view of the extensive delta covered with bull rushes, through which the Sacramento, San Joaquin and its sloughs, wind their way to the interior cities. It is strange how an incident of this kind will afford food for contemplation, and transporting the mind to remote ages, inadvertently bring into comparison the two most interesting epochs in the history of civilization. Fading away in the duskiness of night were vast tracts of tule, corresponding with the bull-rushes growing on the deltas and banks of the Nile. Here they are of no account, science and invention having effected wonderful revolutions in the arts; but in Egypt in ancient days they were gathered and prepared with unusual care, for they constituted the papyrus on which the sacred and public writings of the priests and kings were preserved and transmitted from age to age. And not only were the tule lands of the valley of the Nile serviceable for literary purposes, but they furnished the most prolific soil for the cultivation of the grain, which furnished not only the land of Egypt, but the bordering tribes of Asia with bread. With such fancies as these, tracing Egypt through her decline, and this new commonwealth through the unfoldings of its infancy, we glided along till all material objects, and at last thought itself faded into complete night and forgetfulness.

Morning brought us to Stockton—a city so much improved in some respects within a twelvemonth as to be very comfortable for wayfarers, to say the least, and Bib and Jim, with aching necks and flowing manes, were as fresh and bright as the morning, and waiting to receive the friends of their master and to display for our comfort the fullest extent of their "*horse*-pitality." How the glorious mornings and the genial heat of the valleys and mountains contrast with the dull, gloomy, cold, foggy and changeable airs of San Francisco and the coast! It is a luxury to escape from clouds, fogs and winds, and breathe balmy breezes and look into the bosom of the deep blue sky by day, and let the soul, by night, mingle with ten thousand brilliant spheres and the pale emanations of the milky-way. So we think and so we journey, admiring the note of each new bird, watching the timid and frisky motions of countless squirrels, charmed with the orchard-like growth of bright, green oaks which stud the arid lawn in all directions, and conversing freely about all we see and all we think of, without reserve.

The distance from Stockton to Knight's Ferry of the Stanislaus, is about forty miles. At this season the road is good but dusty, and it passes over a district of country apparently level for about twenty-five miles, and then enters a section continuously more hilly, till we reach the Stanislaus. The level region is composed of the finest alluvion, extending many feet deep, here and there interrupted only by very small pebbles, constituting a layer from one to three inches thick, as far as I could judge by inspecting wells along the road. The water furnished by these wells is not very good, containing much terrginous and saline matter, and it will be only when artesian bores are sunk to the foundation rock of the valleys, or below thick beds of clay, that pure and crystal water will be obtained. As a means of irrigating the arid plains at this season of the year, their existance will be invaluable, and their permanent flow will serve as a constant solvent to the silicates, phosphates and other nutrient qualities of the soil, and will increase the productions of agriculture an hundred fuld. For many miles the road winds among scattered oaks—at a little distance looking like large apple trees—until suddenly they disappear, and the view between the sparse forest and the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada becomes uninterrupted. Constant radiation of heat and vapor renders distant aspects of landscape somewhat obscure, and a mellowness is imparted to everything remote, as agreeable to the eye as the appearances are peculiar in character. This section of country is almost wholly uninhabited, and but few fences or dwellings denote enterprize or population. Journeying on, at last we reach the hilly district, which becomes interesting on two accounts. A new array of oaks clothe the more distant and loftier range of hills, resembling in many places a large park laid out with order and taste; and long level summits or rounded isolated mounds stretch away to the South as far as the eye can reach, on the sides of which the stratification of the sedimentary deposits of former seas are so clearly defined that prominent lines expose a parallelism of strata from hill to hill, until distance cuts off a view as interesting to the geologist as it is unique and wonderful on the face of the earth. On reaching Knight's Ferry these curious and remarkable aspects of landscape attain their greatest degree of prominence and interest. A precipitous cliff a hundred feet high faces the river on the valley side, presenting layer above layer of large rolled stones, smaller pebbles, coarse and fine sands, and at last impalpably fine detritus, each layer from one to two feet thick, and one superimposed on the other, till the uppermost is crowned with ocean drift and fine gold. Below this lofty and broad area of sedimentary accumulations appears, conspicuous and wild, a blackened mass of basaltic rock and besicular lava, presenting, on close inspection, the walls and warm outpourings of an ancient volcano, In a chasm through this, a hundred feet wide, with perpendicular sides fifty feet deep, flows the rapid current of the Stanislaus. Such are the geological features of this district of the San Joaquin valley; but the philosophical considerations growing out of these data are far more interesting. I have not time to enter into details about these things: suffice it to say that wherever volcanic eruptions took place in very remote epochs in this region, none have taken place since the deposits of the tertiary beds, and it is absolutely certain that no *violent* earthquakes have supervened *since* the ocean retired from the Sierra Nevada, for these strata remain as horizontal as in the day of their deposit; and though fresh water seas may have washed over them, or rivers cut into their level, dividing them into isolated and widely separated hills, still their strata are coincident and their parallelism has never been disturbed.

On we went, leaving Knight's Ferry and traveling over a road more dusty and hilly, rocky and uncomfortable all the way to Sonora. First along we trundled over and wound our way among lava and basaltic boulders, which indicated great subterranean disturbance previous to the tertiary epoch. The outbreak of this molten rock was no doubt simultaneous with that at Knight's Ferry, and through a fissure in the earth's crust, extending some miles in length. But those events transpired beneath the ocean, and the surface was as quiet and cold as the grave long before the detritus accumulated over it, which for many scores of feet has since been removed, by periodical rains and the floods of the Sierra Nevada. Notwithstanding the rocks and dust, the ride is delightful; for a thousand objects attract the eye, charm or enrich the mind, and furnish conversation of the most instructive kind. Through all this region beyond the Stanislaus, flat slabs of rock project above the soil, more or less numerous in certain localities. They resemble worn grave stones, pitched about by the heavings of a frozen and thawing soil. And sure enough the geologist may read on their rough surfaces the records of life, death and decay—not the life, death and decay of the human race, but of the forces by which our planet was formed and its surface fitted for marine life long before God called a living creature or form into being.

The landscape through this section of country is diversified and delightful. Little cultivation is observable any where, and little else than public houses and cargo-teams remind one of civilization; but the hills grow bold and the valleys deep and broad, and all are clothed thickly with dry herbs, and dotted here and there with verdant oaks.

At last we reach the mining regions, and the dearth of human beings on the route is transformed into a busy and free and easy multitude, toiling hard for their bread, and for the support of mothers, wives and little ones, far away from their lonesome tents and cabins. No community can show such numbers of athletic, well-formed and intelligent young men as toil amid these hills. Their hands are here, and their hearts elsewhere. Home is a talisman that softens the hardest labor, and I wonder not that misfortune and ill luck embitter the sensibilities of some, and with others make life undesirable. But men of true courage and lofty aims only encounter obstacles, to become the truer and the greater by resolutely and triumphantly surmounting them. Reflections of this sort are not altogether out of place here, for they are part and parcel of our journeying, and as we ride along they often steal across the mind, whether we indulge them or no.

The mining localities which we pass through or see at a distance, are very numerous; and running water, dry creeks, costly flumes, up-torn earth and stones, deep pits, long trenches and well-skinned gullies, all denote the labor and industry expended in search for gold. But they are too numerous to specify in detail. Indeed the whole surface of these sections of the mountain range contains more or less gold. The rocks were disintegrated by the wearing of the ancient oceans, and while some deposits are of extreme antiquity, and very profound beneath lofty accumulations of drift now rounded off into hills by meteoric causes, others are comparatively recent, and mingled only with the common diluvium, and even with the surface soil. I see no reason to apprehend the immediate exhaustion of gold. But human invention and industry, with the accumulating millions of population to this region of the continent, must ultimately diminish very greatly these resources of precious metal. This, however, is not the place for speculations, and as your readers must by this time be tired, as well as myself, they will be as glad that I have reached the end of my letter, as I am that we have reached Sonora, to refresh ourselves for other and new observations.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

C. F. Winslow.

Murphy's Camp Aug. 7, 1854.

Dear Sir: Having an hour or two to rest at this quiet and hot place, I will improve a few moments in jotting down a hasty page or two. I have not time to say half I would, or describe half I have seen or enjoyed, and you and your readers must excuse the haste and desultoriness of my remarks. After a very interesting journey from Sonora which we left at half past 4, A. M., we arrived here about 10. We came through Columbia and Texas Flat, and crossed the Stanislaus at Abby's ferry, near Columbia. In this region we came to a "limestone-rock" formation extending for many miles from NW. to SE. or nearly in that direction. It is blue and white, and in various localities appears to be distinctly laminated. It will be highly useful hereafter as an ornamental marble and valuable building material. The landscape through the whole journey is exceedingly bold and picturesque. The Stanislaus, in the vicinity of Abby's ferry, is some 600 feet below the summits of the hills on either side of the stream. The water is clear and cool, but the stream is not over 150 feet in width and of moderate rapidity. During the flooding seasons it rises in this place about thirty feet, and becomes much broader. It is hemmed in above and below by steep banks, and in some places they are so precipitous as to expose the limestone for several hundred perpendicular feet. The descent on the southern side is by a zigzag road cut into the side of the gorge and in some places the rock has been blasted to improve the travel through these wild and mountainous regions. On the northern side the same excavations have been made and the ascent is long and tedious for both man and beast. The hills are covered, not densely—rather sparsely, on the whole—with pines and oaks of several varieties, and with various species of smaller trees, and much shrubbery. Granite is visible below the limestone on the southern side of the river, but I had no opportunity to observe the relative position of these rocks on the northern side, except that granite or mica schist running into, or more or less connected with trappean rocks, seemed to lie side by side with the limestone on its southern margin as it tended in a SE. and NW. direction. These relative positions of the two rocks extended across the Stanislaus and entered into the structure of the lofty and rugged landscape forming this ridge of the Sierra Nevada. About one and a half miles from the Stanislaus we came to the limestone cave, which has been often spoken of, of late, as being the receptacle of human bones covered with calcareous deposits. This we did not enter, for lack of time. We had passed it about half a mile before learning its whereabouts, and as the day was so hot and the sun advancing, we considered it best to pass without exploring it. This we could dispense with the better, as we met a person who had explored it carefully and who offered us fragments of human skeletons which he had taken from the cave. These bones were dry and light and not impregnated or overlaid with calcareous spar, like others which I had seen from the same cave. Heretofore obscurity had surrounded the history of the bones which had been found in the cave. But this person on returning from the cave, met an old Indian, and having a good interpreter of the Indian dialect with him, he learned that the bones were of comparatively recent deposit there. The old Indian well remembered the circumstances that occurred by which they came there. A few years before the Whites came to the country, there were two tribes of Indians who were hostile to each other—one lived in the immediate vicinity of this cave, the other about a mile from it, on a hill in the neighborhood, but separated by a deep valley. They met in fight, and the tribe living nearest the cave, numbering about sixty, was overpowered and killed; and the conquering indians fearing to make fires to burn their bodies, which was a customary event on such occasions, on account of arousing notice from other tribes, threw them headlong into this cave. They struck against the sides and so lodged in some instances a short distance from the lower end of its mouth. The cave is about thirty-five feet deep, is irregular in form and is not more than twenty feet in extent in different directions. The bones have been all taken away and the stalagmites also have been broken and removed, so that there is little now to interest one in exploring it. In this vicinity is also another cave with an entrance rather small and about one hundred feet deep, from which have been taken some very large and finely crystalized stalactites. About eight miles from here is another, which we intend to visit to-morrow. These are all in limestone districts of country, and are cavities hollowed out in this easily soluble material by the long continued action of water. Last summer I visited a cave in the vicinity of Columbia, formed by the forcible breaking up of the primitive or metamorphic rock by subterranean violence. The hill was rounded over this cave and the rock broken in various directions, and huge masses were tilted and lodged against each other, so that large caverns existed under the hill and were connected with each other by low or narrow passages. The whole had been often filled with water, and when a vast reservoir for mining purposes immediately over its mouth suddenly sunk away into it last summer, it was observed that the water obtained an outlet some six miles further south, from the side of another hill. This circumstance shows a connexion of the fractures and indicates a simultaneous action of force by which some of these hills were elevated. I observed no teeth nor other vestiges of animal remains in that cave, though it had been asserted by the first explorers that the teeth of some large animal had been found there.

The remains of ancient quadrupeds, however, if not found there, are frequently found in the flats of the neighboring regions of country where the miners are at work in procuring gold. The fire of Columbia burnt up many specimens of remarkable organic remains which had been collected by miners while excavating for gold among the drift of the valleys. Texas Flat seems peculiarly distinguished for these remains. I have now a piece of bone temporarily in my possession, probably a fragment of the lower jawbone of a mastodon from that locality—and a person at Texas Flat assured one of our party that a tush nine feet in length and twenty-seven inches in circumference, had been lying for a twelve-month on the ground near his cabin, but had been recently removed by some one who felt an interest in collecting such curiosities. It is desirable that all such relics of the ancient fauna of this portion of the country should be preserved —and I trust the miners of Texas Flat and other

mining regions will preserve with great care the relics of this kind, and forward them to me or some other person who will use them for contributing to the already great accumulations of human knowledge. Such relics though a sort of curiosity to most persons, are after all of no real importance to them; while to those who feel a special interest in the progress of science, they become of great value and importance. A collection of these remains of extinct creatures, whether of quadrupeds, fishes or shells, or even of trees and plants, will lead investigation to the most interesting results. The discovery of trees and plants long since extinct, and of animals which ceased to live many thousands of years before Adam or Noah began to look upon the sun and breathe the breath of life, would lead inquiring and philosophic minds to a reconstruction of the ancient topography of this continent, so that maps of the Sierra Nevada, the Coast Ranges, and of the Pacific Ocean might be made which would be so unlike the present that we should not recognize them as belonging to the same latitude and longitude. All geological antiquities are of the greatest interest to mankind, especially all fossil remains, and too much care cannot be manifested by individuals nor by the State in preserving all these relics in fire-proof safes or buildings. Indeed the next legislature would do itself honor to cause to be erected a fire-proof edifice, as a public receptacle for all remains of this sort; for perhaps no country in the world, from one end of its domains to the other, contains a richer mine of fossil wealth buried in its busom than does this very state of California; and when a great public scientific storehouse has become filled with this fossil wealth, the genius of some man will be stimulated to put bone to its bone and breathe into extinct races the breath of life, and new forms not now dreamed of will be seen stalking over vast plains which are now lofty and rugged mountains, or swimming in seas whose bottoms were covered with the gold dust which is now being taken from flats and ravines several hundreds or even thousands of feet above the level of the present ocean. Such will be the results from some of the investigations to be deduced from the careful preservation and study of the remains of the extinct races found on this Western Slope of our continent. They abound in the drift of all parts of California, from the peninsula on which stands San Francisco, and even in the heart of that city, to the flanks and summits of the Sierra Nevada. This field is rich in these materials, and miners and common laboring men are the persons who in their humble but necessary employments will add mostly to this stock of important knowledge. I cannot say more on this subject in this letter, written in so much haste, but may take occasion to refer to it again at my leisure.

The whole journey from the Stanislaus to this place, take it on the whole, is over a remarkably rugged and picturesque country. Indeed, before reaching Abby's ferry, the view from the summit of the hill before you begin to descend to the Stanislaus is grand and enchanting. Lofty mountains, bold and precipitous cliffs, vast and frowning headlands succeeding each other in the distance, fill the mind with strong emotions of admiration and surprise. The straight and stately pino is the principal occupant of the loftier summits, while the oaks and manzanito, and varieties of shrubs occupy the slopes in charming variations of foliage and form. After passing the Stanislaus and ascending the dividing ridge between it and the succession of beautiful valleys which brings us more on a level with Murphy's Camp, a new set of bold and interesting landscape views strike the eye. The grandest geological phenomena fill the mind with awe at the terrible catastrophes which have overwhelmed this region of the globe in former times. In several places, forming the summits of lofty hills, are perpendicular walls, which at a distance appear to be columnar basalt spread out and overlying softer materials. Alternate exhibitions of deposits from great floods of water and overwhelming floods of fire fill the mind with wonder at the violence of the agencies which wrought out the present physical structure of the Sierra Nevada. Spreading between these lofty cliffs are broad and charming valleys, filled with a soil fit for the most successful culture, and deeper still within their bosom lie millions of the precious medium of commercial intercourse of men and nations. The road through these valleys from Vallecito to Murphy's, was very good, and the scenery ever varying, constantly pleased the eye and suggested agreeable contemplations to the mind.

On the score of agriculture, little is done, so far as I have observed. Here and there through the morning's ride, I have seen a small spot under fair cultivation. But little in this way seems to be done in this region of country, but fine opportunities for irrigation are frequently presented and sooner or later attention of miners will be partially turned to the cultivation of fields or garden spots in the vicinity of their camps or dwellings. Some of the flumes in these regions are of great service to the mining flats, and one in particular stretching across this valley just before reaching the village is really a great work, lofty and substantial and of great benefit to the gold hunters in this vicinity. But the water as a general thing is low and times are dull, and the place is as quiet as a Sabbath day.

This afternoon when the heat diminishes, we shall take saddle for the "Big Tree," which is about fifteen miles from this place, and if I get there I will give you some account of my journey to that greatest wonder of the world.

Very respectfully yours,
C. F. Winslow.

HORTICULTURAL.

Woolfskill Ranch.

We have enjoyed a very pleasant trip to this place, and were highly gratified with our visit. John Wolfskill, Esq., established his ranch early as a "Stock Ranch," in company with his brother (now of Los Angeles.) This was in 1843. It was not until 1851, that the orchard was commenced, and then a few thousand grapes only were planted, a few fig trees, and a few pears (of native kind) were added; and each year thereafter, new additions were made, and they are promising finely.

At the present time the grounds are quite extensive, the vineyard comprises about three thousand vines in fruit, samples of which were cut for us that we might test their flavor; they give good promise of a crop, though not so large as the last year. The grapes were only partially ripe, here and there only were the full purple clusters.

Another younger vineyard of some three thousand, had been much injured by the grasshopper, which had been very destructive.

The peach trees were very heavily loaded with fruit, but only of the native kind. Pear trees were large and vigorous, well grown, and many of them quite full of fruit; the pears very large at the present time, and would weigh half a pound each — the Bartlett variety prevailing; several fine trees, well loaded with native fruit of good size. Some very fine apricot trees, which had borne well, but the fruit had passed. The fig trees were of remarkable size, planted in '51; they had attained the height of 20 feet and near a foot in diameter; only one variety were fruiting well, the purple of the lower country. A large collection of young fruit trees of various kinds, in nursery rows. Orange trees—the Shaddock and the Chinese Chesnut, were growing thriftily, and the whole grounds were under very excellent cultivation.

We noticed a fine Engine upon the banks of the creek, of some ten-horse power, used in connection with the rotary pump, in raising water for the purpose of irrigation; and we took especial note of the plan, the labor required, and the effect upon the ground, the trees, etc., etc. Where the ground is a light sandy alluvial deposit, the simple conveying the water will answer; but where the soil is of a claycy texture, or a rich mould, it must be cultivated shortly after, or it will bake, and the result is injurious. Irrigation requires cultivation; and we had rather have a deep and generous cultivation, without water other than what nature has in the earth, than a free supply of water upon the surface, and the ground left afterwards to bake in the sun. *Will cultivators note this.* Irrigation is of vast importance to our State, but the science must be understood. The best plan, and we think the most economical, is *Artesian wells;* and if friend Woolfskill and others, on these beautiful prairies, will try this plan, they will accomplish a great good.

The crop of grapes from the "Wolfskill Ranch" will be in Sacramento market, in about two weeks; and peaches will soon follow, with pears and figs. Mr. W. has accomplished much, and deserves great credit for the attention, labor and skill displayed. All the best portions of the work, the budding, pruning, planting, and forming trees and nursery plans, are the work of his own hands, and are well done. The only objection of importance we could make, would be the *pruning up trees;* they should be headed low, in this country: this shields the ground around the tree, and the trees resists the wind with safety.

We should have been glad to have accepted the kind and courteous invitation of the proprietor to tarry over night, enjoy his hospitalities, and to have rode over his grounds—seen his fine stock, and grain, etc., but we were obliged to defer this. For his kind attentions we were very grateful; were delighted with our visit, and trust a full and prosperous harvest will amply reward the proprietor for his faithful labors.

Letters from Dr. Winslow.—Our readers are presented with a theme to-day, from our talented and accomplished correspondent and friend, that will be to them a rich repast. We feel assured that if the eye but catches the subject, the mind will not be contented till every sentence has been laid away in memory.

We can say to our readers, that it will be our aim to offer them, from time to time various letters from the ablest pens; and they can always be assured of a rich repast for the time given to perusing the sketches that flow from the able pen of Dr. C. F. Winslow

The California Farmer,

With State Fair Reports, Description of Articles, &c.

The "California Farmer" is now firmly established, and we trust acceptably in every county of our State. It has a circulation in many of the old States, and in Europe; it is daily increasing, and daily receiving marks of favor. Its advertising columns we believe to be the *very best in the State*, and those who desire to make known their business widely, can have no means *so certain* as by the California Farmer.

The present issue will be near three thousand five hundred copies—and during the months of September and October, we have every reason to believe that our circulation shall reach upwards of *five thousand.*

Now is the time to subscribe for the "Farmer;" its issues will contain all the particulars of the "*Great State Fair,*" all the *Reports, Addresses, Correspondence, Descriptions in full, &c.,* of all articles exhibited at the Fair—and everything that will be matters of moment to people of other portions of the Union.

By subscribing now, the Volume can be secured from No. I of Vol. 2, and will be a most valuable record of the Agriculture of California.

Post Offices.

San Luis Obispo, July 25, '54.

Messrs. Editors: I am a subscriber to your paper, and the last No. I have received was dated June 15th. Now is this not enough to make any man cry out against the mail arrangements. I received a letter July 18th, dated 13th of June, by Adams & Co.'s Express. The writer tells me he has wrote to me repeatedly, none of which I ever received until that of the 13th. Now as I had other business to attend to, I was not here when the mail arrived, therefore could not answer it by steamer. Consequently, I am forced to wait until the 31st August, before any letter leaves here; it then takes the route South by steamer, then up, and at length it arrives in San Francisco on the 7th of August. Now, Messrs. Editors, how old will your next newspaper be when I get it? And how long does it take to send a letter to San Luis Obispo—or get an answer from San Jose?

Southerner.

There must be a remedy for the present irregular and unsatisfactory condition of the mails. We are constantly receiving complaints *from all quarters.* Sometimes the letters are not more than *a week* between our up river correspondents at Marysville, and this city. We actually received some letters recently, *only three days* from that point, and then we looked forward for some improvement.

The tone of the letter from "Roving Jack," is but the sentiment of twenty of our patrons every week. We have now before us, while writing, four letters, complaining of the mails, and showing us there was no excuse. We are aware that some excuse should be had for a *new country,* but there is no excuse for gross negligence or sheer carelessness; and we see no other way than for the citizens to come together and take the matter in hand, and show the cases that occur of valuable letters and parcels that lay in the various county offices for days, that should go forward. We remember while on a tour recently in San Jose, that we mailed letters for the Mission on a Wednesday, in San Francisco, and was at the Mission on the Sunday following; staid till the ensuing Wednesday, and yet the letters came not—they were on their way, however, and reached their destination in the *short space of nine days* from San Francisco to Mission San Jose. Here is expedition with a vengeance. But the letter of "Southerner," and a host of others, are but the few of many thousands that are continually crying out against *Uncle Sam's mails.*

We do hope that there will be a better state of things; the evil should be remedied, and we hope it will. We shall constantly speak of it.

Journal of Commence.—We find upon our table this new Journal, and found pleasure in unfolding it. We like to see a clean and well-printed sheet, and typographical taste displayed. Were we interested in politics, like some men, we should undoubtedly eulogise the Salutatory of the editor. There is a classic grace in the composition that wakes the patriotism within us, and makes one almost forget that "all is fair in politics." If devotion to a cause, added to the gift of eloquence in pleading, and a complete knowledge of the wants of that cause, could bring success to the "Journal of Commerce" may hail its colors and cry victory, already; for no party ever had a more devoted and self-sacrificing partizan than C. E. J. C. Kewen. But alas! the "race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."—Therefore we trust that should the "Journal" not be triumphant as a party paper we may long enjoy it as a commercial guide, and be rewarded with the thanks and profits as well as the approval of [illegible].

Page, Bacon & Co.

Envy, with her wily tongue,
Loves to do a neighbor wrong.

That rumor which was started against this old and firmly established Banking House, and called *idle* rumor, should be ascribed to the right source. Envy has more to do with such things than vanity—and it is well known that birds of prey do not often pick at small and worthless fruit; they strive to pluck the fruit that is fairest, and that which grows upon the loftiest branches—and thus with *envy.*

That station or excellence which the envious cannot reach or attain, they assail, and thus we believe originated the base report—it appears to some, idle, for its aim was a covert one—but the motive was envy. Interested persons call such reports idle, because they know they are false; but the crowd when called into action, are the workmen of the vindictive slanderer. It was by a similar subterfuge that the report was spread relative to the able House of Adams & Co. It is such houses that "envions birds" would assail, but there is a glorious pleasure in knowing that though

"Envy's a coal that comes hissing hot from hell,"

it has failed it its venomous efforts here, in these two cases; and now the fruit is fair, its good qualities have been tested: men have tried it, and are satisfied with it. We wish to call things by their right names. What envy would, but cannot do, is *evil,*—not *idle.*

American Talent—Mrs. Robb.—It is something to know that amid the excitement that is raised, and the desire to follow after stars of foreign skies, there are those who appreciate our own native talent. Mrs. Robb has ever deserved success not only for her talent and skill in ballad singing, but for the dignity and excellence of character maintained in all her course before the public; and it has been more gratifying to know that she has always been adding to the number of her friends as well as to the wealth of character, which is a mark of greater success than a flowing house or full purse, and the loss of all else. At the concerts recently given by this lady at San Jose she was greeted by an appreciating audience, and her singing gave so much satisfaction that she has been called on to repeat them. Mrs. Robb is expected soon to visit other portions of our State, and we trust American hearts will appreciate native talent.

Target Excursion.—The City Guards will turn out to-day, on a target excursion. The best shot will be rewarded with a magnificent gold cross, and the second best will receive a gold medal.

Gold! Gold!!—Wells, Fargo & Co., must surely win friends on the *other side,* as well as in California, for we learn by the gentlemanly and efficient manager Mr. Howard, that *only* $213,000 was the parcel brought down river Monday evening. Now we do not wish to quarrel with friend Howard nor this powerful and growing establishment—yet we will *protest* against sending so much gold out of the country; it is altogether too bad; and it is rather a mystery to us that they should wish to do so. We think we can account in some measure for it. We shall lay it all to *Howard*—his soul is full of music and humanity, and we should quarrel with him were it not so, and that he is so kind, always ready to help an editor to the *latest.* We know he loves music, and that hides many sins. But their sending off this gold, $213,000 in one lot—ah! I have it—'tis Howard! a lineal descendant of that good and humane man that loved to relieve sufferers; and this Howard knows how much they *need the dust* the other side, and does this out of sheer humanity. We shall try to forgive him—conditionally.

Chauncey Langdon.—Sometime in February we appointed the person above named as travelling agent to the California Farmer. For a period of time names were transmitted to us, till they amounted to a large list. To every name so received we have regularly sent our journal, and believing our readers are not disappointed in its character or value, we shall continue to send it. As we have no means of knowing who have paid and who have not,—and from facts that have come to our knowledge recently, we fear many persons are receiving who do not receive the paper because of their names never having been sent to us—and believing many may owe [illegible] of which we are not advised—we desire all such to [illegible], and every deficiency shall be made up by us to the [illegible]. Mr. L.'s name was *withdrawn as agent*; he is now an [illegible] to the Farmer now, and we should be glad to learn [illegible]. Those who are in arrears to us, we kindly [illegible] to at once.

Courtesies.—We received a [illegible] from Messrs. Atwill & Co. for which we are [illegible]. They have supplied [illegible] with our [illegible] who would be [illegible] and [illegible]. They [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible].

From the East.—[illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

AGENTS.

Messrs Adams & Co. at all their offices throughout the United States or Europe.
Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.
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Messrs. Langton & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minesota.*
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Sonoma—Senor Pedro Velasquez.
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Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.
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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1854.

I Would I Were a Boy Again.

Who can be so engrossed in the cares and business of this busy age, as not to be aroused at times at the scenes passing around us, that remind us of our "boyhood days." How many scenes now enacted in our midst by the teeming population of children that are gathering into our community, recall the sports and play of childhood. See that little boy with his bow and arrow, and that little group at marbles; hear them talk of their alleys and claydaubs—but these children have advanced with the age. A new language is given to toys of our boyhood years; playing earnestly now, boys tell of their agates, chrystals, Chinas and pottiers. Watch them now, and see the winner. His eyes gleam with joy as he pockets the winnings. Hear him descant upon the rules of the game, even as an old student of Hoyle. Another group—see them with their "kites," and watch the struggle between them; see them "take in, and let out," in their strife to mount highest their favorite; and look yonder to that "game of ball," how eagerly these combatants hold their game. Neck and neck they side very even—all these interest us, they are children's play; but children now are men by and by, and these marbles, the bow and arrows, the kites and even the game of ball, are all as a type of the character and destiny of men. The boy with the kite is but a type of the full grown politician striving for political preferment. The marbles represent the losses and and gains of the merchant in his chances of trade. The bow and arrow is the professional or literary man, and many a shot will be made in vain; many a shot fall short of the high mark aimed it.

We were thus musing upon the magnificent scenes that had passed before us in a brief space of our morning ride, when we saw—"stop! stop the carriage! I must go. Let me pull off my shoes and stockings, and roll up my trowsers above my knees, that, may wade into the creek and get some 'cat o' nine tails,' just like as I was a boy, for they look so good. I must have them, that I may have the pretty pussy tails to scatter to the breeze, as in boyhood years."

Oh, who would give up this feeling, or resign the enjoyment of living over again their early life by failing to stop and view the innocent sports of boyhood's early years. How often may we receive instruction from infant years, and how often, too, may we make an impression for good upon the minds of the young, by "a word fitly spoken," or a kind and earnest effort to promote the happiness of the young around us. The little boy with the miniature ship upon the pond of water, or the stream by the road side, may become a skillful navigator. The little "Yankee whittler" that cuts and carves his dogs and lions, or his group of wooden statuary, may become a future Powers or a Canova; and the sprightly urchin that marks the walls and fences with figures and fancy sketches, in chalk or charcoal, in years to come shall be your Benj. West. Slight not then the child's play, for light and trifling as it may seem now, it has a mighty future in it. Oh, who does not often love to recall their early years of happy childhood sports and their boyhood labors, that were a pleasure to them when manhood came. They will see the impress it made upon them and the influence it gave to future years. We can go back and recall our boyhood years, and go to the little garden spot where we toiled; we can see every little walk and alley, every bed of early flowers, the old stone wall, the five barred gate, the well and the "old oaken bucket;" our weekly duties, the stent our dear father gave us for the week he was accustomed to be absent; and even now the long, long years that have passed, when we hoed the corn patch and sniffled the onions, beets and carrots; how we sweat among the outside rows of potatoes; how carefully we lifted the vines to hoe beneath them and turned them back again. When wearied by the task, which seemed to us a great one, then came our reward by the daily visit of our dear mother, who came to the garden with some good butter and bread and other fixings of a choice lunch. Then beneath the spreading tree we sat in its cooling shade and partook of the good things: the kind words of encouragement and cheer given us by our blessed mother, if we toiled hard to finish our day's labor; the words, "well done my son," made an impression that nerved the arm; and the approval of that dear father of our weekly labor made us still the happier. That mother's influence and that father's approval have been with us through life, and if we have ever accomplished anything for the cause of Agriculture, or been the means of stimulating others in this great science, we owe it all to the cheering and approving influence of our parents upon our labors in "early childhood's home."

Our ride across the Tules, and the "cat 'o nine tails" that we gathered, has been the means of bringing up again those dear and loved scenes of by-gone years, until tho beating heart and streaming eye called from our lips the wish, "I would I were a boy again."

Grasshoppers.

We have to note many instances where much loss has been occasioned by this destructive insect. On the Putah Creek, at Messrs. Wolfskills', we saw quite a plantation of grape vines completely stripped of fruit and foliage, the same as if a fire had swept over them, taking every vine clean.

At Mr. Smith's, on the American river, near Sacramento, peach trees were stripped of leaves and the green peaches were eaten clean to the stone. Vegetables, such as carrots, parsnips, &c., were eaten entirely off even with the ground, and had not Mr. Smith taken the matter in hand in early season, rallied his men, and with large bushes brushed them away from the trees and swept them as with a besom from the grounds back into the grain fields, they would have literally eaten up every green thing in the gardens and fields.

While at San Jose very recently, we rode for miles where the ground was literally *black* with them. Here the species were black instead of gray, and resembled the cricket more than the grasshopper.

We would be obliged, if our readers will give us such facts of their depredation and progress as may be known to them. We have samples of the peaches eaten by this insect, which can be seen at our office.

Flora.—We found at our sanctum, on Thursday last, one of the finest specimen plants of Heliotrope we have ever seen. It was a new seedling, raised at the garden of W. C. Walker, Esq., on the new Mission plank road—the Golden Gate Nursery. We can assure our friend Walker he may well be proud of this variety, for it would bear off a prize at many of the Royal Exhibitions of Europe. We have seen probably as good plants as most men, and grown them too, but the foliage and flower of this plant deserve an especial notice. The plant is nearly three feet high; its leaves three and a quarter inches broad, and five and a-half long; the umbel of flowers seven inches long, in three lobes, of a rich deep purple and very fragrant. In justice to the proprietor of the gardens we name the plant "Walker's Magnificent." We earnestly commend a visit to the gardens and the conservatories of Mr. Walker, by every lover for Flora. Mr, D. Nelson, the skillful gardener who has charge of the conservatory, and who also attends the *Floral Saloon* of Mr, Walker, on Washington street, is ever courteous and attentive, and will be always happy to attend to and explain all that relates to Flora.

Large Egg.—A very large egg was presented us by Mrs. Murphy, from Mission Dolores. The egg was of very remarkable size, and we at once pronounced it a "double yolked." We are very thankful for such things and trust our friends have more of the same kind.

Dairy Stock.

It would hardly be supposed that California had as yet made much advance in the selection of Dairy Stock, or that much time had been given to prepare a fine stock of the *Durhams, Ayershires,* or *Holderness;* but to such persons we can say, that if they will but visit some of our Dairy and Stock Ranches, they will find that no State of the Union could boast of a general stock of so fine cattle as California.

The select stock of the Dairy, which will be exhibited the present season, will far surpass the highest expectations of the most sanguine. We have ourselves been surprised to find, as we have visited the various portions of the State, so many fine Durhams, Ayershires, Devons, and Holdernesses. Upon some of our Ranches we have seen as many as seventy-five or one hundred, of young blood stock, giving us an assurance that in a brief time we shall excel the world in our stock raising. At Mr. Thompson's, at Sonoma; at Mr. Osborne's, at Napa; at E. L. Beard's, Esq., and J. M. Horner's, Esq., at Mission San Jose; at B. Southwick's, Esq., of Sacramento, and at Huchinson & Green's, on the Putah, we have examined the stock and find it fully up to the high encomiums that have been passed upon it.

We advise any one interested in the Agriculture of California, just to visit Putah Creek, and examine the various Ranches there. At Huchinson & Greene's we noted some very extra full-blood Durhams, and were struck with their remarkable beauty, and learned they were selected by Daniel D. Page, Esq., of Page, Bacon & Co., and sent from St. Louis to F. W. Page, Esq., as being of extra quality.

We have urged oft times the attention of our stock raisers to the importance of importing the *best breeds of stock* only, as no country in the world has so many and great advantages for rearing successfully the very best kinds, and at so little expense. We refer our readers to the estimate of value put upon the blooded stock recently imported, in the old States, and we trust California will not be behind the age.

Profitable Gardening.

We hear so often of the want of success among the cultivators, that a stranger might suppose there is no such thing as profitable gardening now; but we have no difficulty in finding many persons who are doing very well indeed. The greatest cause of so much distress and loss has arisen from bad judgment in planting excessively of one article. Every cultivator can select some variety of fruit, grain or vegetable, or a portion of each, and by giving heed and raising the very best, and only the best, always secure an ample reward. Within a short time we have visited an establishment where great pains was taken to raise whatever was grown to the highest point, and we were favored with particulars and learned that success has attended every effort. Here they gave us a glimpse at private notes, and we found that the net return from all the products was nearly $2,000 per month. Here was an income of $25,000 per annum. Figures don't lie; and here is but one case of several we know. Will not our cultivators be encouraged? Better days are coming for those who till the soil well.

J. C. Davis' Ranch.—While upon our route in Yolo county, we stopped at the fine ranch of J. C. Davis, Esq., a very large stock raiser, about sixteen miles from Sacramento city. Mr. Davis has a fine large public house, fitted with very comfortable accommodations for those travelling that way. Mr. Davis has several thousand head of fine stock, cattle, horses, mules and cows, and his dairy stock is very fine. The garden attached to the house has been much improved within a year, and now contains some large and fine fruit trees, also some thousand or two of grapes, in fine bearing order. The garden is well designed, has a good fence, and is well arranged for irrigation. We regretted the absence of Mr. Davis, being desirious of obtaining some facts relative to the engine recently erected on the premises. An engine of some twenty horse power has been put up in the buildings, by which a flouring mill with two run of stones is used, thus benefitting the whole neighborhood. This same engine also moves the smith's bellows, the lathe for iron or wood turning, thence the power is taken into other shops, and lastly into the garden for irrigating the grounds. The buildings and fences are all in very creditable order.

Warm Weather,—On Tuesday, 8th, at Mr. Smith's ranch, on the American river, near Sacramento city, at 2 P. M., the mercury was at 104 degrees.

We Want More Population.

California requires the same means used to build up our waste places, and to establish permanently those already begun, to make them prosperous and happy, that was used by that benevolent-hearted woman, Mrs. Chisholm, who accomplished so much to settle and make prosperous the people of Australia; and whose plans will well apply to California. We make extracts from Harper's Magazine, touching the same:

"A scheme of colonization gradually grew up in the mind of Mrs. Chisholm, based upon a keen insight into human nature, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of the colonies. All experience has shown that it is not good for man, or woman either, to be alone; and that a virtuous society can be reared only upon the basis of the family state. Her published reports contain many instances, half sad, half-ludicrous, of the anxiety of the better part of the settlers for virtuous wives, and of the impossibility of their obtaining them. The anxious question of the stockman, "When they were to have a Governor who would attend to matters of importance like that?" embodied more wisdom than the Colonial Office was aware of. Something else is requisite for a flourishing state, than fat cattle and fine-wooled sheep. With practical good sense, Mrs. Chisholm thus hits the nail upon the head: "To supply flockmasters with good shepherds is a good work; to supply those shepherds with good wives, is a better. To give the shepherd a good wife—is to make a gloomy, miserable hut, a cheerful and contented home. To introduce married females into the interior, is to make the squatters' stations fit abodes for Christian men. All the clergy you can dispatch, all the school-masters you can appoint, all the churches you can build, and all the books you can export, will never do much good, without 'God's police,' wives and little children."

"But seeing all this, she also saw that sending out female emigrants, as Government had done, like so much merchandise to supply the matrimonial market, would not remedy the evil. The only feasible means of removing the disparity between the sexes, was to send out emigrants in families. To organize a scheme of family emigration, Mrs. Chisholm, accompanied by her husband, who had now rejoined her, and family, left Australia for England, in 1846, bearing with her the warmest good will of the colonists, of every class."

To Grain Growers.

We publish the following to show a portion of the feeling that is abroad in the community. We have many communications on hand; but we do not publish all. We request the real signature to be left with us, confidentially, if desired—but on this subject all should speak out.

San Jose, August 3, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: The farming interest calls aloud for assistance from some quarter. From whence shall it come? From the farmers themselves? by calling a convention of the farmers and resolving to hold on to every pound of wheat until it will bring them something. Let the millers come to the same convention and arrange with the farmers on such terms as they can afford. Something, and that at once, must be done to protect the farmer, or the agricultural interest will receive such a blow as it will not recover from for many years. You can suggest something; if so, let us have it. A Farmer.

Fire on the Putah.—The constant danger to which our farmers are exposed on account of fire, should cause them to watch with great vigilance lest this destroyer should catch them unawares. We saw the rapidity with which fire spreads across the grain fields during the past week. This fire resulted from the "wad" of a gun, fired by the proprietor while hunting rabbits. We were passing the ranch of Mr. McClory and saw the ground burnt over. It was only about an acre, and the fire was discovered immediately, and the men were called to the number of fourteen, who, being near the creek, cut green boughs, and dipping them in the water, beat out the fire in the space of half an hour. Farmers should not permit a gun to be fired upon their premises during the dry season, unless most strictly guarded. A fire is easier prevented by caution, than arrested when once under way, and the small fire mentioned here, unless discovered at the instant, would have destroyed tens of thousands bushels of grain, and probably buildings also. Prevention is better than cure.

High Winds.—We had supposed we had seen some dust at San Francisco in times past, but the way they raise dust upon the plains at Putah Creek, would fill the eyes of any merry soul that loves to "raise a breeze." A north-wester swept across the prairies on Tuesday of last week that *was some.* It come through the gulches of the mountains, across the fields, making the straws fly, and verily if straws show the way the wind blows then it was a real north-wester: it was a perfect gale. The threshing machines were stayed in their operations, for the natural wind made them hide their diminished heads and wait till the greater power was past. Indeed it was a gale one seldom sees among the harvest months.

Letter from Roving Jack---No. 2.

Blue Devils.... The Merced Valley....The Wheat and Barley Crops.... Threshers Wanted....The Mails....Politics.... The New Road, and New Ferry....Agricultural Society.

SNELLING'S RANCH, July 27th, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Did you ever have a fit of *ennui*, in the worst stage? or in other words, (to use a term familiar among the clod-hopping fraternity,) were you ever seized and possessed with the "blue devils," until you were so indifferent to passing events, that should a passer-by happen to take it into his head to gouge out one of your eyes, or wring your nose until the claret would start, or twist off your right ear, it would scarcely serve to rouse you from your reverie to a proper sense of "what's up?"

Now, if you have ever been thus situated, you can form some idea of the present state of my mind.

Notwithstanding the blues, together with divers and sundry other *etceteras*, quite as annoying as Beau Hickman's board bills, or *Dick's* pet pigs, I shall endeavor, in answer to your request, to jot down a few items from this (rather peaceable than otherwise) unassuming neighborhood, which peradventure, may prove interesting to some of your readers.

This valley is one of unsurpassed beauty and fertility. There are many valuable farms in a high state of cultivation, upon its face, and it is inhabited by a host of energetic, high-minded, laboring—and aye—tax-paying citizens.

The wheat and barley crops have turned out superior to the most extravagant expectations of the God-loving and loved farmer. We have, however, been sadly disappointed about threshers; and as yet, the prospects for getting our threshing done is quite gloomy. One or two threshing machines would do well here, throughout the entire season.

There is one feature in the wheat and barley crops in this valley, that is worthy of note, which is, that notwithstanding the season has been so exceedingly dry, there is not a crop of either, in my knowing, that has not made a fair yield; and but one that is injured with the smut—and that was the result of very bad judgment in the proprietor, in selecting smutty wheat for seed.

When I set out upon the difficult task of concentrating my scattered ideas upon the subject of this article, as well as I can recollect among the jumbled mess, there was something to be advanced upon tho subject of *Post Offices, Mails*, etc. It seems to me that the Post Office Department has resolved itself into a sort of game of chance. I should like very much if some generous, kind-hearted philanthropist, would—*pro bono publico*—give some light upon the subject, and let their light so shine as to dissipate the darkness that pervades this region in regard to the same. I ask, what kind of a game do they play in there? what do they call it, and what does it cost to come in? And, by the way, do they play it with "life's pack of cards?" if they do, we desire to be understood as having employed Ebenezer Little John to play our hand, as we look upon Ebenezer as being a shrewd (?) old sport.

It is a matter of no little surprise that we should be thus neglected. We have among us philosophers of the sect of Zeno, some too who are possessed of the patience of *Job*, almost; but patience, resignation and submission, are now virtues (?) that we read of. We have suffered the most temper-destroying inconveniences from (it seems to us) the willful neglect of a misguided and ill-advised post office department, for "lo. these many years," and have bore up under it with christian fortitude; it now passes endurance. We have increased to a mighty people, and it behooves us as a people to raise our voices in our own behalf, and if we are considered as living within the pale of civilized government, we are most certainly entitled to a freeman's rights; (and by Jove I am half inclined to the conclusion, that we have something to do with some kind of government, as it costs a poor white man nineteen "human scads" to breath the pure air of benign heaven.) * * * * True, it would look like nonsense in the extreme, to attempt penetrating a coat of mail with straws, much more would it appear indicative of insanity for a common clod-hopper to raise his Ebenezer away out here in the wilds of Californin, and expect to be heard at the great Federal Metropolis; but in the face of all this sound philosophy, I have determined to "pitch in headlong," if I should (as the adage goes) "come out squeezed."

We have a tri-weekly mail from Stockton to Mariposatown, and a weekly mail from Sonora to that point; and that is precisely the mails, and all the mails we have west of the Tuolumne river. A glance at the map will very clearly show a vast range of country, comprising hundreds of miles in length and breadth, thickly inhabited by a hardy race of enterprising spirits—and not a post office. Not a post office, did I say? if I did, I will take it back, for there has been a post office established at Millerton, in this county; and one in Tulare county, at Woodville; with an appropriation of a sum almost sufficient to defray the expenses of transporting a semi-monthly mail one-half of the time over said routes, which precludes any possible show for the people to derive any benefit from this generous (?) act of the post office department in establishing the aforesaid routes and offices, unless they voluntarily defray the expense of transporting the mails by subscription. That is the way the wants of the pioneer Farmers of California receive the prompt attention of the post office officials at Washington. What has become of Judge John G. Marvin, and all his new-fangled ideas and plans for post routes and offices? Mayhap the Judge is, by the new mail routes, something like my old friend Bill was, by running the mustangs: Perhaps he *can't see any money in it!* and has come to the conclusion to "*engage in nothing that won't pay?*"

Politics are running tolerable high in this county. We have first, the unterrified Democracy; secondly, we have the quite respectable little band of genuine Whigs; and last and least, we have the Broderickites. These are the principal factions.

* * * * * *

One word about the Road, that has been laid out some two years, and is finally being worked by N. S. Farrens; the road leaves the Stock and Mariposa road at Forbes' Ranch, descends into the valley of the Merced river six miles below Snelling's Ranch, crossing the river at Farren's flouring mill; (where Mr. F. contemplates building a No. I ferry boat.) This is a splendid route to Fort Miller, Four Creeks, Kern River, Tejon Pass, and Los Angeles. &c. To close, I will state that we are about getting up an Agricultural Society in this valley. Yours, ROVING JACK.

NOTE.—We trust the interesting letter of our excellent correspondent from the "Snelling," will not pass unread by those who have influence with the "*Post Office Department*," of which we will again speak. We know our readers will be much gratified, and read with interest the free thoughts of "Roving Jack," and we trust we shall hear from him often.—ED.

A New Red Dye for Dyeing Wool.

ON treating uric acid with nitric acid and then with ammonia, Proust obtained, at the beginning of this century a red substance which he called purpurnto of ammonia. MM. Wohler and Liebig have since studied this substance and separated a compound of a fine red color represented by the formula $C^{12}N^5H^6O^8$, which they call *murexid*. This material, which is easily prepared from alloxane and ammonia, has been applied to dyeing wool, for which it furnishes a red color richer than that of cochineal. The author of this process is M. Albert Schlumberger, of Mulhouse, (Haut-Rhin). His experiments have been verified by a commission from the Industrial Society of that town.

The red of murexid fixes itself on the wool without a mordant. After imbibing the alloxane, a bit of wool drying exposed then to ammoniacal vapors and afterward to the heat of a steam drum or heated iron, the red color is seen to be immediately developed. It is indispensable that the ammonia should be applied before the heat. The color is not produced if the specimen impregnated with alloxane has been heated; water removes this last, while it is wholly without action or murexid.

Although this color requires no mordant, M. Schlumberger has however found that a mordant may be useful. That which he prefers is a bath consisting of equal parts of bichlorid of tin and oxalic acid, the whole forming with water a solution marking 1° Beaume. The mordants made with protochlorid of tin give indifferent results.

Under the action of the sun's rays, the Commission found the red of murexid to be more stable than that of cochineal, and they do not hesitate to recommend the use of it in dyeing gobelins in preference to cochineal, although the new red is just now dearer than the old, since uric acid or alloxane are now known only in the laboratories. The price will be cheapened when it is made a branch of industry, and it is certain that guano will here find a new demand.

The red of murexid resists the action of alcohol, ether, and the acetic and oxalic acids. Muriatic, nitric and sulphuric acids destroy it; but if the destruction is not complete, the color may be restored by means of ammonia.

Cotton, whether with a mordant or not, whether animalized (Broquette's process) or mixed with wool, is not dyed with murexid. Impressed with the alloxane and then treated with the hot iron, cotton is colored it is true of a rose tint, and the color is deepened with ammonia; but the color does not stand washing, water causing it wholly to disappear.

Silk does not take the amaranth color of murexid; it becomes yellowish rose. M. Schlumberger recognizes in this property a means of distinguishing cotton, silk, and wool.—*Scientific American's Journal.*

Agriculture at the Sandwich Islands.

WE have made extracts from the very able report of the President of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, and only wish we had space for every work of it; there is such a spirit breathing through every sentence, that one feels that a Society with such a head and leader must be attended with success. We note too an extract from the Treasurer's Report. All give assurance of its prosperity.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT,

Gentlemen of the Society: It becomes my pleasant duty to again congratulate you on the return of our annual festival; and agreeably with our constitution, to render you a report of the proceedings of our Society for the year which has just closed. I think there is no reason to doubt that our association is a useful one—one whose influences for good are seen to some extent at the present time, in the increased interest manifested in the culture of the soil, the importation of new and improved breeds of stock, the introduction of new fruits, plants and flowers, and ono whose influences will be deeply felt in the bright future so sure to dawn upon these pleasant islands. That we have done good, who will question? Still, I am not satisfied that we have done all we ought to have done, and I trust that our efforts for the future will be pushed with redoubled energy, and so directed as to confer the greatest amount of real, practical benefit upon the great cause we seek to promote. Let us take hold of the matter with a will—remedy whatever defects may exist in our plan of operations—and push our cause for the year to come with a life and vigor which shall greatly extend our usefulness.

Our Society is a progressive one. We have gained strength with every new year, increasing in members and funds, and adding, I trust, to the increased interest which is manifested in all the various branches of Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture and Manufactures. * * *

The cause of Agriculture in these Islands, I think, is decidedly upon the advance, and though some of us have been disappointed in our crops—though our trade with California, the great consumer of our products has diminished—and though the small pox has smitten thousands of our best laborers to the ground, we have great reason to rejoice in the general prosperity and abundance of the land. In several branches there has been great activity and progress, and such as cannot fail to gladden the hearts of all those who are fond of sweet flour, good mutton and tender beef.

In the early days of wheat sowing, when it was raised by the peck and bushel, the lava rocks were used as a threshing machine, and the mouth for a fanning mill, but lo! the Yankee has come with his reaping machine, his horse power, and steam mill, and he will wake up the slumbering soil; cause the fields to rejoice with beauty; gather in his harvest and his dimes; and gives us plenty of sweet bread and to spare. * * * *

POTATOES.—Two or three years since the largest export from these Islands was that of Irish potatoes to California. To-day we are eating California potatoes of a better quality and at a less price than those of our own raising. How shameful! There is no soil in the world better adapted to the raising of this valuable vegetable than the rich mellow loam of Kula, East Maui; and I am happy to hear that the people of that region are beginning to wake up to the importance of raising a supply fur our whaling fleet. The great potato man of the Islands is Mr. Torbert, and from him I learn that he has introduced the purple California potato into the uplands of Kula since our last gathering, and that it is fast becoming popular with the natives. Thank God! that with all our indolence and neglect of the potato, we have as yet escaped that great scourge of other land, the potato rot.

SHEEP.—The business of raising sheep has taken a start this year, almost equal to that of wheat growing, and is fast acquiring an importance second to no other. It ought to be very profitable, for the price of mutton is high, and the rapidity of increase beyond all precedent. I have known of some flocks that have trebled in the last year, and I hear that Mr. Moffit has one ewe with five lambs, doing well. The Merinos imported by Mr. Moffit, and the Southdowns by Mr. Cummins, are all thriving, I am told; and in a short time we may promise ourselves a large export of good wool, and the luxury of the best mutton. Dr. S. P. Ford, who has entered largely into the business of raising sheep, has now on the way to the Islands, in the ship Falcon, four French Merino and two South Down rams, which will infuse into our flocks some fine blood. Mr. Montgomery has also gone extensively into the business, and has ordered from Australia a choice lot of rams, which may be expected to arrive every day. Captain Meek has also ordered some South Downs from Vancouver's Island. The Society has recently received a donation of valuable books from the Hon. B. P. Johnson, corresponding secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, among which is the "American Shepherd," a treatise on the breeding and management of sheep, of high repute. For this and many similar acts of kindness, Mr. Johnson merits our best thanks. While speaking of sheep, I ought not to forget the burr, which is one of the greatest pests of this island and is fast spreading to Maui, and the other islands; being carried home in the manes and tails of horses that were better dead than alive. I hope the Society and Legislature will take means to prevent the increase of this nuisance. * * * * *

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The receipts, (exclusive of a payment of a mortgage of $500 which sum was again loaned,) are $2186 23, being an excess over the receipts of last year of $844 34, or nearly 63 per cent. This great difference has been occasioned, partly, by the interest, the liberal donations from the Honolulu auctioneers, the amount received for refreshments, the proceeds of the auction, and the sale of "Transactions;" but the principal cause is an increase of $530 in the amount of subscriptions.—*Polynesian.*

Farmers' Creed.

WE believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe in large crops which leave land better than they found it, making both the farmer and the farm richer at once.

We believe in going to the bottom of things,—and therefore in deep plowing and enough of it. A sub-soil is all the better.

We believe that the best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of enterprise and intelligence—without this, lime, gypsum, bone and green manure, or guano, will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm-houses, good stock and orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning piano, a clean cupboard and a clean conscience.

We disbelieve in farmers that will not improve—in farms that grow poor every year—farmer's boys turning into clerks and merchants—farmer's daughters unwilling to work—and in all who drink whisky till honest men are ashamed of them.

Moreover, we believe in taking a newspaper, in paying for it, and reading it. Such hints are worth at least a year's subscription.—*Me. Farmer.*

HORSE BREAKING FOR THE HARNESS.—Before the horse is attached to any vehilce, the harness should be allowed to remain on him in the stable several hours during two or three days; he should be led out so that he may become thoroughly acquainted to the trappings, and a cord of six or seven feet in length should be fastened to each trace. With this the horse is quietly led about, one man performing that duty, while another follows, holding the aforesaid cords, which, as the animal moves forward, are to be strained so that he feels a slight pressure of the collar upon his shoulders. The intention of this treatment must be obvious; if the horse is alarmed by the effect of the collar, the man holding the cords which are affixed to the traces, can instantly relax them; and again, when he finds his pupil is reconciled, he may renew a moderate strain, and finally as much resistance as he has power to create. By this means the most timid horse will gain confidence, and by perseverance, the most refractory may be overcome. A horse when first encumbered with harness, if immediately attached to a vehicle, is astonished when required to move, to find a pressure on his shoulders that he has never before experienced. He discovers another novel apparatus for confinement; he is, in fact, trammeled, and endeavors to escape; probably he plunges, kicks or rears and becomes difficult to manage, but by the simple process just recommended, all this is obviated.—*Hints on Training.*

HOW THE SALAMANDER SAFE WAS DICOVERED. It is well known that iron safes are now made with a chamber between the inside and the outside filled with plaster of Paris. This is an effectual non-conductor of heat, and if the safe is made so strong as not to break when falling in a burning building, there is little danger that its contents will be burnt. The discovery of the qualities of plaster of Paris was made as follows: Mr. Fitzgerald, a very intelligent mechanic of this city, whom we know very well, was engaged in making plaster images, and frequently washed his hands in a tin pan. The bottom of the pan soon became encrusted over with plaster, and one day when it was set on the fire to heat the water, it was found that the water could not be heated in it. The discovery led to the knowledge that plaster of Paris was a suitable non-conductor for iron safes, thousands of which are made every year.

TOBACCO.—"The habitual use of tobacco was never calculated for health or substantial comfort, or to prolong life. It destroys all these. Notwithstanding the slow and insidious manner in which it poisons the vitals and undermines the constitution, it is yet seen that it occasions, every where, a frightful waste of life. In the United States, intelligent physicians have estimated that 20,000 die every year, from the use of tobacco; and in Germany, where the streets, as well as the houses, are literally befogged with tobacco smoke, the physicians have calculated that, of all the deaths which occur between the ages of 1 and 35, *one-half* originate in the waste of the constitution by smoking! Such opinions as these from men who ought to know, should startle all the world, and bring chewers and smokers to their senses, in regard to the powers of this Indian weed, and the effects of habits which have been inclined, hitherto, to [illegible]

We take the following [illegible] Era and Argus, published at Honolulu:

A well known, old, [illegible] Hamakua, Hawaii, [illegible] writes a friend [illegible] year are hanging down [illegible] you were to [illegible] and travelers [illegible] I [illegible] These remarks [illegible] the value of [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Great State Fair.**—We call attention to the Programme of the Great State Fair, to come off at the Musical Hall, in San Francisco. The List of Prizes will be found to be the largest, most comprehensive and complete ever offered in the United States. It is important that a wide circulation should be given to the plan of this Fair, that all may have an opportunity to enjoy its privileges, and that the greatest possible good may result to the whole State.

We trust the Press throughout the State will give their best influence to its promotion, and keep their readers continually advised relative to it—it is a duty they owe to this great interest. This is a Public Industrial Exhibition: the proud display of the products and genius of this country, and its success will be the beginning of greater exertions for future years. It is no private enterprize, for it is the State Society's Fair. The Prizes are the award of the State, and should serve as a stimulus to the citizens to do what they can to build up the Agricultural interests and to awaken a lively regard to this basis of her prosperity.

We speak for the State and by its authority, being but her agent, we plead for her best weal. We therefore urge upon every citizen to lend a helping hand to this great enterprize, and the greatest and most glorious results will be accomplished.

WARREN, Corresponding Secretary, C. S. A. S.

N.B.—The Programme to which we allude above will be issued in an *Extra*, which will follow immediately, and we solicit for it prompt attention.

☞ **The Post Says—**

Death is another life. We how our heads,
At going out, we think, and enter straight
Another golden chamber of the king's,
Larger than this we leave, and lovelier.

Nevertheless, most people dread death, and will catch at every remedy for the tortures that rack the mortal body and hurry its dissolution. Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, is pre-eminently the safest and most reliable medicine for restoring the human system to life and vigor.

This Sarsaparilla contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation that now exists—which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly ancient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public.

Scrofula has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe. But there is an antidote for this disease in Dr. Guysott's Extracts of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is proving itself a specific in the most severe cases of Scrofula. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, third door above Montgomery. 7

☞ **Notice.**—Persons wishing business cards very widely circulated throughout the State, can have that opportunity by sending them to this office, and they will go out in the *Extra Premium sheet of many thousands, during the present week.* Send your cards early, to secure their place.

MARRIED.

On the 10th August, in Sacramento, H. W. Harkness, M. D., and Miss Amelia Griswold, all of that city.

On the 14th August, in Sacramento, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. Stillman Jette, of the former place, and Miss Susan Curran, of San Francisco.

On the 12th August, in this city, by Rt. Rev. Dr. Kip, Mr. E. Seyd and Miss M. A. Crittendon.

On the 6th August, at Fix & Co.'s Saw Mill, by H. A. Curtiss, Esq., Mr. Henry Ferrell and Miss Augeline Densmore, all of Shasta county.

DIED.

On the 11th August, in this city, of erysipelas, Wm. Wilder, only child of W. Buss and Anna E. Wood, aged 16 days.

On the 8th August, at his residence, Laguna Seco, Dr. George H. Bull, formerly of Troy, N. Y., aged 36 years.

On the 8th August, at Auburn, Placer county, Isaac C. Copeland, in the 27th year of his age, formerly from Taunton, Mass.

On the 13th August, in this city, Kate, infant daughter of J. F. and Kate Hutton, aged 1 month.

On the 7th August, at Adamsville, Stanislaus county, Mr. G. Work, from New York.

Book Bindery,

No. 78 Merchant street, below, Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for Book Binding of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.

N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

Lad Wanted.

WE want an Active LAD to attend to the office duties. One of good address and good education only need apply. Apply at our office only at 5 P. M. 7

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,

139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skilful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

North Point Dock Warehouses,

Corner of Sansome and Lombard sts.

THE subscribers will make cash advances on goods stored in the above Warehouses, in sums to suit.

To Farmers and Produce Dealers, they offer the advantage of the saving of Cartage and Waste—vessels being enabled to discharge alongside the store.

5 COHEN & CO.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS, FOR 1854,

LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE AT

GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,

5 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, August 16, 1854.

THERE is but little use to note prices of heavy articles, for the sales are made as the circumstances of the case demand. Agricultural Implements and Hardware are in quantities in this market for two years supply. The crops of Grain will be gathered well, will yield well, and we do hope will pay well.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS			
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@	—
do do short handled	— —	@	10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@	15 00
do do short handled, no sale.			
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@	14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@	10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@	—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@	18 00
do iron	8 00	@	10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@	—
do do iron	— —	@	8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@	18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@	15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6 lb, solid eye	12 00	@	16 00
do other brands	5 00	@	7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@	4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@	4 50
Plows, best make	no sale 14 00	@	30 00
do steel	30 00	@	75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—			
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@	1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@	600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@	500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	12 —	@	16
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@	25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@	10 00
do do steel	12 00	@	20 00
Pitchforks, ℔ doz	10 00	@	18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@	12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@	9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@	12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.			
FLOUR—			
Galle go and Haxall	10 00	@	11 00
Chile	8 75	@	9 00
Repacked	— —	@	— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.	@	— —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@	14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 00	@	6 50
do ½ bbls	3 25	@	3 50
Bran, ℔ lb	— —	@	— 1¼
GRAIN—			
Corn, Eastern, ℔ lb	— 2	@	2 50
Barley, California	— —	@	— 1¾
Barley, Chili	— —	@	— 1¾
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@	— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@	— 3½
do Oregon, none in mkt.			
do Eastern	— 2	@	— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 2	@	— 3
do California	— 2½	@	—
LUMBER—			
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ℔ M	25 00	@	— —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@	30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@	70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@	100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@	00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@	55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@	75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@	30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@	00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@	00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@	30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@	8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@	36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@	8 00
do California	— 5	@	6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@	5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@	5 00
PROVISIONS			
Beef, Mess, ℔ bbl	18 00	@	20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@	12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ℔ lb	14	@	16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@	— —
Cheese	20	@	25
California Cheese	20	@	— 25
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@	1 00
Butter, choice	30	@	32
do good ordinary	16	@	25
do California	60	@	25
Hams, ordinary	12	@	— 14
do extra	18	@	19
Lard, in kegs	14	@	15
do tins 10 lb	17	@	—
do 15—20 do	—	@	17
Pork, clear, ℔ bbl	— —	@	20 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@	11 00
do mess, ℔ bbl, choice	16 00	@	17 00
do do ½ do	— —	@	12 00
RICE—			
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@	6
China, No. 1, in mats		@	5
do No. 2, do		@	4
Manila	3½	@	4
VEGETABLES—			
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.			
Beans, California	3	@	4
do Ans. white	6	@	
Split Peas	3	@	
Beets, ℔ ton	20 00	@	— —
Carrots	40 00	@	—
Onions, prime, ℔ lb	— 7	@	8
Turnips, ℔ ton	30 00	@	—
Potatoes, per sack	50	@	75
do new, ℔ lb	2½	@	3
Peas			10
Squashes, ℔ lb (nauner)	10	@	12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ℔ head	37	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ℔ doz	none.	Leeks, ℔ doz	1 00
Beets, ℔ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, ℔ lb	12
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	8
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ℔ doz	1 00
Celery, ℔ doz	6	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ℔ doz	6	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ℔ doz	1	Cranberries, ℔ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ lb	8	Pie Plant, ℔ lb	20
Potatoes, new	4	Asparagus, ℔ doz bdls	3 00
Onions, prime	10	Cucumbers, ℔ doz	25
New Corn, ℔ doz	75	String Beans	6
Egg Plant	37	Okra	50
Strawberries, ℔ lb	1 50	Raspberries, ℔ lb	1 50
Gooseberries, do	1 00	Apples, do	25@50
Pears, sugar, do	25	do extra size, each	25@50
no extra, each	25@50	Quinces, ℔ lb	50
Whortleberries, ℔ lb	1 00	Blackberries, ℔ lb	50
Apricots, do	50	Nectarines, do	1 00

Whortleberries of good quality are now in market.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Ostund, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; Mott & Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 9 Clipper ship Golden Racer, Nagel, New York, 135 days; mdse.
Brig Fawn, Barrett, Umpqua river, 3 days; lumber.
Clipper schr Restless, Paty, Honolulu, 20 days; mdse.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lime.

Aug. 10—Stmr America, Fountleroy, Umpqua River, days.
Clipper schr Sea Breeze, Buchanan, Hushuine (S I), 32 days; with oranges.

Aug. 11—Ship Sweden, Goss, New York, 174 days; mdse.
Chinese ship Exchange, Braden, Woampoa, 100 days; mdse, and 513 passengers—85 died on the passage.
Brig Quoddy Belle, Hatch, Meadocine, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Rosalie, Babcock, Crescent City, 8 days; lumber.

Aug. 12—Stmr Polynesian, Rogers, Honolulu, 14 days; mdse.
Schr Archimedes, Roberts, Magdalena Bay, 25 days; in ballast.
Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; produce.

Aug. 13—Nic stmr Sierra Nevada, Bletben, San Juan, 12 days.
Fr ship Meteore, Chancimbaund, Bordeaux, 162 days; md e.
Bark Emily Miner, Rogers, Sydney via Callao, 67 dys; mdse.
Schr Mount Vernon, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.

Aug. 14—Stmr Ghah, Haley, San Diego, 3 days; mdse.
Clipper ship Staghound, Behn, New York, 109 days; mdse.
Ship Levant, Cooper, Hong Kong, 78 days; mdse.
Bark Wavelet, Smith, Honolulu, 22 days; mdse.
Mex brig Arzoune, Newmun, Mazatlan, 55 days; mdse.
Brig F Copeland & Co, Trussell, San Pedro, 17 days; flour.
Brig Detroit, Slocum, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Clipper schr Lady Jane, Girvey, from New York via Callao and Honolulu 17 days; mdse.
Schr Huntress, Haines, Bodega, 26 hours; lumber.

Aug. 15—Clipper ship Witchcraft, Rogers, New York, 97 days; with mdse.
Ship Michael Angelo, Moore, New York, 167 days; mdse.
Schr Queen of the West, Sweet, Santa Barbara, 8 days, with 500 crawfish.

CLEARANCES.

Aug. 9—Ship Clara Henrietta (Dutch), Croese, for Batavia; bark Palmetto, Manley, Prince Frederick Sound.

Aug. 10—Stmr Sea Bird, Smith, San Diego; Br brig Eastern City, Cromlie, Callao; schr Mathew Vassar, Dodge, Portland.

Aug. 11—Brig Agate, Collins, Portland; schrs Laura Bevan Morton, San Louis Obispo; Harriett, Bowden, Crescent City.

Aug. 12—Stmr Isthmus, Hilliard, San Diego; ships Australian (Br) Chapo, Hong Kong; Golden Gate, Dowing, Shanghae; bark American, Wiggin, Astoria; schr Wanderer, Phillips, San Pedro.

Aug. 14—Stmr America, Fauntleroy, Umpqua; bark Delegate, Gillan, New York; ship Gildea Racer, Nagle, Benicia; schr Restless, Paty, Honolulu.

Aug. 15—Br brig Griffaral, Briard, Shanghae; schr Joseph Hewitt, Swain, Crescent City.

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.,

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co. ..... Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio ..... Cleveland.
Utica City Bank ..... Utica. | Bank of Syracuse ..... Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn ..... Auburn. | Bank of Attica ..... Buffalo.
Rochester City Bk ..... Rochester. | Geo. Smith & Co. ..... Chicago.
Michigan State Bk ..... Detroit. | Clinton Bank ..... Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Express, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada, Colomia, Placerville, or Mormon Islands, Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls, Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kanaka Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyat's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Wombow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range.
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House.
Indian Valley, Frenchmun's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minnesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co. ..... London.
Rothschild & Co. ..... Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co. ..... New York.
Phœnix Bank ..... do
J. E. Thayer & Bro. ..... Boston.
Horner Bean & Co. ..... New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co. ..... St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers ..... Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

WELLS, FARGO & CO

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a

Daily Express to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mr. Ophir and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

3 114 Montgomery street

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. } { O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour. Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento 11 3m

CHARLES D. CARTER.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers. 20

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,

139 Montgomery street,

Between Clay and Commercial streets,

Pay particular attention to the preparation of

Physicians' Prescriptions,

and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the **Purest and Best Quality,** and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.

Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.

☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

These goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,

4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,

San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

Atlantic, Uni n and French White Lead;
Tieman's Zinc White; English Boiled Oil;
Turpentine; 1st Quality French Picture Glass;
Window Glass; Tieman's Colors, in oil and water;
Artists' Materials, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
Brushes in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P. S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER.

San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan.
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

A Material Reduction in the Rates on the Bill of Fare,

AT ROBB'S, 182 CLAY STREET,

HAS BEEN MADE IN ORDER TO KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES.

OUR Friends and the Public are assured that we shall keep on trying, and deserve the reputation of being *the place* to get a good breakfast and dinner, and in future at such prices that shall not fail to give general satisfaction.

We are gradually overcoming the many obstacles that at first presented themselves; and hope now, by every attention to business, to merit a due share of patronage.

Soup will be hereafter served at 12 M.

HOLMAN & SHERWOOD, Proprietors.

Wednesday, August 2d, 1854. 5

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,

City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Capital Wanted.

AN Active or Silent partner, with a capital of $25,000 or $50,000, can hear of an opportunity where a business can be made that will yield a large and certain profit, and at the same time, be sure from all contingencies of loss. A business which may be increased to any extent.

Letters will be strictly confidential, addressed to S. R. T. F., this office. 4-1mis.

Washington Market—Still No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best to be had. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Mendocino Redwood.

THE California Lumber Manufacturing Company, having just completed their New Mills, are ready to contract for the delivery of their very superior BOARDS and PLANK, to the extent of *sixty thousand feet per day*; at prices which will enable their patrons to meet the present low market.

N.B.—Vessels wanted. Apply to

H. MEIGGS, President,

5 corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

Ex Whirlwind.

20,000 FEET of German Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings for Picture Frames and Looking Glasses.

ALSO,

A full supply of Looking Glass Plate, at moderate prices.

For sale by LOGAN & CO., 187 Clay street.

Picture Frames and Looking Glasses made to order at short notice. 5

SPECIMEN GRAINS!

DESIROUS to advance the knowledge of our California Crops to the various Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of the various States and Europe, we invite all who are willing to aid us in this matter to forward us specimens of Grains and Grasses, of any and all kinds. Such shall be forwarded carefully, with credit to the growers. The names of the growers, and place where grown, will always accompany the packages.

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!

SOON TO OPEN AT

DUNCAN'S

CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have an equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *rerte* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!

TO THE

Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Geneva,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!

CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes**;
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes**,
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares*, the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES

ARE NOW READY, AT

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of the Superb Collection have been just received, and are now for examination.

San Francisco, June 10, 1854. 26

TIME

PERPETUAL as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches by

HARTT & SOMERWOOD,

City Observatory, Montgomery st. 5

BUSINESS CARDS.

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

HARDWARE AND LEATHER,

Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,

24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,

ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.

No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Window and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

C. A. McNULTY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 12tf

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 Clay street wharf,

between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.

Refer to Messrs. Fliot, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

L. G. MASON, SUCCESSOR TO EASTERLY,

Importer and Dealer in

Lead Pipe, Bar and Sheet Zinc, Iron and Tin,

PUMPS, STOVES, ETC.

House and Ship Plumber, Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware,

110 SANSOME STREET, OPPOSITE CRESCENT CITY HOTEL,
San Francisco

N. B.—Orders for ARTESIAN WELL PIPE and contracts for *Artesian Wells* in any part of the State, promptly attended to. 26

FRANK BAKER,

Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 12

SWEETSER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Game, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.,

Stalls Nos. 7, 17 and 19, Washington Market.

Particular attention paid to goods on consignment. Orders forwarded to any part of the country. 5

TREADWELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.

Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.

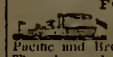
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

DR. COIT,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley, Six doors above his old locality. 15tf

STEAMERS.

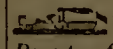
FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.



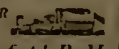
The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TAFFAY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San José Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

California Steam Navigation Company.



ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.



Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Coocklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San José at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

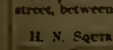
The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. tf

Freights Reduced.



From and after this date the rates of freight from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS is $35 per ton.

By order of California Steam Navigation Co. A. [illegible]
R. CHENERY, Pres.

Opera Glasses.

JUST received a large assortment of Opera Glasses, a Card Cases and Portmonnaies, for sale by
G. C. & S. [illegible],
4 tf No. 1 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Chile Seed Wheat,

FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California street

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

111 Front street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

FANNING MILLS; assorted sizes; Hay Presses;
Heavy Wagons, for two or four horses; Manure Fors;
Ox yokes and bows; Hoes and hoe handles;
One fancy butcher's cart and harness, (Kipp's);
Two sets silver mounted Express Harness;
Iron, tray, coal and sand barrows;
Coal scoop shovels, double strapped;
One second hand chain cable, 90 fathoms, 1¼ inch;
2 For sale by JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of NORCROSS' PATENT PLANING MACHINE.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormick's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains and all articles pertaining to Agriculture.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse.
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Cochituate Baths.

No. 57 Sansome street, between California and Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE proprietors of this well known Establishment, desirous of meeting the wants of a discerning public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.

In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the LADIES, and have provided a Private Entrance and Ante-Room, with *Extra large Bathing Rooms*, adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.

We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.

Prices as usual—single baths 75c; ten tickets for $5.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers. (23) San Francisco, 1854.

To Purchasers of Groceries:

THE FAMILIES of the city and the farmers of the country, before purchasing elsewhere, are requested to call at our Store, where everything in the Grocery Line can be had, not only of the finest quality, but at the lowest market prices.

Our Flour is of the best brands, and our Hams are not surpassed in the country. We have always on hand a large collection of Pie Fruits, of natural preserves and Dried Fruits, all kinds of Sugars, Coffee, and Teas can be had at the lowest rates. We have also the choicest Wines of France and Germany constantly on hand. All the staple articles of domestic consumption are selected with care and offered to the trade at the most reasonable rates. Orders from the country will be forwarded with dispatch, as may be directed, and all orders in the city promptly attended to and delivered free of charge. Come and judge for yourselves.

BRISSENDEN & [illegible]
25 Corner of Montgomery and California streets

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

DONAHO, WALTERS & CO. have constantly on hand a large assortment of Flower Pots, Strawberry Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots and other articles in the line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15

Artesian Wells.

HENRY KNIGHT & [illegible] Artesian Well Augers, for sale at the manufactory, corner of Mission and Fremont streets, San Francisco. Also, Augers for sale at Hayward's Foundry, Alameda, opposite San Francisco.

[illegible] at the Foundry, corner of Mission and Fremont streets, or at Stockton, first street.

HOTELS.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,.....CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,

San Francisco, California.

J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guests can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,.....CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. [26

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,.....MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hull, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known UNION HOTEL, situated on the Plaza, in this city.

Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.

The BAR will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

International Hotel.

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)

San Francisco, California.

PECK & FISHER,.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.

Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.

The INTERNATIONAL is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the ninth floor.

E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Lake House.

C. L. WHITE,.....PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor announces to the public, that he has completed the erection of a large Hotel Building, at the old stand by the Lake of Como, (nnt Claude Melnotte's,) which has been thoroughly finished, and is furnished in the most splendid style, with elegant and costly furniture, where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally.

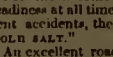
The Culinary Department is under the charge of the most experienced caterers, and his table will be covered with the luxuries and delicacies of the seasons. A fine Bar Room is attached to the House. There are also Billiard Tables and Ten Pin Alleys connected with it.

For the accomodation of parties, fine boats will be kept in readiness at all times, for excursions on the Lake,—and to prevent accidents, they will be under the especial charge of an "OLD SALT."

An excellent road has been opened from the Lake House to the sea beach, affording a most delightful drive.

The distance from the city to the Lake House is but eight miles, affording a pleasant drive of an hour.

New Line of Coaches.



The undersigned have established a line of Concord Coaches to run between the city of San Francisco and the Lake House. The hours of departure are as follows:

Leaving Wilson's Exchange at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" Lake House at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Stopping at all the Hotels on the road.

☞ Families called for in any part of the city.

25 LINESS AND CLARK.

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

MUSICAL HALL,

BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for

CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM*, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF J AND SECOND STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

LARGE IMPORTATION of Summer Clothing, ex steamers John L. Stephens and Sierra Nevada. We are now receiving a choice assortment of single and double CASSIMERE PANTS, Fancy and White Drilling, do; and NEW IN COATS of every description, which with our already large and well assorted stock, comprises *every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe.*

We have just received a small invoice of CHILDREN'S [illegible] CLOTHS and as we always keep a good assortment of [illegible] branch we will be able to [illegible] the Ladies in making [illegible] children, to an [illegible] by our [illegible] in the [illegible] style.

[illegible] prices.
24

NOW.

[The following lines from Household Words, are full of wholesome advice as well as beautiful imagery. They convey to the youthful *dreamer*, a lesson which it would be well for him to ponder:]

Arise! for the day is passing
While you lie dreaming on;
Your brothers are cased in armor,
And forth to the light are gone;
Your place in the ranks awaits you;
Each man has a part to play;
The past and the future nothing
In the face of the stern to-day.

Arise from your dreams of the future—
Of gaining a hard fought field,
Of storming the airy fortress,
Of bidding the giant yield;
Your future has deeds of glory,
Of honor; (God grant it may!)
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or needed as now—to-day.

Arise! If the past detain you,
Her sunshines and storms forget,
No chains so unworthy to hold you
As those of a vain regret;
Sad or bright she is lifeless ever;
Cast her phantom arms away,
Not look back, save to learn the lesson
Of a noble strife to-day.

Arise! for the hour is passing;
The sound that you dimly hear,
Is your enemy marching to battle!
Rise! rise! for the foe is near!
Stay not to brighten your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last,
And from dreams of a coming battle,
You will waken, and find it past.

A New Mode of Book-keeping.—"Who was it bought the handsome saddle, John?" enquired a saddle and harness maker in Philadelphia, some time ago, of his foreman, upon coming into the shop and finding a very handsome new saddle had disappeared.

"Indeed, I cannot tell who it was; and, the worst of it is, it has not been paid for. I was very busy this morning, when a gentleman came in, priced it, told me to charge it to his account, threw it into his vehicle, and drove off before I could ascertain his name. I am sure, however, he is one of our customers, for he has frequently bought articles before."

"That's rather a puzzling case, really," said the boss, scratching his head, "and some mode must be devised to find out the purchaser and get the pay for the saddle. Aye, I have it; John, charge every one of our customers, who have accounts open, with the saddle; those who didn't get it, will of course refuse to pay, and in that way we shall reach the right one."

John did as he was ordered. Two or three weeks after the July bills had been sent out, the foreman was interrogated as to whether he had succeeded in finding out the purchaser.

"It is impossible to say, sir," he answered; "*for about thirty have already paid for it without saying a word.*"

Boiled Ice.—In some hot countries, to which Yankee ice is sent, it is considered as a great luxury. An African journal relates that a gentleman who had purchased some lumps of it, sent it to his cook, with orders to have it sent up for dinner. The cook was at a loss what to do with it. But as he had a pot of boiling water over the fire, he dropped the ice into it. At the dinner-table, the master said, when the dessert was ready, "Now, fetch on the ice." "All gone, massa." "Gone! where is it gone to?" "Why, massa, me put into the pot to boil, and when me look for it, it wasn't there." The poor fellow had a bottle thrown at his head for his blunder.

Dear Darling.—A young and pretty girl stepped into a shop, where a spruce young man, who had long been enamored but dared not to speak, stood behind the counter selling dry goods. In order to remain as long as possible, she cheapened every thing; as last she said, "I believe you think I am cheating you."

"Oh, no," said the youngster, "to me you are always *fair*."

"Well," whispered the lady, blushing as she laid an emphasis on the word, "I would not stay so long bargaining, if you were not so *dear*."

The great law of nature is, "eat and be eaten." The spawn-eater swallows the worm, the shark swallows the spawn-eater; the hawk pounces on the chicken—the eagle on the hawk—the sportsman on the eagle; rogues feed on honest men, pettifoggers on rogues, and the devil on pettifoggers. Queer arrangement this; but who will say that this is not all for the best? Let us turn over and reflect.—*N. Y. Times.*

Sporting Pun.—On the Duke of York's "Moses" winning a match at Ascot, his Royal Highness was observed to look very thoughtful. A spectator asked his companion what he (the royal sportman) could be pondering on.

"Why, you know," replied he, "that the Duke is a Bishop, and he is doubtless thinking of Moses and the Profits!"

A Hint.—When you rub the knobs of your doors, use a piece of paste-board as large as your two hands, with a small hole large enough to encircle the knob in the centre and a slit in the paper to let it in. This slipped on, will keep off all soil from the paint, and is a nice way of doing it.

"Tommy, how 's all your folks?" "All well but Growler—he's got the bow-wow-el complaint."

Industrious.—The lady who "knit her brows," has commenced a pair of socks.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by

HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 (between Battery and Front streets.)

Reapers and Mowers.

JUST received per clipper ship "Swordfish."
5 McCormick's Reapers, (pattern 1852.)
1 do Mower and Reaper, (pattern 1853.)
For sale by C. A. McNULTY,
4 3t 84 Battery street.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elten $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Reapers and Threshers.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Threshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.

WARREN & SON, office "California Farmer,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by

HENRY McNALLY,
15 No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

FOUNDRIES.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m San Francisco

Donahue's Union Iron Works.

[The first established in the State.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Qnartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Guages Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

ANTROBUS & HUBER,

GENERAL AGENCY AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
Corner Fourth and K streets.
Branch Office,
Fifth street, between J and K, second door from J, Sacramento

FARMERS and others promptly supplied with all kinds of Male and Female help, without charge. Orders from the country attended to with the utmost dispatch. They may be sent by mail or express, and should state the exact kind of help required and wages to be paid.

Ranches, Stock, &c., for sale. 5 tf

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
24. 87 Long wharf.

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank ..... New York.
Bank of North America ..... Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany
Drexel & Co. ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq ..... Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer ..... Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq ..... Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq ..... Louisville, Ky.
J R. Macmurdo & Co. ..... New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.

1

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, of the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany
Utica City Bank ..... Utica
Bank of Syracuse ..... Syracuse
Bank of Auburn ..... Auburn.
Bank of Attica ..... Buffalo
Rochester City Bank ..... Rochester.
George Smith & Co. ..... Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. ..... Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank ..... Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio ..... Cleveland.
Clinton Bank ..... Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page,	David Chambers,	Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon,	Henry Haight,	Sacramento City
St. Louis,	San Francisco.	

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co. ..... London.
F. Huth & Co. ..... London
American Exchange Bank ..... New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co ..... New York
Atlantic Bank ..... Boston.
Philadelphia Bank ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank ..... New Orleans.
Page & Bacon ..... St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. ..... Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. ..... Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. ..... Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;

The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granita and Free Stona Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street.

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantel and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
Baskets—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Heller, Fencing Wire;
Reapers—Hussey's Patent;
Mowers—Ketchum's do;
Threshers—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving Hay Rakes;
Straw Cutters—Assorted sizes:
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three how rakes,
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Axes & Rowland's L. H. Shovels; Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Ice & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
Plows—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Excelsior Soap;
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks; Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Beren, small size; do do frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves; Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete; Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones; Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans; Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions, for seed; Marrow Fat Peas; Early Charleton Peas; Buckwheat, for seed; Osage Orange Seed; White Celery Seed
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed; Hemp Seed—for Birds;
Grape Vines—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety; Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article; Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins; Cotton Twine, patent;
Seal Twine, patent cotton; Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany; Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter; Mexican Spurs;
Invoice of Mexican Bitts, &c., of the highest finish, &c,
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a business arrangement by which JAS. KING OF WM. will hereafter take charge of Banking Department of the firm of ADAMS & CO. Depositors, balances on the books of Mr. King will be transferred to the books of Adams & Co.

Mr. King takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his depositors for the confidence they have heretofore reposed in him, and trusts the same confidence will be extended to the house with which he has become associated.

ADAMS & CO.,
1 JAMES KING OF WM.

Removal.

THE undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.
5 ADAMS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,

Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;

Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;

A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;

Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;

Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.

Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.

Beads—The largest assortment in California.

E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Golden.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "Bay State Lower Mills' Brand," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any admixture.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as "Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tight*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for the roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber.

J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco

Notice.

ONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.

HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.

QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.

LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL, 102 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT,
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, } Proprietors.

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., } Trustees.
S. N. BOWMAN, Esq., 3 3m.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

The Journal of Useful Sciences.

EXTRA.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1854.

GRAND AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL FAIR,

OF THE

CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Government of the California State Agricultural Society invite the co-operation of all the Cultivators of the Soil, to an *Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Fair*, to be held in the City of San Francisco, commencing on the Fourth of October, and continuing Four Days. The Fair will be held in Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery.

It is the desire of the Society to render all the aid in their power. They will receive, classify, arrange, and label all the various contributions. This will be done free of cost to contributors.

With an earnest will that the Exhibition should draw the finest productions of the State. Prizes amounting to Five Thousand Dollars for the best Farms, Gardens, Stock, specimens of Grain, Fruit, Flowers, Manufactures, Works of Art, &c., that shall be exhibited at the Fair, will be bestowed as enumerated in the List of Prizes annexed.

The Society are happy to state that the Steam Navigation Company have most liberally offered to convey to and from the Fair, all Stock and Articles intended for exhibition, *free of cost* to contributors. This instance of liberality deserves a just appreciation.

Prizes will be awarded by Committees who are disinterested, and who will be selected for the occasion.

That the Fair may be indeed worthy the noble Science of Agriculture, and of this great and influential State, we invoke the hearty co-operation of its friends, far and near.

The Hall will be ready to receive contributions on the 2d of October. Specimens not liable to decay, had better be sent as early as that day.

The Society will be very grateful to any and all who may possess Paintings or Statuary, appropriate to adorn the Hall during the Fair.

Works of Art will be received and duly noticed, and whenever very rare, suitable prizes will be awarded.

To encourage Home Industry, we take pleasure in announcing as follows.

PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE California State Agricultural Society, 1854.

The following section from the Act of Incorporation, by the Legislature, is the basis for the premiums announced below:

"Sec. 8. There is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars annually, for the space of four years, to be paid in September each year, to the Treasurer of said Society, on a requisition on the Treasurer of this State, signed by the President and Recording Secretary of said Society, which sum shall be used only for the purpose of paying premiums, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

No premium will be awarded to any competitor, who does not strictly comply with the following rules and regulations:—

Competitors for premiums on Farms, Vineyards, Orchards, Nurseries and Gardens, must make application to the President, or Corresponding Secretary of the Society, before the first day of September; for the purpose of having them visited and examined by the Committee, at such time or times as they may deem best.

FARMS, VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS, ETC.

Best improved Farm	$
2d best do	175
3d best do	1
4th best do	1
5th best do	1
Best Vineyard	
2d best do	4
3d best do	2
Best Orchard	
2d best do	40
3d best do	30
Best Nursery	50
2d best do	40
3d best do	30
Best Kitchen Garden	30
2d best do	25
3d best do	20
Best Flower Garden	40
2d best do	30
Best Nursery of Timber Trees	25
2d best do do	15
Best Nursery of Hedge Plants	30
2d best do do	10

GRAIN.

Competitors for Premiums on Field Crops, must deliver samples of the same to the committee, on or before the second day of October. The Fields shall be measured by the surveyor of the county or by two competent persons where they are located, or by one of the members of the society: and their certificate of the amount of land shall be presented to the committee, and the crop shall be measured or weighed by such such persons, who shall make affidavit of the amount of the same, to be presented to the committee.

Best ten acres or more of Wheat	$30
2d best do do	25
3d best do do	20
Best ten acres or more of Barley	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best ten acres or more of Oats	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best five acres or more of Corn	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best five acres or more of Buckwheat	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best five acres of Onions	20
2d best do	15
Best fleece of Wool	25
2d best do	30
Best crop of Sweet Potatoes	20
2d best do do	10
Best twenty-five ears Seed Corn	15
2d best do do	10
Best specimens and crop of Tobacco	25
2d best do du	15
Best specimens and crop of Cotton	25
2d best do do	15
Best five acres or more of Potatoes	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best fifty pounds of Butter	50
2d best do do	40
Best one hundred pounds of Cheese	50
2d best do do	40

FLOUR.

Best 100 lbs. of Wheat Flour	30
2d best do do	25
3d best do do	20
Best 100 lbs. of Buckwheat Flour	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best 100 lbs. Rye Flour	20
2d best do do	15
Best 100 lbs. Corn Meal	15
2d best do do	10

FRUIT.

Competitors for Premiums on Fruit, Garden Vegetables and Flowers, must deliver to the Committee on or before the second day of October, the quantity required, with a statement that the same are grown by the applicant within the State, and whatever there may be peculiar in the mode of cultivating them.

Best and largest variety of Apples	$20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best and largest variety of Pears	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best and largest variety of Peaches	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best specimens of Nectarines	20
2d best do	10
Best specimens of Apricots	20
2d best do	10
Best quart of Cherries	20
2d best do	10
Best and largest variety of Grapes	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best and largest variety of Plums	15
2d best do do	10
Best and largest variety of Quinces	15
2d best do do	10
Best variety of Oranges	15
2d best do	10
Best exhibition of Olives	15
2d best do	10
Best specimens of Limes	15
2d best do	10
Best specimens of Lemons	15
2d best do	10
Best variety of Figs	15
2d best do	10
Best Cranberries	10
2d best do	5
Best Water Melons	10
2d best do	5
Best six Musk Melons	10
2d best do	5

FLOWERS.

For the best Floral Design	$25
best display of Pot Plants	25
best collection of Roses	10
best collection of Dahlias	10
best pair of vase bouquets	10
2d best do do	5
best pair of mantle bouquets	10
2d best do do	5
best six hand bouquets	10
2d best do	5
best evergreen wreath, 36 yards	20
2d best do do	10
best collection of natural flowers	10

VEGETABLES.

Best six Squashes	$10
2d best do	5
Best six Pumpkins	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Onions	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Beets	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Carrots	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Parsnips	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Salsify	10
2d best do	5
Best exhibition of Green Corn	10
2d best do do	5
Best exhibition of Turnips	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Tomatoes	10
2d best do	5
Best six heads of Cabbage	10
2d best do	5
Best six heads of Brocole	10
2d best do	5
Best six Egg Plants	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Potatoes	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel Sweet Potatoes	10
2d best do	5
Best six heads of Cauliflower	10
2d best do	5
Best six heads of Lettuce	10
2d best do	5
Best specimens of Rhubard	10
2d best do	5
Best bunch of Colory	10
2d best do	5

MANUFACTURES AND HOME INDUSTRY.

Best Steam of Engine	25
Best Fire Engine	20
Best Hook and Ladder Truck	15
Best Hose Cart	10
Best specimens of Boots and Shoes	10
Best set of Furniture	20
Best specimens of Tador's work	10
Best specimens of Hats and Caps	10
Best specimens of Millinery	10
Best specimens of Mantau Making	10
Best specimens of Needle Work	10
Best specimens of Printing	10
Best specimens of Tin work	10
Best specimens of Marble work	10
Best specimens of Silverware	10
Best specimens of Silk goods	10
Best specimens of Cotton goods	10
Best specimens of Linen goods	10
Best specimens of Woolen goods	10
Best specimens of Carpeting	10
Best specimens of Oil Cloths	10
Best specimens of Paper Hangings	10
Best specimens of Blacksmith work	10
Best Cooking Stove	5
Best Parlor Stove	5

PREMIUM ON BABIES.

Competitors for premiums on Babies must have them on exhibition between the hours of ten o'clock A. M and four o'clock P. M., on the second day of the Fair. A special hall will be provided for the accommodation of the "mothers and children," and every convenience provided. The committee will pass in examination from two to four o'clock, P. M.

Finest Baby under one year old	$100
2d finest do do	75

WORKS OF ART.

Best specimens of Embroidery	10
Best specimens of Wax Work	10
Best specimens of sign and ornamental Painting	10
Best specimens of Oil Paintings	10
Best specimens of Drawing	10
Best specimens of Design	10
Best specimens of Daguerreotype	5

NATIVE WINE.

Best Wine from the [illegible]	[illegible]
2d best do	[illegible]
Best Claret Wine	[illegible]
2d best do	[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

and placed on exhibition before the second day of October, and remain until the close of the Fair.

Best Treshing Machine	$50
2d best do	40
3d best do	30
Best Reaping Machine	25
2d best do	20
3d best do	15
Best Mowing Machine	20
2d best do	15
3d best do	10
Best Steel Plough	15
2d best do	10
Best Cast Plough	15
2d best do	10
Best Grain Sower	15
2d best do	10
Best Fanning Mill	10
do Harrow	10
do Horse Rake	10
do Straw Cutter	5
do Grain Cradle	5
do Hay Press	10
do six Hay Forks	5
do six Manure Forks	5
do six Axes	5
do six Hives	5
do six Sythes and Snaths	5
do Ox Yoke	5
do Nest of Baskets	5
do Churn	5
do Cheese Press	5
do two horse Wagon	10
do two horse Carriage	10
do one horse Wagon	5
do one horse Carriage	5
do Dray	5
do pair of Team Harness	10
do pair of Carriage Harness	10
do Single Harness	5
do Dray Harness	5

No premiums will be given for manufactured articles not produced in California, but the society will receive any such articles and place them on exhibition.

CATTLE SHOW.

The Cattle Show will be held near San Francisco, (the particular ground will soon be announced,) and will take place on the third day of the Agricultural Fair.

Competors for premiums on animals must deliver a list of those intended for exhibition to the committee, on or before the first day of the Fair.

Stock must be on the ground on or before 10 A. M., on the 5th when proper places will be assigned them, and on the day of the Cattle Show must remain in their places from 10 A. M to 4 P. M.

Best imported or American Stallion	$50
2d best do do do	40
3d best do do do	30
Best imported or American Geldlog or Mare	25
2d best do do do	20
3d best do do do	15
Best Stallion, bred in California	30
2d best do do	25
3d best do do	20
Best Gelding or Mare, bred in California	25
2d best do do do	20
3d best do do do	15
Best breeding Mare, with her colt	5
2d best do do	20
3d best do do	15
Best span of Matched draught Horses	25
2d best do do	20
3d best do do	15
Best span of Matched carriage Horses	25
2d best do do do	20
3d best do do do	15
Best Saddle Horse	20
2d best do	15
3d best do	10
Best Cart Horse (to be shown in Cart)	[illegible]
2d best do do do	15
3d best do do do	10
Best Express Horse (to be shown in express wagon)	[illegible]
2d best do do do do	15
3d best do do do do	10
Best Colt, over one and under two years old	[illegible]
2d best do do do	[illegible]
3d best do do do	[illegible]
Best span of Mules	[illegible]
2d best do	[illegible]
3d best do	[illegible]
Best Boar	[illegible]
2d best	[illegible]
3d best	[illegible]
Best Colt, over one and under two years old	[illegible]
2d best	[illegible]
3d best	[illegible]
Best Breeding Sow	[illegible]
2d best	[illegible]
3d best	[illegible]
Best Boar	[illegible]
2d best	[illegible]
3d best	[illegible]
Best Sow	[illegible]
2d best	[illegible]
3d best	[illegible]
Best Bull	[illegible]
2d best	[illegible]
3d best	[illegible]
Best Cow, over one and under two years old	[illegible]
2d best	[illegible]
3d best	[illegible]
Best Bull	[illegible]
2d best	[illegible]
3d best	[illegible]
Best Cow	[illegible]
2d best	[illegible]
3d best	[illegible]
Best Bull	[illegible]
2d best	[illegible]
3d best	[illegible]
Best Cow	[illegible]
2d best	[illegible]
3d best	[illegible]
Best Bull	[illegible]
2d best	[illegible]
3d best	[illegible]
Best Cow	[illegible]
2d best	[illegible]
3d best	[illegible]
Best Bull	[illegible]
2d best	[illegible]
3d best	[illegible]
Best Cow	[illegible]
2d best	[illegible]
3d best	[illegible]

] *Cattle Show Continued.*]

2d best do	10
Best six Lambs, under one year old	15
2d best do do do	10
Best collection of Goats	15
2d best do	10
Best Boar	20
2d do	15
3d do	10
Best breeding Sow, with her pigs	15
2d best do do	10
Best litter of three or more Pigs, under 5 mo2ths old	15
2d do do do do do	10
Best pair Fat Swine	20
2d best do	10
Best three Fowls (Cock and Pair of Hens	10
Best pair of Turkeys	10
Best pair of Geese	10
Best pair of Ducks	10

Discretionary premiums, not exceeding $ —— in amounts, may be awarded by the Society on articles or animals which they shall deem highly meritorious, although they may not be named in the list of premiums.

Each Committee is authorized to recommend special premiums upon objects that properly belong to the class assigned to them.

The managers of the Society will be present during the Fair to give directions to all who may wish to enter animals or any articles for premium or exhibition, and forage will be furnished gratis for all animals entered for premiums.

The Society earnestly desire to be informed, at the earliest possible moment, how far the different Farmers in the State can co-operate in this undertaking, and what specimens they intend to exhibit—so that suitable provision may be made for their contributions.

All communications upon the subject, will be promptly responded to, and all information cheerfully rendered.

The announcement of the awards, together with appropriate exercises, will take place on the last day of the Fair.

☞ Address the President, or Corresponding Secretary, San Francisco.

F. W. MACONDRAY, *President.*
E. L. Bearn, Alameda County,
J. K. Rose, San Francisco Co.,
D. W. C. Thompson, Sonoma Co..
H. C. Malone, Santa Clara Co.,
W. N. Thompson, San Francisco Co.,
C. J. Hutchinson, Sacramento Co.,
J. W. Osborn, Napa Co.,
Vice Presidents.
C. V. Gillespie, *Recording Secretary.*
J. L. L. F. Warren, *Corresponding Secretary.*
David Chambers, of Page, Bacon&Co., *Treasurer.*

California State Agricultural Society.

ENROLL YOUR NAMES.

Certificates of Membership are now ready, and it is important that all who desire to unite with the Society, should forward the amount of subscription and receive their *Certificates.*

The following sections from the Act of Incorporation, are annexed, and will be a guide for action:

Sec. 5. For the purpose of carrying into effect this act, F. W. Macondray, of San Francisco county, is hereby appointed President of this Society; E. L. Beard, of Alameda county; J. K. Rose, of San Francisco county; D W. C. Thompson, of Sonoma county; H. C. Malone, of Santa Clara county; W. N. Thompson, of San Francisco county; C. I. Hutchinson, of Sacramento county; and J. W. Osborne, of Napa county, Vice Presidents; J. L. L. F. Warren, of San Francisco county, Corresponding Secretary; C. V. Gillespie, of San Francisco county, Recording Secretary; Judge David Chambers, of San Francisco county, Treasurer; who shall call the first meeting of the Society at the city of San Francisco; and who are hereby authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions to said Society, as hereinafter specified.

Sec. 6. The members of this Society shall be composed of such persons as shall pay the sum of Ten dollars to the Treasurer, annually, and such persons shall be members only for the year for which they shall have thus paid the amount aforesaid.

It is to be hoped that citizens of all interets will feel a desire to unite with this Society, and thus aid to make it efficient for good.

☞ **Great State Fair.**—We call attention to the Programme of the Great State Fair, to come off at the Musical Hall, in San Francisco. The List of Prizes will be found to be the largest, most comprehensive and complete ever offered in the United States. It is important that a wide circulation should be given to the plan of this Fair, that all may have an opportunity to enjoy its privileges, and that the greatest possible good may result to the whole State.

We trust the Press throughout the State will give their best influence to its promotion, and keep their readers continually advised relative to it—it is a duty they owe to this great interest. This is a Public Industrial Exhibition: the proud display of the products and genius of this country, and its success will be the beginning of greater exertions for future years. It is no private enterprize, for it is the State Society's Fair. The Prizes are the award of the State, and should serve as a stimulus to the citizens to do what they can to build up the Agricultural interests and to awaken a lively regard to this basis of her prosperity.

We speak for the State and by its authority, being but her agent, we plead for her best weal. We therefore urge upon every citizen to lend a helping hand to this great enterprize, and the greatest and most glorious results will be accomplished.

WARREN, Corresponding Secretary, C. S. A. S.

Dr. C. F. Winslow's Letters from the Mountains.

Mountain Passes.....Indian Caves.....Geological, Mineral, and Agricultural Treasures of California.

Sonora, August 6, 1854.

Dear Sir: As I promised you a hasty account of my wanderings in the Interior, I will embrace a few moments of leisure, though much fatigued, to jot down a few observations and enjoyments connected with my journey.

Our party is composed of four gentlemen of diversified accomplishments and tastes — some scientific, and all eminently displaying the most cheerful urbanities of social life. My worthy friend Col. Pardee, so highly endowed by nature and cultivation with the choicest qualities of head and heart; Wm. P. Blake, Esq., U. S. geologist—a close and careful observer of the mineralogical and geognostical features of the earth, wherever he wanders; and your humble servant, a mere amateur of nature's works — placed ourselves, by invitation, under the care of Mr. Alderman Fisher, of Stockton, a gentleman as full of the milk of human kindness, as he is of enterprise and usefulness. Jim and Bib, two of his most gallant steeds, were harnessed to a comfortable buggy, and with him at the reins, we were invited to take our own time, ride or rest, look at the fields, mountains or stars, break rocks, scale cliffs and explore caverns, just as our tastes and inclinations might dictate. Thus equipped with the best of outfits in men and beasts, we have commenced a jaunt, which from its enjoyments thus far, augurs a rich store of solid pleasure in the future, which few travelers can boast of.

That portion of our journey from San Francisco to Stockton, performed by steamboat, partly by day and more by night, afforded nothing specially worthy of observation. The wind almost always blows stifily across the Bay. The hills at this season are always yellow and sear with dry wild oats, and the landscape, however varied with ridge and vale, or clothed with redwood and oaks, though attractive to the eye, imparts a dullness to the mind which would probably not exist if the same landscape was beautified with the dwellings of a permanent, thrifty and happy agricultural population. But so it is at present, parched, dull, unoccupied, and only stimulating the mind to silent musings and contemplations on the past, present and future of this remarkable State. Benicia and Martinez, small and slowly improving towns, were passed before dark, and night came upon us as we entered Suisun Bay and cut off a monotonous but strangely interesting view of the extensive delta covered with bull rushes, through which the Sacramento, San Joaquin and its sloughs, wind their way to the interior cities. It is strange how an incident of this kind will afford food for contemplation, and transporting the mind to remote ages, inadvertently bring into comparison the two most interesting epochs in the history of civilization. Fading away in the duskiness of night were vast tracts of tule, corresponding with the bull-rushes growing on the deltas and banks of the Nile. Here they are of no account, science and invention having effected wonderful revolutions in the arts; but in Egypt in ancient days they were gathered and prepared with unusual care, for they constituted the papyrus on which the sacred and public writings of the priests and kings were preserved and transmitted from age to age. And not only were the tule lands of the valley of the Nile serviceable for literary purposes, but they furnished the most prolific soil for the cultivation of the grain, which furnished not only the land of Egypt, but the bordering tribes of Asia with bread. With such fancies as these, tracing Egypt through her decline, and this new commonwealth through the unfoldings of its infancy, we glided along till all material objects, and at last thought itself faded into complete night and forgetfulness.

Morning brought us to Stockton—a city so much improved in some respects within a twelvemonth as to be very comfortable for wayfarers, to say the least, and Bib and Jim, with aching necks and flowing manes, were as fresh and bright as the morning, and waiting to receive the friends of their master and to display for our comfort the fullest extent of their "*horse*-pitality." How the glorious mornings and the genial heat of the valleys and mountains contrast with the dull, gloomy, cold, foggy and changeable airs of San Francisco and the coast! It is a luxury to escape from clouds, fogs and winds, and breathe balmy breezes and look into the bosom of the deep blue sky by day, and let the soul, by night, mingle with ten thousand brilliant spheres and the pale emanations of the milky-way. So we think and so we journey, admiring the note of each new bird, watching the timid and frisky motions of countless squirrels, charmed with the orchard-like growth of bright, green oaks which stud the arid lawn in all directions, and conversing freely about all we see and all we think of, without reserve.

The distance from Stockton to Knight's Ferry of the Stanislaus, is about forty miles. At this season the road is good but dusty, and it passes over a district of country apparently level for about twenty-five miles, and then enters a section continuously more hilly, till we reach the Stanislaus. The level region is composed of the finest alluvion, extending many feet deep, here and there interrupted only by very small pebbles, constituting a layer from one to three inches thick, as far as I could judge by inspecting wells along the road. The water furnished by these wells is not very good, containing much terrginous and saline matter, and it will be only when artesian bores are sunk to the foundation rock of the valleys, or below thick beds of clay, that pure and crystal water will be obtained. As a means of irrigating the arid plains at this season of the year, their existance will be invaluable, and their permanent flow will serve as a constant solvent to the silicates, phosphates and other nutrient qualities of the soil, and will increase the productions of agriculture an hundred fold. For many miles the road winds among scattered oaks—at a little distance looking like large apple trees—until suddenly they disappear, and the view between the sparse forest and the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada becomes uninterrupted. Constant radiation of heat and vapor renders distant aspects of landscape somewhat obscure, and a mellowness is imparted to everything remote, as agreeable to the eye as the appearances are peculiar in character. This section of country is almost wholly uninhabited, and but few fences or dwellings denote enterprize or population. Journeying on, at last we reach the hilly district, which becomes interesting on two accounts. A new array of oaks clothe the more distant and loftier range of hills, resembling in many places a large park laid out with order and taste; and long level summits or rounded isolated mounds stretch away to the South as far as the eye can reach, on the sides of which the stratification of the sedimentary deposits of former seas are so clearly defined that prominent lines expose a parallelism of strata from hill to hill, until distance cuts off a view as interesting to the geologist as it is unique and wonderful on the face of the earth. On reaching Knight's Ferry these curious and remarkable aspects of landscape attain their greatest degree of prominence and interest. A precipitous cliff a hundred feet high faces the river on the valley side, presenting layer above layer of large rolled stones, smaller pebbles, coarse and fine sands, and at last impalpably fine detritus, each layer from one to two feet thick, and one superimposed on the other, till the uppermost is crowned with ocean drift and fine gold. Below this lofty and broad area of sedimentary accumulations appears, conspicuous and wild, a blackened mass of basaltic rock and besicular lava, presenting, on close inspection, the walls and warm outpourings of an ancient volcano. In a chasm through this, a hundred feet wide, with perpendicular sides fifty feet deep, flows the rapid current of the Stanislaus. Such are the geological features of this district of the San Joaquin valley; but the philosophical considerations growing out of these data are far more interesting. I have not time to enter into details about these things: suffice it to say that wherever volcanic eruptions took place in very remote epochs in this region, none have taken place since the deposits of the tertiary beds, and it is absolutely certain that no *violent* earthquakes have supervened *since* the ocean retired from the Sierra Nevada, for these strata remain as horizontal as in the day of their deposit; and though fresh water seas may have washed over them, or rivers cut into their level, dividing them into isolated and widely separated hills, still their strata are coincident and their parallelism has never been disturbed.

On we went, leaving Knight's Ferry and traveling over a road more dusty and hilly, rocky and uncomfortable all the way to Sonora. First along we trundled over and wound our way among lava and basaltic boulders, which indicated great subterranean disturbance previous to the tertiary epoch. The outbreak of this molten rock was no doubt simultaneous with that at Knight's Ferry, and through a fissure in the earth's crust, extending some miles in length. But those events transpired beneath the ocean, and the surface was as quiet and cold as the grave long before the detritus accumulated over it, which for many scores of feet has since been removed, by periodical rains and the floods of the Sierra Nevada. Notwithstanding the rocks and dust, the ride is delightful; for a thousand objects attract the eye, charm or enrich the mind, and furnish conversation of the most instructive kind. Through all this region beyond the Stanislaus, flat slabs of rock project above the soil, more or less numerous in certain localities. They resemble worn grave stones, pitched about by the heavings of a frozen and thawing soil. And sure enough the geologist may read on their rough surfaces the records of life, death and decay—not the life, death and decay of the human race, but of the forces by which our planet was formed and its surface fitted for marine life long before God called a living creature or form into being.

The landscape through this section of country is diversified and delightful. Little cultivation is observable any where, and little else than public houses and cargo-teams remind one of civilization; but the hills grow bold and the valleys deep and broad, and all are clothed thickly with dry herbs, and dotted here and there with verdant oaks.

At last we reach the mining regions, and the dearth of human beings on the route is transformed into a busy and free and easy multitude, toiling hard for their bread, and for the support of mothers, wives and little ones, far away from their lonesome tents and cabins. No community can show such numbers of athletic, well-formed and intelligent young men as toil amid these hills. Their hands are here, and their hearts elsewhere. Home is a talisman that softens the hardest labor, and I wonder not that misfortune and ill luck embitter the sensibilities of some, and with others make life undesirable. But men of true courage and lofty aims only encounter obstacles, to become the truer and the greater by resolutely and triumphantly surmounting them. Reflections of this sort are not altogether out of place here, for they are part and parcel of our journeying, and as we ride along they often steal across the mind, whether we indulge them or no.

The mining localities which we pass through or see at a distance, are very numerous; and running water, dry creeks, costly flumes, up-torn earth and stones, deep pits, long trenches and well-skinned gullies, all denote the labor and industry expended in search for gold. But they are too numerous to specify in detail. Indeed the whole surface of these sections of the mountain range contains more or less gold. The rocks were disintegrated by the wearing of the ancient oceans, and while some deposits are of extreme antiquity, and very profound beneath lofty accumulations of drift now rounded off into hills by meteoric causes, others are comparatively recent, and mingled only with the common diluvium, and even with the surface soil. I see no reason to apprehend the immediate exhaustion of gold. But human invention and industry, with the accumulating millions of population to this region of the continent, must ultimately diminish very greatly these resources of precious metal. This, however, is not the place for speculations, and as your readers must by this time be tired, as well as myself, they will be as glad that I have reached the end of my letter, as I am that we have reached Sonora, to refresh ourselves for other and new observations.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
C. F. Winslow.

The letters will be continued in the succeeding numbers of the Farmer.

Horse Breaking for the Harness.—Before the horse is attached to any vehilce, the harness should be allowed to remain on him in the stable several hours during two or three days; he should be led out so that he may become thoroughly acquainted to the trappings, and a cord of six or seven feet in length should be fastened to each trace. With this the horse is quietly led about, one man performing that duty, while another follows, holding the aforesaid cords, which, as the animal moves forward, are to be strained so that he feels a slight pressure of the collar upon his shoulders. The intention of this treatment must be obvious; if the horse is alarmed by the effect of the collar, the man holding the cords which are affixed to the traces, can instantly relax them; and again, when he finds his pupil is reconciled, he may renew a moderate strain, and finally as much resistance as he has power to create. By this means the most timid horse will gain confidence, and by perseverance, the most refractory may be overcome. A horse when first encumbered with harness, if immediately attached to a vehicle, is astonished when required to move, to find a pressure on his shoulders that he has never before experienced. He discovers another novel apparatus for confinement; he is, in fact, trammeled, and endeavors to escape; probably he plunges, kicks or rears and becomes difficult to manage, but by the simple process just recommended, all this is obviated.—*Hints on Training.*

How the Salamander Safe was Discovered. It is well known that iron safes are now made with a chamber between the inside and the outside filled with plaster of Paris. This is an effectual non-conductor of heat, and if the safe is made so strong as not to break when falling in a burning building, there is little danger that its contents will be burnt. The discovery of the qualities of plaster of Paris was made as follows: Mr. Fitzgerald, a very intelligent mechanic of this city, whom we know very well, was engaged in making plaster images, and frequently washed his hands in a tin pan. The bottom of the pan soon became encrusted over with plaster, and one day when it was set on the fire to heat the water, it was found that the water could not be heated in it. The discovery led to the knowledge that plaster of Paris was a suitable non-conductor for iron safes, thousands of which are made every year.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1854.

The Press.

The quicker intelligence is communicated of matters of moment, the more widely knowledge is diffused. The more stimulus that is given to develope and aid the industrial interests of a country, the more rapid is its advancement and the more certain its prosperity. The Press is the *great lever* for the diffusing of that kind of knowledge which most rapidly awakens the interests of a country. Agricultural and Mechanical industry is the basis of the wealth, and the best guaranty of the permanency of California.

If the Press will but give these interests a tithe of what they demand, devote a portion of their columns weekly to the coming Exhibition, and do what they can to create and keep alive but a just regard to its merits, not a word they utter or a sentence they shall pen, but will be a rich investment, returning more than compound interest; for rich and prosperous Agricultural States, are always the best sustainers of the Press.

We trust, nay, we feel assured, that the Press of California will unitedly give the State Agricultural Society a liberal share of their kind attention and thought.

Savings' Bank.

The history of banking, the rise and progress of this "money power," with all its influence over the world, powerful as it has been, has never yet been fully revealed in its *best feature*, or felt under its *best influences*. The United States Bank, the Bank of England, the Rothschilds, Lafitte the Banker, Hottinguer & Co., and other powerful public and private money kings, have all been more or less affected by political as well as pecuniary interests; and when the former prevails, the latter must suffer. In all such cases the innocent are made to feel the sad effects of mismanagement.

There is now a better and brighter feature in banking—when the political is entirely separated, and the pecuniary interest alone is regarded. We mean the most excellent plan of Savings' Banks. Although they have been established for many years, and their value enjoyed to a great degree, yet their full power has never been understood, nor their value rightly comprehended. The cities of the east have enjoyed them for years, quietly, and without excitement. The "Suffolk Institution," for savings at Boston, is among the oldest institutions of the kind, and has done a large and successful business. Millions of dollars have laid in the vaults, and millions have accumulated as the interest to be paid out to the hardy and industrious citizens. The amount that has been deposited as savings, and now invested in Boston, is carefully estimated at twenty millions of dollars, and the amount in New York at twenty-five millions. There are now very many institutions of the kind in every city of our Union.

The establishment of the "five-cent" bank of Savings at Boston, exciting a curiosity at first, has now become firmly established, and thousands and tens of thousands lie in the vaults from these little beginnings.

If economy and savings are required in the old States, surely they are more demanded in California; and we rejoice to know that the value of these institutions are now beginning to be better understood and more fully appreciated. California has now a countless store of wealth—hoarded, locked up, buried—idle millions, that should be in active circulation; and it is for the want of a knowledge of the conditions of banks and banking, and the fear that many feel against our private banks, that so much of the capital lays inactive. This ought not to be, for we have as strong and solvent Houses as any in the United States.

The banking houses of Page, Bacon & Co.; Adams & Co.; Wells, Fargo & Co.; Burgoyne & Co.; Drexel, Sather & Church; Davidson & Co.; and others, are houses beyond question—but they have capital enough, and therefore do not offer those inducements that are required to give increase to the earnings of the laboring classes.

It is the same want here, a Deposit for Savings, where *increase shall be added to safety.* We are pleased to know that there is such an institution founded in California, and we feel gratified, after a careful inquiry, that we can direct our Farmers and Mechanics to a place where they can feel that their earnings would be secure, and that they can also enjoy a fair interest for their money.

Robinson & Co's Savings' Bank, corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, is an institution that has been founded for years; possessing an ample capital, it now enjoys a high reputation. The proprietor is a permanent resident, his family and all his interest located and established here, and possesses the fullest confidence of the city and State. To such an institution we can look with pleasure and satisfaction, and can cheerfully commend it to all.

The amount of *real available capital* at this moment, even amid all the depression upon trade, is *millions;* and with all the drawbacks upon Agriculture now, wealth and capital will soon spring from this mighty interest, that shall overleap all other interests and over-size all other piles; and this capital wants a place of deposit where it may be safe and drawing a moderate rate of interest, and such is found in the Savings' bank of Robinson & Co.

Smith's Pomological Gardens.

Early Rising....Doing Good....Pleasant Ride....Beautiful Flowers....Fine Fruit....Luxurious Repast....Satisfaction.

When we were at our "pet city" of Sacramento, last week, meeting our friend Smith and actuated by a desire to throw a little sunlight into a political editor's sanctum, we took our friend into our neighbor of the Journal, and absolutely prevailed upon him to rise early the next morning, and, forsaking the town, eschewing all politics, go out into the country and breathe God's fresh air, and see the beautiful flowers that were scattering their fragrant breath around, to realize that the "whole earth was full of his glory."

We know how hard this early rising is for an editor, but we felt that if we could accomplish it; we could persuade our contemporary to see the sun rise, take a pleasant ride, &c, we should be "doing good." Our friend Smith, with his usual liberality, provided conveyance and the thing was done. Taking our pony we crossed the valley next morning and met our friends at Smith's gardens, as per agreement. And now, readers, don't you think we were doing good. If any one will only read the Sacramento State Journal the morning of their description of *that* excursion, they will see how the rough corners were clipped off and the sharp edges shaved down from their *political horizon.* Oh, it is a good thing to take such men and show them the "better way." Go friends, and get the State Journal of August 10, and read the fact that once in that city they were revelling in a flower garden, forgeting the strife of politics.

It was a delightful day—an early ride gave a fresh zest to the enjoyment, and we were early on the ground. The broad acres of these fine grounds are well managed, every portion being well and judiciously cultivated, and giving assurance to the proprietor of a just reward for his years of labor. Mr. Smith has in his grounds all the best varieties of approved Agricultural market products, such as, asparagus, rhubard, artichoke, horse-raddish, and every species of annual crops. In these gardens may be found fine ornamental trees, the locust, ash, ailanthus, chesnut, &c. The fruit orchards will comprize about twelve acres, and being familiar with every variety of fruits, we hesitate not to say that in these gardens will be found as choice a collection of pears, peaches, grapes and figs, as in any garden in the Sacramento Valley. Mr. Smith has been very successful in his nursary operations. He is also fortunate in having an excellent nursery gardener—Mr. Michael Doherty—and we are pleased to note his success in budding, this being one of the evidences of a good gardener.

The Peach Orchard was a gratifying sight; nearly every tree was in bearing, and only two years planted. The grasshoppers had done some injury, eaten clean to the stone and taken the foliage. The crop of the Peach Orchard will be a pretty income.

The Pear Trees are young, yet remarkably thrifty. We notice many that had grown the present year from the *bud*, four and five feet, strong and healthy.

The Grapes were in full bearing, and many fine clusters of the Golden Chasselas and Black Hamburg, reminded us of our own gardens and graperies in New England.

Some Fig Trees, also, we noticed, and a few Orango and Shaddock.

"There's a good time coming," and we hope to live to see a just and full appreciation of God's munificence from those who have enjoyed his bounty. After a general view of the ground outside we descended the banks of the river, and there, beneath the broad oaks and shrubbery upon the bed of the river, about forty feet below the high water of last winter, we found a splendid collection of roses, and other green-house plants; this was an admirable place for plants during the hot months, and worth a "plum" to friend S. for this purpose. The neat conservatory contained a fine collection of many plants, no where else to be found in the county. Here we find Mr. Thos. O'Brien, who has charge of the Green-house and Floral department, and whose industry and good taste ensure success in each branch of Flora's home.

We next examined the elegant, costly and complete Engine and apparatus, for irrigating the gardens. Mr. Smith having gone East the past year, he examined the various inventions for the purposes of irrigation, and selected the one now used on his grounds. "Worthington's Safety Steam Pump and Fire Engine;" the power and capacity of this small but powerful engine, is truly astounding, for while it is not more than 10 or 12 feet in length and 2 to 3 feet wide, it is capable of throwing *twenty thousand gallons per hour* easily; it is one of the most perfect and neatly finished pieces of machinery we have seen. Pipes are led from the reservoir over a large portion of the grounds, the water flowing so free as to completely saturate the whole; the soil of this garden being a fine sandy alluvial, the result is of the highest possible good. Mr. S. being able to continue planting all the year round. The cost of this machinery, complete, in New York, was $1,200; freight, extras, putting up, pipes and layers, &c., brought the amount to about $3,000. We saw the working of every part of the machinery, and found it the *ne plus ultra.* Mr. S. has never been miserly in his outlays, but dealt with a liberal hand in all his improvements. Such men should be sustained; they deserve prosperity.

Mr. Smith's grounds are located finely, near the American River, with a fine row of large shade trees, that in a little time will, with the new ones planted, form a beautiful avenue from his entrance-gate around his entire grounds, and thus give the citizens of Sacramento the finest drive for miles around.

Having fully viewed, though we have briefly sketched the outside, we were shown into the—the——; now friend Smith, don't be angry if we speak the truth—we entered the Batchelor's Saloon—and although there was every comfort around us, and everything to tempt the appetite, we could not but think how lonely such a place must be, even with those beautiful flowers and that luscious fruit. "It is not good for man to be alone." But we had to forgive, and Mr. S. was ready as a liberal host. We sat down to a repast fit for a "Board of Aldermen;" after an abundance of good things, enough to satisfy any appetite, we were tempted by large dishes of rich and luscious peaches full equal to "Jersey frees," grapes, and other luxuries. And these things in Sacramento, '54—the city of fires and floods. The varieties of peach were "Crawford's Early Melacaton," and "George IV." We saw upon the trees "Old Mixon Cling," and "Mixon Free," the "President," and "Crawford's late Melacaton;" these are the best varieties grown, and worthy a place in every garden.

At this repast we could not but notice the peculiar kind of *wonderment* of our neighbors of the Journal—like a cat in a strange garret. They did venture to eat peaches and cream—real peaches, grown in California—and we could not help looking at them occasionally and seeing the workings of this to them mystery—the *contrast* from a close application in a political sanctum to a fifty-acre garden of fruit and flowers, and the first time our friends had ventured so far. This is one reason the cause of Agriculture is so lagging—ordinarily public journals know nothing of these subjects, and if a plain statement of facts go forth, unless they *know* it to be so, they call it *sham.* We hope the *truth* they have imbibed now, will awaken them to a sense of the obligation resting upon them, and call them into action on this great interest, which at this moment demands the most earnest attention.

We suppose if we had been of the true political stamp we should have been remembered in the glowing thoughts at the time; but we are glad our friends have awoke to the reality. We shall expect now that the Journal is aware of the reality of the Agriculture of its own neighborhood, to be electrified upon the "Agriculture of Sacramento county."

We spent the hours most happily, and bade adieu to our friends—our appetite satisfied, our mind gratified, our heart grateful, our pockets and parcel full, and our thoughts full of good wishes to our generous host. The only doubt upon our mind to disturb us, we hope to see removed; if our neighbors of the Journal, after this, *don't do their duty*, we will take them again and, *choke them with strawberries and cream.*

We shall close, by giving the statement of the crop of two Peach Trees, and the amount received the present season, in cash. After paying commission to those who sold in the city, the net proceeds amounted to *Three hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty cents;* in addition, Mr. S. has used and contributed among his friends sufficient to have swelled the amount to over *Four hundred dollars.* The world cannot produce a parallel case. We would invite all who love beautiful things, to visit "Smith's Pomological Gardens," at Sacramento. If you are in pursuit of fruit trees, ornamental trees, plants, shrubs, vines, etc., you will find them there; and no one will ever regret a visit to this place. Mr. Smith is ever ready, with courtesy and attentions, to make a visit agreeable; and we most sincerely rejoice to know that he will surely be successful in his enterprise.

Page, Bacon & Co.

Envy, with her wily tongue,
Loves to do a neighbor wrong.

That rumor which was started against this old and firmly established Banking House, and called *idle* rumor, should be ascribed to the right source. Envy has more to do with such things than vanity—and it is well known that birds of prey do not often pick at small and worthless fruit; they strive to pluck the fruit that is fairest, and that which grows upon the loftiest branches—and thus with *envy.*

That station or excellence which the envious cannot reach or attain, they assail, and thus we believe originated the base report—it appears to some, idle, for its aim was a covert one—but the motive was envy. Interested persons call such reports idle, because they know they are false; but the crowd when called into action, are the workmen of the vindictive slanderer. It was by a similar subterfuge that the report was spread relative to the able House of Adams & Co. It is such houses that "envious birds" would assail, but there is a glorious pleasure in knowing that though

"Envy's a coal that comes hissing hot from hell,"

it has failed it its venomous efforts here, in these two cases; and now the fruit is fair, its good qualities have been tested: men have tried it, and are satisfied with it. We wish to call things by their right names. What envy would, but cannot do, is *evil,*—not *idle.*

Treadwell & Co.—The house of the Messrs. Treadwell & Co., of San Francisco, is an extensive, wealthy and well established house, and we take pleasure in giving assurance to Agriculturists that they will present this season to the community, the most extensive stock of new and improved implements of Agriculture, at their large warehouse at San Francisco, at wholesale and retail, that can be found in the country. Their large capital and extended business influence will fully enable them to do this, and their house in Marysville will be complete in all kinds of implements, seeds, tools, &c., thus offering to up-river trade every facility needed. With Mr. Treadwell, the senior partner of San Francisco, and Mr. Lord the partner at Marysville—gentlemen whose business habits are a guaranty of [illegible]—we may look for an assurance that the patrons of the house will find their orders promptly attended. We refer to the card of Messrs. Treadwell & Co., in another column.

Courtesies.—We received a [illegible] of New Mexico. Messrs. Atwood & Co., for whom we have engaged [illegible] who will [illegible] and [illegible] Atwood & Co. [illegible] carved in a [illegible] effect.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
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The present issue will be near three thousand five hundred copies—and during the months of September and October, we have every reason to believe that our circulation shall reach upwards of *five thousand.*

Now is the time to subscribe for the "FARMER;" its issues will contain all the particulars of the "*Great State Fair*," all the *Reports, Addresses, Correspondence, Descriptions in full, &c.*, of all articles exhibited at the Fair—and everything that will be matters of moment to people of other portions of the Union.

By subscribing now, the Volume can be secured from No. 1 of Vol. 2, and will be a most valuable record of the Agriculture of California.

Woolfskill Ranch.

WE have enjoyed a very pleasant trip to this place, and were highly gratified with our visit. John Wolfskill, Esq., established his ranch early as a "Stock Ranch," in company with his brother (now of Los Angeles.) This was in 1843. It was not until 1851, that the orchard was commenced, and then a few thousand grapes only were planted, a few fig trees, and a few pears (of native kind) were added; and each year thereafter, new additions were made, and they are promising finely.

At the present time the grounds are quite extensive, the vineyard comprises about three thousand vines in fruit, samples of which were cut for us that we might test their flavor; they give good promise of a crop, though not so large as the last year. The grapes were only partially ripe, here and there only were the full purple clusters.

Another younger vineyard of some three thousand, had been much injured by the grasshopper, which had been very destructive.

The peach trees were very heavily loaded with fruit, but only of the native kind. Pear trees were large and vigorous, well grown, and many of them quite full of fruit; the pears very large at the present time, and would weigh half a pound each — the Bartlett variety prevailing; several fine trees, well loaded with native fruit of good size. Some very fine apricot trees, which had borne well, but the fruit had passed. The fig trees were of remarkable size, planted in '51; they had attained the height of 20 feet and near a foot in diameter; only one variety were fruiting well, the purple of the lower country. A large collection of young fruit trees of various kinds, in nursery rows. Orange trees—the Shaddock and the Chinese Chesnut, were growing thriftily, and the whole grounds were under very excellent cultivation.

We noticed a fine Engine upon the banks of the creek, of some ten-horse power, used in connection with the rotary pump, in raising water for the purpose of irrigation; and we took especial note of the plan, the labor required, and the effect upon the ground, the trees, etc., etc. Where the ground is a light sandy alluvial deposit, the simple conveying the water will answer; but where the soil is of a clayey texture, or a rich mould, it must be cultivated shortly after, or it will bake, and the result is injurious. Irrigation requires cultivation; and we had rather have a deep and generous cultivation, without water other than what nature has in the earth, than a free supply of water upon the surface, and the ground left afterwards to bake in the sun. *Will cultivators note this.* Irrigation is of vast importance to our State, but the science must be understood. The best plan, and we think the most economical, is *Artesian wells;* and if friend Woolfskill and others, on these beautiful prairies, will try this plan, they will accomplish a great good.

The crop of grapes from the "Wolfskill Ranch" will be in Sacramento market, in about two weeks; and peaches will soon follow, with pears and figs. Mr. W. has accomplished much, and deserves great credit for the attention, labor and skill displayed. All the best portions of the work, the budding, pruning, planting, and forming trees and nursery plans, are the work of his own hands, and are well done. The only objection of importance we could make, would be the *pruning up trees;* they should be headed low, in this country: this shields the ground around the tree, and the trees resists the wind with safety.

We should have been glad to have accepted the kind and courteous invitation of the proprietor to tarry over night, enjoy his hospitalities, and to have rode over his grounds—seen his fine stock, and grain, etc., but we were obliged to defer this. For his kind attentions, we were very grateful; were delighted with our visit, and trust a full and prosperous harvest will amply reward the proprietor for his faithful labors.

AMERICAN TALENT—MRS. ROBB.—It is something to know that amid the excitement that is raised, and the desire to follow after stars of foreign skies, there are those who appreciate our own native talent. Mrs. Robb has ever deserved success not only for her talent and skill in ballad singing, but for the dignity and excellence of character maintained in all her course before the public; and it has been more gratifying to know that she has always been adding to the number of her friends as well as to the wealth of character, which is a mark of greater success than a flowing house or full purse, and the loss of all else. At the concerts recently given by this lady at San Jose she was greeted by an appreciating audience, and her singing gave so much satisfaction that she has been called on to repeat them. Mrs. Robb is expected soon to visit other portions of our State, and we trust American hearts will appreciate native talent.

LETTERS FROM DR. WINSLOW.—Our readers are presented with a theme to-day, from our talented and accomplished correspondent and friend, that will be to them a rich repast. We feel assured that if the eye but catches the subject, the mind will not be contented till every sentence has been laid away in memory.

We can say to our readers, that it will be our aim to offer them, from time to time, various subjects from the ablest pens; and they can always be assured of a rich return for the time given in perusing the sketches that flows from the able pen of Dr. C. F. Winslow.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 *Sacramento* and 81 *Battery streets, San Francisco.*
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultral Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.
THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the following Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—
Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arhutilluma, Azaleas, Orleandera, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.
Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.
Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Watches and Jewelry.
WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.
We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.
N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

Jewelry and Silverware.
OUR immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.
N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].
Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.
THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.
DEPOSITS draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.
☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.
7 ROBINSON & CO.

SPECIMEN GRAINS!
DESIROUS to advance the knowledge of our California Crops to the various Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of the various States and Europe, we invite all who are willing to aid us in this matter to forward us specimens of Grains and Grasses, of any and all kinds. Such shall be forwarded carefully, with credit to the growers. The names of the growers, and place where grown, will always accompany the packages.

New Planing Machines.
THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend Norcross' Patent Planing Machines, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others I would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.
To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringment," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:
"Therefore, The defendent, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."
Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the Washington Mills, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.
7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Artesian Well Boring.
WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.
SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.
For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. O born, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells: M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.
We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:
1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.
2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.
All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.
N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.
THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of
Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Oastorn,
Salvers, Spoons,
Gobleta, Forks, &c.
Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Hardware at Wholesale.
THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
SAFES—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
BEADS—The largest assortment in California.
E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.
WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.
THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.
In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workmanlike manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.
We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.
D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

POLLEY & CO.,
OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.
Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.
Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.
Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!
Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof
MATERIALS FOR SALE!
THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as
"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."
It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.
The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.
In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.
All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

Mendocino Redwood.
THE California Lumber Manufacturing Company, having just completed their New Mills, are ready to contract for the delivery of their very superior BOARDS and PLANK, to the extent of *sixty thousand feet per day;* at prices which will enable their patrons to meet the present low market.
N.B.—Vessels wanted. Apply to
H. MEIGGS, President,
5 corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

Ex Whirlwind.
20,000 FEET of German Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings for Picture Frames and Looking Glasses.
ALSO,
A full supply of Looking Glass Plate, at moderate prices.
For sale by LOGAN & CO., 187 Clay street.
Picture Frames and Looking Glasses made to order at short notice. 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.
IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

Rassette House.
SAN FRANCISCO,.....CAL.
THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.
Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.
The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Donahue's Union Iron Works.
[The first established in the State.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco.
THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.
Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,
and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.
STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.
BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Guages Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.
24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF J AND SECOND STREETS,..... SACRAMENTO.
LARGE IMPORTATION of Summer Clothing, ex steamers John L. Stephens and Sierra Nevada. We are now receiving a choice assortment of single-milled CASSIMERE PANTS, Fancy and White Drilling, do; and SILK AND CLOTH COATS of every description, which with our already unprecedently large and varied stock, comprises *every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe.*
We have just received a small invoice of *CHILDREN'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING*, and as we design giving particular attention to that branch of our business, we would invite the attention of the Ladies, in making selections of clothing for their children, to an examination of our stock. We shall receive by steamer invoices of the richest and latest styles children's suits, manufactured by our house in New York, and cut in the prevailing styles.
Punctuality observed in filling orders, and no deviation in prices. BRANCH OF KEYES & CO.,
24 Sacramento

RIVETT & CO.,
IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS.* Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.
Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.
Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.
☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

BATES' UPERIOR
UPLAND BELL CRANBERRY.
THE PROPRIETOR has been induced to present this Circular to the public on account of the numerous applications from distinguished Horticulturists, Amateurs, Land Agents and others, in different parts of the Union, personally and by letter, wishing information in regard to cultivating this valuable fruit upon ordinary upland, and would respectfully invite the attention of Gardeners and Fruit Growers, to such facts only as have come directly under our own experience and observation.
Soil, Propagation, Management, &c.—Having tested the plants thoroughly in all kinds of soils, we have no particular choice in their selection. We know of no kind of soil in which they would not be likely to grow well if managed according to our method. We should not choose a perfect clay soil, extremely liable to bake, nor a perfect sand, containing no power of vegetation.
In extensive field culture, the Bell Cranberry flourishes well in soils varying from moist to dry. No great degree of moisture is necessary, providing it is more or less uniform. Any soil that the strawberry can be grown on to advantage, is well adapted to the growth of this plant, but no animal or vegetable manure should be used, as the fruit draws most of its nourishment from the atmosphere. The vines propagate by runners, like the Strawberry, and will flourish in almost any soil and ocation, under good management. Where the land is rich and liable to grass and weeds, we prepare the ground by removing the top soil at a sufficient depth to prevent their growth. This may be easily done by plowing the sod, and removing the top soil in carts or otherwise. The object in doing this is to make the soil so poor that nothing will grow to obstruct the growth of the Cranberry Plants, bearing this in mind, that I am fully satisfied, from long experience in the business, that the Cranberry derives its nourishment only from the air and moisture.
If the land is poor, so that grass and weeds will not vegetate then it may be plowed and harrowed without other preparation. If these rules are followed there is no difficulty whatever in their cultivation. Persons having a garden of moderate size, and wishing to raise their own Cranberries of a superior quality can do so by obtaining a few plants, and with a small amount of labor at the commencement, will find their cultivation both easy and profitable.
Persons wishing for Plants can have their supply of the subscriber. The Plants will be carefully packed in meadow moss, and well boxed, which will enable them to go to a great distance in a fresh state.
The proper time for Fall transplanting is October and November; for Spring, from the opening of the snow till about the 25th of May. Persons wishing for Plants, are requested to order as early as the first of September, for Fall transplanting and during the winter for Spring. 15
SULLIVAN BATES,
Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1854. NO. 8.

GRAND AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL FAIR,

OF THE

CALIFORNIA

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Government of the California State Agricultural Society invite the co-operation of all the Cultivators of the Soil, to an *Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Fair*, to be held in the City of San Francisco, commencing on the Fourth of October, and continuing Four Days. The Fair will be held in Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery.

It is the desire of the Society to render all the aid in their power. They will receive, classify, arrange, and label all the various contributions. This will be done free of cost to contributors.

With an earnest will that the Exhibition should draw the finest productions of the State, Prizes amounting to Five Thousand Dollars for the best Farms, Gardens, Stock, specimens of Grain, Fruit, Flowers, Manufactures, Works of Art, &c., that shall be exhibited at the Fair, will be bestowed as enumerated in the List of Prizes annexed.

The Society are happy to state that the Steam Navigation Company have most liberally offered to convey to and from the Fair, all Stock and Articles intended for exhibition, *free of cost* to contributors. This instance of liberality deserves a just appreciation.

Prizes will be awarded by Committees who are disinterested, and who will be selected for the occasion.

That the Fair may be indeed worthy the noble Science of Agriculture, and of this great and influential State, we invoke the hearty co-operation of its friends, far and near.

The Hall will be ready to receive contributions on the 2d of October. Specimens not liable to decay, had better be sent as early as that day.

The Society will be very grateful to any and all who may possess Paintings or Statuary, appropriate to adorn the Hall during the Fair.

Works of Art will be received and duly noticed, and whenever very rare, suitable prizes will be awarded.

To encourage Home Industry, we take pleasure in announcing as follows.

PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE California State Agricultural Society, 1854.

The following section from the Act of Incorporation, by the Legislature, is the tho basis for the premiums announced below:

"Sec. 8. There is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars annually, for the space of four years, to be paid in September each year, to the Treasurer of said Society, on a requisition on the Treasurer of this State, signed by the President and Recording Secretary of said Society, which sum shall be used only for the purpose of paying premiums, and for no other purpose whatsoever."

No premium will be awarded to any competitor, who does not strictly comply with the following rules and regulations:—

Competitors for premiums on Farms, Vineyards, Orchards, Nurseries and Gardens, must make application to the President, or Corresponding Secretary of the Society, before the first day of September; for the purpose of having them visited and examined by the Committee, at such time or times as they may deem best.

FARMS, VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS, ETC.

Best improved Farm	$200
2d best do	175
3d best do	150
4th best do	125
5th best do	100
Best Vineyard	50
2d best do	40
3d best do	30
Best Orchard	50
2d best do	40
3d best do	30
Best Nursery	50
2d best do	40
3d best do	30
Best Garden	50
2d best do	40
3d best do	30

GRAIN.

Competitors for Premiums on Field Crops, must deliver samples of the same to the committee, on or before the second day of October. The Fields shall be measured by the surveyor of the county or by two competent persons where they are located, or by one of the members of the society: and their certificate of the amount of land shall be presented to the committee, and the crop shall be measured or weighed by such such persons, who shall make affidavit of the amount of the same, to be presented to the committee.

Best ten acres or more of Wheat	$30
2d best do do	25
3d best do do	20
Best ten acres or more of Barley	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best ten acres or more of Oats	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best five acres or more of Corn	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best five acres or more of Buckwheat	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best five acres of Onions	20
2d best do	15
Best fleece of Wool	25
2d best do	15
Best crop of Sweet Potatoes	20
2d best do do	10
Best twenty-five ears Seed Corn	15
2d best do do	10
Best specimens and crop of Tobacco	25
2d best do do	15
Best specimens and crop of Cotton	25
2d best do do	15
Best five acres or more of Potatoes	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best fifty pounds of Butter	50
2d best do do	40
Best one hundred pounds of Cheese	50
2d best do do	40

FLOUR.

Best 100 lbs. of Wheat Flour	30
2d best do do	25
3d best do do	20
Best 100 lbs. of Buckwheat Flour	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best 100 lbs. Rye Flour	20
2d best do do	15
Best 100 lbs. Corn Meal	15
2d best do do	10

FRUIT.

Competitors for Premiums on Fruit, Garden Vegetables and Flowers, must deliver to the Committee on or before the second day of October, the quantity required, with a statement that the same are grown by the applicant within the State, and whatever there may be peculiar in the mode of cultivating them.

Best and largest variety of Apples	$30
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best and largest variety of Pears	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best and largest variety of Peaches	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best specimens of Nectarines	20
2d best do	10
Best specimens of Apricots	20
2d best do	10
Best quart of Cherries	20
2d best do	10
Best and largest variety of Grapes	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best and largest variety of Plums	15
2d best do do	10
Best and largest variety of Quinces	15
2d best do do	10
Best variety of Oranges	15
2d best do	10
Best exhibition of Olives	15
2d best do	10
Best specimens of Limes	15
2d best do	10
Best specimens of Lemons	15
2d best do	10
Best variety of Figs	15
2d best do	10
Best quart of Cranberries	10
2d best do	5
Best six White Melons	10
2d best do	5
Best six Musk Melons	10
2d best do	5

FLOWERS.

For the best Floral Design	$25
For the best Pot Plant	10
For the best collection of Dahlias	10
For the best collection of Annuals	10
For the best collection of Perennials	10
For the best collection of Roses	10
For the best collection of Verbenas	10
For the best collection of Pansies	10
For the best collection of Phloxes	10
For the best collection of Petunias	10
For the best collection of Geraniums	10
For the best collection of Fuchsias	10
For the best collection of Balsams	10
For the best collection of Cockscombs	10
For the best collection of Asters	10
For the best collection of Stocks	10
For the best collection of Gilliflowers	10
For the best collection of Pinks	10
For the best collection of Carnations	10
For the best collection of Picotees	10
For the best collection of Ranunculuses	10
For the best collection of Anemones	10
For the best collection of Tulips	10
For the best collection of Hyacinths	10
For the best collection of Crocuses	10
For the best collection of Gladiolus	10
For the best collection of Lilies	10
For the best collection of Amaryllis	10
For the best collection of Cactus	10
For the best collection of Ixias	10
For the best collection of Tigridias	10
For the best collection of Sparaxis	10
For the best collection of Oxalis	10
For the best collection of Ferns	10
For the best collection of Mosses	10
For the best collection of Grasses	10
For the best collection of Everlasting Flowers	10
For the best collection of Wax Flowers	10
For the best collection of Shells	10
For the best collection of Minerals	10
For the best collection of Fossils	10
For the best collection of Corals	10
For the best collection of Sea Weeds	10
For the best collection of Insects	10
For the best collection of Birds	10
For the best collection of Eggs	10
For the best collection of Animals	10
For the best collection of Reptiles	10
For the best collection of Fishes	10
For the best collection of Indian Curiosities	10
For the best collection of Mexican Curiosities	10
For the best collection of Chinese Curiosities	10
For the best collection of Polynesian Curiosities	10
For the best collection of Australian Curiosities	10
For the best collection of Sandwich Island Curiosities	10
For the best collection of Feejee Curiosities	10
For the best collection of Japanese Curiosities	10
For the best collection of Russian Curiosities	10
For the best collection of Peruvian Curiosities	10
For the best collection of Chilian Curiosities	10
For the best collection of Mexican Curiosities	10
For the best collection of Central American Curiosities	10
For the best collection of South American Curiosities	10
For the best collection of North American Curiosities	10
For the best collection of European Curiosities	10
For the best collection of African Curiosities	10
For the best collection of Asiatic Curiosities	10
For the best collection of Australian Curiosities	10
For the best collection of Polynes

meritorious, although they may not be named in the list of premiums.

Each Committee is authorized to recommend special premiums upon objects that properly belong to the class assigned to them.

The managers of the Society will be present during the Fair to give directions to all who may wish to enter animals or any articles for premium or exhibition, and forage will be furnished gratis for all animals entered for premiums.

The Society earnestly desire to be informed, at the earliest possible moment, how far the different Farmers in the State can co-operate in this undertaking, and what specimens they intend to exhibit—so that suitable provision may be made for their contributions.

All communications upon the subject, will be promptly responded to, and all information cheerfully rendered.

The announcement of the awards, together with appropriate exercises, will take place on the last day of the Fair.

☞ Address the President, or Corresponding Secretary, San Francisco.

F. W. MACONDRAY, *President.*
E. L. Bearn, Alameda County,
J. K. Rose, San Francisco Co.,
D. W. C. Thompson, Sonoma Co..
H. C. Malone, Santa Clara Co.,
W. N. Thompson, San Francisco Co.,
C. I. Hutchinson, Sacramento Co.,
J. W. Osborn, Napa Co.,
Vice Presidents.
C. V. Gillespie, *Recording Secretary.*
J. L. L. F. Warren, *Corresponding Secretary.*
Davin Chambers, of Page, Bacon & Co., *Treasurer.*

Dr. C. F. Winslow's Letters from the Mountains.

THE "BIG TREE."

Washington Mammoth Grove, August 8th, 1854.

Dear Sir: At half-past three P.M. yesterday, we started from Murphy's for the Big Tree, on the stump of which I am now writing. The ride is fifteen miles long, and is one of the most varied and charming which I have ever enjoyed. At first you follow a ravine for several miles, hedged in by sloping and rounded hills, sparsely wooded with varieties of the conifera; and in the bottom of this winds a clear brook which forms the stream of the Union Water Company, for supplying the miners with water during the dry season at Murphy's Camp. Subsequently the beautiful ravine opens into a broad vale, which at last is lost in the gentle slopes and varying aspects of landscape that swell and charm the eye in all directions. A great variety of pines, oaks and other trees and shrubs add finish and endless charm to this fresh and virgin landscape. After gradually ascending for some miles by a winding and well made carriage road, you reach points where the lofty and magnificent pines open and afford prospects of distant mountain slopes and summits, covered to the uppermost ridge with such grand and magnificent coniferous forests that I will not attempt to describe them. The sun shone with heated and golden beams, and the light, softened and mellowed by the radiating vapors of the highlands, lent tints to the verdant wilderness and towering ridges which heightened the charms and magnificence of the broad and wild panorama. The road was more or less shaded all the way by pines so gigantic as to awaken in me, who had never before seen the native and lofty forest scenery of the north temperate zone, the strongest feelings of wonder and admiration. I had never before conceived of the capacity of the various species of conifera to attain such enormous dimensions. They were often six foot through, and from one hundred and thirty to three hundred feet high, and so symmetrical and perfect in form as to impress me with new and more commanding ideas respecting the force and operation of the vital principle presiding over the nourishment and growth of organized bodies. The delicate and symmetrical development of some of these towering and gigantic vegetable forms filled the mind with emotions of the beautiful, similar to those felt at beholding the most perfect models of the human form wrought from marble or delineated on canvass. There they stand against the deep blue sky, cell having been added to cell by slow processes of growth, fashioned by the breath of the Almighty, until they have attained such strength as to defy the ordinary methods of violent destruction, All along the last few miles of the road I was filled with impressions wholly new, and often involuntarily surrendered myself to the idea that I was approaching the visible and actual presence of the Great One, who realized himself to Moses on the heights of Sinai. Such sublime thoughts have rarely impressed my soul, and it is only here, in the midst of these living wonders of the mountain forests, that such conceptions have been awakened to their complete height of grandeur and awe. On the summit of these lofty mountains, amid the columns of this great temple of nature, I am compelled to bow down and acknowledge the utter nothingness of mortal man and the infinite greatness of the power that hovers around the globe and weaves a germ from the dust of the earth that shall outlast sixty human generations. But another order of reflections crowd upon the mind. What changes have transpired in the condition of people and of States since the germ shot down the root on which I record these thoughts. The golden age had not yet dawned on the Roman empire, and the ancesters of the present polished races of Great Britain, France and Germany, were naked and wandering savages in the bleak and snowy forests of northern Europe. Within this time the man of Nazareth and the prophet of Mecca have overturned the dogmas and idolatrous worship of the benighted nations of Asia and Europe, and, like the waves of the ocean, little and great kingdoms have arisen, and, melting away, mingled their elements with each other, until no trace exists of their former bounds or grandeur. How strangely interesting are all these multitudinous events when crowded by contrast into a space of time occupied by the growth and life of a single tree on these Alpine and lonely heights. If the lifetime of a single vegetable germ shall outlast and look down on all these stripes and transactions of the races of man for two thousand years; how ancient must be the earth, the parent and the stage of them all?

The height of this spot above the ocean is rather less than five thousand feet, and it is two thousand four hundred feet above Murphy's Camp. The road, gradually ascending for several miles over a varied landscape, becomes afterwards more level, or rather it undulates and winds for a long stretch among hills and vallies thickly wooded, and fit for farms, and deer parks. During the last three miles the ascent is steady and through a virgin wilderness of pines, firs, spruce, arbor vitæs and other cone bearing trees, whose magnitude perceptibly increases with the altitude of the locality. The whole surface of the hill sides is covered with herbage or plants, more or less verdant, and in spots there is a freshness to the verdure which reminds one of spring, and which contrasts strongly with the arid and dusty plains and hills of the lower sections of country. The wild raspberry, strawberry, pea and hazelnut mingle their humble or more prominent foliage with the diversified undergrowths of the forests, and here and there new and attractive flowers struck my eye so pleasingly that I was compelled at times to stop, gather, examine and admire them. The charm of these regions to the botanist would be in the freshness and luxuriance with which nature elaborates her vegetable forms. The vital principle, stimulated by the condensing vapors of the cool fresh of night, and nourished by a suitable pabulum in the decomposing soil, acts with a steady energy, and thousands of stately trees stud the hills in all directions, so lofty as to amaze the observer and to compel him when near them to strain his eyes to catch a view of their topmost offshoots. But the most amazing of all these vegetable productions is here, and nature, by peculiar geognostic arrangements, seems to have isolated them to startle and arrest the attention of mankind, and to strengthen scientific truth, teaching the special distribution of organic races. So far as known, the vegetable growth to which the name of "Big Tree" has been attached, grows in no other region of the Sierra Nevada, nor on any other mountain range of the earth. It exists here only, and all the individuals of its kind, so far as I can learn, are localised to this vicinity. They are embraced within a range of two hundred acres, and are enclosed in a basin of coarse silicious material, surrounded by a sloping ridge of sienitic rock, which in some places projects above the soil. The basin is reeking with moisture, and in the lowest places the water is standing, and some of the largest trees dip their roots into the pools or water-runs. The trees of very large dimensions number considerably more than one hundred. Mr. Blake measured one ninety-four feet in circumference at the root; the side of which had been partly burnt by contact with another tree, the head of which had fallen against it. The latter can be measured four hundred and fifty feet from its head to its root. A large portion of this fallen monster is still to be seen and examined; and by the measurement of Mr. Lapham, the proprietor of the place, it is said to be ten feet in diameter at three hundred and fifty feet from its uptorn root. In falling it had prostrated another large tree in its course, and pressed out the earth beneath itself so as to be imbedded a number of feet into the ground. Its diameter across its root, is forty feet. A man is nothing in comparison of dimensions, while walking on it or standing near its side. This to me was the greatest wonder of the forest. The tree which it prostrated in falling has been burnt hollow, and is so large, a gentleman who accompanied us from Murphy's informed us, that when he first visited the place two years ago, he rode through it on horseback for 200 feet without stooping, but at one spot as he entered at the root. We all walked many scores of feet through it, but a large piece of its side has fallen in near the head. But there are many standing whose magnitude absolutely oppress the mind with awe. In one place, three of these gigantic objects grow side by side, as if planted with special reference to their present appearance. Another so monstrous as to absolutely compel you to walk around it, and even linger, is divided at from fifty to a hundred feet from the ground into three of these straight mammoth trunks, towering over three hundred feet into the sky. There are others, whose proportions are as delicate, symmetrical, clean and straight as small spruces, that rise three hundred and fifty feet from the ground. In one spot a huge knot of some ancient prostrate giant is visible above the soil, where it fell ages ago, and the earth has accumulated so as nearly to obliterate all traces of its former existence. The wood of this tree, I am told by Mr. Lapham, is remarkable for its slow decay. When first cut down its fibre is white, but it soon becomes reddish, and long exposure makes it as dark as mahogany; it is soft and resembles in some respects pine and cedar. Its bark, however, is much unlike these trees; nearest the ground it is prodigiously thick, fibrous, and when pressed on has a peculiar feeling of elasticity. In some places it is eighteen inches thick, and resembles a mass of cocoa-nut husks thickly matted and pressed together, only the fibrous material is exceedingly fine, and altogether unlike the husk of the cocoa-nut. This bark is fissured irregularly with numerous indentations, which give it the appearance of great inequality and roughness. A hundred and fifty feet from the ground it is only about two inches thick on the living tree, which is now being stript of its bark for transportation from the country.

The cone of this tree is small and compact, and nearly regularly oval; and although the tree itself is the largest of the conifera, its fruit is as small as that of the dwarfish pines of North Carolina and Cape Cod. Its foliage is not, as a general thing, altogether agreeable to the eye, as the head of the tree is small in proportion to the size and height of the trunk. But the boughs, when examined more closely, are bright-green, rather complicated and delicate in structure, and pleasing to the mind by contrast with the rough and gigantic stem and branch from which they spring.

The name that has been applied to this tree by Prof. Lindley, an English botanist, is Wellingtonia Gigantea. By him it is declared to be so much unlike other conifera as not only to be a new species, but to require description as a new genus. Other botanists, of eminence, think differently. To this, however, he has seen fit to apply the name of an English hero, a step indicating as much personal arrogance or weakness as scientific indelicacy; for it must have been a prominent idea in the mind of that person that American Naturalists would regard with surprise and reluctance the application of a British name, however meritoriously honored, when a name so worthy of immortal honor and renown as that of Washington would strike the mind of the world as far more suitable to the most gigantic and remarkable vegetable wonder, indigenous to a country, where his name is the most distinguished ornament. As he and his generation declared themselves independent of all English rule and political dictation, so American Naturalists must in this case express their respectful dissent from all British scientific "stamp acts." If the "Big Tree" be not a Taxodium, let it be called now and forever *Taxodium Washingtonium.* If it should be properly ranked as a new genus, then let it be called to the end of time, *Washingtonia Californica.* The generic name indicates unparalleled greatness and grandeur; its specific name, the only locality in the world where it is found. No names can be more appropriate, and if it be in accordance with the views of American botanists, I trust the scientific honor of our country may be vindicated from foreign indelicacy by boldly discarding the name now applied to it, and by affixing to it that of the immortal man whose memory we all love and honor, and teach our children to adore. Before many ages shall elapse the ruthless hand of man, or climatic changes, may totally annihilate the few giants of this remarkable race, now growing on and confined to this small basin in the Sierra Nevada. Seeds indeed may be planted and means employed to prolong its existence elsewhere, but few spots of earth, perhaps none, will be so eligible for its natural and complete development as its present locality. Under any and all circumstances, however, whether of perpetuity or extinction, the name of Wellington should be discarded, and that of Washington attached to it, and transmitted to the schools of future ages.

At this place is a very excellent public house, kept by an urbane proprietor, who spared no pains to interest us and give all information in his power. The half I heard or saw, I have not noted here. The hotel is built near the "Big Tree," whose bark was stripped last year and exhibited in San Francisco. An appendage of the house is built over it, and it constitutes a hall for cotillion parties; at the root it measures ninety-six feet in circumference, and a portion of its prostrate trunk is used for a bowling alley. To overthrow it holes were bored through it with a large auger, and after the trunk was mostly separated, attempts were made to wedge and upset it. But its immense size and weight prevented the success of this undertaking, and on the fourth day it fell by the force of a strong wind. In falling, it convulsed the earth, and by its weight forced the soil from beneath it so that it lies in a great trench, and mud and stones were driven near a hundred feet high, where they have left their marks on neighboring trees.

The coolest, purest, choicest water in the world is here. I have never tasted such water in all my wanderings over the earth. The well that supplies it is sunk twenty-two feet, through coarse sienitic sand and fine angular gravel, apparently the mere unwashed detritus of the neighboring ridges of the basin, and the water stands twelve feet deep in the well.

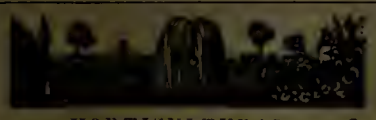
Here we spent the night; rose early and inspected the forests, and contributed a large share of blood for the maintenance of the numerous musketos that infest the luxuriant under-growths of the moist and teeming soil. The abundance of these pertinacious and venomous creatures was the only drawback to our enjoyment; but I have seen them no where else, away from the delta, and even during the night the cool temperature destroyed their activity here.

The night spent here was delightful. The moon shone with unparalleled splendor, and the atmosphere was so pure that it seemed as if the stars of heaven had quadrupled in number. I shall never forget this night, nor the first glimpses of the rising moon as her mild and pensive beams penetrated the waving foliage of two mighty giants not far from me. O glorious orb! how thou stealest the heart from strong men's breasts, and on thy lambent beams transportest it athwart a continent and layest it down in the silent chambers of the beloved! Only assure us that thou lendest it thy pencils to paint pleasant dreams on the slumbering souls of the little and the weary, and we will yield it gladly and rejoicingly to thy benign sway. As silent as is thy voice and influence, so sweetly shall that heart pass to its repose; and the images of the distant and beloved shall rise or vanish as thy beams brighten or the night grows dark.

Respectfully, yours, C. F. Winslow.

Rain in Sacramento.—We were at our "Home" in Sacramento on the morning of the 21st, and were surprised on awakening to find a cool, cloudy morning—and at 6 A. M. to find the rain falling as gently as one of our old fashioned "April showers," in New England. After the preceding hot Sunday, the change was most agreeable. The air had a most delicious freshness—the birds sang their songs anew—children awoke merrily—the lambs were seen to sport friskily, and nature robed herself with a clean blue above and a bright green beneath. O there was a freshness that made all feel happy, for the memory of such showers awoke scenes of by-gone days, and the tear-drop stood in the eye of all, like as the dew-drop upon the new opened flower.

To Remove Marks from Tables.—Hot dishes sometimes leave whitish marks on varnished tables, when set, as they should not be, carelessly upon them. To remove it, pour some lamp oil on the spot, and rub it hard with a soft cloth. Then pour on a little spirits, and rub it dry with another cloth, and the white mark will disappear, leaving the table as bright as before.



HORTICULTURAL.

Agricultural Meeting at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO CITY, August 22d, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I herewith send you a report of the "Sacramento County Agricultural and Horticultural meeting," held in this city on Saturday last, which you will do us the favor to publish in your valuable paper. You will see by the proceedings that a Constitution and By-laws were adopted, and an organization of a County Society nearly completed. Our city papers are so full of important matters at this time, that we cannot find it in our hearts to trespass upon their columns. You are aware that the political canvass is now fully open, and to ask political journals to publish articles upon subjects as *unimportant and uninteresting as Agriculture*, to the exclusion of discussions which affect the *sacred rights of the dear people* and our glorious country, would be unkind indeed. You will therefore confer a great favor upon the Farmers of this County, by giving the proceedings of our meeting, and our Constitution and By-laws a place in the FARMER.

Your ob't serv't,

GEO. R. MOORE, Secretary.

The Sacramento Agricultural and Horticultural Society met on Saturday, August 19th, '51. pursuant to previous notice, and urganized by calling Col. SMART to the Chair, and electing GEO. R. MOORE Secretary.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the government of the Society, submitted their report, which was accepted and the committee discharged.

The Constitution and By-laws were then taken up by sections, and unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday, August 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; at which time permanent officers will be elected.

Nursery Notices.

WE would call very particular attention to the advertisement of the Messrs. HOVEY & Co., of Boston, Mass., *Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists*. It has been a pleasure to us to note the advance of Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture in California—it has been more than a pleasure—it has been our endeavor and study to aid onward these glorious sciences to the utmost of our ability; and now when we see the gatbered treasures of the older States—their well stocked nurseries—their best seed warehouses—their conservatories, vieing with each other to pour these treasures into Californai, we rejoice earnestly, and we say to them, gather your *richest and best*—these, and these only, are what California wants.

We are most happy to publish to-day the card of the Messrs. Hovey, of Boston—and as nurserymen, as seedsmen and florists we can most cheerfully commend them to our friends in California who desire to import from the East either seeds, trees, plants, or shrubs. They have undoubtedly one of the largest and finest stocks in the East, in every department of their business; they make their business their study; they are practical working men, and they take an honorable and just pride in excelling. We know their grounds well, and from a personal knowledge of them and of their skill and attention to business, we conscientiously say to our friends—you can rely upon this establishment for everything you wish to import.

Messrs. Hovey & Co. deserve well of the country for their zeal and perseverance in the cause of horticulture. We remember well, years and years gone by,—(before Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture was started)—the little green house and garden plat near the smoke house. We remember the brothers Hovey, and their early endeavors to excel in whatever they then produced. This was the early beginning—it was well. It was their example that stimulated others, and has called into action many a skillful cultivator; and the pages and reports of the "Massachusetts Horticultural Society" will find enrolled many a name as member of that eminent Society, and many a gem in horticulture and kindred science inscribed there, that has been stimulated and brought into action by the early efforts of the Messrs. Hovey and a visit to their gardens at Cambridgeport, Mass. Men may not always be willing to give credit when credit is due, but we ourselves remember how the exhibitions of their skill and taste aroused our own, and we are willing to give them credit for it, and know it had an influence upon us for good.

We feel it but an act of justice to speak thus, and say also that the largest and finest [illegible] trees that had ever been imported into California, came from Messrs. Hovey & Co.'s nurseries the last year and were exhibited at their warehouse on Battery street; many will remember that *pears were formed and grew upon the trees on their passage out, and we exhibited them here*. These were the finest trees we ever had from the east, and many of them will bear fruit for the Exhibition the present year.

Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture has now reached its *twentieth volume*, is justly ranked as one of the first magazines of the kind in our country, is most deservedly popular, and has arisen and been brought into action by this same enterprising firm. It is a work we also recommend to our friends, and we shall be glad to forward subscriptions to them for their magazine.

We have written more than is usually accorded to a mere notice—but this deserves more, and we are pleased to do justice to the deserving.

Sacramento County Agricultural Society.

WE publish the letter of the Secretary of this new Society, and the report of their meeting last Saturday. Were it possible, we would publish the Constitution and By-Laws also in this issue, and do it *free*. It was received one day too late for this week; but it shall be published in our extra, with other important matter. The letter of the Secretary reveals the cause of the laggish feeling in regard to the great interest of the State. The leading journals of the day are established and maintained as political journals, and it is not to be expected they could give their columns to any great extent to Agriculture, yet we do believe that they committ a fatal error in not giving it more space. Many of our journals we are happy to see, express a genuine and combined interest by their notices, &c.; but we believe their pecuniary interests would be favorably affected if they would do more. In this instance of Sacramento, we should have thought the two journals of that city would have tried to publish the Constitution and By-Laws of their own County Society, and to have devoted a liberal space to so great an interest. There are no two journals in the State more widely circulated than the "Sacramento Daily Union" and the "State Journal," and certainly do we accord the Union to be one of the ablest in the State. No paper is more ready with important news for its readers; no paper is got up in better style or furnishes better matter, or exerts a wider influence. It is for this very reason we would urge its influence in pleading for the Agricultural interest of its own county.

And the "State Journal," we have ever found it ready, and we plead for a continuance of the same, and even more interest. Sacramento county demands it, for there is much dependant upon it. Let these journals then both, see that their interest and influence is felt for the coming meeting next Saturday, 26th inst., at McNulty's Hall, and they may be assured their own interest as well as that of the County will be promoted.

THE WORLD BEATEN.—We have just received from A. P. Smith, Esq., of the "Pomological Gardens," at Sacramento, a memorandum account of the sale of Peaches from two peach trees. The fruit was gathered and carried to Sacramento and sold on commission. The net amount received by Mr. Smith was the astonishing sum of *three hundred twenty-six dollars and a-half*. The commissions paid and the fruit eaten and distributed would swell the amount to over *four hundred dollars*. We challenge the world to beat Sacramento.

SAN JOSE NURSERY.—We take great pleasure in calling attention to the card of Messrs. Prevost & Co., of San Jose. We have visited this establishment and know it is deserving of particular notice. We heartily commend it to the notice and regards of all our friends, and shall give a full and extended notice in our extra the present week.

Favors Received.

OUR kind friend D. W. Van Court, Esq., of the Washington Mills, sent us two neat bags of his "premium flour," that we might take it home; and such bread, such cakes, such flapjacks. If any one doubts the reality, and the extra qualities of that flour, just call at our office and see how fat we grow in spite of the labor we perform.

Most kindly was it for our friend H. Chauncey Beals, Esq., to send us that volume of the Rev. Dr. Scott's—"Daniel, a model for young men"—together with the Doctor's Lecture before the Mercantile Library Association. Both these gifts are valuable, and add [illegible] to the kind manner and motive which brought them to hand.

We found upon our table a [illegible] parcel from stall No. 1 Washington Market from Mrs. Weaver. How easy to do a favor when you have them before you: all [illegible] taste and smell. Here we find the luscious peach, the juicy apricot, the melting pear, strawberries and whortleberries. Just think of it, whortleberries in California. But these strawberries, the best dentifrice in the world—it needs no brush. We recommend those who wish handsome teeth to go to Mrs. Weaver, stall No. 1, and buy strawberries every day. It is not hard to use this dentfrice for the teeth and breath, and we are told it is a good lip salve also. Mrs. Weaver has all the good things. No. 1 is hard to be excelled. We were so refreshed that we could not refrain from walking to witness these good things, and saw a basket of fruit made and arranged to order; and such a basket! five kinds of apple, six kinds of pears, three kinds of peaches, strawberries, blackberries, whortleberries, raspberries, grapes, figs and limes. The very sight made the mouth water. We know it requires taste to *weave a boquet;* but by the way this basket was put together we say this lady must be the best "Weaver" in the market, and if labor and skill is of any account, then that basket must have cost two XX's and a V.

THE POTATO CROP.—We find in the Tribune, of San Jose, the following information in regard to the potato crop:

The prospect of the potato crop this year in our valley is gloomy. There have been but few planted by our farmers, and the yield is by no means encouraging. The early crop is materially injured by the worm, and the late crop has suffered much on account of the extreme dry season of this year. We have endeavored to ascertain with certainty the quantity in our county, but regret to say this article of our consumption has been neglected by our farmers. Last year every one suffered by an over product, and this year the same consequences must ensue for the want of them.

From what we can gather, the quantity in our county, that will be offered in the market, will not exceed five hundred acres, and the yield from them will be small to what it has been in years past.

In Santa Cruz, they are limited to the Pajaro district, and this renowned locality, there are but comparatively few planted compared with last year—the amount in quantity and yield not being over one-fourth.

The accounts from Alameda are, that the crop has been injured by drought, and the worm also.

Throughout the county a general complaint is made, and we venture the assertion, that this article, which enters so largely in our consumption, must necessarily be in demand this fall. There is not a sufficient yield this year to supply the demand of our growing population. They are worth now in our home market two cents a pound by the sack; and we believe that the farmer will reap a rich reward from his potato crop.

There is already much inquiry, and some offers made for the purchase of crops. We are assured that the crop is a short one, and we advise our farmers not to sacrifice their interests by selling at this time.

TWO MEN HUNG.—Amadi Canne and Peter Ancham, the one a Frenchman, and the other from Illinoia, arrested for cattle stealing, were taken at Withrell's Hotel, San Antonio, yesterday morning, 22d inst., and hung on a tree. Forty persons from the Redwoods, and several others who had lost cattle in the neighborhood, were present, and aided in the execution. Attempts were made to rescue Canne, by some Frenchman, but without success. It is said that Canne was wealthy.

LETTER FROM THE "BIG TREE," BY DR. C. F. WINSLOW.—There can be no need of a word from us to call the attention of those who have perused the previous letters of this gifted writer. They will seek them as a thirsty soul would clutch again the cup at the gushing spring. The present letter will be sought for and read with more than ordinary delight, by every one who has a gleam of the true or beautiful in their nature. Those who have not the first of these letters, can find them at our office.

CORRECTION.—We published inadvertantly as original, two old and beautiful songs—"The Sailor Boy's Grave" and "Stolen Bands." They were sent us by a lady, and being in manuscript copy were thus published as original while we were absent. Our neighbor of the San Jose Telegraph need not fear us for we never intentionally rob a [illegible] of their rights although we often see Agricultural items that we would really mark *stolen*.

IS THAT SO?—That the gold [illegible] one of the prizes in a late "grand raffle" after being drawn by one of the ticket holders, was sold before it was [illegible] to the winner!

(The above was handed us at Sacramento, by publish. We ask was it so?—Ed.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.—We have [illegible] by last mail valuable letters from our [illegible] correspondents in the Sandwich [illegible] and Gold Mines, postponed to this [illegible] and Gold Mines.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

"ABSORBED day and night by the vast occupation Heaven has intrusted to me," says the Emperor of China, in a public document, "I have need of an assistant actuated by the same sprit as myself." Nin-lou-Rou, the lady he proposes to raise to this high position, is a lady of honorable extraction, who is highly esteemed in the Palace, where her exemplary character is shown by the exactness with which she performs her domestic duties—not even shrinking from washing even fine or coarse linen with her own hands. She is, therefore, to be in the imperial costume, and to be at the head of the ladies of the "six pavilions." A sensible fellow, the Emperor of China, he is.—*Exchange*.

Such is the language of the paper from which we clip, in announcing what may seem of little moment to this erudite editor. "A sensible fellow, the Emperor of China, he is." There may be more in this little event as it seems to you, than is "dreamed of in your philosophy." An Emperor can be assisted, and counselled even, in duties of high moment, by a "woman," such as is described to be the one selected by the Emperor of China—"A lady highly esteemd in the palace, where her exemplary character is shown by the exactoess with which she performs her domestic duties—not even shrinking from washing either fine or coarse linen with her own hands. We would almost believe that Solomon had instructed the Emperor, for if the wise editor who makes so light of the matter had perused the thirty-first chapter of Proverbs, he would have found a perfect description of the character such as is given of Nin-lou-Rou:

"The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her."

"She will do him good and not evil all the days of his life."

"She riseth while it is yet night and giveth meat to her household and a portion to her maidens."

"*Her* husband is known in the gates where he sitteth among the elders of the land."

"She maketh *fine linen* and selleth it—and delivereth girdles to her maidens."

"Strength and honor are her clothing, and she shall rejoice in time to come."

"She openeth her mouth with wisdom—and in her tongue is the law of kindness."

"She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness."

"Her children rise up and call her *blessed;* her *husband* also, he *praiseth her*."

Such is the principal point which the wisest man that ever lived gave of the character of woman—virtuous woman—the fit companion of man, and such are the points of character which are ascribed to Nin-lou-Rou. It may be we have said sufficiently to lay ourselves liable of being thought in favor of "Woman's Rights." If so, we abide the charge. We do pray to live to see the day, when man shall not be too proud and lordly to be counselled and guided by the woman whose character and virtues are described by the sage of old. Better, far better would the world be, if the influence of noble and virtuous woman was felt in our midst with greater power. Political asperities would cease, sectarian strife pass away, and the discordant elements made to move harmoniously.

THE LESSON.—On a beautiful evening in spring, a father said to his wife, "Let us go out into the fields and rest on the hill, to enjoy the sight of the setting sun. It will be a lovely evening." When his two children—a boy and a girl—heard this, they said, "We will go before you, and wait for you on the hill." And with these words, they skipped on before. Soon after, the grave father and the kind mother followed them, talking of the beauties of creation and of their children—the father speaking from the treasure of his wisdom, the mother from the simplicity of her heart. When they came to the hill and ascended it, the children were there already and ran joyously towards them with a white pet lamb they had taken with them. When the sun went down in glory, the parents looked on with emotion, and the father lifted up his voice and spoke to the children of the creation of the universe of the host of the stars and of the supreme Creator of nature, who has made heaven and earth and the sea and all that there is; and how he made them look at the sun in his glory and say, "It is a wonderful work of the Most High;" for he thought in his heart, "It is now time to teach them heavenly wisdom. When the father had finished speaking the [illegible] exclaimed [illegible], "Oh, our father and dear mother, [illegible] lamb—how lovely!" Then said a [illegible] of the children, "Let us [illegible] of the last of their flocks." The father [illegible] at the request, and there was [illegible] a pure [illegible], but the mother smiled and said, "My children, the [illegible] the lamb to the sacrifice. That [illegible] you, my children, that [illegible] —Anon.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1854.

Savings' Bank.

The history of banking, the rise and progress of this "money power," with all its influence over the world, powerful as it has been, has never yet been fully revealed in its *best features*, or felt under its *best influences*. The United States Bank, the Bank of England, the Rothschilds, Lafitte the Banker, Hottinguer & Co., and other powerful public and private money kings, have all been more or less affected by political as well as pecuniary interests; and when the former prevails, the latter must suffer. In all such cases the innocent are made to feel the sad effects of mismanagement.

There is now a better and brighter feature in banking—where the political is entirely separated, and the pecuniary interest alone is regarded. We mean the most excellent plan of Savings' Banks. Although they have been established for many years, and their value enjoyed to a great degree, yet their full power has never been understood, nor their value rightly comprehended. The cities of the east have enjoyed them for years, quietly, and without excitement. The "Suffolk Institution for Savings," at Boston, is among the oldest institutions of the kind, and has done a large and successful business. Millions of dollars have laid in the vaults, and millions have accumulated as the interest to be paid out to the hardy and industrious citizens. The amount that has been deposited as savings, and now invested in Boston, is carefully estimated at twenty millions of dollars, and the amount in New York at twenty-five millions. There are now very many institutions of the kind in every city of our Union.

The establishment of the "five-cent" bank of Savings at Boston, exciting a curiosity at first, has now become firmly established, and thousands and tens of thousands lie in the vaults from these little beginnings.

If economy and savings are required in the old States, surely they are more demanded in California; and we rejoice to know that the value of these institutions are beginning to be better understood and more fully appreciated. California has now a countless store of wealth—hoarded, locked up, buried—idle millions, that should be in active circulation; and it is for the want of a knowledge of the conditions of banks and banking, and the fear that many feel against our private banks, that so much of the capital lays inactive. This ought not to be, for we have as strong and solvent Houses as any in the United States.

The banking houses of Page, Bacon & Co.; Adams & Co.; Wells, Fargo & Co.; Burgoyne & Co.; Drexel, Sather & Church; Davidson & Co.; and others, are houses beyond question—but they have capital enough, and therefore do not offer those inducements that are required to give increase to the earnings of the laboring classes. The want created here, is a Deposit for Savings. where *increase shall be added to safety*. We are pleased to know that there is such an institution founded in California, and we feel gratified, after a careful inquiry, that we can direct our Farmers and Mechanics to a place where they can feel that their earnings would be secure, and that they can also enjoy a fair interest for their money.

Robinson & Co's Savings' Bank, corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, is an institution that has been founded for years; possessing an ample capital, it now enjoys a high reputation. The proprietor is a permanent resident, his family and all his interest are located and established here, and he possesses the fullest confidence of the city and State. To such an institution we can look with pleasure and satisfaction, and can cheerfully commend it to all.

The amount of *real available capital* at this moment, even amid all the depression upon trade, is *millions;* and with all the drawbacks upon Agriculture now, wealth and capital will soon spring from this mighty interest, that shall overleap all other interests and over-size all other piles; and this capital wants a place of deposit where it may be safe and drawing a moderate rate of interest, and such is found in the Savings' bank of Robinson & Co.

Smith's Pomological Gardens.

Early Rising....Doing Good....Pleasant Ride....Beautiful Flowers....Fine Fruit....Luxurious Repast....Satisfaction.

When we were at our "pet city," Sacramento, last week, meeting our friend Smith and actuated by a desire to throw a little sunlight into a political editor's sanctum, we took our friends to our neighbor of the "Journal," and absolutely prevailed upon him to rise early the next morning, and, forsaking the town, eschewing all politics, go out into the country and breathe God's fresh air, and see the beautiful flowers that were scattering their fragrant breath around, to realize that the "whole earth was full of his glory."

We know how hard this early rising is for an editor, but we felt that if we could accomplish it; we could persuade our contemporary to see the sun rise, take a pleasant ride, &c, we should be "doing good." Our friend Smith, with his usual liberality, provided conveyance and the thing was done. Taking our pony we crossed the valley next morning and met our friends at Smith's gardens, as per agreement. And now, readers, don't you think we were doing good. If any one will only read the Sacramento State Journal the morning of their description of *that* excursion, they will see how the rough corners were clipped off and the sharp edges shaved down from their *political horizon*. Oh, it is a good thing to take such men and show them the "better way." Go friends, and get the State Journal of August 10, and read the fact that once these Editors were revelling in a flower garden, forgeting the strife of politics.

It was a delightful day—an early ride gave a fresh zest to the enjoyment, and we were early on the ground. The broad acres of these fine grounds are well managed, every portion being well and judiciously cultivated, and giving assurance to the proprietor of a just reward for his years of labor. Mr. Smith has in his grounds all the best varieties of approved Agricultural market products, such as, asparagus, rhubard, artichoke, horse-raddish, and every species of annual crops. In these gardens may be found fine ornamental trees, the locust, ash, ailanthus, chesnut, &c. The fruit orchards will comprize about twelve acres, and being familiar with every variety of fruits, we hesitate not to say that in these gardens will be found as choice a collection of pears, peaches, grapes and figs, as in any garden in the Sacramento Valley. Mr. Smith has been very successful in his nursary operations. He is also fortunate in having an excellent nursery gardener—Mr. Michael Doherty—and we are pleased to note his success in budding, this being one of the evidences of a good gardener.

The Peach Orchard was a gratifying sight; nearly every tree was in bearing, and only two years planted. The grasshoppers had done some injury, eating clean to the stone and taking the foliage. The crop of the Peach Orchard will be a pretty income.

The Pear Trees are young, yet remarkably thrifty. We notice many that had grown the present year from the *bud*, four and five feet, strong and healthy.

The Grapes were in full bearing, and many fine clusters of the Golden Chasselas and Black Hamburg, reminded us of our own gardens and graperies in New England.

Some Fig Trees, also, we noticed, and a few Orange and Shaddock.

"There's a good time coming," and we hope to live to see a just and full appreciation of God's munificence from those who have enjoyed his bounty. After a general view of the ground outside we descended the banks of the river, and there, beneath the broad oaks and shrubbery upon the bed of the river, about forty feet below the high water of last winter, we found a splendid collection of roses, and other green-house plants; this was an admirable place for plants during the hot months, and worth a "plum" to friend S. for this purpose. The neat conservatory contained a fine collection of many plants, no where else to be found in the county. Here we find Mr. Thos. O'Brien, who has charge of the Green-house and Floral department, and whose industry and good taste ensure success in each branch of Flora's home.

We next examined the elegant, costly and complete Engine and apparatus, for irrigating the gardens. Mr. Smith having gone East the past year, he examined the various inventions for the purposes of irrigation, and selected the one now used on his grounds. "Worthington's Safety Steam Pump and Fire Engine;" the power and capacity of this small but powerful engine, is truly astounding, for while it is not more than 10 or 12 feet in length and 2 to 3 feet wide, it is capable of throwing *twenty thousand gallons per hour* easily; it is one of the most perfect and neatly finished pieces of machinery we have seen. Pipes are led from the reservoir over a large portion of the grounds, the water flowing so free as to completely saturate the whole; the soil of this garden being a fine sandy alluvial, the result is of the highest possible good. Mr. S. being able to continue planting all the year round. The cost of this machinery, complete, in New York, was $1,200; freight, extras, putting up, pipes and layers, &c., brought the amount to about $3,000. We saw the working of every part of the machinery, and found it the *ne plus ultra*. Mr. S. has never been miserly in his outlays, but dealt with a liberal hand in all his improvements. Such men should be sustained; they deserve prosperity.

Mr. Smith's grounds are located finely, near the American River, with a fine row of large shade trees, that in a little time will, with the new ones planted, form a beautiful avenue from his entrance-gate around his entire grounds, and thus give the citizens of Sacramento the finest drive for miles around.

Having fully viewed, though we have briefly sketched the outside, we were shown into the—the——; now friend Smith, don't be angry if we speak the truth—we entered the Batchelor's Saloon—and although there was every comfort around us, and everything to tempt the appetite, we could not but think how lonely such a place must be, even with those beautiful flowers and that luscious fruit. "It is not good for man to be alone." But we had to forgive, and Mr. S. was ready as a liberal host. We sat down to a repast fit for a "Board of Aldermen;" after an abundance of good things, enough to satisfy any appetite, we were tempted by large dishes of rich and luscious peaches full equal to "Jersey frees," grapes, and other luxuries. And these things in Sacramento, '54—the city of fires and floods. The varieties of peach were "Crawford's Early Melacaton," and "George IV." We saw upon the trees "Old Mixon Cling," and "Mixon Free," the "President," and "Crawford's late Melacaton;" these are the best varieties grown, and worthy a place in every garden.

At this repast we could not but notice the peculiar kind of *wonderment* of our neighbors of the Journal—like a cat in a strange garret. They did venture to eat peaches and cream—real peaches, grown in California—and we could not help looking at them occasionally, and seeing the workings of this to them mystery—the *contrast* from a close application in a political sanctum, to a fifty-acre garden of fruit and flowers, and the first time our friends had ventured so far. This is one reason the cause of Agriculture is so lagging—ordinarily public journals know nothing of these subjects, and if a plain statement of facts go forth, unless they *know* it to be so, they call it *sham*. We hope the *truth* they have imbibed now, will awaken them to a sense of the obligation resting upon them, and call them into action on this great interest, which at this moment demands the most earnest attention. We suppose if we had been of the true political stamp we should have been remembered in their glowing thoughts at that time; but we are glad our friends are awake to the reality. We shall expect now that the Journal is aware of the reality of the Agriculture of its own neighborhood, to be electrified upon the "Agriculture of Sacramento county."

We spent the hours most happily, and bade adieu to our friends—our appetite satisfied, our mind gratified, our heart grateful, our pockets and parcel full, and our thoughts full of good wishes to our generous host. The only doubt upon our mind to disturb us, we hope to see removed; if our neighbors of the Journal, after this, *don't do their duty*, we will take them again and, *choke them with strawberries and cream*.

We close by giving the statement of the crop of two Peach Trees, in this garden, and the amount received the present season, in cash. After paying commission to those who sold in the city, the net proceeds amounted to *Three hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty cents;* in addition, Mr. S. has used and contributed among his friends sufficient to have swelled the amount to over *Four hundred dollars*. The world cannot produce a parallel case. We would invite all who love beautiful things, to visit "Smith's Pomological Gardens," at Sacramento. If you are in pursuit of fruit trees, ornamental trees, plants, shrubs, vines, etc., you will find them there; and no one will ever regret a visit to this place. Mr. Smith is ever ready, with courtesy and attentions, to make a visit agreeable; and we most sincerely rejoice to know that he will surely be successful in his enterprise.

The Press.

The quicker intelligence is communicated of matters of moment, the more widely knowledge is diffused. The more stimulus that is given to develope and aid the industrial interests of a country, the more rapid is its advancement and the more certain its prosperity. The Press is the *great lever* for the diffusion of that kind of knowledge which most rapidly awakens the interests of a country. Agricultural and Mechanical industry is the basis of the wealth, and the best guaranty of the permanency of California.

If the Press will but give these interests a tithe of what they demand, devote a portion of their columns weekly to the coming Exhibition, and do what they can to create and keep alive but a just regard to its merits, not a word they utter or a sentence they shall pen, but will be a rich investment, returning more than compound interest; for rich and prosperous Agricultural States, are always the best sustainers of the Press.

We trust, nay, we feel assured, that the Press of California will unitedly give the State Agricultural Society a liberal share of their kind attention and thought.

California State Agricultural Society.

ENROLL YOUR NAMES.

Certificates of Membership are now ready, and it is important that all who desire to unite with the Society, should forward the amount of subscription and receive their *Certificates*.

The following sections from the Act of Incorporation, are annexed, and will be a guide for action:

Sec. 5. For the purpose of carrying into effect this act, F. W. Macondray, of San Francisco county, is hereby appointed President of this Society; E. L. Beard, of Alameda county; J. K. Rose, of San Francisco county; D. W. C. Thompson, of Sonoma county; H. C. Malone, of Santa Clara county; W. N. Thompson, of San Francisco county; C. I. Hutchinson, of Sacramento county; and J. W. Osborne, of Napa county, Vice Presidents; J. L. L. F. Warren, of San Francisco county, Corresponding Secretary; C. V. Gillespie, of San Francisco county, Recording Secretary; Judge David Chambers, of San Francisco county, Treasurer; who shall call the first meeting of the Society at the city of San Francisco; and who are hereby authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions to said Society, as hereinafter specified.

Sec. 6. The members of this Society shall be composed of such persons as shall pay the sum of Ten Dollars to the Treasurer, annually, and such persons shall be members only for the year for which they shall have thus paid the amount aforesaid.

It is to be hoped that citizens of all interests will feel a desire to unite with this Society, and thus aid to make it efficient for good.

Peacemakers.

"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

Scarce a day passes but we see brawls and drunken quarrels in our streets, and the records of our courts are paraded in the public journals with such fancy style as seems a desire to gloss over crime and debauchery and make it less hideous. This is wrong. If the reports of our criminal courts need be made, let them be exposed in their darkest colors, so that men shall be shocked at their occurrence, rather than pleased at the witty manner in which they are dressed. So long as the press will palliate crime and debauchery by dressing the reports of it in gay and fancy colors, so long it will increase in our midst; and those early tempted and led astray will attend our courts for curiosity, and thus brought in contract with criminals, be led astray and led into the same crime.

We are led to remark on this subject by the matter of a drunken quarrel that arose in the street opposite our windows, and the manner in which the troubled waters were allayed called forth the words at the head of this article. We noticed in this quarrel three horsemen, and one on foot—all appeared in liquor; and from words they proceeded to blows, which would soon have

called out the police to place them in the lock-up. In the morning the scene in the recorder's court would have been fines, costs, and another high and fancy colored report. In the early part of this melee a waterman drove along, who seeing the quarrel, and feeling that liquor was at the bottom of it, he sprang from his cart, and seizing the men, he held them like little children, and coolly and calmly spoke to them. His firm and gentle words had the effect; peace was restored; the men mounted their horses, and all went away quietly. That young man was a *peacemaker;* and while some dozen of men stood ready to add fuel to the flame, preferring bloodshed to peace, he with a noble spirit, poured oil upon the waters and calmed the storm, simply and calmly remarking to those around him, who asked if he knew them—"I do not know either of them; but I do know they would all be sorry if they had quarrelled, when they came to their senses." Saying this he mounted his cart and moved on his round of duties.

Young man thou art rewarded well! thou art rewarded within thine own breast, for thy nature is "Peace on earth—good will to men." Thy influence will tell for good long after this act may be forgotten. We wish that young man could have heard the words of praise that fell from the lips of a beautiful young maiden: that would have been a reward indeed. The heart of that maiden loved peace also, and as her words of earnest praise were uttered for his generous acts, the color rose in her cheek, telling of the truthfulness of the sentiment she uttered. We revereneed the sentiments as the God spirit that shall bring blessing upon all that cherish them, and at last they shall enjoy the promise conveyed in the words we have uttered: "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

Card your Cattle.

How few stock raisers ever give that time and attention to their stock which they require, how few ever provide them with stalls in wet weather, or with shelter from the heat of the sun, and how few ever think that oxen, milch cows, or young stock need the action of the card.

We would like to have some of our stock raisers *try the experiment of extra care*, and if they will do this they will be astonished at the results. Any dairyman can satisfy himself by selecting two cows of equal quality as milkers—let one run in the yard, lay upon the ground in all weathers, wet or day, hot or cold, let her be fed in the lump and never be cared for, except as common stock; then take the other cow, and when the day is done, place her in the stall, once a day have her well carded and thoroughly rubbed down, let her have good litter to sleep on, be fed regularly morning and evening, give her protection from the sun in the hottest weather and shelter from the storms—and then keep strict account of the expense of the keeping both ways, and take account also of the quantity of milk taken, and then see WHICH PAYS.

We have only to say, *try it.* Knowing its value, for always having practiced it with our stock East, we desire it practiced here—and were reminded of its utility by seeing fine "cattle cards" at C. A. McNulty's, on Battery street, and hope their value will be proved by our stock raisers.

Letter from Port Orford.

We call attention to the annexed Letter, as one of much interest touching the cause of Agriculture, stock raising, farming in general, and mining in particular. We have been highly gratified and obliged by the courtesy and kindness of our friend to whom the letter was addressed, for the very fine samples of *grasses* alluded to, which he kindly presented to us, and which are far superior to any we have seen in this country. They are at our office, and worthy the attention of agriculturists:

PORT ORFORD, July 30th, 1854.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I am now in this most healthy region of country, and have since I left you been most actively employed in pioneering my way to future prosperity and success. I have often wished that you were my companion, to witness the varied beauties of Nature, as well as the numerous channels which direct men of prudent enterprise to wealth and fame.

Since my return I have paid a visit to the famed Rogue River, and if I had every gift of language, I could not find words to convey to you my exceeding delight. The river called Rogue river, is a most beautiful mount of water, commanding at its mouth a beautiful and safe harbor for inland trade, abounding with immense quantities of fine salmon, and would affect not only the most accessible, but the most lucrative salmon fisheries in this region. The lands adjoining, and in the immediate vicinity of its entrance into the ocean, are of the most valuable class for grazing and farming purposes. They are of an elevated character, devoid of marsh, and covered with proportionate verdure, without the exhausting effects of hot weather or a dog-day sun. The winter, I am informed, is the most pleasant part of the year, and the heat not greater than a Maryland May.

I send you a sample of the growth which I cropped from the hills, and which you may receive as an honest specimen of the growth of the land which I have alluded to. The timothy grows in common, together with luxuriant blue grass and red top, which you well know render the lands of Kentucky so extremely valuable for grazing purposes. A visit to this place is worth a trip across the Atlantic. I have never seen any thing to equal it, and to secure them becomes an immense fortune for the parties holding them.

You would be surprised to see the herds of the most beautiful cattle that luxuriate upon the gentle slopes of the hill sides, so burthened with fat as to render them dull and sluggish; and what is most remarkable, they become fat and fit for the market in six or eight weeks after taken from the drove. The lands which I have alluded to are government lands, and can be secured by the pre-emption law; and for a very small expenditure, certain points can be secured to control a very extensive range of grazing country.

To survey some four thousand acres, including the most important points, would secure not less than eight or ten thousand acres, and which would not require more than one thousand dollars outlay; as a permanent occupancy of the same would entitle the holders to a permanent title from the government.

The gold excitement at the Coquille River is beginning to subside, and from all the information which I can gather, I think there will be a rush to the beach at this place, as they will by proper management pay well for their working; and the claims which have been partially abandoned, and many that can be at this time purchased for a small consideration, will in a short time quadruple in value, particularly as they are getting machinery to separate the gold.

Yours, most truly, JOHN S. WEBSTER.

Post Office Again.

We have commenced the warfare and do not mean to lay down our weapons until we see a change for the better. It is a crying shame that publishers should be debarred from enjoying the support of their best subscribers, because some of the offices on the routes are so miserably connected. We intend to publish such letters as we receive from every quarter, and do what we can to find out where the blame lays, and if we find it we shall expose it. To-day we have a complaint of an office on the San Jose route, where the papers of all the subscribers are thrown out promiscuously upon the counter, and people come in and help themselves. We instantly felt it our duty to call on Postmaster Henley and state the fact, being interested ourselves. We found, as we expected, a prompt and ready will on the part of Mr. Henley to remedy the evil, and he assures us that complaints of this kind shall be instantly attended to and rebuked; also if the Postmasters fail in their duty they shall be removed. That is the only way to secure efficiency, and if the *press* wills success they will see how far they are each affected, and seek a remedy for the evil.

Major Henley will act without fear or favor, and if our subscribers will advise us, being careful to give us reliable facts, as near to all the material as they can, we will go to head quarters and aid them to the extent of our power. Now, if our friend "Roving Jack" will hold on a little longer and not get too desperate; if he will recall the electricity of his wrath, we will cry, and spare them not the next time they "steal the FARMER." Forgive them, Jack, do, and we will make up your loss; for don't you know they must be literary men, and men of taste and good sense. Don't be too severe. You would be merciful to a poor creature that stole bread, if you knew he was absolutely starving; and may it not be that they were really *mentally* starving, for the amount of ——— that is circulated could not sustain life, so they stole and lived. Don't get angry. We have sent the back numbers. Yours ever, ED.

SPELLING'S RANCH, August 19th, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS; With the best of feelings for the perpetuity and prosperity of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, I take the liberty, (I hope you will excuse,) of [illegible] that from some unaccountable reason—if however such a thing could be *attributed* or in any way connected with *reason's* laws—I have not received a single copy of your estimable journal since the 6th day of July; whether it is the negligence of the *mails*, or the "too close attention of the *males*," I am unable to decide. But certain it is, that I get no paper, and somebody is to blame; and unless I shall get my paper regular I may be induced to perpetrate something rash, and say that the mails are not what they should be! or that perhaps some literary *gent*, who has more time than money, is guilty of the very degrading offence of petty larceny in the shape of pilfering a poor white man's newspapers from the post office; or else that the paper is not regularly mailed to my address. All this would be disagreeable to any one, more especially a modest farmer; and I hope that I will not be driven to such extremes. Your investigation of the matter will perhaps throw some light upon the subject, and anticipate the tornado that is gathering. That such may be the result is my devout prayer—as it would be entirely too bad to let anything disturb the innate equilibrium of so pacific a temper as mine is conceded to be (?) by all.

Your ob't. serv't, ROVING JACK.

NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION.—The New York Courier, through their Parisian correspondence, furnishes the important information, that the Olympic Academy of Vicenza, Italy, having carefully examined the discovery made by their fellow citizen, Tremeschini, of electric telegraph by secret transmission, has publicly declared it to be a perfectly successful invention. The commission appointed to test its efficacy, was composed of the Councillor Delegate of the Podesta, the superior Commissary and the Academic Council. The first experiment consisted in sending and receiving a dispatch in the ordinary way, with secresy. In the second experiment a dispatch was sent secretly, and the answer received in the same manner, by the aid of the new apparatus. In the third a dispatch was sent openly, and the answer received secretly, to show that the secret apparatus might be used or suspended at will. The results of the inquiry show: 1st, That the apparatus of Tremeschini may be applied to Morse's telegraph; 2d, That when a dispatch is sent secretly, it can only be received so, any fraud in that respect being subject to immediate detection; 3d, That secresy may be suspended or applied at pleasure. The report of the Commission is highly eulogistic of the invention.

A PROFITABLE SHEEP.—A correspondent in the Ohio Farmer, furnishes the editor with the following: "I herewith furnish you a brief description of my celebrated buck *Old Tiger*. He is five years old, 185 lbs weight of carcase, 16 lbs 11 oz. weight of fleece, and very clean for unwashed wool. The wool is fine and even, for that variety. His stock is superior, and sought after by our best wool growers. I have repeatedly refused $500 for him. I purchased Old Tiger, as he is called, August 20th, 1850, of Mr. A. S. Bingham, of Cornwall, Vt.; and he is known as the Tainter stock. I paid $200 for him, and I confess that it has been the best investment I ever made, having realized the sum of $1,200 profit from him, in three years. My present flock consists of French, Silesian and Spanish Merinos, selected mostly from Mr. Campbell's celebrated flock, who is now breeding each variety, distinct, except in a few cases of cross with each other, which have thus far proved very satisfactory." Very truly, A. V. Stockwell. Brattleboro', Vt.

HARDSHIPS OF FARMERS.—The Hampshire Gazette gives the following as the pith of a speech by Pres. Hitchcock, at a late cattle show in Amherst:

Dr. Hitchcock followed, and in a pleasant way proceeded to speak of the hardships of Farmers. They were obliged to cultivate their fields in order to make them produce; they must stay at home and not spend their time in grog shops. In order to prosper they must educate their children, if they would have them grow up men and women; and then, worst of all, their fine cattle and good products will be taken away by men who will leave nothing but money in place of them. He closed with the following sentiment:

"*The Farmers of the Connecticut Valley*—May their hardships go on increasing till they cry out for very joy."

A MACHINE has been invented, and is now in operation in New York, for bending the largest and strongest timbers into any requisite shape. It is of immense value to ship building, as by this means timber stronger and more durable can be furnished, and at a much cheaper rate, to take the place of the knees and other crooked material of natural growth, now so much in demand in ship building, and which is at the same time growing more and more scarce. In this way a whole ship's frame may be bent to the proper mould, and as by this process the acids in the timber are expelled there is much less liability to its decay.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER. We can supply a few copies of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, at $5 neatly bound. Subscribers wishing their Volumes bound or binding of any kind we recommend them to [illegible], Battery St., between [illegible], who have [illegible] and who have done work for us satisfactorily.

Farmers, Study your Profession.

IT is somewhat strange that the little time farmers devote to literary pursuits, they spend in acquiring political in preference to agricultural knowledge. We now address the farming community.

The lawyer spends his time poring over his law books, acquiring a knowledge of jurisprudence. The physician dissects the human body, ascertains the precise location of every artery, vein, muscle, nerve, bone, &c., &c., acquires a knowledge of the conditions of health, and the causes of disease. The minister ponders over the sacred scriptures, and reads works that will afford him a knowledge of divinity. In short, they all "*study their profession.*" Now, how is it with the great mass of those who devote their time to tilling the soil? You profess to be farmers—agriculturists—and yet almost the sum total of your reading and study is of a political character. We are denominated a nation of farmers; yet we patronize and support about three thousand political, and but sixty or seventy agricultural, papers—about in the ratio of forty-five to one. The greatest source of our nation's wealth and prosperity is in her agriculture. Our schools and colleges for disseminating a knowledge of the professions of law, medicine and divinity, are numerous (all well enough); yet the whole nation can scarcely boast of one such institution for the spread of a scientific knowledge of agricultural operations. We read with delight and admiration of our vast exports of agricultural products; yet do little or nothing, in the aggregate, to keep up the productiveness of our virgin soil. We boast of our privilege of having a voice in the elevation of our officers; yet vote for men unskilled in our profession, who will legislate on any and every subject save that of spreading abroad a scientific knowledge of agricultural pursuits. Each State, county and town throughout the Union, almost has its regular meetings for the discussion of political topics; yet how few such societies meet regular and *exclusively* for the discussion of agricultural topics, compared with the political.

Now, farmers, our appeal is to you—to *you*, who have the power of swaying every legislative body in the Union—to *you*, who may say to them, legislate for us, encourage our profession, attend to our wants, do what you *can* at least to aid us in discharging successfully the most important duty devolving upon man, or it shall be our most imperative duty to act the part of a Cromwell—to throw you out of our employ, and place those in your stead who will do our bidding. We say, to you the question is asked, shall this system of things continue, so long as "water runs" and mankind are born with the demand of food stamped upon their constitutions? We have more confidence and faith in the growing intelligence of American farmers than to believe that such a system of things will long be permitted to exist. Farmers, awake! behold your dignity and your strength! Exercise the power you have for your own best interests and the good of the race, and your wants will not be neglected. Every farmer, or tiller of the soil, may aid in this great work.

If your library consists of but half a dozen volumes, let one at least be devoted to agriculture. If you obtain and read two periodicals, let one be devoted to agricultural. And since *farming* is your profession, if you should read four or more papers, let two or more be devoted to the same subject. If in the future you should contribute your mite for the erection and support of two institutions of learning, let one be an agricultural school or college. If you have two sons to be educated, let one have an agricultural education, if such can be had in America—if not, patronize the schools of the "Old World." If you attend conventions, fail not to attend the agricultural convention. If one or two associations is to be attended, patronize the agricultural. When you cast your vote into the ballot box, let it be for one who will advocate boldly and faithfully the interests of your profession.

If every farmer would attend as closely to his own profession as here set forth, or as the minister to his text, how long, think you, it would be till the farmer's calling would be as honorable as though he were classed with the titled nobility? How long, think you, it would be till the farmer's profession would be sought by the educated, the talented and the wealthy? How long before his occupation would be loved, desired, admired, and sought?—*Cor. Genesee Farmer.*

ARTESIAN WELLS.—The Artesian Well at St. Louis, Mo. is probably the deepest in the world. It has been bored to the depth of 2,200 feet; the first 1500 feet through solid limestone, and afterwards through sandstone and limestone formations. An abundant supply of water impregnated with salt and sulphur was obtained at the depth of 1700 feet. At present the water rises [illegible] of the Big Lick water; it is supposed that in [illegible] feet more pure fresh water will be reached. The work has progressed day and night, and is done with an engine by four men. The well furnishes pure water for a large sugar refinery.

There is an Artesian well at Paris [illegible] deep; one at Charlestown S. C. [illegible] feet; and several in Alabama from [illegible] to 700 feet deep.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BUTTE—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.—A correspondent of the Herald of this city, writing from Chico, Buttc county, Aug. 17, says: Some of our citizens in this nighhorhood have sufferred severely from a recent fire, whicb broke out by some means on the Sacramento river a few days ago. Ahout 16,000 bushels of grain have been burned, and nearly all the grass hetween Chico and Big Butte. Mr. Couples lost ahout sixty acres of excellent wheat. Messrs. Rice and McCutcheon also suffered considerahle loss. One bouse burned down, with a fine set of carpenter's tools and ahout 200 busbels of harley. A considerable amount of grain was also hurned on the west sido of the Sacramento. Crops in this vicinity are generally good—wbeat especially. Major Bidwell has as fine a crop of wheat as I ever saw. From five acres he threshed 282 hushels. The hest of bis crop hlew down. Had it stood, it would have averaged 75 hushels to the acre. I saw a squash last Sunday, raised on Mr. Henshaw's farm, which weighed fifty-one punds.

A correspondent of the San Joaquin Republican, says in relation to the crops on the Stanislaus and Tuolumne rivers, that the grain crops are all gathered, and the grain mostly threshed out. The yield has not equalled the just expectations of the planters. The season has been too dry, not affording moisture sufficient to fill the berry, hence the ligbtness of the crops. In some few instances, portions of extensive fields have yielded fifty or sixty husbels to the acre. Some fields have averaged twenty-four or twenty-five bushels to the acre, others not ahove ten or twelve. Barley, as a general thing, has afforded a better yield than wbeat.

LARGE FIRES.—Three extensive fires, nearly destroying as many towns in the interior, have occurred lately. August 17, the town of Campo Seco, situated ahout fourteen miles from Mokelumne Hill, was totally destroyed.

On the morning of the 20th, a fire occurred at Mokelumne Hill, destroying the main part of the town, including the Chronicle office with all its contents.

On tbe nigbt of tbe 19th, tbe town of St. Louis was totally destroyed hy fire. Loss $115,000.

AT French Bar, on the Tuolumne river, about four miles ahove Branch's ferry, is said to be plenty of room for several hundred miners to make good wages, as soon as they can ohtain water. One company having water from the river by means of a force pump, are taking out from half an ounce to $12 to a man each day.

TRE Marysville Herald states that the grasshoppers continue to destroy the grain and vegctahle crops on the Calaveras and Mokelumne rivers. Great damage has already hecn done. One gentleman at Mokelumne has lost over tbree tbousand dollars wortb of property hy these destructive insects.

BARLEY BURNT.—We learn from the Stockton Argus, that the barley field of Vance & Athens' ranch, six miles above Staples' ranch, caught fire on Saturday, 12th inst., and burned 150 acres of barley, it having just heen cut. The housc was saved with great difficulty by plowing.

ON Thursday last, the thermometer at Auhurn, Placer county, stood at 104 deg., and at Ophir, at 114.

ARRIVAL EXTRA.—The French clipper ship St. Ann, with one hundred and fifty tons freight for Duncan's Art Union, arrived yesterday. We trust now our citizens will enjoy a rich repast for the bigher faculties.

EXPRESS FAVORS.—We experience many valuable favors from the obliging messengers of Adams & Co. This week we received, while going our rounds, full lists of hoth up and down river papers; and from Mr. Haskell, particular favors and many personal attentions.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, August 23, 1854.

THERE is scarce an article in tbe market wbicb bas a fixed value. Brendstuffs are abundant; stock of Foreign Flour decreasing, althougb yet large. Grains somewbat firm. Wheat still firmer than last week; we know of some large parcels of extra that have been sold at 3c—tbis precludes the shipping; we bave note also of a very large contract to deliver at 3c, very many thousand bushels. Potatoes will be scarce and high—no one extreme follows another. Agricultural implements are a perfect drug; shovels, hoes, rakes, &c., can be purchased here at half the home cost. Provisions still lower. Lumber drags heavily and coming in abundantly. Merchandise generally fills our warehouses, often breaking them down and their owners too, and if those on the other side don't begin to feel yet, they bad better prepare, for the avalaucbe is coming, and they deserve to feel it.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		
Shovels, Ames long bandled, brigbt	$16 00	@ — —
do do sbort bandled	— —	@10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do sbort bandled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@ —
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@18 00
do iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@ — —
do do iron	— —	@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd bandle	16 00	@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6 lb, solid eye	8 00	@10 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, benvy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@ 4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@ 4 50
Plows, best make (no sale)	14 00	@30 00
do steel (sale)	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@ 500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	12 —	@16
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@25 00
do band, wood do	6 00	@10 00
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ℔ doz	00	@ — 00
Scythes, best	— 00	@ — 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck bandle, per doz	6 00	@9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Haxall	10 00	@11 00
Chile	8 00	@ 9 00
Repacked	— —	@ — —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.	@ — —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 00	@ 6 50
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ℔ lb	— —	@ — 1¼
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ℔ lb	— 2	@ 2 50
Barley, California	— —	@ — 1½
Barley, Chili	— —	@ — 1¼
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@ — 5
Oats, California	— 2	@ — 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@ — 3
Wheat, Chili	— 2	@ — 3
do California	— 2½	@ —
LUMBER—		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ℔ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@ 00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gnag sawed	35 00	@ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 8 00
do California	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS		
Beef, Mess, ℔ bbl	14 00	@18 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ℔ lb	14	@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@ — —
Cheese	20	@ 25
California Cheese	20	@ — 25
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 00
Butter, choice	30	@ 32
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	60	@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12	@ — 14
do extra	18	@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17	@ —
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ℔ bbl	17 00	@18 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@10 00
do mess, ℔ bbl, choice	13 00	@15 00
do do ½ do	— —	@ 8 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls		5½@ 6
Chiua, No. 1, in mats		@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 4
Manila		3½@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bnyos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Am. white	6	@
Split Peas	3	@
Beets, ℔ ton	20 00	@ — —
Carrots	40 00	@ —
Onions, prime, ℔ lb	— 7	@ 8
Turnips, ℔ ton	30 00	@ —
Potntocs, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ℔ lb		2½@ 3
Peas		10
Squashes, ℔ lb (summer)	10	@ 12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ℔ bead	37	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ℔ doz	none.	Leeks, ℔ doz	1 00
Beets, ℔ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, ℔ lb	12
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	8
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ℔ doz	1 00
Celery, ℔ doz	6	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ℔ doz	6	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ℔ doz	1	Cranberries, ℔ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ lb	8	Pie Plant, ℔ lb	20
Potatoes, new	4	Asparagus, ℔ doz bdls	3 00
Onions, prime	10	Cucumbers, ℔ doz	25
New Corn, ℔ doz	75	String Beans	6
Egg Plant	37	Okra	50
Strawberries, ℔ lb	1 50	Raspberries, ℔ lb	1 50
Peaches, each,	12@50	Cal. Grapes, fine, ℔ lb	75
do extra, each,	75@1 00	Grapes, foreign	1 50
Gooseberries, do	1 00	Apples, do	25@50
Pears, sugar, do	25	do extra size, each	25@50
no extra, each	25@50	Quinces, ℔ lb	50
Whortleberries, ℔ lb	1 00	Blackberries, ℔ lb	50
Apricots, do	50	Nectarines, do	1 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Poet Says—**

Death is anotber life. We bow our heads,
At going out, we think, and enter straight
Another golden chamber of the king's,
Longer than this we leave, and lovelier.

Nevertheless, most people dread death, and will catch at every remedy for the tortures that rack tbe mortal body and hurry its dissolution. DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK ANN SARSAPARILLA, is pre-eminently tbe safest and most reliable medicine for restoring the human system to life and vigor.

This Sarsaparilla contains more of tbe pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation that now exists—which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly ancient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public.

Scrofula bas baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe. But there is an antidote for this disease in Dr. Guysott's Extracts of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, wbich is proving itself a specific in tbe most severe cases of Scrofula. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other hut Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, third door nbove Montgomery. 7

☞ **Notice.**—Persons wishing business cards very widely circulated througbout the State, can have that opportunity hy sending them to tbis office, and tbey will go out in the *Extra Premium sheet of many thousands, during the present week.* Send your cards early, to secure their place.

☞ **Great State Fair.**—We call attention to the Programme of the Great State Fair, to come off at the Musical Hall, in San Francisco. The List of Prizes will be found to be the largest, most comprehensive and complete ever offered in the United States. It is important tbat a wide circulation should be given to the plan of this Fair, that all may have an opportunity to enjoy its privileges, and tbat the greatest possible good may result to the wbole State.

We trust the Press throughout the State will give their best influence to its promotion, and keep their readers continually advised relative to it—it is a duty they owe to this great interest. This is a Public Industrial Exhibition: the proud display of the products and genius of this country, and its success will be the beginning of greater exertions for future years. It is no private enterprise, for it is the State Society's Fair. The Prizes are the award of the State, and should serve as a stimulus to the citizens to do what they can to build up the Agricultural interests and to awaken a lively regard to this basis of her prosperity.

We speak for the State and by its authority, being but her agent, we plead for her best weal. We therefore urge upon every citizen to lend a helping hand to this great enterprise, and the greatest and most glorious results will be accomplished.

WARREN, Corresponding Secretary, C. S. A. S.

MARRIED.

On the 20th August, by Rev. T. Mooshake, Mr. John G. Beutler and Mrs. Rosina Beck.

On the 21st August, by Rev. Mr. Wellboff, M. Goldman, of Stockton, and Miss Celin Rosenfeld, of New York.

On the 17th August, in Shasta, Mr. P. F. Terbush and Mrs. Catherine Foutz.

On the 20th August, in Vernon township, Sutter county, Mr. Samuel and Miss Sarah Barney.

DIED.

On the 20th August, in this city, Mrs. Madeline Edwards, formerly of New Orleans, and cousin to Col. Jack Hays, of this city, and well known as the "Madeline" of the New Orleans Delta and Picayune.

On the 22d August, in this city, Mr. Walter Newman, formerly of Woodsdown, Ireland, aged 62 years.

On the 20th August, in Prairie City, Catharine Gertrude, only daugbter of J. Fout and Ellen Turner, aged 4 years.

On the 19th August, in Sacramento, Caroline Poissot, late of New Orleans, aged about 35 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 16—Stmr Peytona, Sampson, Oregon, 70 hours, having in tow steamer Lot Whitcomb; mdse and passengers.
Clipper bark Mermaid, Smith, Hong Kong, 44 days; mdse.
H B M frigate Amphitrite, Chas Frederick com'g, Honolulu, 44 days; all well.
French corvette Attemese, Commander l'Edeque, Honolulu, July 25; all well.
Clipper ship Star King, Turner, Boston, 118 days; mdse.
Dutch bark Almelo, Auffwoebtre, Liverpool, 171 days; mdse.
Ham bark Congo, Diuse, Hong Kong, 45 days; mdse.
Peruv brig Independent, Sandrie, Valparaiso, 100 days; mdse.
Schr Gazelle, Prescott, Humboldt Bay, 7 days; lumber.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austen, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Schr Piedmonte, Porter, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.

Aug. 17—Dutch bark Eliza J Johanna, Duerbitt, Hong Kong, 48 days; mdse.
Ship Hope, Briggs, New York, 180 days; mdse.
Brig Æolian, Briard, Oregon, 9 days; lumber.

Aug. 18 Stmr Sea Bird, Smith, San Diego, 3 days; mdse, etc.
Br clipper ship Northfleet, Pentreath, Hong Kong, 40 ds; mdse.
Ship John N Gossler, Dewing, Hong Kong, 100 days; mdse.
Brig Jane, Kingston, Humboldt Bay, 36 hours; lumber.
Brig Dudley, Staples, Mendocino, 3 days; lumber.
Brig Cohansey, ——, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 3 days; produce.
Schr J M Ryerson, McCarthy, Mendocino, 28 days; lumber.

Aug. 19—Steamship Panama, McLane, Panama, 17 days; mdse.
Brig Carbon, Sampson, Puget Sound, 9 days; lumber.
U S schr Monterey, Barnard, Oregon; lumber.
Schr Mount Vernon, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lime.

Aug. 20—Schr Taranto, Turner, Mendocino, 2 days, lumber.
Schr Curlew, Grey, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lime.

Aug. 21—Stmr Southerner, Billiard, San Diego, 3 days; mdse.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lime.
Fr ship St Anne, Irwin, Havre, 143 days; mdse.
Schr Empire, Davis, Shoalwater Bay, 5 days; oysters.

CLEARANCES.

Aug. 19—Semmships Cortes, Cropper, for San Juan; Oregon, Hudson, Panama.
Aug. 19—Mex schr Alerta, Arnold, for Guaymas; schr Spartacus, Robinson, Melbourne.
Aug. 20—Stmr Goliah, Haley, for San Diego; ship Talbot, Hale, Callao; brigs Lavercett, Gilespie, Mazatlan; Daniel, Baker, Port Philip; schr Gen Morgan, May, Honolulu.
Aug 21—Barks Wavelet, Smith, New York, via ports in the Pacific; Nadir, Carnet (Fr), Guaymas; schr Julius Pringle, Holmes, ports in the Pacific; Lady Jane, Garvey, Honolulu.
Aug. 22—Stmr America, Fauntleroy, Umpqua River, two days.
Stmr Columbia, Dall, Oregon, 60 hours; mdse, etc.
Clipper bark Skimmer of the Seas, Munn, Hong Kong, 55 days; mdse.
Bark Success, Coupe, Port Townsend, 8 days; lumber.
Schr Francisco, Miller, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber,

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all tbeir varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peacb Trees, 44 varieties;			Strawberries, 7 varieties;		
Pear	do	44	do	Fig Trees;	
Apple	do	54	do	Pomegranates;	
Plum	do	15	do	Walnuts;	
Apricots		6	do	Chestnuts;	
Almonds		2	do	Locust Trees, very large;	
Quinces	do	2	do	Rose Acacias, for hedges.	
Cherry	do	many	do	Osage Orange, for hedges.	
Grapes,		12	do		

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, MR. DELABIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 1stf L. PREVOST & CO.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears: embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubard Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

Pennock's Patent Seed and Grain Planter.

FOR planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnips, &c. This machine operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c., and by completing the work at one operation, obviates the necessity of harrowing after the grain is sown. With two horses it will plant from ten to twelve acres of Wheat or Barley per day, and of Corn, Beans or Peas, fifteen to twenty per day—besides effecting a considerable saving in the seed. For sale, with full sets of extra parts, by

JOS. S. PAXSON, 26 Front street, cor. of Pine.

Also.—Cultivators, Garden Drills, Hay Cutters, Hay Presses, Grist Mills, &c., &c. 8 6t.

SPECIMEN GRAINS!

DESIROUS to advance the knowledge of our California Crops to the various Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of the various States and Europe, we invite all who are willing to aid us in this matter to forward us specimens of Grains and Grasses, of any and all kinds. Such shall be forwarded carefully, with credit to the growers. The names of the growers, and place where grown, will always accompany the packages.

HOTELS.

Rassette House.

San Francisco,.....CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,.....CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 126

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,

Pay particular attention to the preparation of

Physicians' Prescriptions,

and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the

Purest and Best Quality,

and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.

Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.

☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Book Bindery,

No. 73 Merchant street, below, Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK BINDING of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.
N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably knowu to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

ATLANTIC, UNION and FRENCH WHITE LEAD;
TIEMAN'S ZINC WHITE; ENGLISH BOILED OIL;
TURPENTINE; 1st QUALITY FRENCH PICTURE GLASS;
WINDOW GLASS; TIEMAN'S COLORS, in oil and water;
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
BRUSHES in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to L. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. O horn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, Monterey City.

15. Washington Market. 10.

HENRY PILEY would respectfully solicit the attention of his friends and the public to the variety and quality which it will be his purpose to offer at all times. The finest and fattest of our best American Beef; Mutton, fine as the finest; Pork, sweet as the sweetest; and every kind of meats and solids that each season offers. We can say to our customers that we do not intend to be behind any one in this or any other market, in quantity or quality, but will always aim to have the very best, and thus merit the approval of all our customers.

8 HENRY PILEY, 15 and 16 Washington Market.

FOUNDRIES.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.
These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.
GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO

Donahue's Union Iron Works.

[The first established in the State.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco.

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.
24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.,

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Utica City Bank.....Utica. | Bank of Syracuse...Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn. | Bank of Attica.....Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k..Rochester. | Geo. Smith & Co....Chicago.
Michigan State B'k....Detroit. | Clinton Bank...Columbus, O.

☞ In the NORTHERN MINES we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada, Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands, Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls, Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & HAO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,	Deer Creek Crossing,	Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar,	Bridgeport, S. Yuba,	French Corral,
Kennebec Bar,	Sweetland's,	Boston Bar,
Union Bar,	Hoyat's Diggings,	Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar,	Cherokee Corral,	Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar,	Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba,	Wombow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar,	Slate Range,	Slate Range.
Oak Valley,	Junction House,	Nevada House,
Indian Valley,	Frenchman's Bar,	Empire Ranch,
Sleighville,	Ballard's Bar,	Downieville,
Cox's Bar,	Minnesota Diggings,	Kanaka Creek,

Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by BAGWIN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for Insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.
7 ADAMS & CO.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. | O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE .....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees &c., carefully complying with the forms at law

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

CHARLES D. CARTER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California.

HAVING [illegible] at the above locality for the purpose of [illegible] the Real Estate business in all its branches, will [illegible] attention to sales of every description of Real [illegible] cities, country [illegible] &c.

A [illegible] for property, at either public or private sale [illegible] at [illegible] and purchasers, 20

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS,
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND [illegible] AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, in choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutillums, Azaleas, Orhnandra, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Chile Seed Wheat,
FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California street.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

FANNING MILLS; assorted sizes; Hay Presses;
Heavy Wagons, for two or four horses; Manure Forks;
Ox yokes and bows; Hoes and hoe handles;
One fancy butcher's cart and harness, (Kipp's);
Two sets silver mounted Express Harness;
Iron, tray, coal and canal barrows;
Coal scoop shovels, double strapped;
One second hand chain cable, 90 fathoms, 1¼ inch;
2 For sale by JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of NORCROSS' PATENT PLANING MACHINE.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.
D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormack's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains
and all articles pertaining to Agriculture.
For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse.
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis—Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.
Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend NORCROSS' PATENT PLANING MACHINES, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to the machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York, and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the [illegible] relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the following paragraph from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice CATRON:

"The defendant, NORCROSS, has made a new and [illegible] and does not use the arrangement of [illegible] of the patentee and therefore it is not an infringement."

[illegible] with rights for [illegible] or sale at the Washington Mills, Market street, San Francisco, where the [illegible] can be seen in operation and if necessary [illegible]
7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'clk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.

From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 *Sacramento and* 81 *Battery streets, San Francisco.*
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultral Implements.

Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf San Francisco. 12tf

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 City street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SWEETSER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Game, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.,
Stalls Nos. 7, 17 and 19, Washington Market.
Particular attention paid to goods on consignment. Orders forwarded to any part of the country. 5

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

ANTROBUS & HUBER,
GENERAL AGENCY AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
Corner Fourth and K streets.
Branch Office,
Fifth street, between J and K, second door from J, Sacramento

FARMERS and others promptly supplied with all kinds of Male and Female help, without charge. Orders from the country attended to with the utmost dispatch. They may be sent by mail or express, and should state the exact kind of help required and wages to be paid.
Ranches, Stock, &c., for sale. 5 tf

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.
Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.
Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.
Merchants clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.
Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.
T. H. PERKINS,
P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact [illegible] required, and the ages. Address T. H. PERKINS & [illegible] Office,
24 87 Long wharf.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscribers [illegible] AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE, [illegible]
Also, cut [illegible] horse shoes and [illegible] pairs, [illegible] varieties
Every variety of [illegible]
A large assortment of [illegible] &c.
Guns, rifles, [illegible]
SAFES—[illegible]
BEADS—The [illegible]
Hardware [illegible]
23 tf

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!
SOON TO OPEN AT
DUNCAN'S
CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!
TO THE
Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Casbmere, **VASES** of Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Geneva,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!
CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and Silver Work and **Musin Boxes;**
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes,**
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the reuowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A **Series of Original Drawings,** twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of those Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful, that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST BY PURCHASE in the entire collection, and consisting [illegible] with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When a the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares*, the property will await the order of the Share holders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen [illegible] themselves. The Numbers of Shares sold as [illegible] proportion of the [illegible] to each Article [illegible]

The association [illegible] governed by [illegible] in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, as guarantees of [illegible] the trust and [illegible] honesty of every article [illegible] The terms [illegible] and the [illegible] strictly observed to, and no [illegible] can possibly [illegible]

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ [illegible] of [illegible] just [illegible] and [illegible] F [illegible] Jones & Co.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
[illegible] Express
San [illegible]
[illegible]
3

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Mnsical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

A "LOVE STORY" CONTINUED.

A few weeks since, was published a humorous poem, entitled an "Original Love Story," in which the lovers finally, from the word shan't, *shantied*. A continuation of the "story", appears in a Cooperstown paper. The last line of the story runs: He said "shan't we, my dear?" and they shantied! The *continuation* goes on:

And gently beamed over them love's colored ray
(The bridegroom and the bride of this ballad,)
He said "let us walk at the close of the day,
My own lovely Sall"—and they sallied.

He plucked her the sweetest and loveliest flower
That scented the path where they wandered,
And when she exclaimed, "let us turn from this bower
And roam near the pond"—then they pondered.

And when the glad sun hid his radiant light
And the frogs a "good evening" had croak-ed,
Said the bride—"As the moon is just peeping in sight,
We'll walk round the slope"—and they slope-ed!

Old time softly passed o'er the home of this pair,
Nor grief or perplexity daunted,
And when the meek husband asked "what may I wear?"
She answered "plaid-pants"—and he panted!

So, like a good wife, was the wardrobe her care,
(Neglecting it seemed to her wicked,)
And when she brought linen so shining and fair,
Saying—"wear this, dear Dick"—then he dickied!

And when a bright bud of divinity came
To gladden the home where it tarried,
They put to a vote that the young stranger's name
"Sweet Carrie" should be,—and *'twas carried!*

A VERY SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—How one of our gay young brokers was recently furnished with a new wrinkle is told by his friends on the streets, as thus:

A fellow came riding a fair-enough looking horse to the front of the office at which Joseph does the needful trimming for his fellow citizens, and halloed:

"Say, understand you want to huy a hoss here, at this shop."

Banker leaned against the side of the door, half opened his eyes, shut 'em again, gazed sleepily at the bi-pedal, and then at the quadrupedal animal, and at last—

"How much?"

"A hundred and fifty dollars," was the reply.

"Can't give it, my friend. You're a good fellow, I don't douht, but I can't give that price. Some judge of horse-flesh myself!"

"Well, say what you will give!" exclaimed the horse-merchant; "I want to sell."

"Tell what." drawled Joe, very sleepily, "tell what—I'll give you *twenty-five dollars* for that horse."

"He's wuth more," said the jockey, tossing his legs over the saddle and sliding slowly to the ground; "hut I never was the man to let a *hundred and twenty-five* dollars split me in a hoss trade. He's yourn.

Banker took the horse and has him yet, having utterly failed in a dozen efforts to give him away. His last trial was to bestow him on Professor Snow, Veterinarian, to he used as a living illustration of nll the diseases to which the horse is subject in this climate. But the Professor steadily objects, on the ground that several of the beast's ailments may possibly he contagious.—*Montgomery, Ala., Mail.*

A BOUNCING GIRL.—Miss Rosina Delight Richardson, according to the Boston Journal, is a delectable armful, helonging to the State of New Hampshire, where she resides with her father, a substantial farmer. She is thus described: Miss Rosina is nineteen years of age, is five feet three and a quarter inches in height, measures five feet four and a quarter inches around the waist, six feet two inches around the hips, twenty-two inches around the arm above the elhow, fourteen in a straight line across the shoulders. At hirth, she weighed six pounds; at ten years two hundred and sixty-eight pounds; at fifteen years of age, three hundred and sixty-five pounds; and now, at nineteen years of age, she weighs four hundred and seventy-eight pounds! On estimating the quantity of cloth in her clothing when dressed for a ride on a winter's day, we found it to contain ninety-eight yards of three-quarter cloth.

A HOT PLACE.—An old Dutchman took a joh of hauling cotton across the country to a river and one day he stopped his horse ahout noon for the purpose of eating his dinner and giving refreshment and rest to his horses. Perceiving indications of a spring a little distance from the road, he left his son in charge of the horses and carried his tin pail over to the water. It proved to bo a hot spring, and the old Dutchman cried out in terror to his son, with n loud voice:

"Haunse! trive on! trive on de team, for Got's sake! *Haell* ish not von mile vrom dish playshe!"

FASHIONS.—Kerseymere for pantaloons, says a New York paper, of the plaid style now in vogue, have the stripes so far apart that a chap has to huy two patterns to get one check. Such proceedings ought to he checked.

IN Michigan, Mr. Henry Bills was married to Miss Mary Small. We hope the issuing of small bills is not prohibitedin that State.

THERE is no book so cheap as a newspaper in a family.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by
HENRY McNALLY,
15 No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Greco-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, io nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbillcata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tubcroses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by
HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 (between Battery and Front streets.)

Reapers and Mowers.

JUST received per clipper ship "Swordfish."
5 McCormick's Reapers, (pattern 1852.)
1 do Mower and Reaper, (pattern 1853.)
For sale by C. A. McNULTY,
4 3t 84 Battery street.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Reapers and Threshers.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Treshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.
WARREN & SON, office "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

North Point Dock Warehouses,

Corner of Sansome and Lombard sts,

THE subscribers will make cash advances on goods stored in the above Warehouses, in sums to suit.

To Farmers and Produce Dealers, they offer the advantage of the saving of Cartage and Waste—vessels being enabled to discharge alongside the store.
5 COHEN & CO.

Mendocino Redwood.

THE California Lumber Manufacturing Company, having just completed their New Mills, are ready to contract for the delivery of their very superior BOARDS and PLANK, to the extent of *sixty thousand feet per day*: at prices which will enable their patrons to meet the present low market.
N.B.—Vessels wanted. Apply to
H. MEIGGS, President,
5 corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF J AND SECOND STREETS,.....SACRAMENTO.

LARGE IMPORTATION of Summer Clothing, ex steamers John L. Stephens and Sierra Nevada. We are now receiving a choice assortment of single milled CASSIMERE PANTS, Fancy and White Drilling, do; and SUMMER COATS of every description, which with our already unprecedently large and varied stock, comprises *every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe.*

We have just received a small invoice of *CHILDREN'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING*, and as we design giving particular attention to that branch of our business, we would invite the attention of the Ladies, in making selections of clothing for their children, to an examination of our stock. We shall receive by steamer invoices of the richest and latest styles children's suits, manufactured by our house in New York, and cut in the prevailing styles.

Punctuality observed in filling orders, and no deviation in prices. BRANCH OF KEYES & CO.,
24 Sacramento

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

BANKERS.

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

DEPOSITS draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.
7 ROBINSON & CO.

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co	London.
Hottinguer & Co	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co	New York.
Phœnix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Mortoo, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.

Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS.* Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.

HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.

QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.

LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL, 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT,
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, } Proprietors.

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq.,
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., } Trustees.
3 3m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 223m

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.
D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Ex Whirlwind.

20,000 FEET of German Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings for Picture Frames and Looking Glasses.

ALSO,

A full supply of Looking Glass Plate, at moderate prices.
For sale by LOGAN & CO., 187 Clay street.

Picture Frames and Looking Glasses made to order at short notice. 5

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS:
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;

The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish. Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS.—ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.
COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes,
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels; Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Excelsior Soup,
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks; Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Beren, small size; do do Iraines complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves; Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete; Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones; Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans; Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions, for seed; Marrow Fat Peas; Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat, for seed; Osage Orange Seed; White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed; Hemp Seed—for Birds;
GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety; Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article; Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins; Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton; Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany; Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter; Mexican Spurs,
Invoice of Mexican Bitts, &c., of the highest finish, &c,
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

Journal of Rural Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854. NO. 8.

GRAND AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL FAIR,

OF THE

CALIFORNIA

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Government of the California State Agricultural Society invite the co-operation of all the Cultivators of the Soil, to an *Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Fair*, to be held in the City of San Francisco, commencing on the Fourth of October, and continuing Four Days. The Fair will be held in Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery.

It is the desire of the Society to render all the aid in their power. They will receive, classify, arrange, and label all the various contributions. This will be done free of cost to contributors.

With an earnest will that the Exhibition should draw the finest productions of the State, Prizes amounting to Five Thousand Dollars for the best Farms, Gardens, Stock, specimens of Grain, Fruit, Flowers, Manufactures, Works of Art, &c., that shall be exhibited at the Fair, will be bestowed as enumerated in the List of Prizes annexed.

The Society are happy to state that the Steam Navigation Company have most liberally offered to convey to and from the Fair, all Stock and Articles intended for exhibition, *free of cost* to contributors. This instance of liberality deserves a just appreciation.

Prizes will be awarded by Committees who are disinterested, and who will be selected for the occasion.

That the Fair may be indeed worthy the noble Science of Agriculture, and of this great and influential State, we invoke the hearty co-operation of its friends, far and near.

The Hall will be ready to receive contributions on the 2d of October. Specimens not liable to decay, had better be sent as early as that day.

The Society will be very grateful to any and all who may possess Paintings or Statuary, appropriate to adorn the Hall during the Fair.

Works of Art will be received and duly noticed, and whenever very rare, suitable prizes will be awarded.

To encourage Home Industry, we take pleasure in announcing as follows.

PREMIUMS OFFERED

BY THE

California State Agricultural Society, 1854.

The following section from the Act of Incorporation, by the Legislature, is the the basis for the premiums announced below:

"Sec 8 There is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars annually, for the space of four years, to be paid in September each year, to the Treasurer of said Society, on a requisition on the Treasurer of this State, signed by the President and Recording Secretary of said Society, which sum shall be used only for the purpose of paying premiums, and for no other purpose whatsoever."

No premium will be awarded to any competitor, who does not strictly comply with the following rules and regulations:—

Competitors for premiums on Farms, Vineyards, Orchards, Nurseries and Gardens, must make application to the President, or Corresponding Secretary of the Society, before the first day of September, for the purpose of having them visited and examined by the Committee, at such time as the Society may deem best.

FARMS, VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS, ETC.

Best	$100
2d best	75
3d best	50
Best	
2d best	
Best	
2d best	
Best	
2d best

meritorious, although they may not be named in the list of premiums.

Each Committee is authorized to recommend special premiums upon objects that properly belong to the class assigned to them.

The managers of the Society will be present during the Fair to give directions to all who may wish to enter animals or any articles for premium or exhibition, and forage will be furnished gratis for all animals entered for premiums.

The Society earnestly desire to be informed, at the earliest possible moment, how far the different Farmers in the State can co-operate in this undertaking, and what specimens they intend to exhibit—so that suitable provision may be made for their contributions.

All communications upon the subject, will be promptly responded to, and all information cheerfully rendered.

The announcement of the awards, together with appropriate exercises, will take place on the last day of the Fair.

☞ Address the President, or Corresponding Secretary, San Francisco.

F. W. MACONDRAY, *President.*
E. L. Beard, Alameda County,
J. K. Rose, San Francisco Co.,
D. W. C. Thompson, Sonoma Co..
H. C. Malone, Santa Clara Co.,
W. N. Thompson, San Francisco Co.,
C. I. Hutchinson, Sacramento Co.,
J. W. Osborn, Napa Co.,
Vice Presidents.
C. V. Gillespie, *Recording Secretary.*
J. L. L. F. Warren, *Corresponding Secretary.*
David Chambers, of Page, Bacon & Co., *Treasurer.*

California State Agricultural Society.

ENROLL YOUR NAMES.

Certificates of Membership are now ready, and it is important that all who desire to unite with the Society, should forward the amount of subscription and receive their *Certificates.*

The following sections from the Act of Incorporation, are annexed, and will be a guide for action

Sec. 5. For the purpose of carrying into effect this act, F. W. Macondray, of San Francisco county, is hereby appointed President of this Society; E. L. Beard, of Alameda county; J. K. Rose, of San Francisco county; D W. C. Thompson, of Sonoma county; H. C. Malone, of Santa Clara county; W. N. Thompson, of San Francisco county; C. I. Hutchinson, of Sacramento county; and J. W. Osborne, of Napa county, Vice Presidents; J. L. L. F. Warren, of San Francisco county, Corresponding Secretary; C. V. Gillespie, of San Francisco county, Recording Secretary; Judge David Chambers, of San Francisco county, Treasurer; who shall call the first meeting of the Society at the city of San Francisco; and who are hereby authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions to said Society, as hereinafter specified.

Sec. 6. The members of this Society shall be composed of such persons as shall pay the sum of Ten Dollars to the Treasurer, annually, and such persons shall be members only for the year for which they shall have thus paid the amount aofresaid.

It is to be hoped that citizens of all interests will feel a desire to unite with this Society, and thus aid to make it efficient for good.

Destructive Fire in Butte—Prospects of the Crops.—A correspondent of the Herald of this city, writing from Chico, Butte county, Aug. 17, says: Some of our citizens in this nighborhood have sufferred severely from a recent fire, which broke out by some means on the Sacramento river a few days ago. About 16,000 bushels of grain have been burned, and nearly all the grass between Chico and Big Butte. Mr. Couples lost about sixty acres of excellent wheat. Messrs. Rice and McCutcheon also suffered considerable loss. One house burned down, with a fine set of carpenter's tools and about 200 bushels of barley. A considerable amount of grain was also burned on the west side of the Sacramento. Crops in this vicinity are generally good—wheat especially. Major Bidwell has as fine a crop of wheat as I ever saw. From five acres he threshed 282 bushels. The best of his crop blew down. Had it stood, it would have averaged 75 bushels to the acre. I saw a squash last Sunday, raised on Mr. Henshaw's farm, which weighed fifty-one punds.

San Jose Nurseay.—We take great pleasure in calling attention to the card of Messrs. Prevost & Co., of San Jose. We have visited this establishment and know it is deserving of particular notice. We heartily commend it to the notice and regards of all our friends, and shall give a full and extended notice in our extra the present week.

A Large Snake.—The Etupire County Argus states that Mr. L. Eggleston, while traveling from Johnstown to this place, a few days ago, killed a rattlesnake, measuring nearly *eight feet* in length, and having eleven rattles. Mr. E. had considerable difficulty in capturing him, as his snakeship was disposed to have a "fair fight."

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER. EXTRA.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, August 26, 1854.

State Exhibitions.

The State of California, by her Senate and Assembly, passed a bill at the last session appropriating the sum of Five Thousand Dollars as Premiums to be awarded by the State Agricultural Society at their *annual* Exhibitions; that sum can only be appropriated for that purpose.

To support the Society—to prepare for the Annual Exhibitions—to make known by and through their publications the doings of the Society—to make that Society efficient, it is very requisite there should be means to carry on the the work. These means are raised by memberships, and it is to be hoped that all who feel a desire that the coming exhibition should be one worthy this State, will become sufficiently interested to enroll their names and take an active part in the doings of the Society.

There is much to be done, and the time is short; and it is important that members should be enrolled from all parts of the State.

An efficient Society, whose members are widely scattered and who make their influence felt in their several localities, can produce a vast amount of good; and the California State Agricultural Society, by its members, has it in its power to accomplish much.

Every person that enrolls his name will become an active member, and be the recipient of all the privileges that may hereafter flow from societies of kindred origin, and from the General Government.

There can be no doubt that each member will be more than amply rewarded by the privileges and benefits arising from the present contemplated Fair in October next.

By referring to the publications in this sheet, to section 8, on the 1st page, and to section 5 on the 2d page, members will note *how the appropriations are to be made*, and the terms of membership. Judge David Chambers, of Page, Bacon & Co., is the Treasurer; and each member of the Executive Committee is authorized to enroll members. Persons desirous to join the Society and receive the benefits arising from it, are invited to call and obtain Certificates from the Treasurer or of the Executive Committee.

Members Certificates are at our office, with copies of the Constitution, where all the needful information will be cheerfully rendered.

Nursery Notices.

We would call very particular attention to the advertisement of the Messrs. Hovey & Co., of Boston, Mass., *Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists.* It has been a pleasure to us to note the advance of Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture in California—it has been more than a pleasure—it has been our endeavor and study to aid onward these glorious sciences to the utmost of our ability; and now when we see the gathered treasures of the older States—their well stocked nurseries—their best seed warehouses—their conservatories, vieing with each other to pour these treasures into Californai, we rejoice earnestly, and we say to them, gather your *richest and best*—these, and these only, are what California wants.

We are most happy to publish to-day the card of the Messrs. Hovey, of Boston—and as nurserymen, as seedsmen and florists we can most cheerfully commend them to our friends in California who desire to import from the East either seeds, trees, plants, or shrubs. They have undoubtedly one of the largest and finest stocks in the East, in every department of their business; they make their business their study; they are practical working men, and they take an honorable and just pride in excelling. We know their grounds well, and from a personal knowledge of them and of their skill and attention to business, we conscientiously say to our friends—you can rely upon this establishment for everything you wish to import.

Messrs. Hovey & Co. deserve well of the country for their zeal and perseverance in the cause of horticulture. We remember well, years and years gone by,—(before Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture was started)—the little green house and garden plat near the smoke house. We remember the brothers Hovey, and their early endeavors to excel in whatever they then produced. This was the early beginning—it was well. It was their example that stimulated others, and has called into action many a skillful cultivator; and the pages and reports of the "Massachusetts Horticultural Society" will find enrolled many a name as member of that eminent Society, and many a gem in horticulture and kindred science inscribed there, that has been stimulated and brought into action by the early efforts of the Messrs. Hovey and a visit to their gardens at Cambridgeport, Mass. Men may not always be willing to give credit when credit is due, but we ourselves remember how the exhibitions of their skill and taste aroused our own, and we are willing to give them credit for it, and know it had an influence upon us for good.

We feel it but an act of justice to speak thus, and say also that the largest and finest invoice of fruit trees that has ever been imported into California, came from Messrs. Hovey & Co.'s nurseries, the last year, and were exhibited at our warehouse on Battery street; many will remember that *pears were formed and grew upon the trees on their passage out, and we exhibited them here.* These were the finest trees we ever had from the east, and many of them will bear fruit for the Exhibition the present year.

Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture has now reached its *twentieth volume*, is justly ranked as one of the first magazines of the kind in our country, is most deservedly popular, and has arisen and been brought into action by this same enterprising firm. It is a work we also recommend to our friends, and we shall be glad to forward subscriptions to them for their magazine.

We have written more than is usually accorded to a mere notice—but this deserves more, and we are pleased to do justice to the deserving.

Sacramento County Agricultural Society.

We publish the letter of the Secretary of this new Society, and the report of their meeting last Saturday. We now publish the Constitution and By-Laws in this issue, and do it *free.* It was received one day too late for our weekly issue; but we now give it in full, together with other equally important matter. The letter of the Secretary reveals the cause of the laggish feeling in regard to the great interest of the State. The leading journals of the day are established and maintained as political journals, and it is not to be expected they could give their columns to any great extent to Agriculture, yet we do believe that they committ a fatal error in not giving it more space. Many of our journals we are happy to see, express a genuine and combined interest by their notices, &c.; but we believe their pecuniary interests would be favorably affected if they would do more. In this instance of Sacramento, we should have thought the two journals of that city would have tried to publish the Constitution and By-Laws of their own County Society, and to have devoted a liberal space to so great on interest. There are no two journals in the State more widely circulated than the "Sacramento Daily Union" and the "State Journal," and certainly do we accord the Union to be one of the ablest in the State. No paper is more ready with important news for its readers; no paper is got up in better style or furnishes better matter, or exerts a wider influence. It is for this very reason we would urge its influence in pleading for the Agricultural interest of its own county.

And the "State Journal," we have ever found it ready, and we plead for a continuance of the same, and even more interest. Sacramento county demands it, for there is much dependant upon it. Let these journals then both, see that their interest and influence is felt for the coming meeting next Saturday, 26th inst., at McNulty's Hall, and they may be assured their own interest as well as that of the County will be promoted.

New Market.

Come go with us to market this morning, and take a trip through the New Market—they tell us it is in advance of all we have yet seen in California. Beginning at No. 1, here's Mr. and Mrs. Weaver's stall—we find them as busy as ever; look here and see the fruit—pears, peaches, apples plums, apricots, nectarines, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, whortleberries, oranges, &c.

Who would not be an enthusiast? Just look at the quantity around—the *quantity* and *quality;* the fruit, the garden vegetables, butter and cheese. Here is the "well-stalled ox," the "fatted calf," mutton fit for the palate of an epicure: game, fish,—in fact there is nothing we may not find at Washington Market.

Look at that fine array of "fat things" of the land—the sign over the stall says Joseph Begin, and if he has not made a good beginning we lose our guess.

We took a look at stall No. 8, Edwin Faxon's; such an array of fine things—butter, cheese, preserved fruits, &c.; if any doubts, go there, and you can easily obtain "facts on dairies" to satisfy you.

A single look at stall 2 and 3, Trofatter & Co., will make you grow fatter each day you live.

Look at Valin & Cardinet—to catch such fish a man must be as valiant as a Cardinal, for we think the names so intended it.

That game—do not name too much of it—every kind for an epicure; and Mr. Anderson at his stall would feed a man with good things till he sings in his old age as happy a song as "John Anderson my Jo John," his name sake.

And then, too, King's stall—here is a choice bit fit for the palates of a king; and should the "King" have too many customers he can go to his neighbor "Piley," stall 15 and 16, and there too find a pile of the "fattest and sweetest" that any good liver might be satisfied with.

One look more, before we go—Sweetser & Co. Here is everything to tempt the palate: butter and cheese that melt upon the tongue, game, &c.; and when our fair friends market, they have only to say, "Sweet-Sir, fill my basket," and it is done and done well, too.

But we must save a *little* for marketing another day, at the "Washington Market," for it bids fair to rival all others.

California on Canvas.

How common a thing it is for the mass of men to pass every thing that is "home made," as common or unclean. Give it but a tip of the "forcign," and all run for it—offer a painting of Vesuvius, or the Alps, and crowds gather around it. But place before them "Niagara," with its roaring torrent; "Superior," with its world of waters, or the towering Mountains and beautiful Valleys of some of our Eastern States, and—oh, we can see *them* at any time, they are common. This is all wrong; we should love home and home scenes most.

"California on Canvas" is worth more than all the pictures ever yet painted. It is the *daguerreotype* of a mighty empire, whose infant features are but just bursting into light. Go then, and look upon glimmerings of coming greatness. These pictures are so beautifully true that all (our country friends included) should see them.

New England Seed Store.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

This old established House at Sacramento City, commenced in 1850, by Warren & Co., and continued by Warren & Son till May last, is still in full operation with a complete stock of implements, tools and seeds, by their successors, Messrs. Baker & Hamilton. We commend most kindly this House to the notice of all the Cultivators of the great Valley of the Sacramento, and we can speak strongly of Messrs. Baker & Hamilton to our old friends. Mr. Hamilton has been with us and served his time in our employ, and we know his abilities and qualifications and we the more cheerfully speak from personal knowledge. Mr. Baker we have known long and well, and we say again to all the patrons of our former business, that they can rely upon having their orders carefully and promptly filled at our old stand, and we ask for this house a generous support. With the autumn season Messrs. Baker & Hamilton will receive a large and varied stock for every branch of trade, and such as will be worthy of the especial notice of the Farmers of Sacramento Valley. We shall feel especial pleasure in knowing our old friends still give their patronage to the *New England Seed Store* of Messrs. Baker & Hamilton, of Sacramento; and we will return our thanks by presenting from time to time, through the California Farmer, all those matters that are esteemed of moment to the great interest of Agriculture—our especial duty now being to act as *Seedsmen for the Mind,* giving our entire devotion to our journal.

August 26th, 1854.

Letter from the "Big Tree," by Dr. C. F. Winslow.—There can be no need of a word from us to call the attention of those who have perused the previous letters of this gifted writer. They will seek them as a thirsty soul would clutch again the cup at the gushing spring. The present letter will be sought for and read with more than ordinary delight, by every one who has a gleam of the true or beautiful in their nature. Those who have not the first of these letters, can find them at our office.

Barley Burnt.—We learn from the Stockton Argus, that the barley field of Vance & Athens' ranch, six miles above Staples' ranch, caught fire on Saturday, 12th inst., and burned 150 acres of barley, it having just been cut. The house was saved with great difficulty by plowing.

Agricultural Meeting at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO CITY, August 22d, 1851.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I herewith send you a report of the "Sacramento County Agricultural and Horticultural meeting," held in this city on Saturday last, which you will do us the favor to publish in your valuable paper. You will see by the proceedings that a Constitution and By-laws were adopted, and an organization of a County Society nearly completed. Our city papers are so full of important matters at this time, that we cannot find it in our hearts to trespass upon their columns. You are aware that the political canvass is now fully open, and to ask political journals to publish articles upon subjects as *unimportant and uninteresting as Agriculture*, to the exclusion of discussions which affect the *sacred rights of the dear people* and our glorious country, would be unkind indeed. You will therefore confer a great favor upon the Farmers of this County, by giving the proceedings of our meeting, and our Constitution and By-laws a place in the FARMER.

Your ob't serv't,
GEO. R. MOORE, Secretary.

The Sacramento Agricultural and Horticultural Society met on Saturday, August 19th, '51, pursuant to previous notice, and organized by calling Col. SMART to the Chair, and electing GEO. R. MOORE Secretary.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the government of the Society, submitted their report, which was accepted and the committee discharged.

The Constitution and By-laws were then taken up by sections, and unanimously adopted, as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas Agriculture is the basis of a Nation's prosperity, and whereas Agricultural Societies have ever proved efficient agents in elevating and advancing this all-important branch of industry. Now, therefore, we the undersigned, for the more rapid advancement of the Agricultural interests of our State and County, do hereby organize ourselves into a Society, and agree to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE I.

This Society shall be called the "Sacramento County Agricultural and Horticultural Society."

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of Managers.

Sec. 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers; put and decide all questions, maintain order, sign all orders drawn on the Treasurer, and perform such other duties pertaining to his office as the Society may require.

Sec. 3. The Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President in his absence.

Sec. 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep a fair and impartial record of the transactions of the Society, register the names of all members in a book to be provided for that purpose, certify all papers and records under the direction of the Board of Managers, and countersign all orders drawn on the Treasurer. He shall report to the Society all members in arrears, immediately previous to the election of officers; give due notice to the officers and members of all meetings of the Society, and perform such other duties as the Board of Managers or the Society may require.

Sec. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall correspond with such Societies or individuals as he or the Board of Managers may deem expedient. He shall keep copies of all letters sent by him, and preserve a file of all communications received by the Society; he shall officiate for the Recording Secretary in his absence, and perform such other duties as the Society or Board of Managers may require.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer shall safely keep all moneys belonging to the Society, pay the same out on the order of the Society, signed by the President and countersigned by the Recording Secretary. He shall collect all moneys due the Society, and make a correct report of all receipts and disbursements on the first Monday in February of each year, and oftener if the Board of Managers require, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Society.

Sec. 7. The Board of Managers shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Society. They shall meet for the transaction of business semi-annually, on the first Monday in February and August; and call meetings of the Society whenever the interests of the Society require it. They shall have power to fill vacancies in any of the offices. A majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE III.

The Board of Managers shall consist of nine members, including the President, Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer—who shall be *ex officio* members of the Board.

ARTICLE IV.

The Society shall meet annually, on the first Monday in February in the city of Sacramento, and at such other times as the Board of Managers may think expedient.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be a member of this Society who is not a citizen of the United States, or has not declared his intention to become a citizen, and signed the Constitution and paid the initiation fee required by the By-laws.

ARTICLE VI.

The officers of this Society shall be elected (after the first election) on the first Monday in February, annually.

ARTICLE VII.

No person shall be eligible to any office (after the first annual election) unless he has been a member of the Society three months.

ARTICLE VIII.

This Constitution shall not be changed, altered or amended, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, at a stated meeting. Such amendment or alteration having been previously submitted in writing.

BY-LAWS.

Art. 1. Any person who is a citizen of this county may become a member of this Society by signing the Constitution and paying an initiation fee of five dollars—and the Society shall have power to admit honorary members.

Art. 2. Every member shall pay into the treasury of the Society, five dollars annually.

Art. 3. No money shall be used except for the benefit of the Society, or the agricultural interests of the county.

Art. 4. The Board of Managers shall have power to remunerate the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries for their services.

Art. 5. All elections shall be by ballot and decided by a plurality of votes, each member having one vote only.

Art. 6. Any member may be expelled for misconduct, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any stated meeting.

Art. 7. No member shall be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society till he shall have paid his annual assessment.

Art. 8. Any fifteen members of this Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Art. 9. These By-Laws may be amended by the vote of a majority of the members present at any regular meeting, the proposed amendment having been previously submitted in writing.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday, August 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; at which time permanent officers will be elected.

Steam Farming.

WE would invite the attention of our readers to the following very interesting sketch from one of our English exchanges. This is but a type of the future, for the features of the present develop a most glorious future. Genius will be put to its utmost tension to invent such labor saving machinery as, were it present to our minds now, might seem a monstrosity. Yet the time is rapidly approaching when simple agricultural implements will perform the labor of twenty, forty and fifty men. The tone and character of the *fete* we especially commend.

It is pleasant to see that this wonder-working power can bring landlords and mill-owners into social intercourse, honorable to both sides; it is not less remarkable that it bids fair, ere long, to merge the two great classes in the one class of manufacturers. In one aspect it is exalting the present manufacturers to a level with the lords of the soil—in the other it is converting the landlords themselves into master manufacturers, and their farms into manufactories. The day after Mr. Salt's princely *fete*, Mr. Mechi was the invited guest of the Herts Agricultural Association. An earl and a baron, and so forth, were assembled, in expectation of the speech of the day from a London tradesman; one who had made an irruption from the counter (with wealth amassed there), into the broad acres of territorial aristocracy. Nor did the guest disappoint the nobility and squires who had invited him evidently to stimulate their own tenants. He dealt out wholesome suggestions to landlords of large estates, complaining of want of capital to improve, honestly advising them to sell part of their land and improve the rest with the money. He rebuked tenants, who, clinging to their old ways, grudged the landlord a fair interest for the money he had laid out; but the burden of his speech was steam.

The amount of steam power in any agricultural district, he took as the test of its condition. People thought him crazy when he first put up a steam engine; but now, two makers in the village had more than they could do to supply the neighborhood fast enough. Lincolnshire and Norfolk farmers have, some of them, one, two and even three engines on a farm! Herts had but made a beginning; he was sure they would soon get deeper into it. But the grand agricultural achievement of steam is yet to come. Its advent is nigh. Mr. Mechi is now building the engine at a cost of two hundred pounds, which is to *plough* the land and do almost everything besides. A Canadian engineer, neglected in his own province, is working at Tiptree, under Mr. Mechi's patronage; soon the implement is to be ready which is to revolutionize British agriculture, "to enable farmers to plough twelve inches deep instead of five inches, and to benefit agriculture to the tune of ten millions of pounds per annum!" What are all the laughts of rival Chancellors of the Exchequer to this? His guests, the gentlemen of the toplofts and counters at least were wrong either by over rank assessment, or by not having [illegible] Income [illegible] Property [illegible] However, the same tools remain that [illegible] have [illegible] all these years, that coal-fires and consequently [illegible] and [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] to the manufactory; and the farmer and his laborers bid fair in another generation, to equal in intelligence their brethern of the towns.

TWO MEN HUNG.—Amedie Cance and Peter Anchambalt, one a Frenchman, and the other from Illinois, arrested for cattle stealing, were taken at Withrell's Hotel, San Antonio, on Wednesday last, 23d inst., and hung on a tree. Forty persons from the Redwoods, and several others who had lost cattle in the neighborhood, were present, and aided in the execution. Attempts were made to rescue Canee, by some Frenchman, but without success. It is said that Cance was wealthy.

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Dr. C. F. Winslow's Letters from the Mountains.

THE "BIG TREE."

WASHINGTON MAMMOTH GROVE, August 8th, 1854.

DEAR SIR: At half-past three P.M. yesterday, we started from Murphy's for the Big Tree, on the stump of which I am now writing. The ride is fifteen miles long, and is one of the most varied and charming which I have ever enjoyed. At first you follow a ravine for several miles, hedged in by sloping and rounded hills, sparsely wooded with varieties of the conifera; and in the bottom of this winds a clear brook which forms the stream of the Union Water Company, for supplying the miners with water during the dry season at Murphy's Camp. Subsequently the beautiful ravine opens into a broad vale, which at last is lost in the gentle slopes and varying aspects of landscape that swell and charm the eye in all directions. A great variety of pines, oaks and other trees and shrubs add finish and endless charm to this fresh and virgin landscape. After gradually ascending for some miles by a winding and well made carriage road, you reach points where the lofty and magnificent pines open and afford prospects of distant mountain slopes and summits, covered to the uppermost ridge with such grand and magnificent coniferous forests that I will not attempt to describe them. The sun shone with heated and golden beams, and the light, softened and mellowed by the radiating vapors of the highlands, lent tints to the verdant wilderness and towering ridges which heightened the charms and magnificence of the broad and wild panorama. The road was more or less shaded all the way by pines so gigantic as to awaken in me, who had never before seen the native and lofty forest scenery of the north temperate zone, the strongest feelings of wonder and admiration. I had never before conceived of the capacity of the various species of conifera to attain such enormous dimensions. They were often six feet through, and from one hundred and thirty to three hundred feet high, and so symmetrical and perfect in form as to impress me with new and more commanding ideas respecting the force and operation of the vital principle presiding over the nourishment and growth of organized bodies. The delicate and symmetrical development of some of these towering and gigantic vegetable forms filled the mind with emotions of the beautiful, similar to those felt at beholding the most perfect models of the human form wrought from marble or delineated on canvass. There they stand against the deep blue sky, cell having been added to cell by slow processes of growth, fashioned by the breath of the Almighty, until they have attained such strength as to defy the ordinary methods of violent destruction. All along the last few miles of the road I was filled with impressions wholly new, and often involuntarily surrendered myself to the idea that I was approaching the visible and actual presence of the Great One, who revealed himself to Moses on the heights of Sinai. Such sublime thoughts have rarely impressed my soul, and it is only here, in the midst of these living wonders of the mountain forests, that such conceptions have been awakened to their complete height of grandeur and awe. On the summit of these lofty mountains, amid the columns of this great temple of nature, I am compelled to bow down and acknowledge the utter nothingness of mortal man and the infinite greatness of the power that hovers around the globe and weaves a germ from the dust of the earth that shall outlast sixty human generations.

But another order of reflections crowd upon the mind. What changes have transpired in the condition of people and of States since the germ shot down the root on which I record these thoughts. The golden age had not yet dawned on the Roman empire, and the ancestors of the present polished races of Great Britain, France and Germany, were naked and wandering savages in the bleak and snowy forests of northern Europe. Within this time the man of Nazareth and the prophet of Mecca have overturned the dogmas and idolatrous worship of the benighted nations of Asia and Europe, and, like the waves of the ocean, little and great kingdoms have arisen, and, melting away, mingled their elements with each other, until no trace exists of their former bounds or grandeur. How strangely interesting are all these multitudinous events when crowded by contrast into a space of time occupied by the growth and life of a single tree on these Alpine and lonely heights. If the lifetime of a single vegetable germ shall outlast and look down on all these strifes and transitions of the races of man for two thousand years; how ancient must be the earth, the parent and the stage of them all?

The height of this spot above the ocean is rather less than five thousand feet, and it is two thousand four hundred feet above Murphy's Camp. The road, gradually ascending for several miles over a varied landscape, becomes afterwards more level, or rather it undulates and winds for a long stretch among hills and vallies thickly wooded, and fit for farms, and deer parks. During the last three miles the ascent is steady and through a virgin wilderness of pines, firs, spruce, arbor vitæ and other cone bearing trees, whose magnitude perceptibly increases with the altitude of the locality. The whole surface of the hill sides is covered with herbage or plants, more or less verdant, and in spots there is a freshness to the verdure which reminds one of spring, and which contrasts strongly with the arid and dusty plains and hills of the lower sections of country. The wild raspberry, strawberry, pea and hazelnut mingle their humble or more prominent foliage with the diversified undergrowths of the forests, and here and there new and attractive flowers struck my eye so pleasingly that I was compelled at times to stop, gather, examine and admire them. The charm of these regions to the botanist would be in the freshness and luxuriance with which nature elaborates her vegetable forms. The vital principle, stimulated by the condensing vapors of the cool fresh of night, and nourished by a suitable pabulum in the decomposing soil, acts with a steady energy, and thousands of stately trees stud the hills in all directions, so lofty as to amaze the observer and to compel him when near them to strain his eyes to catch a view of their topmost offshoots. But the most amazing of all these vegetable productions is here, and nature, by peculiar geognostic arrangements, seems to have isolated them to startle and arrest the attention of mankind, and to strengthen scientific truth touching the special distribution of organic races. So far as known, the vegetable growth to which the name of "Big Tree" has been attached, grows in no other region of the Sierra Nevada, nor on any other mountain range of the earth. *It exits here only*, and all the individuals of its kind, so far as I can learn, are localised to this vicinity. They are embraced within a range of two hundred acres, and are enclosed in a basin of coarse silicious material, surrounded by a sloping ridge of sienitic rock, which in some places projects above the soil. The basin is reeking with moisture, and in the lowest places the water is standing, and some of the largest trees dip their roots into the pools or water-runs. The trees of very large dimensions number considerably more than one hundred. Mr. Blake measured one ninety-four feet in circumference at the root; the side of which had been partly burnt by contact with another tree, the head of which had fallen against it. The latter can be measured four hundred and fifty feet from its head to its root. A large portion of this fallen monster is still to be seen and examined; and by the measurement of Mr. Lapham, the proprietor of the place, it is said to be ten feet in diameter at three hundred and fifty feet from its upturn root. In falling it had prostrated another large tree in its course, and pressed out the earth beneath itself so as to be imbedded a number of feet into the ground. Its diameter across its root, is forty feet. A man is nothing in comparison of dimensions, while walking on it or standing near its side. This to me was the greatest wonder of the forest. The tree which it prostrated in falling has been burnt hollow, and is so large, a gentleman who accompanied us from Murphy's informed us, that when he first visited the place two years ago, he rode through it on horseback for 200 feet without stooping, but at one spot as he entered at the root. We all walked many scores of feet through it, but a large piece of its side has fallen in near the head. But there are many standing whose magnitude absolutely oppress the mind with awe. In one place, three of these gigantic objects grow side by side, as if planted with special reference to their present appearance. Another so monstrous as to absolutely compel you to walk around it, and even linger, is divided at from fifty to a hundred feet from the ground into three of these straight mammoth trunks, towering over three hundred feet into the sky. There are others, whose proportions are as delicate, symmetrical, clean and straight as small spruces, that rise three hundred and fifty feet from the ground. In one spot a huge knot of some ancient prostrate giant is visible above the soil, where it fell ages ago, and the earth has accumulated so as nearly to obliterate all traces of its former existence. The wood of this tree, I am told by Mr. Lapham, is remarkable for its slow decay. When first cut down its fibre is white, but it soon becomes reddish, and long exposure makes it as dark as mahogany; it is soft and resembles in some respects pine and cedar. Its bark, however, is much unlike these trees; nearest the ground it is prodigiously thick, fibrous, and when pressed on has a peculiar feeling of elasticity. In some places it is eighteen inches thick, and resembles a mass of cocoa-nut husks thickly matted and pressed together, only the fibrous material is exceedingly fine, and altogether unlike the husk of the cocoa-nut. This bark is fissured irregularly with numerous indentations, which give it the appearance of great inequality and roughness. A hundred and fifty feet from the ground it is only about two inches thick on the living tree, which is now being stript of its bark for transportation from the country.

The cone of this tree is small and compact, and nearly regularly oval; and although the tree itself is the largest of the conifera, its fruit is as small as that of the dwarfish pines of North Carolina and Cape Cod. Its foliage is not, as a general thing, altogether agreeable to the eye, as the head of the tree is small in proportion to the size and height of the trunk. But the boughs, when examined more closely, are bright-green, rather complicated and delicate in structure, and pleasing to the mind by contrast with the rough and gigantic stem and branch from which they spring.

The name that has been applied to this tree by Prof. Lindley, an English botanist, is Wellingtonia Gigantea. By him it is declared to be so much unlike other conifera as not only to be a new species, but to require description as a new genus. Other botanists, of eminence, think differently. To this, however, he has seen fit to apply the name of an English hero, a step indicating as much personal arrogance or weakness as scientific indelicacy; for it must have been a prominent idea in the mind of that person that American Naturalists would regard with surprise and reluctance the application of a British name, however meritoriously honored, when a name so worthy of immortal honor and renown as that of WASHINGTON would strike the mind of the world as far more suitable to the most gigantic and remarkable vegetable wonder, indigenous to a country, where his name is the most distinguished ornament. As he and his generation declared themselves independent of all English rule and political dictation, so American Naturalists must in this case express their respectful dissent from all British scientific "stamp acts." If the "Big Tree" be not a Taxodium, let it be called now and forever *Taxodium Washingtonium*. If it should be properly ranked as a new genus, then let it be called to the end of time, *Washingtonia Californica*. The generic name indicates unparalleled greatness and grandeur; its specific name, the only locality in the world where it is found. No names can be more appropriate, and if it be in accordance with the views of American botanists, I trust the scientific honor of our country may be vindicated from foreign indelicacy by boldly discarding the name now applied to it, and by affixing to it that of the immortal man whose memory we all love and honor, and teach our children to adore. Before many ages shall elapse the ruthless hand of man, or climatic changes, may totally annihilate the few giants of this remarkable race, now growing on and confined to this small basin in the Sierra Nevada. Seeds indeed may be planted and means employed to prolong its existence elsewhere, but few spots of earth, perhaps none, will be so eligible for its natural and complete development as its present locality. Under any and all circumstances, however, whether of perpetuity or extinction, the name of Wellington should be discarded, and that of WASHINGTON attached to it, and transmitted to the schools of future ages.

At this place is a very excellent public house, kept by an urbane proprietor, who spared no pains to interest us and give all information in his power. The half I heard or saw, I have not noted here. The hotel is built near the "Big Tree," whose bark was stripped last year and exhibited in San Francisco. An appendage of the house is built over it, and it constitutes a hall for cotillion parties; at the root it measures ninety-six feet in circumference, and a portion of its prostrate trunk is used for a bowling alley. To overthrow it holes were bored through it with a large auger, and after the trunk was mostly separated, attempts were made to wedge and upset it. But its immense size and weight prevented the success of this undertaking, and on the fourth day it fell by the force of a strong wind. In falling, it convulsed the earth, and by its weight forced the soil from beneath it so that it lies in a great trench, and mud and stones were driven near a hundred feet high, where they have left their marks on neighboring trees.

The coolest, purest, choicest water in the world is here. I have never tasted such water in all my wanderings over the earth. The well that supplies it is sunk twenty-two feet, through coarse sienitic sand and fine angular gravel, apparently the mere unwashed detritus of the neighboring ridges of the basin, and the water stands twelve feet deep in the well.

Here we spent the night; rose early and inspected the forests, and contributed a large share of blood for the maintenance of the numerous musketos that infest the luxuriant under-growths of the moist and teeming soil. The abundance of these pertinacious and venomous creatures was the only drawback to our enjoyment; but I have seen them no where else, away from the delta, and even during the night the cool temperature destroyed their activity here.

The night spent here was delightful. The moon shone with unparalleled splendor, and the atmosphere was so pure that it seemed as if the stars of heaven had quadrupled in number. I shall never forget this night, nor the first glimpses of the rising moon as her mild and pensive beams penetrated the waving foliage of two mighty giants not far from me. O glorious orb! how thou stealest the heart from strong men's breasts, and on thy lambent beams transportest it athwart a continent and layest it down in the silent chambers of the beloved! Only assure us that thou lendest it thy pencils to paint pleasant dreams on the slumbering souls of the little and the weary, and we will yield it gladly and rejoicingly to thy benign sway. As silent as is thy voice and influence, so sweetly shall that heart pass to its repose; and the images of the distant and beloved shall rise or vanish as thy beams brighten or the night grows dark.

Respectfully, yours, C. F. WINSLOW.

AT French Bar, on the Tuolumne river, about four miles above Branch's ferry, is said to be plenty of room for several hundred miners to make good wages, as soon as they can obtain water. One company having water from the river by means of a force pump, are taking out from half an ounce to $12 to a man each day.

THE Marysville Herald states that the grasshoppers continue to destroy the grain and vegetable crops on the Calaveras and Mokelumne rivers. Great damage has already been done. One gentleman at Mokelumne has lost over three thousand dollars worth of property by these destructive insects.

☞ **Great State Fair.**—We call attention to the Programme of the Great State Fair, to come off at the Musical Hall, in San Francisco. The List of Prizes will be found to be the largest, most comprehensive and complete ever offered in the United States. It is important that a wide circulation should be given to the plan of this Fair, that all may have an opportunity to enjoy its privileges, and that the greatest possible good may result to the whole State.

We trust the Press throughout the State will give their best influence to its promotion, and keep their readers continually advised relative to it—it is a duty they owe to this great interest. This is a Public Industrial Exhibition: the proud display of the products and genius of this country, and its success will be the beginning of greater exertions for future years. It is no private enterprise, for it is the State Society's Fair. The Prizes are the award of the State, and should serve as a stimulus to the citizens to do what they can to build up the Agricultural interests and to awaken a lively regard to this basis of her prosperity.

We speak for the State and by its authority, being but her agent, we plead for her best weal. We therefore urge upon every citizen to lend a helping hand to this great enterprise, and the greatest and most glorious results will be accomplished.

WARREN, Corresponding Secretary, C. S. A. S.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

Any Journal of Useful Sciences.

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SUNG BY THE CHILDREN ON MR. GRAY'S RETURN.

Dearest Pastor thou hast come,
Welcome, welcome, welcome home!
Though long absent thou hast been,
Welcome to thy church again;
Here we come with willing feet,
Joying, thee again to greet;
Glad we are that thou hast come—
Dearest Pastor, welcome home.

We with joyful hearts will raise
Cheerful notes of grateful praise,
Unto him whose guardian care
Still to us thy life doth spare:
His kind hands from day to day
Led thee on thy toilsome way;
Thou to us again hast come—
Dearest Pastor, welcome home.

Friends, unto thy soul most dear,
Near thee still, thy heart doth cheer;
Loved ones of thy family
Our kind Father spares to thee;
Friends, whose love thou long hast tried
Still are near on every side;
Glad are all that thou at come—
Dearest Pastor, welcome home.

The Two Choices.

BY AUSTIN C. BUNDICK.

George Ellingwood and his sister Augusta were seated in a well-furnished parlor, the windows of which looked out upon the street—said street being one of the most fashionable localities of the large city. It was a winter evening and a bright coal fire burned upon the grate. George and his sister were orphans, having met with their second paternal loss—that of the father—about a year previous to the opening of our story. They were rich, for their father had divided a large amount of property between them, and thus far they had lived together in the parental mansion, George continuing the business his father had left, and Augusta taking charge of the orphaned home.

The brother had seen his five-and-twentieth year. He was a handsome man, and though possessed of a naturally good heart yet his mind was considerably warped by circumstances by which he had been surrounded. He was very proud, and very rigid and tenacious in his opinions. Augusta inherited her mother's nature; being not only eminently beautiful, but kind and affectionate, and possessing a mind of rare moral excellence. She had been taught by her mother many important lessons of life, and she had learned to look upon all things in the light of their real value. Her mind was a moral balance and everything of life she tried against a moral standard.

For some time the brother and sister had been sitting in silence. Augusta gazed mildly upon her companion, while he gazed nervously into the fire.

"Well," he said at length, raising his eyes to his sister's face—"you are of age and I suppose you can do just as you please."

"But, my brother, you do not reason calmly on the subject," returned Augusta, in a mild, persuasive tone. "This is an affair of grave moment."

"Ah, so it is," said George, speaking quickly and with bitterness, "and for that very reason does it provoke me to see you so foolish."

"Foolish, George! Ah, you do not speak the sentiments of your heart."

"Yes I do Augusta."

"And wherein am I foolish?"

"Wherein? Why, in everything connected with this mad freak of yours. Here you are, the mistress of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, courted by both and end wants of the very truest the most solid and aristocratic circle in our city courted on all hands by the very first men of the fashionable world, loved and esteemed by every body of your acquaintance, all you would have all these advantages—advantages for which thousands envy you—by marrying a [illegible] lawyer. Is not this enough?"

"You are [illegible] of [illegible] lawyer as a profession" and Augusta cast a [illegible]

"[illegible]"

"[illegible]"

"[illegible]"

"George," she said, in a very calm, firm tone, "I beg that you will at least speak with becoming dignity. I have made up my mind how to act, and shall not change it unless I can be convinced by some reasonable argument that I am wrong. I will admit that Allan Johnson is what you call a poor man; but yet I love him, and I tell you why. His widowed mother was our mother's best and dearest friend. When our mother lived I used often to visit at Mrs. Johnson's, and I was placed much in Allan's company. I found him to be a noble, generous-hearted youth, with a high mind, a rich store of information, and good moral character. I loved him and he loved me. I knew this long before he dared to speak of the subject, and from that moment I began to study all the points of his character. At length—only two months ago—he asked me if he dare to hope for my hand. I told him that I would give him an answer in one week."

"And did you study hard during that week?" asked George.

"I studied carefully," replied Augusta, not seeming to notice the tone of irony in which her brother had spoken. "I held my future in my own hands, and meant my decision should be just such an one as should conduce to my greatest good. I weighed well the different opportunities that were opened to me, and in making up my mind was governed solely by my own moral sense of right. I had offers of marriage from several wealthy gentlemen, and after I had subjected them to my test they all came out wanting."

"Did not Harry Lannel offer you his hand, Augusta?"

"Yes."

"And was he subjected to this test?"

"He was."

"And will you be so gracious as to inform me wherein you found him wanting? I have been acquainted with Lannel for many years, and he is not only wealthy and holding a high position in society, but his moral character is above reproach. Pray, *Miss Moral*, wherein does Lannel lack?

"I will tell you, George. He lacks one of the most essential qualities of life. He lacks in heart; his good qualities are all of the head. He may strict fulfill all the outward moral requirements, but there is a want of sincerity which renders him an unfit companion for me. In fact I considered him unsuitable for a husband; and for nearly the same reason do I dislike your choice of a wife. Miss Allyne is but a heartless child of fashion, and will never make you a pleasant home companion."

"O fudge!" exclaimed the brother.—"I will trust Angeline. She is my choice."

"Very well," added Augusta, "all I can say further, is that I hope both our choices may be happy ones."

"I have one word farther to say," resumed the brother, not in the best humor; "if you marry Allan Johnson, you must not presume on his relationship to make free with me. He must never think to look to me for sociability or assistance."

There was a tear sprang to the eye of the maiden, but she turned away her head to hide it. For a while she felt unhappy; but she looked forward into the future and joy settled once more upon her soul. * * * * *

Time passed on, and Augusta Ellingwood became the wife of Allan Johnson, and a year after they were married they moved to the Great West. The young lawyer felt that a new field of action would be advantageous, and as he passed his opinion upon good reasons, his wife hesitated not to agree with him. In his new home, Allan found some things that were discouraging, but he resolved to persevere. People soon found out that the young lawyer was an honest, industrious, generous man, and at length they began not only to trust him with business as an attorney, but they soon learned to love him as a friend. Much of his success was owing to his own innate energy, but he knew he owed much to the gentle wife that presided over his home and assisted him by her wise and loving counsel.

George Ellingwood and Angeline Allyne his wife, and he found that he was going to be happy. [illegible] deeply moral considerations, and he was desirous ere long to [illegible] for the qualifications of his wife. It was not long before he began to [illegible]

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"[illegible]"

"[illegible]"

"[illegible]"

opera if any of them are going. Won't you go with me?"

"No, Angelino, I am too tired. I was in hopes that I should have your company this evening."

"What to do?"

"Why, to pass a social, quiet evening at home."

"O! heaven preserve me! Ha, ha, ha! A social, quiet evening at home! Why, Mr. Ellingwood, didn't you know that you couldn't be more quiet than when you are all alone? No, no—don't you think that I can drudge away an evening as unprofitably as that."

"Unprofitably, Angeline? And do you think that your own fire-side ——"

"Stop stop, Ellinwood. You are going to give me some moral lecture that you learned from your sister; but I don't want to hear it. I have heard too much of that already. If you fancied that your sister was such a pattern of propriety, you ought to have kept her by you. Ah, here's the carriage. I must dress. Good evening."

When she was gone, George Ellingwood sat back in his chair. "O, heavens!" he murmured, "What a life this is! No home—no comfort—no peace. All is either hubbub and bustle, or else drear loneliness.

It was at such times as these that George Ellingwood thought of his sister. He remembered how many evenings he had enjoyed her society, and what pure comfort he used to take when she was by his side to sooth and cheer him. Then he would think how happy must be the fortunate man who had gained her for a wife. This would lead him to a contrast miserable. In society he was sometimes flattered by the homage which was paid to his wife, and he was often congratulated in the prize he had gained. He desired momentary gratification even from this thrilling boon, but it did not make up for the loss of the sweet comforts of home. He now realized the truth of what his sister told him—the woman who might shine in society, and even adorn some circle, might not be a true wife. He now began to wish that he had looked deeper into the qualifications of the woman he was to have taken for his partner through life.

On the next morning George had to eat his breakfast alone, his wife having not yet arisen. At noon he did not return to his dinner—he had contracted the habit of getting his dinners at a hotel near his place of business. At night, when he came home, he found his wife dressed and all prepared for a whist party she had invited in. George felt sick and weary, but the company came, and he had to make himself agreeable. He used to like these sorts of parties when he and his sister attended them once a month or so, but he found it quite a different thing now.

"By my soul, George Ellingwood, how I envy your happiness," said one of the gentlemen, during the evening.

"Do you, Atwood?"

"In faith I do. What a magnificient wife you have drawn! What wit and beauty!—she is always in smiles. Egad, you're a lucky fellow."

George turned to where his wife sat with a choice circle about her, and his heart bounded with a quick feeling of pride when he saw how beautiful and smiling she looked. But in a moment more came the thought that those smiles were not for him—that they were not for the lighting up of his home—and he felt unhappy.

And yet George Ellingwood was forced to admit that his wife had not deceived him. All that she had appeared to be before her marriage she really was. He had married her because she would make a splendid mistress of his mansion and shine in society. She did all this; but his soul yearned for joys she was not capable of giving him.

"Ah, if I had let [illegible] to my kind sister! but it is too late now!" * * *

Ten years [illegible] and George Ellingwood stood in the streets of the great city without a home. His wife had worn [illegible] her ceaseless round of excitement; and he had laid her in the cold grave—another victim to [illegible] what you please. It is [illegible] any more. The [illegible] had [illegible] He had [illegible] wife [illegible] had passed from [illegible]—he [illegible] most of it [illegible]

He stood [illegible] Western States [illegible] hair [illegible]—[illegible] was [illegible] came [illegible] Western States [illegible] and [illegible] application, but he remembered the old adage:—"Nothing ventured, nothing gained," and he determined to make the trial. His summons at the door was answered by a girl, and he asked if the Governor was in. She replied in the affirmative, and bade him walk in. He was conducted to a well finished parlor, where the girl left him and went to call her master. The room was very large, and furniture, though evidently costly, was yet very plain and substantial. Everything seemed made for use, even to the maps and pictures which adorned the walls.

At length the door opened, and a plainly dressed, middle-aged man entered. His appearance was at once commanding and friendly, and he saluted his visitor with a graceful smile.

"You are the Governor, I believe, sir," said George, after he had shaken hands with his host.

"Yes! you are Mr. George Ellingwood, if I mistake not," returned the Governor.

George started at the sound of that voice, and as he gazed more searchingly into the host's features, he was moved by a strange sensation. The countenance was familiar, but where he had before seen it, he could not think.

"Do you not remember me?" asked the Governor, with a smile.

"I have surely seen you before, sir," replied George, with much embarrassment; "but I cannot call the circumstances to mind."

"Yes sir," said George, speaking with difficulty and hesitation. "I heard that the power had been left with you to employ a land agent, and that you had not yet made a selection."

"Ah! and would you like the berth?"

"Why—yes—yes sir—if I could satisfy you of my qualifications."

"Wait a moment, Mr. Ellingwood."

As the Governor thus spoke he turned and left the room. George was not left long to puzzle his brain, for the host soon returned, and was followed by a female.

"This is my wife, Mr. Ellingwood. Perhaps she my solve the problem for you."

George Ellingwood trembled like an aspen. His mind went back over the space of half a score of years, and he remembered a scene that he had often tried to forget.

"George," said the still beautiful woman, "I am happy to see you once more. It is a blessing I had not looked for."

George Ellingwood reached forth his trembling hand, and on the moment his head was reclined upon the shoulder of his sister.

"O, Augusta! my dear sister," he uttered, "this is the first resting place of pure joy I have found these ten years! I know that you will forgive and ever love me."

"Yes, George," returned the affection te sister, still holding his hand, and gazing through her tears into his face; "I cannot forget my de love for you. Are your family here?"

"Alas! my sister, I have none left to me on earth but you. My children are dead long ago, and my poor wife has now joined them." * *

Allan Johnson had risen from post to post, working his way up upon his own manhood in the confidence and affections of the people, until he now stood at the head of the State.

George Ellingwood did not get the office he sought; but with the aid of his brother-in-law he gained a business that was far more lucrative, and he found a home beneath the roof of his patron. He was once more in the society of a kind and gentle sister, and he began to live over again the days of his youth. But he could not forget the years of misery he had passed. He knew that Allan Johnson had [illegible], and that his sister was the very [illegible] of peace and joy.

"Augusta" he said, as he [illegible] "[illegible] I have [illegible] dear kind [illegible]. O, how [illegible] I realized [illegible]

[illegible]

looking back upon the home of their childhood, and regretting that the happy days of youth have passed from them forever! They have entered the married life in ignorance."

"O, my sister, how truly you speak. I was ignorant, but it was because I would not learn of you. You have lived long years of true joyous life, while I have just learned life's first lesson. 'Tis strange how many will suffer in bitter experience rather than be wise at first."

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1854.

California Babies.

"To the pure all things are pure."

Lest some of our cotemporaries should think we had overlooked the deep interest they feel for the coming Exhibition of the "California State Agricultural Society," and more particularly that portion of the Fair announced at the head of this article, we would most sincerely return our personal regards for the interest thus expressed by them. Having been absent for some days, we have not had an opportunity of ascertaining *how far* the entire Government has been annihilated by the wisdom, the holy horror, the delicate social sensibilities or the shrinking modesty, of all these "bachelor" gentlemen who dissent from the plans of the State Fair, and have only space to say a few words and to assure our friends that in due season the California Farmer will meet the question.

We rejoice indeed for our "single" brethren of the quill; the interest they express on subjects of this kind, is the best and strongest assurance of their reformation. We should like to hear from some one qualified by his interest as a *parent* to speak understandingly. We are but one of the government, and only responsible for one vote, and that we mean shall be an open one; our cotemporaries may rest assured we shall not dodge the question. The leaven of discussion is all important, and that theme that will not bear open and manly discussion, ought not to stand. We ask those, however, who discuss the subject, to use such statements in reference to this *part* of the exhibition while alluding to the *place* of exhibition, as can be substantiated by the plans proposed; for we shall never in any discussion, or under any circumstance, give time or place, or descend to disputes or the exchange of any remarks that could be construed into personalities, not absolutely required as argument of defence. In our present remarks we speak of our cotemporaries as "Bachelors," our only purpose for so doing is the *fact* that we do not think they are competent to sit on a jury in such a case; they can come into Court and give their opinions, and the Judges will of course take their evidence for what it is worth.

We do sincerely hope those who are qualified to judge, will speak out and give us light. We would earnestly hope there are those who can "show us some good" that might result to the world, when parents shall regard the physical and moral well being of their children, as of at least equal consequence to the lower order of creation. We hope some one wise and learned in morals will tell us the wrong that would result in looking upon innocence and purity, as we have never yet seen a man so hardened that the sight of an innocent child would not remind him of his "early home," and our hope of such a man would be weak, if a tear would not rise to his eye quicker than a coarse jibe to his lip. Most unfortunate will be the day for any city when pure and innocent children will not demand the tribute of a pure and happy thought.

That the associating little children with any other part of the Fair may not be misunderstood or *misrepresented*, we append the following:

PREMIUM ON BABIES.

Competitors for premiums on Babies must have them on exhibition between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., on the second day of the Fair. A *special hall* will be provided for the accommodation of the "little children," and every convenience provided. The committee will pass in examination from two to four o'clock. P. M.

As we have said, we have only introduced these few remarks at this time; we shall not shrink from our duty, but will endeavor to meet every question frankly, and never depart from our position or plan of discussion.

Continued Favors.—Not a day but we have to acknowledge kind favors from the obliging and attentive messengers of Wells, Fargo & Co., and Adams & Co. Papers from the interior, and parcels to help the great cause which brings out the "fat things of the earth."

Change of Hours of Ocean Steamships.—The time of departure of the Panama Mail steamers, and of the Nicaragua steamers, is hereafter to be 8 o'clock, A. M. The steamers of the Independent line leave at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Savings' Bank.

Since the publication of our former article upon this subject, we have received the Banker's Magazine of July last, from which we make copious extracts upon this important subject.

The first attempts to establish Savings' Banks in the city of New York, were made in the year 1818. Previous to that period several of these institutions had been in operation in Massachusetts. On the 30th Dec., 1818, a letter was addressed by John White Treadwell, Esq., secretary of the Institution for Savings in the town of Salem, Mass., to John E. Hyde, Esq., of New York city, detailing the operations of the bank in Salem. This, and similar favorable reports, led to the establishment of the "Bank for Savings," in the year 1819, in this city. The progress of the important principles of Savings' Banks is fully shown in the fact that the deposits in this city alone have increased to nearly $27,000,000, as will appear by details now given.

In Boston there are three Savings' Banks, whose deposits, &c, were as follows, in 1853:

	Depositors.	Deposits.
Provident Savings' Institution	27,910	$5,155,948
Suffolk do do	7,467	1,856,460
East Boston do do (just begun)	380	63,600

The total for Massachusetts was as follows, in the last three years:

	1851.	1852.	1853.
Number of Depositors	86,537	97,353	117,404
Amount of Deposits	$15,554 088	$18,401,307	$23,370,102

In Great Britain the progress has been alike remarkable. In the year 1830 the number of depositors were 412,217, and the amount of their deposits £13,507,565 sterling. Their condition at three several periods may be stated as follows:

	Depositors.	Deposits.
November, 1830	412,217	£13,507,565
" 1840	1,065,031	26,671,963
" 1850	1,092,581	27,198,503

Equal to $135,992,515, or nearly so.

In addition to these there were 32,233 other similar institutions, under the names of Friendly Societies, Manchester Unions, Foresters, Druids, &c., with a capital fund of £11,360,000. Making a grand total of £38,558,503 sterling, or $192,792,515.

On the first day of January, 1847, there were in nine Savings' Banks in the State of Connecticut, $3,215,292, and on the first of January last, $8,143,357. All these institutions were established for the ostensible purpose of safe repositories for the earnings and accumulations of the laboring classes, and for the safe keeping and faithful use of their deposits. The accumulations or interest being divided among the depositors after deducting the expenses, losses, &c., in their management. They are regulated and managed by a board of from fifteen to forty trustees, who receive compensation for their services; nor are they liable and responsible for the success or failure of the institutions. They are only moral guarantees for the faithful management of the trust confided to them, and, as with banks, insurance offices, &c., the management is confided in the main to two or three, such as the president, treasurer, cashier, &c.

The founding of a Savings' Bank for California, in San Francisco, by Messrs. Robinson & Co., three and a-half years ago, was upon this plan, and their operations, rules and regulations were copied from the Boston Savings' Bank, being modified to suit this particular locality, and the peculiar exigencies of this country, regulating the rates of interest according to the value and demand of money from time to time, and paying depositors on demand instead of requiring a week or ten days' notice.

The great utility of Savings' Banks and unusual necessity for them in this country is not to be questioned. There is no place in the world where the accumulations of the laboring and industrious classes are so large as here, and where the safe keeping of their savings is so hazardous, except when in the hands of our able bankers; but then, except in a few cases, they are not drawing interest. We hesitate not to say that there ought today to be million of dollars in the Savings' Bank, and were it an incorporated institution and managed by a board of trustees or directors, (although they are not responsible for a dollar,) there would be an enormous accumulation of deposits, far excelling all others in the history of these institutions. Our community have only to decide whether it is safer to trust their money to an association of men who are neither individually or collectively responsible for the keeping, use and management of it (as would be the case of a Savings' Bank, under the old form), or to an individual or firm who have had years of training and experience, and who have earned an enviable reputation by the success of their enterprise. We are informed by Messrs. Robinson & Co. that the increase of their depositors is rapid, at this time being more than two hundred depositors a month, and an increase of more than $1,000 a day. Their experience and success, prompt and thorough business habits, and strict integrity of purpose; past success, present reputation and prosperity, and their permanent interests, are sufficient guarantees for the future. We can not do our readers and the public a better service than by recommending them to a liberal patronage of this Savings' Bank, not only as a safe place for the deposit of their money, but also where they may receive a liberal rate of interest for the use of it. Messrs. Robinson & Co. are for the present allowing for deposits at the rate of one and a half per cent. per month interest.

News from the East.

By the arrival of the Brother Jonathan at this port yesterday morning we have dates from New York to Aug. 4. The news is not of much importance. The market for breadstuffs in New York remains without much change.

The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty had been ratified. Col. Charles Loring, formerly Receiver of Public Moneys at Benicia, was killed at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, Aug. 2, by Robert M. Graham, of New Orleans, who ran a sword through his body, in consequence of an altercation between them. A disastrous conflagration had occurred in Jersey City on the 30th July—loss 300,000. The steamer Franklin remained in the same position—all her cargo has been saved.

The New York Herald says a special mission has arrived from Russia with a proposition from the Czar to sell Sitka, and to enter upon a new commercial treaty with the United States.

Among the deaths by cholera, we notice that of the daughter of ex-President Fillmore, at Anrora, on the 17th August. Also a brother of the ex-President died of cholera, at St. Pauls, Minnesota, on the 28th of July last.

The consulship of Havana falls to Mr. Roger Barton, of Mississippi. Gen. Campbell, the former consul, supersedes Mr. Sanders, and goes to London.

FROM EUROPE.

No change had occurred in the state of the Eastern War, and none was likely to occur until after further consideration by the English and French governments of the recent conduct of Austria.

The news from Spain is very important. The insurrection was spreading rapidly. By telegraph from Bayonne, on the 20th, it is stated that Madrid and its garrison have pronounced against the Queen. The Cabinet is dissolved, and San Lino, the Premier, has fled.

Letter from Yuba.—We commend the letter from Yuba county (on another page of this paper) and hope to hear from our correspondents more constantly, generally and universally. Where is Yuba County Agricultural Society? Will Yuba be content to rank seventh or eighth; already Napa, Santa Clara, and Sacramento are in the field, and all preparing for a County Exhibition *this fall*. One thing is certain—we have noted in every county where there is a desire for agricultural knowledge and improvement, and where we have a liberal increase of subscribers, it has been followed by the establishment of a county Society, and a more general interest among the farmers. We assure our friend "Landis" that we appreciate his excellent remarks; they are highly creditable to his head and heart. We hope they will meet the eyes of many and stimulate them to "go and do likewise." We sincerely desire the farmers of Yuba will hear the voice from "Ashland," and awake. Call a county meeting, neighbor Landis—you have many warm-hearted friends of the cause; give us short notice and we will be most happy to come and preach as eloquently as we can, and take our pay in a goodly lunch of your melons, etc., and plead for a few more subscribers. When will you have the meeting?

The Pioneer for September.—As we open the "Pioneer," which greets us on our return from the prairies, we rejoice to know of its extended circulation and the kindly influences that mark its way. A better literature, a higher aspiration, a more refined taste for reading will grow up in the pathway that is strewn with the "First Literary Magazine of California." If its circulation shall but be parallel with its deserts, wealth and fame will surely crown the labors of its editors and proprietors. We most truthfully commend it to all.

Artesian Wells.—This is the greatest invention of the age for this State. Artesian wells will make California a perpetual garden, and we know of none that can perform their work more acceptable than Messrs. Smith & Vandyke, whose card appears in our issue, and who can produce the best testimonials in the State of success in what they have undertaken. Some persons have attempted this important work, and have been unsuccessful. Every such failure is a public injury, therefore it behooves all who desire good work, to know the parties understand their profession.

Dr. Gray's Return.—The tender and affecting song of "Welcome Home" to this able and estimable divine, and which we find so much pleasure in publishing, we feel assured will be read with deep interest by many who love and cherish his memory here.

The salt works at the salt lake near Los Angeles are in active operation.

Ship Building.—The Boston Traveller says, judging by the present prospects, at least three hundred thousand tons of shipping will be built this year, in the States of Massachusetts and Maine. This amount of tonnage would be equal to three hundred ships of one thousand tons each, a number probably exceeding the present fleet owned in the port of Boston. The shipping built in these States the present season, will be worth, fitted for sea, (at an average of seventy dollars per ton) the enormous sum of twenty-one millions of dollars. About three quarters of the entire tonnage built in the United States this year, will be launched from the ship yards of Maine and Massachusetts; thus showing the great advance made in these States in this important department of national industry. Three hundred and sixty square-rigged vessels, including ships, barks and brigs, were built in the United States last year, and an equal if not an excess in number will be built in the above States, alone, the present season.

Since the present year commenced, in the Bath district, Me., there have been returned to the Custom House at Bath, thirty vessels, making an aggregate of over twenty thousand tons of new shipping built in this district during that time. This is a large build for the time, but it is estimated that it will only amount to about one-third of the build for the year. Last year the entire build of the district was sixty-nine vessels, giving an aggregate of 49,399 tons.

Large Sale of Short-Horned Cattle.—Lewis F. Allen, of Buffalo, N. Y., has recently sold his entire herd of short-horn cattle into the State of Indiana. They were about sixty in number, of all ages, comprising many excellent animals. The descendants of his imported bull, Duke of Exeter, (10,152) were remarably choice. The bull unfortunately died last April. Had he lived, his value would probably have added one thousand dollars or more to the amount of sales. We learn that the herd sold in the aggregate for upwards of $9,000. We congratulate the enterprising farmers of Indiana on the acquisition of this important addition to their stocks of blood cattle, and have little doubt that their fullest expectations in improvement will be realized.

Mr. Allen at the same time sold thirteen fine young South-down rams, and a few Middlesex pigs, all which go into the same region of country, the eastern counties of Indiana. Mr. A. having disposed of his short-horn cattle, will continue to breed his Devons, of which he has a select herd of about twenty-five, with an imported bull from the herd of Mr. Quartly, one of the most celebrated breeders in Devonshire, England. He has also a flock of about one hundred and fifty South-down sheep, which are bred to imported rams from the celebrated flock of Mr. Webb, of Babraham, England.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

California Agricultural Society.—Our young sister of the Pacific is already in the field with her State Agricultural Society. An act of incorporation has passed both branches of the Legislature, together with an appropriation of $5,000 annually for four years, for the payment of premiums. It is in contemplation to hold a "Great State Fair" the coming fall. Hurry up that Railroad, and we will *drop over* to the California State Fair, and see our subscribers, of which we have a number scattered along through California, Oregon and Washington Territory.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

We will brother—we have a miniature railroad in our mind's eye, a thousand miles to the inch, and we can see already the various delegations from the "Atlantic," entering the cars to join their friends on the "Pacific."

Sale of Famous Horses.—Four celebrated racers were sold at auction in New York lately, viz.: *Mac* was struck off at $4,100, to Mr. Mann, of Baltimore; *Tacony* was sold for $3,700, to Mr. J. G. Bevens, of New York; *Frank Forrester* was sold to Mr. Mann also, who paid $2,350. *Barnum* was withdrawn from the auction, he having been sold at private sale during the morning, for the sum of $2,850.

The Ant Union.—There are pleasures in store at "Duncan's Art Union," and now is the time to test this question: Which affords the most pleasure, *anticipation* or *reality*? What say you Mr. Duncan?

A coffin was found, enclosed in a large box, on Saturday last, by the laborers while digging a sewer in Commercial street, between Montgomery and Kearny. On opening it, it proved to contain the body of a Mr. W. O. Rae, who was agent for the Hudson Bay Company from 1840 to '45, when he died. Mr. R. was a native of Scotland. The remains were re-interred in Yerba Buena Cemetery.

A Russ Pavement is under contract to be laid in Montgomery street, between Clay and California streets. The blocks will be of granite, and the work is to be completed as soon as possible. Here is an example for property owners to have others streets graded and paved, before the wet season approaches.

Fugitive Slave Case.—The Stockton Argus states that the negro Stephen J. Hill, arrested last week in Tuolumne county, as a fugitive from his master, in Arkansas, has had a final hearing before Judge Quint—and was handed over to the agent of his master.

The Redwood Mills of Santa Clara county, are now in full operation, turning out large quantities of fine flour daily.

HORTICULTURAL.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society.

SIR: I wish to present my vineyard and also my fruit orchard, for examination and premium. They are situated in Los Angeles county.

Yours respectfully, WM. WOLFSKILL.
By J. J. Warner.

San Francisco, August 25, 1854.

WILLOUGHBY FARM, August, 1854.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society.

SIR: By an *extra* of the FARMER I see it stated that all competitors for premiums must send in to the Committee, on or before the second day of October, Fruits, &c. Early Peaches, for instance, will not keep. I now send you for competition, five varieties of Peaches, (early varieties I should have said). As our trees are young, of course you cannot expect a great quantity, but enough to show the excellence of the fruit in size and flavor; and if examining committees are appointed they can as well be tested now as in October: however this lays with you, and can do as you see proper. Some varieties are gone, others are still to ripen, that bid fair for excellent samples; and as a competitor I offer my farm, orchard, vineyard, nursery and garden for examination by the Committee. The varieties of Peaches I send you are the Early York, Early Strawberry, Yellow Rare Ripe, and Crawford's Early Mclacaton and Yellow Alberge. Yours,

SIMPSON THOMPSON.

THE fine specimens of fruit that were sent to this office from the above fruitful garden, were seen by the President and other members of the Executive, and were considered equal to fruit of the best gardens of the East in point of flavor and beauty, and reflect credit upon the proprietors.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Sacramento County Agricultural and Horticultural Society met pursuant to adjournment at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, and organized by calling Gen. C. I Hutchinson to the chair, and appointing A. P. Smith, Secretary. The business in order being the election of permanent officers—the following gentlemen were thereupon chosen: Angus Frierson, President; Benjamin Tibbetts, Vice-President; A. P. Smith, Recording Secretary; Geo. R. Moore, Corresponding Secretary; J. M. Rhodes, Treasurer; Col. J. T. Hall, Jacob Rippstein, Dr. C. Duncombe and Gen. C. I. Hutchinson, members of the Board of Managers. A number of gentlemen then came forward, signed the constitution and paid their initiation fees. The Rev. B. T. Crouch and Col. Warren were elected honorary members, and the thanks of the society unanimously tendered the former for the use of the church building.—*Sac. Union.*

PEACH ORCHARD.—We published an account in our last issue relative to the crop of *two peach trees* in the orchard of Mr. Smith, on the American river. Our neighbors of the "Sun" seem to have a desire to know a great deal more of the facts relative to it, and seem to hint that the "eating and distributing" part should be more widely demonstrated before *they* can realize so great a product. We intended to say: "eaten and distributed, besides amount sold;" and are happy to say to our neighbors of the "Sun," and to every other conductor of the press, that there are now, in the same gardens, trees that this year will even be more profitable than the two named and that Mr. Smith will be very happy to give such gentlemen ocular demonstration of the facts. There are now in these gardens several large trees, only two years growth, that will produce from four to six bushels of large and very rich peaches. We measured one peach that was nine and a-half inches in circumference. The trees are loaded with as rich fruit as has ever been seen in New Jersey, and it is worth a special trip to Sacramento to see them.

EFFECTS OF VEGETABLE GROWTH UPON FRUIT TREES.—We examined, while at Sacramento, four rows of Peach Trees, in the orchard of the Pomological Gardens of Mr Smith, and noted the deleterious result of growing vegetables upon the ground around them. These four rows of trees were not much more than half the size of the adjoining trees, and they appeared yellow and sickly; the entire ground between the rows and under the trees were planted with cabbages. In other cases are found planted with cabbages, in the same sickly condition. All the other trees in the orchard were larger; the leaves a fine[illegible] were in perfect health. These facts [illegible] by a visit to the [illegible]

SUPERB FRUIT.—Sacramento is destined to rival some of our finest valleys lower down the coast, and where the system of cultivation has been longer practised. Sacramento has some very active and practical men, who are doing much to unfold the nature and qualities of the soil, and to test its capabilities. There is all the assurance needed that those who desire success can succeed in raising all the desirable fruits in their greatest perfection. We received from A. P. Smith, Esq., "Golden Chasselass" Grapes, finely ripened, and some Peaches raised at his Pomological Gardens on the banks of the American river. Mr. Smith has been very successful in raising fruits the present season, and has settled satisfactorily the question of fruit growing in Sacramento valley. The Peaches we received were of the highest flavor—"Crawford's Early." Many other varieties of later kinds are now ripening, and fine fruits of other kinds also.

LIVE BRACES FOR FRUIT TREES.—Every fruit culturist knows that crotched trees are frequently split apart and nearly ruined when loaded with fruit. I have found by experience that this can easily be prevented by putting in a live brace or stay when the tree is young, to fasten the two prongs or stems of the tree together. It is done in the following manner: Take a small branch of one of the main stems, growing between the two, and cut off the top end slanting, similar to a scion prepared for lap grafting; then make an incision on the opposite stem with a sharp-pointed knife or small chisel; then insert the top end of said branch and tie it down firmly with a woolen string; then cover the wound with grafting wax, and the work is completed; remembering to cut the string as soon as the brace has grown fast, to prevent it from girdling the tree. This is the best operation for crotched trees that I have ever seen tried.—*Elihu Cross.*

The Shakers at Niskayuna have practised a system of connecting the branches of fruit trees, something like that described above, for years, and we should be greatly obliged if some one of them would furnish us with a description of their process, with the benefits derived from it.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR.—The American Institute and the New York Horticultural Society will unite with the State Agricultural Society in the Fair to be held at Hamilton Square, New York, on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of October next. The amount of premiums offered exceeds $8,000. It is intended to make this one of the most interesting and important exhibitions ever held in this country.

List of State Fairs for 1854.

Ohio	Newark	Sept	19—22
Michigan	Detroit	Sept	26—29
Illinois	Springfield	Sept	12—15
Indiana	Madison	Oct	4— 6
Iowa	Fairfield	Oct	25
Wisconsin	Watertown	Oct	5— 7
Pennsylvania		Sept	27—29
New York	New York City	Oct	3— 6
Vermont	Brattleboro'	Sept	12—14
New Hampshire		Oct	3— 6
Georgia, So. (Central)	Augusta	Oct	23—28
Connecticut	New Haven	Oct	10—13
Maryland	Baltimore	Oct	3— 6
Missouri	Booneville	Oct	2— 5
Lower Canada	Quebec	Sept	12—16
Upper Canada	London	Sept	26—29

General Summary.

THE weather a Los Angeles has been warm of late, 90 to 100 deg. by the thermometer. On the 20th, copious showers fell during the day and night, wetting the ground to the depth of eighteen inches. The quantity of rain that fell is estimated at ten (?) inches on the level.

The Southern Californian says it is apprehended the rain will rot and destroy the dry grass upon which the immense herds of cattle are entirely dependent for food. The rain was so unexpected that many of the farmers had not gathered and housed their crops of wheat and barley, which received considerable damage by getting wet, yet the corn crop will be be benefitted by it.

CROPS IN THE SALINAS VALLEY.—The San Jose Tribune of the 25th, learns that the potato crop in the Salinas Valley now looks well and promises an abundat yield. No signs of the worm have yet appeared; and farmers this year will be able to ship their produce from Monterey and the Pajaro valley at such a rate as to compete with Santa Clara and other places adjacent to San Francisco Bay. The wheat crop averages an abundant yield. A field of [illegible] acres on the farm of Mr. Hall near the new town of Salinas, is one of the best crops ever raised in California; and sets at rest the question of the adaptation of that section of our State to the growth of this staple.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—The Sacramento Union learns that great [illegible] at Carson Valley, in consequence of depredations committed by the Walker River Indians. They have stolen immense numbers of mules and horses from different parts of the valley. An armed force had been raised to go in search of the depredators.

The correspondent, says the Grass Valley Telegraph, is now [illegible] to the [illegible] to be an object of interest. There are [illegible] hour's [illegible] ride. It [illegible] a pleasing [illegible] to [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] that good health and [illegible] [illegible] the sick [illegible] [illegible]

A correspondent of the Placer Herald writes from Iowa Hill, Aug. 19: "A company of Germans at Roach's Hill, one mile above here, have struck it big in the channel. They have between three and four feet of dirt which pays from one to six dollars to the pan—coarse gold. In washing up the river in front of these claims, it pays from an ounce to $20 a day to the hand; and now that they have struck it so rich in the channel, there is no telling scarcely what the yield will be."

SAN JOSE, according to the Telegraph, is fast improving, notwithstanding the depressed state of the market, and complaints of hard times. Houses are springing up in every part of the city, and other valuable and permanent improvements going forward with an energy indicative of progress and prosperity. Among the new buildings there is one being erected by Mr. Avery, for the purpose of establishing a foundry—an establishment much needed in the valley.

AN enormous sweet potato, from the "Oakwood Farm" about thirty miles below Sacramento, has been shown to the editor of the Union. This specimen measures longitudinally exactly *two feet and three inches*, and latitudinally *seventeen inches*, and weighs five pounds. It is of a clear yellow color, without speck or blemish, and apparently is as sound internally as externally.

ANOTHER TOWN DESTROYED.—It is reported by telegraph from Nevada, that the town of French Corral, which contained nearly one hundred houses, was completely destroyed by fire on Friday night last. The fire accidently originated in the California House. But three buildings are left standing, viz: the French Corral House, Sublitt's Hotel, and Fale's Store.

THE town of Columbia is said to have virtually risen from her ashes, spleudid saloons and substantial fire-proof edifices appearing where but a few days since was nothing to be seen but blackened ruins and burning cinders. Business is lively, the town full, and all are engaged.

THE Yreka Herald of August 19, gives an account of the ascent of Shasta Butte, said to be the highest mountain on this coast. Messrs. E. D. Pearce and seven others constituted the party.

THE RAPID RIDER.—The Stockton Argus learns from a correspondent from Sonora, dated the 25th inst., that Blaxton, the man who would ride to the Missouri line in twelve days, has been sent to the Tuolumne county, jail, for selling a revolver belonging to a miner in Sonora.

THE Shasta Courier says that the taxable property of that county amounts to more than $6,000, and to the county, of more than $5,000.

LOS Angeles is said to rapidly improving; houses are going up in every quarter, and find tenants as fast as finished.

THE San Diego Herald has revived, and is now conducted by J. Judson Ames and J. F. Damon.

THE new Court House at Downieville, Sierra county, is nearly completed.

FROM THE MINES.

KERN RIVER MINES.—The excitement is said to still continue in Santa Barbara; a gentleman who lives there states that he had prospected the river for a distance of seven miles, and that in every part of it he found earth that would pay six cents to the panful. If this is so, and there is plenty of material, the Kern River mines are a reality. A stage line is to be started, running from Santa Barbara to the mines.

SAYS a letter from Eureka, Humboldt Bay, date of Aug. 25th, "We have most glowing accounts from the mines and practical demonstrations of the truths of the reports, in the shape of from 5 to 600 ounces of oro per week received in Union. Men are making as high as $50 dollars a day, in consequence of which labor is high (say $100 to $125 per month) here—mill men and laborers are leaving daily."

IN Tuolumne county, the Union Democrat says Donnella, Ross & Co., have struck a very rich lead in their claim on Woods' Creek, at the North end of the city, that will last for years; it pays about $11 daily per man, clear of all expenses. Frazier & Borland took out a sixty-eight dollar lump a few days ago. Some companies on Mormon Creek are doing remarkably well. The miners on Brown's Flat, and all the way up Wood's Creek, never were doing better than at present.

THE Grass Valley Telegraph says the Empire Quartz Mill took out last week [illegible] of $[illegible]. The company at the mouth of Woolsacker Ravine, have averaged since our last issue [illegible] per day. The [illegible] is being [illegible], and the prospects are [illegible]. In consequence of the scarcity of water [illegible] Hill is nearly deserted.

THE Southern mines are reported to be yielding well. From Sonora the accounts are favorable. The Union Democrat says [illegible] Woods Creek and Brown's Flat were never better. On Mormon Creek and Confidence the prospects are also very flattering.

[illegible]

[illegible]

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Why don't the Ladies Learn to Cook?

AMONG the common things to the teaching of which public opinion is now so strongly directed, it is to be hoped that the art of cookery—one of the commonest, and yet, apparently, one of the most difficult and neglected of all—will not be forgotten. The instruction of the female peasantry in this useful art would be as advantageous to themselves when settled on their own hearths as to the middle classes, in which before marriage they officiate as domestic servants. Emigration and abundance of employment have given to the servants at home the upper hand, as completely as if they were in Australia. On all sides we hear complaints of the difficulty of finding, and of retaining when found, a cook who can roast a leg of mutton, and make a pea-soup. In point of fact, we have heard of ladies who have it in serious contemplation to dispense with servants altogether, as the least troublesome alternative. Without wishing matters carried quite so far, we are convinced that many of our fair friends would lose nothing, either in point of respectability or happiness, while they could add at least one-third to the effective incomes of their husbands, if they were to spend a little more time in their kitchens, superintending the preparation of the family dinner, instead of contenting themselves with ordering it—if, indeed, they condescend to do even that. Some forty years back ladies were driven to shoemaking as a fashionable means of killing time. Why not try a little cooking? Thanks to the modern stoves, with their nicely arranged skillets and stewpans, which science and mechanical skill have substituted for the blazing kitchen hearth of other days, young ladies of the nineteenth century, just passing its prime, may cook without soiling their fingers or injuring their complexions. Were it not so, we would not recommend them to cook. We would rather live on bread and cheese all the days of our lives.

It will be said, perhaps, that our notions with regard to female education and employment are too antiquated—that in these matters, as in everything else, a new era has dawned, and the solid course of instruction now given in colleges for ladies will be triumphantly appealed to. Ladies however, who possess these solid acquirements—who, like Lady Jane Grey, prefer Plato to a picnic—will be least likely to neglect the economy of the kitchen. They will thoroughly understand the dignity of the employment and call to mind all the poetry of cooking. To say nothing of the dinner which Milton describes Eve as preparing when "on hospitable thoughts intent," there are the Homeric banquets, at which kings literally "killed their own meat," and at which queens and princesses turned the spit for the roasting, or drew the water and chopped wood for the boiling. Cooking is classical, and no lady will disdain to take part id It who has read of these feasts in the original Greek. Let it be observed that it is the middle and working classes on whom we wish to urge the importance of the study. An earl's daughter can afford to be so ignorant of common things as not to be able to recognize chickens in a poultry yard, because they do not run about with a liver under one wing and a gizzard under the other, though our modern poultry shows, it must be confessed, will tend much to dissipate this error. A knowledge, however, of the art of cooking is of more importance to the wives of the laboring population than to those of the middle classes, because it is the art, when properly cultivated of making a little go a great ways. A French army can subsist in a country where an English one would starve, and chiefly for this reason—an English soldier can cook.—*Mark Lane Express.*

"A WOMAN who wants a charitable heart wants a pure mind." There is a good deal expressed in these few words. The measure of a woman's judgment must be her own fulness—and if she judge harshly, her feelings are not delicate. Her experience is her own; and if *that* is adverse, it ought at least to impose the charity of silence. Innocence is not [illegible]—but guilt is always ready to turn informer.

LITTLE THORNS.—The sweetest, the most clinging affection is often shaken by the slightest breath of unkindness as the [illegible] tendrils of the vine are [illegible] by the lightest air that blows in summer. A [illegible] from one [illegible] would [illegible] a heart which would [illegible] the [illegible] or the keenest edge of [illegible] [illegible], the shade, the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] grief and pain. There are the little [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] may [illegible] their way through [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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WE desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1854.

"Home."

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at its flood leads on to fortune."

MOVING on with the crowd to the wharf where lie the up-river steamers, our eye caught sight of a noble ship, lying at her berth, whose hull, masts and spars seemed to touch and awake a feeling as of some old familiar friend—one glance more, and the blood in our veins rolled back upon the heart, awaking in memory scenes of other days; scenes, every feature of which lie daguerreotyped upon the soul. That noble ship, the gallant "Sweden," the ship that bore us hither in '49—how every mast and spar, every sail and shroud, every spot upon which our foot may have tracked, recalls recollections of by-gone years.

We can go back these long years, and recall every scene—the wild and strange excitement of that time, when every heart seemed mad in its thirst for gold! We can recall the scenes of Home, the counsels of Parents, the tears of kindred, the agony of separation in a thousand families, in and around our own dear New England; our own personal experience is too deeply engraved on memory ever to be obliterated.

Over two hundred souls left their homes in New England on board our noble ship in '49, all eager for the "land of gold." We can recall the gathering in the "Seamen's Bethel," in Boston the Sabbath before the ship left port. We can recall the parting address of good old "Father Taylor;" and we can never forget the fervent appeal of the venerable Dr. Pierce, of Brookline—now no more. In that church were a thousand of the kindred and friends of those who the next day were to embark for the new "El Dorado." How many homes were affected by the sailing of that one ship—and how many who that week left their homes in the morning of life and hope, ever realized the fruition of their hopes? How many of the homes that were broken up by that event, have ever had gathered together again their members—none missing? How many have been laid in the deep—how many lie buried in the mountains? How many, whose resting place is not recorded? And what can requite for all this ruin of "home?" Can gold repay for life—can gold bring back the dead? And yet it was the "love of gold" that swept over our land like an avalanche, calling all to its altar, and men bowed and worshipped and believed that the time had come when the tide should "roll them on to fortune."

If the memory of one scene in that "great drama" can awake such feelings, and recall so many startling events as we could record connected with the "gallant Sweden," who can picture the *price that has been paid of life and human happiness and wreck of homes*, by the tens of thousands who have left home and friends in thousands of ships, to come to the land of gold.

How many, now here, can look back and recall the last look of their native shores? How many now, remember the rising tear, as they uttered,

I must bid the farewell N I must leave thee, fair shore,
For a "home on the deep"—I may see thee no more;
Bright shores of New England, my heart beats anew
For the "loved ones" I leave, as I bid them adieu.

Alas! how many bade adieu, and forever! Few homes have escaped; and very few hearts but have paid the fearful price which the all-absorbing love of gold demands.

Fearful and bitter as has been the trial, if the "homes" that shall be reared upon these shores shall bear an approximate value in point of happiness and worth to the price paid, it were well. "There is," says Lamartine, "a good feature in revolutions,"—and surely we have passed through one in our "homes." God grant we may yet see the good.

State Exhibitions.

THE State of California, by her Senate and Assembly, passed a bill at the last session appropriating the sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS AS PREMIUMS to be awarded by the State Agricultural Society at their *annual* Exhibitions; that sum can only be appropriated for that purpose.

To support the Society—to prepare for the Annual Exhibitions—to make known by and through their publications the doings of the Society—to make that Society efficient, it is very requisite there should be means to carry on the the work. These means are raised by MEMBERSHIPS, and it is to be hoped that all who feel a desire that the coming exhibition should be one worthy this State, will become sufficiently interested to enroll their names and take an active part in the doings of the Society.

There is much to be done, and the time is short; and it is important that members should be enrolled from all parts of the State.

An efficient Society, whose members are widely scattered and who make their influence felt in their several localities, can produce a vast amount of good; and the California State Agricultural Society, by its members, has it in its power to accomplish much.

Every person that enrolls his name will become an active member, and be the recipient of all the privileges that may hereafter flow from societies of kindred origin, and from the General Government.

There can be no doubt that each member will be more than amply rewarded by the privileges and benefits arising from the present contemplated Fair in October next.

By referring to what we have formerly published, those interested will note *how the appropriations are to be made*, and the terms of membership. Judge David Chambers, of Page, Bacon & Co., is the Treasurer; and each member of the Executive Committee is authorized to enroll members. Persons desirous to join the Society and receive the benefits arising from it, are invited to call and obtain Certificates from the Treasurer or of the Executive Committee.

Members Certificates are at our office, with copies of the Constitution, where all the needful information will be cheerfully rendered.

Steam Farming.

WE would invite the attention of our readers to the following very interesting sketch from one of our English exchanges. This is but a type of the future, for the features of the present develop a most glorious future. Genius will be put to its utmost tension to invent such labor saving machinery as, were it present to our minds now, might seem a monstrosity. Yet the time is rapidly approaching when simple agricultural implements will perform the labor of twenty, forty and fifty men. The tone and character of the *fete* we especially commend.

It is pleasant to see that this wonder-working power can bring landlords and mill-owners into social intercourse, honorable to both sides; it is not less remarkable that it bids fair, ere long, to merge the two great classes in the one class of manufacturers. In one aspect it is exalting the present manufacturers to a level with the lords of the soil—in the other it is converting the landlords themselves into master manufacturers, and their farms into manufactories. The day after Mr. Salt's princely *fete*, Mr. Mechi was the invited guest of the Herts Agricultural Association. An earl and a baron, and so forth, were assembled, in expectation of the speech of the day from a London tradesman; one who had made an irruption from the counter (with wealth amassed there), into the broad acres of territorial aristocracy. Nor did the guest disappoint the nobility and squires who had invited him evidently to stimulate their own tenants. He dealt out wholesome suggestions to landlords of large estates complaining of want of capital to improve, honestly advising them to sell part of their land and improve the rest with the money. He rebuked tenants, who, clinging to their old ways, grudged the landlord a fair interest for the money he had laid out; but the burden of his speech was steam.

The amount of steam power in any agricultural district, he took as the test of its condition People thought him crazy when he first put up a steam engine; but now, two makers in the village had more than they could do to supply the neighborhood fast enough. Lincolnshire and Norfolk farmers have, some of them, one, two and even three engines on a farm! Herts had but made a beginning; he was sure they would soon get deeper into it. But the grand agricultural achievement of steam is yet to come. Its advent is nigh. Mr. Mechi is now building the engine at a cost of two hundred pounds, which is to *plough* the land and do almost everything besides. A Canadian engineer, neglected in his own province, is working at Tiptree, under Mr. Mechi's patronage; soon the implement is to be ready which is to revolutionize British agriculture, "to enable farmers to plough twelve inches deep instead of five inches, and to benefit agriculture to the tune of ten millions of pounds per annum!" What are all the budgets of rival Chancellors of the Exchequer to this? His guests, the gentlemen of the top boots and gaiters at least, were withheld, either by utter blank astonishment, or by not having heard so much Latin, from exclaiming *Credat Judæus Apella!* However, the sober truth remains, that we have farms now in which steam does all the fixed work, that such farms are increasing in number, and that machinery of every kind is so rapidly extended that the farm is fast assimilating to the manufactory; and the farmer and his laborers bid fair in another generation, to equal in intelligence their brethern of the towns.

New Market.

COME go with us to market this morning, and take a trip through the New Market—they tell us it is in advance of all we have yet seen in California. Beginning at No. 1, here's Mr. and Mrs. Weaver's stall—we find them as busy as ever; look here and see the fruit—pears, peaches, apples plums, apricots, nectarines, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, whortleberries, oranges, &c.

Who would not be an enthusiast? Just look at the quantity around—the *quantity* and *quality;* the fruit, the garden vegetables, butter and cheese. Here is the "well-stalled ox," the "fatted calf," mutton fit for the palate of an epicure: game, fish,—in fact there is nothing we may not find at Washington Market.

Look at that fine array of "fat things" of the land—the sign over the stall says Joseph Begin, and if he has not made a good beginning we lose our guess.

We took a look at stall No. 8, Edwin Faxon's; such an array of fine things—butter, cheese, preserved fruits, &c.; if any doubts, go there, and you can easily obtain "facts on dairies" to satisfy you.

A single look at stall 2 and 3, Trofatter & Co., will make you grow fatter each day you live.

Look at Valin & Cardinot—to catch such fish a man must be as valiant as a Cardinal, for we think the names so intended it.

That game—do not name too much of it—every kind for an epicure; and Mr. Anderson at his stall would feed a man with good things till he sings in his old age as happy a song as "John Anderson my Jo John," his name sake.

And then, too, King's stall—here is a choice bit fit for the palates of a king; and should the "King" have too many customers he can go to his neighbor "Piley," stall 15 and 16, and there too find a pile of the "fattest and sweetest" that any good liver might be satisfied with.

One look more, before we go—Sweetser & Co. Here is everything to tempt the palate: butter and cheese that melt upon the tongue, game, &c.; and when our fair friends market, they have only to say, "Sweet-Sir, fill my basket," and it is done and done well, too.

But we must save a *little* for marketing another day, at the "Washington Market," for it bids fair to rival all others.

California on Canvas.

How common a thing it is for the mass of men to pass every thing that is "home made," as common or unclean. Give it but a tip of the "foreign," and all run for it—offer a painting of Vesuvius, or the Alps, and crowds gather around it. But place before them "Niagara," with its roaring torrent; "Superior," with its world of waters, or the towering Mountains and beautiful Valleys of some of our Eastern States, and—oh, we can see *them* at any time, they are common. This is all wrong; we should love home and home scenes most.

"California on Canvas" is worth more than all the pictures ever yet painted. It is the *daguerreotype* of a MIGHTY EMPIRE, whose infant features are but just bursting into light. Go then, and look upon glimmerings of coming greatness. These pictures are so beautifully true that all (our country friends included) should see them.

California Rye.

A VERY handsome sample of a *new species* of grain, called as above named, has been sent us by Messrs. Campbell & Hansbors, commission merchants, of Clay street wharf. This Ryo was raised by the Hon. D. O. Shattuck, of Sonoma.

We have examined this grain, and have compared it with the "Russian" or Skinless Barley, and are of opinion it is the same variety, improved by soil and climate. It is worth an examination.

Agricultural Meeting at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO CITY, August 22d, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I herewith send you a report of the "Sacramento County Agricultural and Horticultural meeting," held in this city on Saturday last, which you will do us the favor to publish in your valuable paper. You will see by the proceedings that a Constitution and By-laws were adopted, and an organization of a County Society nearly completed. Our city papers are so full of important matters at this time, that we cannot find it in our hearts to trespass upon their columns. You are aware that the political canvass is now fully open, and to ask political journals to publish articles upon subjects as *unimportant and uninteresting as Agriculture*, to the exclusion of discussions which affect the *sacred rights of the dear people* and our glorious country, would be unkind indeed. You will therefore confer a great favor upon the Farmers of this County, by giving the proceedings of our meeting, and our Constitution and By-laws a place in the FARMER.

Your ob't serv't,
GEO. R. MOORE, Secretary.

The Sacramento Agricultural and Horticultural Society met on Saturday, August 19th, '51, pursuant to previous notice, and organized by calling Col. SMART to the Chair, and electing GEO. R. MOORE Secretary.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the government of the Society, submitted their report, which was accepted and the committee discharged.

The Constitution and By-laws were then taken up by sections, and unanimously adopted, as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas Agriculture is the basis of a Nation's prosperity, and whereas Agricultural Societies have ever proved efficient agents in elevating and advancing this all-important branch of industry. Now, therefore, we the undersigned, for the more rapid advancement of the Agricultural interests of our State and County, do hereby organize ourselves into a Society, and agree to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE I.

This Society shall be called the "Sacramento County Agricultural and Horticultural Society."

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of Managers.

Sec. 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers; put and decide all questions, maintain order, sign all orders drawn on the Treasurer, and perform such other duties pertaining to his office as the Society may require.

Sec. 3. The Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President in his absence.

Sec. 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep a fair and impartial record of the transactions of the Society, register the names of all members in a book to be provided for that purpose, certify all papers and records under the direction of the Board of Managers, and countersign all orders drawn on the Treasurer. He shall report to the Society all members in arrears, immediately previous to the election of officers; give due notice to the officers and members of all meetings of the Society, and perform such other duties as the Board of Managers or the Society may require.

Sec. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall correspond with such Societies or individuals as he or the Board of Managers may deem expedient. He shall keep copies of all letters sent by him, and preserve a file of all communications received by the Society; he shall officiate for the Recording Secretary in his absence, and perform such other duties as the Society or Board of Managers may require.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer shall safely keep all moneys belonging to the Society, pay the same out on the order of the Society, signed by the President and countersigned by the Recording Secretary. He shall collect all moneys due the Society, and make a correct report of all receipts and disbursements on the first Monday in February of each year, and oftener if the Board of Managers require, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Society.

Sec. 7. The Board of Managers shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Society. They shall meet for the transaction of business semi-annually, on the first Monday in February and August; and call meetings of the Society whenever the interests of the Society require it. They shall have power to fill vacancies in any of the offices. A majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE III.

The Board of Managers shall consist of nine members, including the President, Vice President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer,—who shall be *ex officio* members of the Board.

ARTICLE IV.

The Society shall meet annually, on the first Monday in February, in the city of Sacramento; and at such other times as the Board of Managers may think expedient.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall become a member of this Society until he shall have signed the Constitution and paid the initiation fee, required by the By-laws.

ARTICLE VI.

The officers of this Society shall be elected (after the first election) on the first Monday in February, annually.

ARTICLE VII.

No person shall be eligible to any office (after the first annual election) unless he has been a member of the Society three months.

ARTICLE VIII.

This Constitution shall not be changed, altered or amended, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, at a stated meeting. Such amendment or alteration having been previously submitted in writing.

BY-LAWS.

Art. 1. Any person who is a citizen of this county may become a member of this Society by signing the Constitution and paying an initiation fee of five dollars—and the Society shall have power to admit honorary members.

Art. 2. Every member shall pay into the treasury of the Society, five dollars annually.

Art. 3. No money shall be used except for the benefit of the Society, or the agricultural interests of the county.

Art. 4. The Board of Managers shall have power to remunerate the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries for their services.

Art. 5. All elections shall be by ballot and decided by a plurality of votes, each member having one vote only.

Art. 6. Any member may be expelled for misconduct, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any stated meeting.

Art. 7. No member shall be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society till he shall have paid his annual assessment.

Art. 8. Any fifteen members of this Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Art. 9. These By-Laws may be amended by the vote of a majority of the members present at any regular meeting, the proposed amendment having been previously submitted in writing.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday, August 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; at which time permanent officers will be elected.

Letter from Yuba.

ASHLAND RANCH, Yuba County, Cal., August 20, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The warm invitation given in your excellent paper to readers and patrons to write, has induced me to respond, although but little accustomed to writing. I am a farmer, the son of a farmer of the old Keystone State (perhaps this is sufficient apology for any blunders I may commit in writing,) but more recently an adopted Buckeye, and at present a citizen of this new and flourishing State. And although not bound to live and die within its narrow limits, I feel deeply interested in the Agricultural interest of the State, I feel that her interests are mine and mine hers.

As humiliating as it is, we must acknowledge that there is too much truth in the communication from Cincinnatus in regard to the education and abilities of the farmers generally; but we hope this state of things will not long continue. Farmers of California, let us educate our sons and daughters, whether adopted or native, and let it not be said of them that they are illiterate and unlearned. Farming is a profession admirably adapted to every inquiring mind and expanding capacity, and, of all occupations, the least monotnous. The practical farmer is always learning, and always finds something new to learn.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER is a very welcome weekly visitor in my family, and I hope and trust its usefulness will be parallelled with its circulation.

My ranch is situated on the south side of the Yuba river, two miles above Marysville, and as yet is in but a rude state of cultivation; but I believe it is the best vegetable farm in Yuba county—the celebrated melon grounds spoken of in your paper not excepted. However, I do not wish to boast; the products will show for themselves. All we ask, Mr. Editor, is for you to call and see for yourself. We claim a visit from you, and until you do come we feel that we are *minus* a visit from the Editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, whether he be *plus* to the same amount or not.

The grasshoppers have done considerable damage in this vicinity, particularly to the onions destroying some crops entirely. I have some varieties of the musk-melon much subject to rust in their rapid growth. To pick them as they ripen is a sure preventive.

Yours respectfully,

BENJAMIN LANDIS.

Making Pine-Apple Cheese.

WHAT is called *pine-apple* cheese was first made in this country by Mr. Lewis M. Norton, of Goshen, Ct., he having commenced its manufacture in 1808. That which had been previously known here was imported. Mr. N., without any particular knowledge of the mode by which the article received its particular form, imitated it so successfully that his process has been extensively adopted in many parts of the United States. Several years since, while collecting information in regard to the cheese dairies of Connecticut, we called on Mr. Norton and obtained from him many valuable facts. His process was in substance as follows:

The curd is kept twenty-four hours before it is made into cheese. The advantage of this is supposed to be that a degree of fermentation takes place, which, being checked at a particular time by the cutting of the curd, preparatory to its being formed into cheese, it is not renewed after it comes from the press; thus preventing the defect of the cheese being hoven or blown.

The curd is cut with a machine into pieces of not more than a fourth of an inch square. After being cut, the curd is put in a cheese cloth, placed in warm water, and the temperate gradually raised by pouring on water that is still warmer, till it reaches 105 degrees by the thermometer. This does not *scald* the curd, which, according to the best cheese makers in England and in this country, is, we think, discountenanced. The curd is next cooled by adding cold water to the temperature of 88 degrees, when the whole of the water is drawn from the vat, and the curd weighed, and salted with the finest kind of table salt—four ounces of salt to ten pounds of curd—and after being well stirred is put in the press, where it remains twenty-four hours, or a longer time, as is convenient, as it takes no hurt by remaining forty-eight hours. The curd is weighed immediately over the tub, being drawn up by a pulley, and, when this is done, is again lowered into the tub, where it is salted.

The cheeses are pressed in moulds, made of sound blocks of oak timber about twenty inches long and ten inches square. They were sawed lengthwise through the middle, and each half is carved or worked out so as to give the general shape of a pine-apple—one-half in each part. From the cavity to the upper end of the block, a groove is cut into each part, which, when the parts are placed together, makes a round channel of about two and a-half inches in diameter, for passing the curd into the mould. When the two parts of the block are put together in such a manner that the cavities match each other, and are strongly keyed into a frame, they form the mould for pressing the curd. The pressure is applied by means of a screw, operating upon an upright, round piece of wood, which fits the channel in the block, and as it is forced down compresses the curd in the mould. The cheeses weigh, when dried, five pounds each.

When the cheeses are taken from the press they are trimmed, and then placed in nets and hung in water of the temperature of 130 degrees. This is to soften the outside, that it may receive the desired impression from the net, which is done by taking them from the water while developed in the nets, placing them in a frame and straining the nets tightly over them by means of a screw. This indents the threads of the net into the cheese in such a manner as to give the external appearance of the fruit from which they are named. After this operation the cheeses are hung in the nets from three to five weeks, for the outside to harden, and are then set on shelves having suitable hollows and concavities for the cheeses to rest on. In the centre of each concavity a hole two inches in diameter is cut through the shelf, the more freely to admit air to the cheese, and to allow any liquid, which comes from it, to run off. The nets used for the cheeses are made from three threaded flax twine, and the manufacture of them costs, exclusive of the material, about five cents each. They will last three or four years.—*Boston Cultivator.*

The Farmer's Home.

MR. EDITOR: Having during the past year traveled through a portion of this, and some of the adjoining New England States, I have had an opportunity to observe many New England farmer's homes. While there are some which present a pleasing and inviting aspect, there are many so cheerless and unanviting, that they seem to send a chill through one's whole frame. Buildings are located without any regard to appearance, and every ornamented tree and shrub in the vicinity has fallen before the woodman's axe without a thought except how many potatoes could be grown on the land; in front of the dwelling where should be gravelled walks, graceful shade trees, beautiful shrubs, carefully trained climbing vines and pretty flowers, are geese, pigs, or bleating calves and noisy ducks whose utility seems to consist in giving the inmates of the house timely notice of the approach of a stranger, who easily judges of the number of acres the farmer possesses, by the size of the wood-pile and the number of broken wheels, carts, sleds, plows, and other worn out farming implements which deck the yard on either side. Should the stranger linger a few minutes, desirous to learn some of the character of the person he is about to see, he has but to view the rye from the adjoining field, one end of which is used as a pasture for cows, horses and sheep, the other as a meadow, the two-rods in width by the whole length of the field, which has a fence on each side, and is pretty dirty everywhere, it is only because they are not yet old enough to carry out their own desires.

The man who can take hold of the handles of such plows as I have seen, *and not look back*, must be one whose mind is so absorbed in the word *utility* that he thinks of nothing but the fattening of his land as each turning furrow scrapes guano from his plow, not even perceiving the increase of his own weight, by an external application of the same material upon his hands.

I do not believe man was placed here to spend his whole time in procuring gold with which to enlarge his farm, for what profiteth a man if he gain the whole township and lose his own happiness? The farmer who desires to keep his children at home, should neglect nothing within his means to make his home attractive. Let neatness and order manifest itself in every department; let him beautify what he already possesses, rather than enlarge his farm, and thus make his home so attractive that his children no longer seek the artificial beauties of the city, but become satisfied with the purer and superior attractions of their rural home. There is perhaps no class better able to make their homes attractive than the farmer, but in his eagerness to acquire more territory he often fails to perceive it.

I could name individuals who own hundreds of acres of land, but cannot spare a rod for a flower-garden for their daughters, or an acre for an orchard for their sons, and yet lament that their daughters yearn to be treading the loom for some manufacturing company, and their sons the counter of some city merchant.

I cannot but hope that the time is fast approaching when the farmer will be as eager to satisfy the wants of his family, as he now is those of a stranger, and thus make his home a happy one, and his children contented.—*Cor. N. E. Farmer.*

INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—The following account of the introduction of domestic animals into this country, has been condensed from the Census Report. It furnishes a clue to the origin of our native cattle:

The first animals brought to America from Europe were imported by Columbus, in his second voyage, in 1493. He left Spain as Admiral of seventeen ships, bringing a collection of European trees, plants, and seeds of various kinds, a number of horses, a bull, and several cows.

The first horses brought into any part of the territory at present embraced in the United States, were landed in Florida, by Cabeca de Vaca, in 1527, forty-two in number, all of which perished, or were otherwise killed. The next importation was also brought to Florida, by De Soto, in 1539, which consisted of horses and swine, among which were thirteen sows; the progeny of the latter soon increasing to several hundred.

The Portuguese took cattle and swine to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, in the year 1553. Thirty years after, they had multiplied so abundantly that Sir Richard Gilbert attempted to land there to obtain supplies of cattle and hogs for his crew, but was wrecked.

Swine and other domestic animals were brought over to Arcadia, by M. L'Escarbot, a French lawyer, in 1604, the year that country was settled. In 1806 the French extended their settlement into Canada, and soon after introduced various animals.

In 1609, three ships from England, landed at Jamestown, in Virginia, with many immigrants, and the following domestic animals, viz: six mares, one horse, six hundred swine, five hundred domestic fowls, with a few sheep and goats. Other animals had been previously there. In 1611, Sir Thomas Gates brought over to the same settlement one hundred cows, besides other cattle. In 1610, an edict was issued in Virginia, prohibiting the killing of domestic animals of any kind, on penalty of death to the accessory, and twenty-four hours' whipping to the concealer. As early as the years 1716, the swine had multiplied so rapidly in the colony that the people were obliged to palisade Jamestown, to prevent being overrun with them. In 1627, the Indians near the settlement fed upon hogs, which had become wild, instead of game. Every family in Virginia, at that time, which had not an abundance of tame hogs and poultry, was considered very poor. In 1648, some of the settlers had a good stock of bees. In 1667, sheep and mares were forbidden to be exported from the province. By the year 1724, or before, sheep had somewhat multiplied, and yielded good fleeces.

The first animals introduced into Massachusetts were by Edward Winslow, in 1624, consisting of three heifers and a bull. In 1626, twelve cows were sent to Cape Ann. In 1629, one hundred and fifteen cattle were imported into the plantations on Massachusetts Bay, besides some horses and mares, and several ponies and forty-one goats. They were mostly ordered by Francis Higginson, formerly of Leicestershire, whence several of the animals were brought.

The first importation into New York was made from Holland, by the West India Company, in 1625, comprising one hundred and three animals, consisting of horses and cattle, besides as many sheep and hogs as was thought expedient.—*N. E. F.*

HOW TO JUDGE CATTLE.—In all animals, the skin or hide forms one of the best means by which to estimate their [illegible] properties. In the handling of animals the hide is soft and silky, and the hair fine and sleek. A horse having a [illegible] a thick [illegible] a bed of [illegible] skin. But a thick set short hair always handles hard, and indicates a hard feeder."

There is a deal of valuable information embraced in the above short extract. The handling of animals, we have always considered a most important point in selecting a good feeder, and it is too much neglected. Nothing but practice will enable one to understand the difference in this particular. We have heard capital judges say, they would prefer to buy an animal with their eyes shut, if they were allowed to handle an animal, rather than judge by appearance only, without handling.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—The boring of Artesian wells is still being prosecuted in this vicinity with great success. Mr. G. A. Dabney has just had one completed in this city, which throws up a stream of water through a pipe six inches in diameter, with extraordinary force. The pipe extends some eighteen inches above the level of the ground, over the mouth of which two men have not sufficient strength to hold a small object, excluding the flow of the water altogether. The experiment was tried with a spade. It is supposed that the water from this well may be raised to a height of thirty feet.—*San Jose Tribune.*

The Telegraph, of the 21st inst., states: From this well alone flows a sufficiency of water to turn a mill; it boils up with great force, and runs off in a stream four feet wide and six inches deep. At the month the current has washed out a hole of several feet wide and very deep. Serious apprehensions are entertained that the proprietor will not be able to control the water. If the city authorities will take it in hand every street in the city could be plentifully provided with water; and at every corner, and in every public square, fountains could be had. The water is cold and delightful. It is called the Dabney Well.

SHALL I BE A FARMER?—"Shall I engage in farming, and when," is the inquiry of your correspondent B., in the Farmer of the 6th inst. The question is asked of Massachusetts farmers; but a New Hampshire farmer ventures an answer,—which is, certainly engage in farming, if you are an intelligent, enterprising and industrious man,—and being a subscriber to the New England Farmer, is indication of intelligence at least. We want you to engage in the most ennobling calling that occupies human beings—cultivating the earth.

On the other hand, if you are a stupid dolt, believing that Adam and Abel knew all that is necessary to know about farming and rearing flocks, and that scientific culture is a humbug, and agricultural papers are a nuisance, then be advised to go thy way to college and a profession, or any where else, rather than to the farm, for the generous earth now mourns and looks sad by reason of so many stupid cultivators.

As it is of less consequence where a man is than what he is, if you are of the right sort, you need have no difficulty in selecting a spot of earth for a farm, that needs your care, and will reward abundantly your labor, both of head and hand.

Yours, truly, W. H. F.—*N. E. Farmer.*

The above will apply in any country or locality.

THE following little item may induce farmers to raise honey, as they thus gain a double proof:

"It is stated that bees greatly improve the fructification of fruit trees. Orchards in which several hives are kept, always produce more fruit than others in which there are none. In the provinces on the Rhine, the fruit is more abundant and finer than in any other part of Germany; and there it is the custom to keep large quantities of bees. Plants, too, which bees visit, thrive better in the neighborhood of hives.

A NEW TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.—A letter from Copenhagen, under date of May 18, 1854, thus describes a *new, important*, and *wonderful invention*. The writer says:

"Owing to the politeness of the editors, I have now been able to see the new composing machine as in actual operation in the office of the Faderlandet. Instead of the usual cases and composing sticks, and the compositor standing at his work, we see a person sitting before a machine with keys like a piano, which he plays on incessantly; and every touch on the [illegible] followed by a click, the letter is already in its place in the long mahogany channel prepared for it. The whole is *exceedingly* ingenious. In fact, it is fairy work. The most wonderful part is, that it *distributes* the already used type at the same time that it sets the new page, and with astonishing perfectness. No mistake can occur. The compositor, by this machine, does four times as much work as any other workman, but as he requires as much talent as [illegible] and gets the old type [illegible] it to be the amount of [illegible] The whole is so [illegible] that [illegible] boldly [illegible] a fair [illegible] for [illegible]. The machine occupies a very small space, and must [illegible] a trifle for a [illegible] of hand work, steam and coal. [illegible] The [illegible] Landet are [illegible] One [illegible] Each [illegible] Dollars. [illegible] a saving of [illegible] per [illegible] [illegible] per [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The Poet Says—

Death is another life. We how our heads,
At going out, we think, and enter straight
Another golden chamber of the king's,
Larger than this we leave, and lovelier.

Nevertheless, most people dread death, and will catch at every remedy for the tortures that rack the mortal body and hurry its dissolution. DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, is pre-eminently the safest and most reliable medicine for restoring the human system to life and vigor.

This Sarsaparilla contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation that now exists—which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly ancient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public.

Scrofula has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe. But there is an antidote for this disease in Dr. Guysott's Extracts of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is proving itself a specific in the most severe cases of Scrofula. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, third door above Montgomery.

☞ Great State Fair.—We call attention to the Programme of the Great State Fair, to come off at the Musical Hall, in San Francisco. The List of Prizes will be found to be the largest, most comprehensive and complete ever offered in the United States. It is important that a wide circulation should be given to the plan of this Fair, that all may have an opportunity to enjoy its privileges, and that the greatest possible good may result to the whole State.

We trust the Press throughout the State will give their best influence to its promotion, and keep their readers continually advised relative to it—it is a duty they owe to this great interest. This is a Public Industrial Exhibition: the proud display of the products and genius of this country, and its success will be the beginning of greater exertions for future years. It is no private enterprise, for it is the State Society's Fair. The Prizes are the reward of the State, and should serve as a stimulus to the citizens to do what they can to build up the Agricultural interests and to awaken a lively regard to this basis of her prosperity.

We speak for the State and by its authority, being but her agent, we plead for her best weal. We therefore urge upon every citizen to lend a helping hand to this great enterprise, and the greatest and most glorious results will be accomplished.

WARREN, Corresponding Secretary, C. S. A. S.

MARRIED.

On the 27th August, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Mooshake, Mr. Geo. Kruckenberg and Miss Henriette Hering.

On the 28th August, in Marysville, by C. B. Fowler, Esq. Mr. Samuel Horner and Miss Elizabeth Thompson, both Atchison co., Mo.

On the 24th August, in this city, by Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Mr. Chas. H. Vail and Miss Alida A. Brittin, all of this city.

On the 23d August, in Sacramento, P. McGowan and Kate Julia Harrington.

On the 24th August, in Oakland, by Rev. John Morgan, Capt. E. B. Howe and Mrs. A. Renicott.

On the 26th August, in this city, by A. Rix, Esq., Mr. N. Reynolds and Mrs. Maria Bryan.

On the 24th August, in Stockton, Mr. J. Finkhohmer and Miss Barbara Kuhn, of Stockton.

DIED.

On the 26th August, in this city, Matthew Anderson, late of Mobile, Ala., aged 43 years.

On the 24th August, in Garden Valley, of inflammation, John Cody, formerly of Ohio, aged about 45.

On the 24th August, at Santa Clara, of chronic dysentery, Mrs. M. E. Miller.

On the 25th August, in this city, Susan, infant daughter of George B. and Nancy Tingley.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P. S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Cochituate Baths.

No. 57 Sansome street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE proprietors of this well known Establishment, desirous of meeting the wants of a discerning public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.

In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the LADIES, and have provided a Private Entrance and Ante-Room, with *Extra large Bathing Rooms*, adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.

We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.

Prices as usual—single baths 75c; ten tickets for $5.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers. (23) San Francisco, 1854.

Artesian Wells.

HENRIKSON & LITTLE, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, First street, and all the principal water works in San Francisco; also at the Irrigating Fountains, San Jose, and at Horner's Mill, Union City. Wells of any depth contracted for.

Office at H. W. Vaughan's Plumbing Works, 25 Bush street, where orders will be received, or at B. A. Henrikson's, 88 Kearny street, or at S Little's, 40 First street. 23

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other, Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

MUSICAL HALL,

BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for
CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM*, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES
Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, August 30, 1854.

In all general reports, there can be no fixed price for scarcely any commodity. Go with a full purse to the full warehouse and you will not be confined to the price named in the scale. The merchant wants buyers, and cash, and the full purse will remove all difficulties as to price.

California markets are overstocked, and with every species of merchandise and produce. Grain of all kinds is pouring in freely, and it is of excellent quality. We can state this to our friends across the waters, in earnest; Send no more grain, flour, beef, pork, butter, cheese, lard or hams, after you receive this, unless you have money to pay the freight and are willing to lose the value of your invoice besides, for we can take care of ourselves. We will soon show you by our "State Fair," what California can do.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@ —
do do short handled	— —	@10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@18 00
do do iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@— —
do do iron	— —	@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	8 00	@10 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@ 4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@ 4 50
Plows, best make	no sale	14 00 @30 00
do steel	no sale	30 00 @75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		
Hal & Pitts'	1000 00	@1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@ 500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	12 —	@16
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@10 00
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	— 00	@— 00
Scythes, best	— 00	@— 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per ₱	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Haxall	12 00	@13 00
Chile	8 00	@ 9 00
Repacked	— —	@— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic) new	9 00	@— —
Benicia Mills, do	9 00	@00 00
Meal, in bbls	6 00	@ 6 50
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ₱ ₶	— —	@— 1¼
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ₱ ₶	— 2	@ 2 50
Barley, California	— —	@— 1½
Barley, Chili	— —	@— 1¼
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 2	@— 3
do California	— 2½	@— —
LUMBER—		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@ 00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia V. P. flooring	65 00	@ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 8 00
do California	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS		
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	17 00	@18 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@12 50
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	14	@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@— —
Cheese	20	@ 25
California Cheese	20	@— 25
Eggs, fresh Cal	90	@ 1 00
Butter, choice	30	@ 32
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	60	@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12	@— 14
do extra	18	@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17	@ —
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	17 00	@18 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@10 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	13 00	@15 00
do do ½ do	— —	@ 8 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 6
China, No. I, in mats		@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 4
Manilla	3½	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos	6¾	@
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Am. white	6	@
Split Peas	5	@
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots	40 00	@ —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 7	@ 8
Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00	@ —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ₱ lb	2½	@ 3
Peas		@ 10
Squashes, ₱ lb (summer)	10	@ 12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	37	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, ₱ lb	12
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	8
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	6	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	6	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	1	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	8	Chilisify	1 00
Potatoes, new	4	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	20
Onions, prime	10	Asparagus, ₱ doz bdls	3 00
New Corn, ₱ doz	75	Cucumbers, ₱ doz	25
Egg Plant	37	String Beans	6
Squash	50	Okra	25
Strawberries, ₱ lb	1 50	Raspberries, ₱ lb	1 50
Peaches, each	12@50	Cal. Grapes, fine, ₱ lb	75
do extra, each	75@1 00	Grapes, foreign	1 50
Gooseberries, do	1 00	Apples, do	25@50
Pears, sugar, do	25	do extra size, each	25@50
uo extra, each	25@50	Quinces, ₱ lb	50
Whortleberries, ₱ lb	1 00	Blackberries, ₱ lb	50
Apricots, do		Nectarines, do	1 00

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 23—Revenue cutter W L Marcy, Cornell, from a cruise, and last from San Diego.
Ship Sarah Parker, Arthur, Puget Sound, Aug. 13; piles, etc.
Aug. 24.—Ship Charlotte, Holbrook, Puget Sound, 10 days, with lumber.
Aug. 25—Bark Iwannonna, Powless, Oregon; lumber.
Dutch bark Johanna, Bek, Hong Kong, 52 days; mdse, and 229 passengers.
Brig Linden, Noyes, New Orleans, 178 days, with a complete steamboat.
Brig Potomac, Cameron, Oregon, 4 days; lumber.
Brig Franklin Adams, Knipe, Mendocino, 38 hours; lumber.
Schr L P Foster, Wiggins, Teekalet, W T, 6 days; lumber.
Schr Young America, Charles, Santa Cruz, 36 hrs; produce.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 39 hours; produce.
Schr Flying Dart, Freeman, Atwd (S I), 19 days; produce.
Aug. 26—Dutch bark Veronica, Welter, Singapore, 70 days; mdse, and 304 passengers.
Sw brig Neurea, Kohler, Hong Kong, 53 days; mdse.
Brig North Bend, Lent, Mendocino, 30 hours; lumber.
Schr Mount Vernon, Lane, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lime.
Aug. 27—Bark Naumkeag, Arthur, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Bark Arcthusa, Holway, Talcahuano, 67 days, via Concepcion 50 days; flour.
Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 2 days; wheat.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Santa Cruz, 20 hours; lime.
Aug. 28—Stmr Goliah, Haley, San Diego, 60 hours; passengers.
Br bark Henry Tanner, Peters, London, 239 days, via Falkland islands; mdse.
Br bark Zorinda, Robbins, Guaymas, 50 days; passengers.
Aug. 29—Brig Lyra, Wood, Monterey, 4 days; stone.
Brig J B Lunt, Richardson, Mendocino, 1 day; lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Aug. 23—Stmr Peytona, Samuson, for Honolulu; ship Potomac, Stone, Hong Kong; bark Mermaid, Smith, Whampoa.
Aug. 24—Ship Staghound, Behm, for China; brig Halcyon, Eldridge, Humboldt Bay.
Aug. 25.—Stmrs America, Fauntleroy, for Umpqua; Sea Bird, Erskine, San Pedro; Br brig Usk, ports in the Pacific.
Aug. 26—Stmr Lebanus, Hilliard, for San Diego; ships Witchcraft, Freeman, and Starr King, Turner, Callao; brig Clarendon, William, Valparaiso; schs Jupiter, Casper, Society Islands; Young Eliza, Hulsey, Honolulu.
Aug. 29—Bark Harriet Thompson, Johnson, for Puget Sound; Chil bark Lota, Treacow, Valparaiso; schr Young America, Charles, Santa Cruz.

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

ATLANTIC, UNION and FRENCH WHITE LEAD;
TIEMAN'S ZINC WHITE; ENGLISH BOILED OIL;
TURPENTINE; 1st QUALITY FRENCH PICTURE GLASS;
WINDOW GLASS; TIEMAN'S COLORS, in oil and water;
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
BRUSHES in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAVE & HANKS.

North Point Dock Warehouses,

Corner of Sansome and Lombard sts.

THE subscribers will make cash advances on goods stored in the above Warehouses, in sums to suit.

To Farmers and Produce Dealers, they offer the advantage of the saving of Cartage and Waste—vessels being enabled to discharge alongside the store.

5 COHEN & CO.

Mendocino Redwood.

THE California Lumber Manufacturing Company, having just completed their New Mills, are ready to contract for the delivery of their very superior BOARDS and PLANK, to the extent of *sixty thousand feet per day*; at prices which will enable their patrons to meet the present low market.

N.B.—Vessels wanted. Apply to
H. MEIGGS, President,
5 corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

15. Washington Market. 16.

HENRY PILEY would respectfully solicit the attention of his friends and the public to the variety and quality which it will be his purpose to offer at all times. The finest and fattest of our best American Beef; Mutton, fine as the finest; Pork, sweet as the sweetest; and every kind of meats and solids that each season offers. We can say to our customers that we do not intend to be behind any one in this or any other market, in quantity or quality, but will always aim to have the very best, and thus merit the approval of all our customers.

8 HENRY PILEY, 15 and 16 Washington Market.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall after each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

SPECIMEN GRAINS!

DESIROUS to advance the knowledge of our California Crops to the various Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of the various States and Europe, we invite all who are willing to aid us in this matter to forward us specimens of Grains and Grasses, of any and all kinds. Such shall be forwarded carefully, with credit to the growers. The names of the growers, and place where grown, will always accompany the packages.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

FOUNDRIES.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22 3m San Francisco

Donahue's Union Iron Works.

(The first established in the State.)
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco.

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Guages Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

21 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend Norcross' Patent Planing Machines, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendent, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the Washington Mills, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.

7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.
WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, } O. H. MIESEGAES,
Of New York. } Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandise or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

CHARLES D. CARTER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 20

ANTROBUS & HUBER,
GENERAL AGENCY AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
Corner Fourth and K streets.
Branch Office,
Fifth street, between J and K, second door from J, Sacramento

FARMERS and others promptly supplied with all kinds of Male and Female help, without charge. Orders from the country attended to with the utmost dispatch. They may be sent by mail or express, and should state the exact kind of help required and wages to be paid.

Ranches, Stock, &c., for sale. 5 tf

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
24 87 Long wharf.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,

Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;

Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;

A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;

Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;

Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.

SAFES—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.

BEADS—The largest assortment in California.

E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 101 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!

SOON TO OPEN AT

DUNCAN'S

CHINESE SALESROOMS!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!

TO THE

Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** of Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Geneva,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!

CONSISTIND OF

Sevres Porcelain, wooderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes;**
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes,**
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Calagne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. [illegible] *the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares,* the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction hereto be rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us [illegible] will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES

ARE NOW READY AT

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Circulars and Plans of this Superb Collection have been [illegible] and are open for exhibition.

San Francisco, June 26, 1854. 26

WELLS FARGO & CO

SAN FRANCISCO.—M[illegible] Express in connection with the Eastern Express to us, we [illegible] Daily Express to

San Francisco, Sonora, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

[illegible] at Sacramento by Ormsbee & Co.'s Express. Merchandise forwarded to Co[illegible] HELLER & ORMSBEE & Co.

14 Montgomery street.

HOTELS.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,.....CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. * 26

Wilson's Exchange.

THE proprietors of this establishment most respectfully announce that they have opened their

New and Magnificent Saloon.

They have also the pleasure of informing their friends and patrons that having made arrangements with an experienced reporter, a BULLETIN will be kept in the saloon, where will be registered Vessels to arrive, arrivals, departures, cargoes; a correct Report of the changes in the Markets, and the latest Local and General Intelligence.

Feeling grateful for past favors, they hope by close attention to the wants of their guests, to merit a liberal share of the future patronage of their friends and the public. 9

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,.....CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,

San Francisco, California.

J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

International Hotel.

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)

San Francisco, California.

PECK & FISHER,.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public

Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.

The INTERNATIONAL is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.

E. S. PECK, (24) HENRY FISHER.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hall, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known UNION HOTEL, situated on the Plaza, in this city.

Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal to all respects to a first class European Hotel.

The BAR will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,.....MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there provious to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....Milwaukie
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Utica City Bank.....Utica. | Bank of Syracuse..Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn. | Bank of Attica.....Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k..Rochester. | Geo. Smith & Co....Chicago.
Michigan State B'k...Detroit. | Clinton Bank...Columbus, O.

☞ In the NORTHERN MINES we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c. &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BRO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyat's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Wisconsin's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minnesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c. by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for collection from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and [illegible] any of the above routes, we have [illegible] security of all packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to and from all of our [illegible], and all Treasure entrusted to us is covered to [illegible] Bars, Plate and Merchandise [illegible] New York and [illegible], by Policies issued on [illegible] at San Francisco.

7 ADAMS & CO.

Mission Palms.

Palmetto

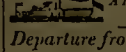
[illegible] VALENCIA [illegible] San Francisco.

[illegible] Trees [illegible]

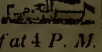
[illegible] attended to

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.



ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.



Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Parrott, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

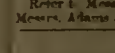
The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.

H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.

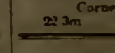


From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.

23 tf R. CHENERY, President.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.



The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

15 HORNER & CO., Bromlwny Wharf.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,

95 *Sacramento and* 81 *Battery streets, San Francisco.*

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.

Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Rubber's Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.

We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.

8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.

Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,

ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.

No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine.

15 San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

HARDWARE AND LEATHER,

Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Wets, Seines, &c., &c.,

24 127 Sansome st., near Washington, San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Window and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

C. A. McNULTY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf San Francisco. 12tf

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 Clay street wharf,

between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.

Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SWEETSER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Game, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.,

Stalls Nos. 7, 17 and 19, Washington Market.

Particular attention paid to goods on consignment. Orders forwarded to any part of the country. 5

TREADWELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.

Corner of California and Battery st.

22 3m

Book Bindery.

To Merchants, Banks & Companies.

THE [illegible] are prepared to execute [illegible] every description, in the most [illegible] made to order. [illegible] Blank Books of any pattern. We are Practical Binders and feel confident of giving satisfaction.

BA[illegible]

N.B.—Orders [illegible]

[illegible] wind.

20,000

A[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubard Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44	varieties;	Strawberries,	7	varieties;
Pear do	44	do	Fig Trees;		
Apple do	54	do	Pomegranates;		
Plum do	15	do	Walnuts;		
Apricots	6	do	Chestnuts;		
Almonds	2	do	Locust Trees, very large;		
Quinces do	2	do	Rose Acacieae, Osage Orange,		for hedges.
Cherry do	many	do			
Grapes,	12	do			

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, MR. DELADIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 1stf L. PREVOST & CO.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutillums, Azaleas, Orlcanders, Passiflora, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogue gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON

7 11 Jessret, Sacramento City

Pennock's Patent Seed and Grain Planter.

FOR planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnips, &c. This machine [illegible] with rocks, roots &c. [illegible] any other machine in the market at [illegible] ation, obviates the necessity of [illegible] sown. With two horses it will [illegible] of Wheat or Barley per day and [illegible] twenty per day—besides [illegible] the seed. For [illegible]

JOS. S. PAXSON, [illegible]
Agent—Corner [illegible] Front streets, [illegible]
Grist Mills, &c. &c. [illegible]

Artesian Well Boring.

WE [illegible]

[illegible] & VAN [illegible]

[illegible]

LIFE.

'Tis something in a world of woe,
'Tis something in a life of pain,
When all at length is past, to know
We have not lived in vain.

We have not long to linger here,
But we have much to struggle through;
Perplexed by hope, dismayed by fear,
And trembling 'twixt the false and true.

But he who wields his life aright,
In thought and action bold and strong,
Who, craven, cringes not to might,
Who grapples with the giant wrong;

Who looks beyond the present time—
Who can discern the chain of things;
Who sees each year, its gentle chime
In perfect modulation rings;

Who feels the struggling soul within—
Who comprehends what is to be;
He truly spurns a life of sin,
And lives for all eternity.

THE CHILD'S GARDEN.

Beneath the budding lilacs a little maiden sighed—
The first flower in her garden that very morn had died.
A primrose tuft, transplanted, and watered every day,
One yellow bud had opened, and then it pined away.

I thought, as that child's sorrow rose wailing on the air,
My heart gave forth an echo, long bound in silence there.
For though time brings us roses, and golden fruit beside,
We've all some desert garden, where life's first primrose died.

PILING UP THE AGONY.—"Well, Ann, have you consented yet to be the wife of Mr. White?"

"No, Sally, I didn't quite consent."

"Why not? I think he loves you."

"Yes, but he didn't pile up the agony high enough. When I give my hand to a wooer, I want him to call upon the gods to witness his deep devotion to me. I want him to kneel at my feet, take one of my hands between both of his, and with a look that would melt an adamantine rock to pity, to beg me to take pity on his sufferings; and then I want him to end by swearing to blow his brains out on the spot, if I do not compassionate his miseries."

TOUGH.—The Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Daily Press says: As a dusty looking "colored child," about forty years of age, and from the country, was passing under the scaffolding of the building now being erected on the corner of Main and Catherine streets, the other day, a brick came down, struck upon his head, and broke in two. He was stunned for a moment, but soon recovered sufficiently to get off the following, and leave those who had gathered round him in a roar of laughter,—"I say, you white man up dar, if you don't want your bricks broke, jes' keep 'em off *my* head!"

A FINE OLD IRISH GENTLEMAN.—The Dublin Freeman says: Owen Duffy, of Monaghan county, is one hundred and twenty-two years old. When one hundred and sixteen he lost his second wife, and subsequently married a third, by whom he had a son and daughter. His youngest son is two years old, his oldest ninety. He still retains in much vigor his mental and corporeal faculties, and frequently walks to the country town, a distance of eight miles.

"WHO is that gentleman?" asked old Roger of a friend, as he saw a large man with a protuberant front standing in a door-way in State street. "That," said the individual addressed, "is one of our Boston pilots." "Ah," replied the little old fellow, with a face very merry, "I should think, then, that he was a descendant of Paunchyous Pilot."—*Boston Bee.*

"WHEN a stranger treats me with want of respect," said a poor philosopher, "I comfort myself with the reflection, that it is not myself he slights but my old and shabby coat and hat, which, to say the truth, have no particular claim for admiration. So if my hat and coat chooses to fret about it, let them; but its nothing to me."

A GENTLEMAN was promenading a fashionable street, with a bright little boy at his side, when the little fellow called out—

"O, Pa, there goes an editor!"

"Hush son, said the father, "don't make sport of the poor man; God only knows what you may come to yet!" Kind man, no doubt.

A young lady recently refused to get out from her bed, because a copy of the Salem *Observer* lay in her room. She had no objection to the New York *Mirror*.

"WHAT makes the bull ring, John, do you know? Nobody's dead or dying here, I hope."

"If I might guess," drawled John, rather slow, somebody or other's pulling at the rope!"

"LITTLE boy, how many kinds of fire are there?" "Four, Ma'am." "What are they called?" "Wood-fire, coal-fire, cam-fire, and fire-and-fall-back." "That'll do; you may go to the head."

A MAYOR out west, has determined to kill half the dogs in the city, and tan their hides with the bark of the other half.

PREACHING is of much avail, but practice is far more potent. A godly life is the strongest argument you can offer to the skeptic.

JOHN, can you tell what is the best thing to hold two pieces of rope together? I guess *knot!*

THE man who courted an investigation, says it isn't half as good as an affectionate girl.

THE greatest practicable liberty lies on a perilous edge of a precipice, a yawning gulf beneath,

BANKERS.

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon. St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Dwight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co	London.
Hottinguer & Co	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co	New York.
Phœnix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

DREXEL, SATTIER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina. 1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimare, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

DEPOSITS draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.

Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets, SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-1l

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.

HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.

QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.

LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plots, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT,
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, } Proprietors.

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., } Trustees.
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq.,

3 3m.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, io early a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsins, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Helintropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cuphea, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxall, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;

Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;

Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;

Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;

McCormack's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;

Ketchum's reaper and mower;

Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;

Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;

Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;

Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;

Rover steel plows, extra article;

Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains and all articles pertaining to Agriculture,

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,

85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by

2 HENRY McNALLY.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—

1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.

ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Reapers and Threshers.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Threshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.

WARREN & SON, office "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by

HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 (between Battery and Front streets.)

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by

HENRY McNALLY,
15 No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

FANNING MILLS; assorted sizes; Hay Presses;

Heavy Wagons, for two or four horses; Manure Forx;

Ox yokes and bows; Hoes and hoe handles;

One fancy butcher's cart and harness, (Kipp's);

Two sets silver mounted Express Harness;

Iron, tiny, cast and canal barrows;

Coal scoop shovels, double strapped;

One second hand chain cable, 90 fathoms, 1¼ inch;

2 For sale by JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of NORCROSS' PATENT PLANING MACHINE.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Reapers and Mowers.

JUST received per clipper ship "Swordfish."

5 McCormick's Reapers, (pattern 1852.)
1 do Mower and Reaper, (pattern 1853.)

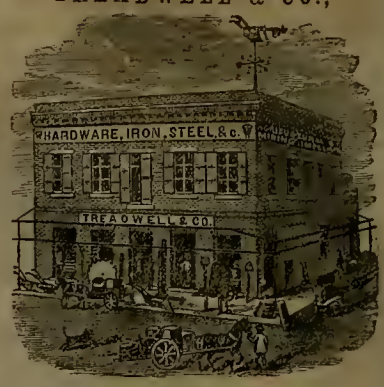
For sale by C. A. McNULTY,
4 3t 84 Battery street.

Chile Seed Wheat,

FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.

CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Coachers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Hazall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;

3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;

100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;

The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish. Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS Just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels, Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;

BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;

Collee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;

REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;

MOWERS—Ketchum's do;

THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power

Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;

STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes:

Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes,

Fanning Mill—50, assorted sizes;

Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels; Crow Bars;

Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;

PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;

Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Excelsior Soap,

6 Ox Carts—Iron bubbs, superior;

Transportation Wagon—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,

Hickory Whip Stocks; Harness, for Express Wagons;

Ladies' Side Saddles;

Grind Stones—50 Boren, small size; do do frames complete;

Pick Handles, Axe Helves; Plantation Hoe Handles;

Ox Yoke:—100 complete; Ox Bows—100 pair;

Hind Carts—3 fine ones; Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;

Gold Washers, Mining Pans; Turtle's Goose Neck Hoes;

Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;

Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;

Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;

Top Onions, for seed; Marrow Fat Peas; Early Charlton Peas;

Buckwheat, for seed; Osage Orange Seed; White Celery Seed;

Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;

Yellow Skin Onion Seed; Hemp Seed—for Birds;

GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Umbrhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.

Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in bud order, assorted colors;

Moss Rose Bushes, in variety; Perpetual Rose do do;

Hops, in tin, a superior article; Borax; Buckwheat Flour;

Rye Flour, in tins; Cotton Twine, patent;

Sail Twine, patent cotton; Clothes Lines, in variety;

Bannisters, of Mahogany; Newells, of Black Walnut;

Fencing Wire; Butter; Mexican Spurs;

Invoice of Mexican Bits, &c., of the highest finish, &c.

For sale by COIT & BEALS.
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1854. NO. 10.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

THE USE OF TEARS.

Be not thy tears too harshly chid,
Repine not at the rising sigh;
Who, if they might, would always bid
The breast be still, the cheek be dry?

How little of ourselves we know
Before a grief the heart has felt!
The lesson that we learn of woe,
May brace the mind as well as melt.

The energies too stern for mirth,
The reach of thought, the strength of will,
Mid cloud and tempest have their birth,
Through blight and blast their course fulfil.

Love's perfect triumph never crowned
The hope unchequered by a pang;
The gaudiest wreaths with thorns are bound;
And Sappho wept before she sang.

Tears at each pure emotion flow,
They wait on Pity's gentle claim,
On Admiration's fervent glow,
On Piety's seraphic flame.

'Tis only when it mourns and fears
The loaded spirit feels forgiven;
And through the mist of falling tears
We catch the clearest glimpse of Heaven.

Lord Morpeth.

The Broken-Hearted.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

About two years ago, I took up my residence for a few weeks in a country village, in the eastern part of New England. Soon after my arrival I became acquainted with a young lady, apparently about seventeen years of age. She had lost the idol of her heart's purest love, and the shadows of deep and holy memories were resting like the wing of death upon her brow.

I first met her in the presence of the mirthful. She was, indeed, a creature to be admired; her brow was garlanded by the young year's sweetest flowers, and her sunny tresses were hanging beautifully and low upon her bosom; and she moved through the crowd with such floating, unearthly grace, that the bewildered gazer looked almost to see her fade away into the air, like the creation of a pleasant dream. She seemed cheerful, and even gay; yet I saw that her gayety was but the mockery of her feelings. She smiled, but there was something in her smile which told me that its mournful beauty was but the bright reflection of a tear; and her eyelids at times pressed heavily down, as if struggling to repress the tide of agony that was bursting up from her heart's secret urn. She looked as if she could have left the scene of festivity, and gone out beneath the quiet stars, and laid her forehead down upon the fresh, green earth, and poured out her stricken soul, gush after gush, till it mingled with the eternal fountain of purity and life.

I have lately heard that the young lady of whom I have spoken, is dead. The close of her life was calm as the falling of a quiet stream; gentle as the sinking of the breeze, that lingers for a time round a bed of withered roses, and then dies for very sweetness.

It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding-place. It cannot be that life is a bubble, cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment upon its surface, and then sink into nothingness and darkness forever. Else, why is it that the high and glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering abroad, unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, and forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to the view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back in an Aloan torrent upon our hearts?

We are sure for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread out before us like the pebbles that strew the ocean, and where the beautiful beings that here pass before us like visions will stay in our presence forever.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1854.

Dr. C. F. Winslow's Letters from the Mountains.

CAVE CITY, August 9, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Here we are at Cave City—a municipality I never before heard of, but the hottest spot inhabited in these regions of country, so far as I have seen. It has been a hard day's ride for me, so very unaccustomed to daily horsemanship, and those who have fared better may thank their stars for being made of sterner stuff than my feeble self.

We bade adieu to the magnificent Washingtonias at half-past nine, and about three P. M. unsaddled our horses at a new hotel built near the Cave whose fame had brought us in this direction. Few men have wandered over the earth without meeting occasionally with mortals unlike all others they have met before. Nature seems to make remarkable provision for travelers in this respect, for when brooks cease to murmur, flowers to bloom, or clouds to lower to charm or startle their senses, a new stripe of mortality will suddenly stretch across their path, calculated to touch deep springs of delicate fun, provoke roars of most indelicate laughter, or throw a gloom over the bright current of their thoughts. The polite young hosts of this secluded caravansy brought forth chairs for their new guests, and for a half hour we had been resting and chatting over the incidents, scenery and other matters that had pleased us during the morning's ride. Not far from us had been reposing—and for how long before our arrival I know not—full six feet of boots, pants, shirt and slouched hat, reclined on a chair that had been tipped over to answer the purpose of a lounge and pillow. Suddenly these accoutrements became endowed with life and motion, and at the same time that there was a strong exclamation—"there is a d——d sight of caloric moving about here," there became visible a pair of large delirious eye-balls that were evidently startled at the new and unexpected sight of the tenants of his neighborhood. After a moment's distinct stare at each of us, and a scanning survey from head to foot, another exclamation escaped, which startled us as much as our presence had awakened impressions of the sublime and beautiful in him. "Unless my eyes deceive me, here are four specimens of the genus gentleman—the first I have seen in these diggings. But how in the h—— did you get here, and where did you come from." By this time all his outstanding angles had disappeared, and he had straightened himself so far as to bend exactly in the middle. The motion was decidedly Websterian, and with a most graceful turn of speech, half obstructed by his thickness of tongue, he declared that in the presence of four such representatives of his country's greatness he must give three cheers fur the stars and stripes. But I have not time to dwell on this eccentric piece of human nature. He exhibited in his subsequent conversation and remarks many evidences of uncommon tastes; he had been well educated; his manners were cultivated and dignified; but that bane of domestic and social life, so seductive and so much to be deplored, had infused its poison through his manhood, and, like a gallant ship wallowing on the rocks and quicksands, threatened with total destruction, there he stood half shattered, and sinking with despair at the thought of his own weakness, and in the presence of the awful gulph from which he felt there was no escaping. How numerous and how pitiful are mortal frailties! The loftiest intellects are brought down to nothing, and vigorous emotions that might have won and swayed the world are changed to foul and demoniac phrenzies by the pestilential habits of modern society. But this has nothing to do with landscapes, nor the rocks that give them diversity and form. It is only an incident half ludicrous and half mournful, which, like shades on a picture, give variety or increase interest in points more worthy of examination.

It was delightful to rest after so long and hard a journey. From the Washingtonia's to the Cave—on a hard beast, over hill and dale—must be full twenty miles. But the whole journey is rich and varied, and, whatever the amount of fatigue, well repays one who enjoys the freedom of the broad earth and the verdant and lofty outgrowths of a virgin and vigorous soil. It was near night when we reached the Mammoth Grove, and for the last half mile the road led through the deep and solemn shades of the dense forest that clothed the slope of the basin. Now it was a bright and heavenly morning as we mounted our steeds and sallied forth to gather new pleasures from the ever-changing aspects of mountain and valley. The solemn shades and chilly breezes of the previous evening had changed to bland airs and welcome shadows, in which we could indulge in pleasant conversations and observe many objects which had escaped our notice the day before. Under the new lights of the cheerful morning sun nature seemed to have revived her charms, and our souls, already attuned by previous delights, drank new pleasures at every step. Even the bright green moss on the old dead branches of the pines was an embellishment as lively and pleasing as the flowers and berries and glancing leaves that were bestrown among their gigantic trunks. The quick tapping of the woodpecker's bill, the frisky motion of birds with attractive form and plumage, the tortuous track of serpents in the dusty road, and a thousand little things that the eye and ear catch only for a moment and then never see nor hear again—all these were vouchsafements to us, that helped make up a sum of joy that we shall all remember long hereafter.

During our descent for three miles in the same road that we traveled the day previous, I observed here and there, rounded stones and pebbles washed out by the winter rains, and which, though objects mute and motionless, signify by the most eloquent teaching, that here were the ancient barriers of the Pacific, and that here the wild surgings of stormy and ocean tides bellowed around islands as lonely as the Farallones or the groups of Polynesia. This road has been accurately measured from Murphy's Camp, and a mile mark is nailed on fifteen trees. It was not far from the third of these after leaving the grove, that we turned into an Indian trail to cut off the distance of our jaunt to the Great Cave. These regions are all wild, but they vary in beauty and magnificence. At one time you will wind along the slope of a broad hill scatteringly ornamented with pines whose stems are so straight, lofty and symmetrical, that they seem to have been fashioned by some special intelligence; and at another you descend sides of a ravine so precipitous and densely wooded that you can almost fancy the grizzly bears peering from the undergrowths and growling out an introduction to fraternal acquaintanceship. At one place your ear will be charmed with the babbling of the mountain brook, where you may bathe your heated head and face in cool crystal waters; and at another you will catch sight of a white foaming waterfall, tumbling through an umbrageous gorge, so enchanting as to oblige you to curb your steed to satisfy the most pleasurable admiration. But the grandest view of all on this day's journey was not far from noon, as we followed the trail, musing along at a gentle jog around the sloping summit of one of the loftiest hills. Trees towered up here and there from the extreme heights to the deep broad vale below; but the landscape had been monotonous for some time, or, satiated with observation, we had become dull to the scenes around, when suddenly, on turning an angle of the hill, a vast, lofty and naked crag like a broken sugar loaf, projected from the declivity before us, and at the same time an immense panorama of landscape opened upon the eye, so diversified, and revealing such stupendous secrets of the Almighty in the geological revolutions of the surface of the planet, as to compel me to stop, tie my horse to a tree, and ascend that lofty and precipitous crag, as if it were an altar of the living God, where I might gaze to my full upon his works, and commune with and worship him through them. Many leagues far away, in several directions, rose sloping mountains high up on whose lofty sides were distinct lines of stratification passing around with uniform parallelism from promontory to promontory, interrupted only by the deep cuttings of the broad vales that stretched between them. What a tale of the ancient cycles, long before man's creation, do they unfold! If to Moses, on Sinai, God revealed his desires and admonitions on tablets of stone, for the future guidance of mankind, so here his everlasting will and power are written so legibly on the rocks, that all the races must acknowledge his greatness and accept his revelations, as he sees fit to manifest himself from age to age. The strata of the earth's crust are but so many leaves in the great Book of Time, on which are engraved the types and shadows of the Infinite. Even the dark abysms of the foundations of these stupendous hills proclaim his ancient presence, while the glorious sunbeams that illuminate their verdant surface, declare the majesty and power of his everlasting determinations.

By possession of a certain amount of geological knowledge, a common fancy can reconstruct the ancient aspects of this region of the Sierra Nevada. Long before the summits of the Rocky Mountains were projected above the waters, these stratiform deposits were laid down one upon the other, and when at last the terrestrial forces, stimulated by solar and stellar agencies, began to play upon the foundations of the Sierra Nevada, the dry land appeared and persistently arose, while the ocean successively and permanently retired. At last the flanks of these hills were washed by the retiring sea, and that which before my eyes is now a broad and beautiful amphitheatre stretching for leagues in various directions and radiating into deep valleys winding among these hills, was then a great bay several hundred fathoms deep, with inlets whose tides swelled against precipitous coasts. At that time the Gulf of Mexico covered the valley of the Mississippi and the prairies of the west, and the Gulf of California extended over the Colorado desert to San Bernardino, and even over the plains of Utah.

But I will dwell no longer on this interesting subject. I gazed long on the prospect which gave rise to these reflections, and I left it with reluctance. The vast quartzose crag which I ascended at the risk of breaking my neck was perpendicular on the side nearest the valley, and several hundred feet high. It was only accessible from the side of the hill and on the summit the sense of isolation was so overwhelming and the position so perilous, that a brave man could hardly stand erect without trepidation. As difficult of ascent as it was, the descent was decidedly dangerous, and I breathed more free when I reached the earth. Once more in the saddle, we followed the trail around the hill which was so steep for a while that I thought it prudent to lean inwards, for a misstep would have started horse and rider on an excursion by no means replete with the sublime and beautiful.

The trail led us down into a broad and beautiful valley whose sides were clothed with a variety of umbrageous trees, amid which at one point we started a noble buck from his covert. He dashed away along the slope of the hill and in a moment was lost in the foliage of this fine natural park. And so we kept on changing aspects of landscape at every step, sometimes so situated that our observations were directed above, surveying precipitous cliffs of conglomerate and the outcroppings of sedimentary strata, and at others overlooking vast basins, long drawn valleys, or broad areas of undulating country, until, at last, the foremost of the party yelled out the welcome signal from the brow of a lofty mountain, that the end of our journey was at hand. If ever mortal man, weary and sore by unaccustomed wear and tear of bone and muscle, was ever rejoiced to find a resting place, sure enough I was when in view of this unheard of Cave City. Israel's leader from the top of Pisgah never beheld "the land of Judah to the utmost sea" with greater delight; but unlike him of old, I will confess that though my eye was bright, my natural force was far from being unabated.

After resting and cleansing ourselves of dust, we were provided with candles, and the principal host of the hotel acting as guide and expositor, conducted us through the labyrinth whose fame had brought us to this region. This place is a mining gulch, and a limestone ridge forms one of the boundaries of the valley. The trend of its laminations corresponds with that observed in the limestone district of Columbia, and the banks of the Stanislaus at Abby's Ferry. Just above the bed of the gulch a hole has been broken into the side of the hill large enough for comfortable entrance, and after winding and descending a few yards the cavern opens into halls and passages well worthy the examination of all who admire the strange things of the earth. It was discovered in 1849, but the whole extent of the cave has never been explored. A map of it would show it to be very irregular, consisting in some places of three irregular and imperfect stories, and in one place a large pit, containing forty feet of water. Its halls are connected by such tortuous and shapeless avenues, that its lineaments can hardly be made intelligible by the most minute and careful description. Indeed any attempts at exact and mathematical details would be tedious, and I have no time to indulge in them. None were alike, neither cavern nor corridor. One would exhibit a flat roof, studded with stalactites, a few inches long, the shadows of which produced by a candle would be radiated in all directions, and present a picture wholly unique and curiously interesting. Another would exhibit a roof not only flat, but so completely smooth that the fine lines of lamination and the blue veins of the marble were plainly visible. Another would be vast, lofty and shapeless, with a rugged and irregular floor, from which would project some massive crag; and the scene here presented could be made wild and romantic in the extreme, by grouping our party in different positions and observing the effects of their motions with dim lights here and there peering through the intense darkness. From the roofs and sides of others were hanging stalactites of various forms, some dark, and others as white and translucent as alabaster. Some were long and tapering, and others were thin, flat, and convoluted like the folds of cream-colored drapery, which when tapped with a gentle blow, would ring out the thousand tones of an endless diapason. In some places they hung in masses, like countless icicles of various forms and sizes, and in another spot they would be so delicately and translucently moulded that the discoloration of the calcareous layers would strike the eye as beautifully as the variegated films in agates.

We spent an hour or more in wandering through this wild and extensive grotto, and drank of the cool and crystal lake which filled the bed of its lowermost chamber. Its atmosphere was fresh, cool and moist, and its bottom disagreeable to walk on, in consequence of being composed of very tenacious mud. At one point in its depths a faint glimmer of day could be discovered through some narrow crevice which had found its way to the top of the hill. Other than this the blackest darkness reigned supreme, and was only partially dispelled by the taper of the curious traveler.

The cool atmosphere of the cave had entirely refreshed me, body and soul; and it was only on being ushered back to the light of day to inhale the common breath of life, that I discovered the intense heat of the valley. The effect was like going into a heated oven, and it was only then that I appreciated fully the waking thought of our eccentric friend who opened his mouth before he opened his eyes, and who in beholding the four representatives of his country's greatness, marveled at the mystery which had placed them so cosily and socially in his slumbering presence.

That night we slept well, and arose early in the morning to resume our journey, which to me so far has been one of the most agreeable in my life.

Respectfully, yours, C. F. WINSLOW.

GEO. M. CHARLWELL, ESQ.—A pamphlet got up in very beautiful style, containing the address of this gentleman before the "Morning Star Temple of Honor," on Friday evening, July 14, and repeated July 21, has been laid before us. We have rarely seen an address sent forth in a more beautiful style of typography. The cursory glance which we have only had time to give to it assures us that its pages contain many facts of the deepest moment and passages of eloquent appeal from the orator, that must from their earnestness do great good,

Welcome Back.

HOME again! No language but our own, the "Anglo Saxon tongue," can utter the thrilling word "home." There is a strange mystery in the change that seems to have been wrought in the very natures of all who have become residents of California any length of time. However dear may have been the ties, however tender the associations that bound one to a former home, a change has taken place in the mind that even a return to those early scenes rarely renews that life tie. Of all the vast numbers that leave our shores to visit old scenes again, to meet kindred and friends—let them be received ever so kindly, there arises after a little, a longing to return again to the bright and sunny shores of the Pacific. We have taken great pains to make personal inquiries of those whose associations would have offered the strongest inducements to have remained, and the reply we have invarialy received has been—"*We like California best.*"

It has been a source of great pleasure to greet again those who have lately returned. Many of our best citizens in private life, and some of our public men, are amoong the number. By the late arrivals, we are happy to meet our fellow citizens J. K. Rose, Esq., and by the last, Wm. Neely Thompson, Esq., (richer than when he left). Tho return of such citizens should ever bring to mind these words, "Welcome home,"—for all California has been, all that she is, all that she may hope to be, springs from the enlarged energy and capabilities of her permanent citizens.

We are glad to herald also the return to our shores of our distinguished Senator Gwin, and alike distinguished Representative Latham; we welcome them, as statesmen who have been at the post of duty, and the best panegyric *we* can bestow, is, to say that more has been accomplished for California the present session than ever before; and the representative who has done his duty needs no praise. It were well if all representatives could return to their constituents as proudly. We only add, welcome home! Welcome all!

Laziness vs. State Journal.

A SLIGHT oversight and the arrival of the steamer prevented our referring to a memorandum we had made with the above caption for our last issue.

Our neighbor seems to think that a certain Mr. Moore, of the Sac. Co. Ag. Society, a Secretary, &c., was *too lazy* to furnish copies of meeting, &c., &c., and attributes it to that terrible habit so common to * * * "O no, we never mention it,"—. Now we happen to be a little interested in this matter, and must *speak out in meeting*, if our State Journal friend should call it "acrid bile."

We all know printers have plenty of trouble to decipher copy, and sometimes, losing all patience, some terrible hard words echo about the office—now it so happens that we do know, on a *certain time*, after a *certain* Society held a meeting in Sacramento, there was published a *certain* report, and we do know how pleased certain printers looked while setting up *certain* copy from a clean, handsome document done up in lawyer-like stylo, with a pretty blue ribbon through it, written all out in a clear, bold hand, and tho copy looking like some of them "parchment scrolls" that we read of being so valuable; and at the close of the document we read, "*Geo. R. Moore*, Secretary."

Now if any one should *dare* to call such a person lazy, after a full knowledge of these facts, why—all we have to is, let us have *Moore* of just such lazy fellows—that's all.

But that "acrid bile" that rises again to memory: We have often heard people say, after they had eaten freely of melons, fruit, &c., that the bile rose in their stomachs. We wonder if our neighbors of the Journal have not been indulging rather *too* freely lately, * * * * * Now, hold! don't be *too* sharp—. We tremblingly wait.

FLOURING MILLS.—The State Agricultural Society offer bounties upon the *best mills* in the State. It has been proposed by many of the millers to *raise an extra purse*, open to all who wish to compete. The CALIFORNIA FARMER will spread any information that shall induce a spirit of rivalry to do good and call out enterprise. We are preparing a sketch of the mills and milling of California, and ask those interested to forward us, immediately, statistics of such as they can furnish. Sacramento city has now five in full employment. The Chenery & Lambard Mills, which we visited, are esteemed the finest in the State. We have full notes of the same, and shall next week give reports upon these Mills and the Public Works of Sacramento city.

HORTICULTURAL.

Flouring Mills.—We would give an especial notice that the government of the Society have made a *special prize of fifty dollars* for the best Flouring Mill in the State. The character of the mill will be decided by the cost of running, the economy of the grain, and the quality of the flour. The general features particularized. Persons desirous of competing will please notify the President or Secretary.

Entrees for Premiums.

San Francisco, August 31, 1854.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society.

Sir: I beg leave to offer my "Flower Garden" and "Nursery" for the inspection of your Committee. Yours respectfully,

W. C. Walker.

Carswell House, Sansome street, August 31, 1854.

Sir: In behalf of Mr. G. Aughinbaugh and myself, I make application to the Committee of the Society, through you, for a place among the competitors for the best and largest variety of Peaches, Peach Orchard and Green Corn, now growing in the town of Alameda, and where we should be happy to see you for an examination.

Very respectfully, Wm. W. Chipman.

To F. W. Macondray, Esq., P. C. S. A. S.

Salinas, Monterey county, July 31, 1854.

Dear Sir: I hereby offer my Farm for examination, by the Committee appointed by the State Agricultural Society, to award premiums for the "best Farms."

I have about 500 acres in cultivation; nearly one-half of which is in wheat, to which I invite particular attention. It is entirely free from both *smut* and *rust*. The Farm is situated on the stage road from San Jose to Monterey, and fifteen miles from the latter place.

Very respectfully, J. Bryant Hill.

F. W. Macondray, Pres. C. S. A. S.

Beard's Landing, Mission de San José, August 25th, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: Allow me to submit for a premium my Nursery of "Osage Orange," containing about eighty thousand seedlings of this year's growth. They are now, on a fair and general average, twenty-two inches in height, with a proportionate thickness at the butt. Specimens of the butt will be exhibited at the Fair in October. I would also submit for a premium, one acre or more of Egg Plants. They promise an abundance of fine fruit, and I have but little doubt but that I will be able at the coming Annual State Fair, (commenced and established by your indomitabe perseverance,) to exhibit finer specimens of the fruit than that for which I was awarded the premium last October.

Yours, truly, Henry Roe.

Commercial Nursery, Mission Dolores, August 31, 1854.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society.

Sir: Enclosed you will find ten dollars for which send me by bearer a certificate of membership to the California State Agricultural Society.

I send you a few Peaches, a sample of the average of the peach crop this season upon these grounds. One thing I think has been demonstrated satisfactorily this season, which is that peaches and other fruits can be successfully grown and matured in the climate of San Francisco. The great secret is *protection*. Come out and see for yourself; and Mr. Center desires me to say if you think our operations here are worthy of a visit from the Committee of the California State Agricultural Society, he will be happy to point out to them some of the results of his Horticultural efforts here.

As early a day as you can make convenient would be the most satisfactory, as we are daily taking off large quantities of the fruit, and I would like you to see some of the trees as they appear in fully bearing.

Respectfully yours, Jas. B. Saul.

Examination of Fruits.—Committees on Fruits have had a short but pleasant visit to the "Commercial Gardens," at the Mission Dolores, —the sight of the fruits! and the *taste*. Readers go to Center's and see for yourselves. You don't, you won't believe us—*go*—and look for yourselves.

Splendid peaches and pears were laid before the committees at our rooms yesterday, from Wm. Neely Thompson, Esq.'s fruit garden, at Sonoma. They were as fine, rich and luscious as the most fastidious could require.

We have seen at Sacramento city, at the fruit stand of Mr. A. C. Wells, [illegible] and J. Stones fancy [illegible] Pears! Pears! Pears! this?

Peaches! Peaches!!—The fruit that is now daily offered at the market surpasses all that the wildest imagination would have conceived of two years since. The fruit exhibited daily at No. 1 Washington Market, is worth a special visit from any one. We saw the past week boxes and baskets of splendid Peaches: varieties, Coolledge's Favorite, Oldmixon Free, Crawford's Early, Orange Cling and George IV., and as fine as New York markets could boast. They were raised by Mr. Hill, of Sonoma, and all from young trees. We also saw a box of fruits from the Sacramento Gardens of Mr. Smith, of extra size and beauty, and measured one Peach of nine and a-half inches. These were Crawford's late and were sold at one dollar each.

Splendid Fruit.—A basket of splendid fruit was placed upon our table on Thursday last, from the "Commercial Gardens," Mission Dolores, the property of John Center, Esq. This fruit gives sufficient guarantee of the care it has received in culture, from its rich bloom and the full and delicious flavor of the fruit. It is sufficient to say that these gardens are under the charge James B. Saul, Esq., formerly of the Newburg Nurseries, N. Y., (the late lamented Downing's.) We are glad to know we have those among us whose skill in Horticulture and Floriculture will soon place our State high in these sciences. We refer to the letter of Mr. Saul in another place, and we shall avail ourselves personally and officially to visit these beautiful grounds.

Peaches from Benicia.—We received a very handsome sample of Peaches from the fine garden of Capt. Walsh, at Benicia. The fruit was raised from the stone planted only two years ago. The trees grew six feet the first year and were headed down, and from this year's growth the fruit has been perfected. So much for California!

Grains Received.—Valuable samples in the head and grain of the "new cereal," called Native Wheat, from the Sierra Mountains, are received by the politeness of Messrs. Campbell & Hansboro', of Clay street wharf.

We have received from H. C. Rolfe, Esq., a sample of fine Wheat, weighing sixty-five lbs. per bushel, raised by Samuel Rolfe, Esq., of San Bernardino. Mr. R. very kindly sent samples to us to be forwarded for distribution in the Atlantic States. Please imitate.

To Correspondents.—We ask the kind indulgence of our correspondents, and should their favors not promptly appear, or not be noted, it is not from neglect or rejection. We are compelled to be absent often in the examinations of the country, and we find upon our return an accumulation that requires time. We are very grateful for the favors of our Fair friends—they shall appear in due time; Isora, Viola, Flora, and Cora, will all appear. Letters from "Mother," a "Farmer's Wife," with other original matter, will appear, many of them in our next. We have long "political" letters, and letters treating upon "moral influences," and rural scenes, but there is such a vein of party strife in their bearing, that their original beauty is marred, and we must reject them. We know no sect, no party—the California Farmer in its aim ever has been, ever will be, bright with the "beautiful flowers" rich with "luscious fruits," and glowing with the "golden grain" which God has sent to make the hearts of men glad, and "Homes" more blest.

Messrs Kirk & Brothers, of Sacramento, are now among the prominent establishments, up river. We have noticed with pleasure their enterprising spirit in establishing the telegraph flags to announce the arrival of the steamers. Their Book store is now complete in all its departments, and will be always ready to supply the papers of all the States, and European publications; also Magazines of every noted and saleable kind, all the California papers—especially the California Farmer. Messrs. Kirk & Bros are the agents of "Life on the Plains and at the Diggings, and Overland Journeyings to California," by "Delano"—a copy of which we duly received; and we sincerely hope the author will be amply remunerated, for he has done much to interest and instruct in this experiment of travel. We are glad to see this lively and [illegible] Sacramento and the country. Let [illegible] and their exertions to [illegible] a community so fully appreciate.

[illegible] Speed, [illegible] at [illegible] Street, [illegible]

The Good Work Begun.—Every edifice reared to the worship of God, is like the key stone of an arch, holding together the foundations of a goodly superstructure. Churches are the cement that binds the best materials of society together and prepares it to resist the adverse currents and storms without. Every house of worship built in this or any other city is the death knell to a gambling house, or brothel, and its influence is more or less salutary as its members are earnest and true. We see from our window the workmen breaking ground for the erection of the new church to be under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Scott, (to be known as Calvary Church) recently among us, but who is now East, soon to return with his family. It is a glorious thought to know that the day is rapidly approaching when the many dark stains that now rest upon this city will be effaced by the truths of the Gospel preached in a language that men's *hearts* will understand; darkness is fast receding—"creeds" are crumbling—the Gospel approaching.

We publish the following (which was mislaid) letter, to show *the way things are done* and the reason *why* many of the subscribers of newspapers do not get them—remedy must be had:

New Castle, Placer Co., July 17, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: Your very useful and valuable journal is too much sought for by me to even lose a single number, and as No. 1 of Vol. 2 has not been received, you will please forward me a copy of it. On the first of each month, the boxes in which the papers are deposited in the post office at Auburn are cleared out—and if I am not at the office when the paper comes up, it is thrown out among the rubbish. I have had several papers lost in that way, and when such was the case, Messrs. Baker & Hamilton, at Sacramento city, were kind enough to furnish them, gratis. You will therefore please send to me, at Ophirville, Placer county.

With many kind wishes for the prosperity and success of the California Farmer,

I remain, respectfully, yours,

L. B. Thurman.

We clip the following from the State Journal —we wonder where they learned so much:

The Bow-God.—Courting in the country is altogether a different institution from the city article. In the former you get cherry lips, rosy cheeks, laughing eyes, rolling like balls of liquid fire in lakes of crystal—blood at fever heat—girls made of solid flesh by nature, who fear not the winds or rains of heaven, but melt, as human nature in the softer sex is prone to, into the arms of those who have a bold heart and want to win a fair lady; while in the latter you get a grand collection of starched buckram and bustles, pale faces, slender frames, stiff-necked manners, rustling silk, glittering jewelry—girls saucy as amazons, though got up by art for the occasion, and so icy that nothing but the focus of a double concave golden lens can thaw them. Always go into a rural district when you want a superior article of calico. The ranch produces the article in much better form and texture than does the city.

The Mirage in California.—Mr. C. H. Gibbons, writing from Tulare Lake to the San Joaquin Republican, says:

"We had frequent opportunities of observing the phenomenon in nature called mirage; when eighteen miles distant, the Lake would at times appear to be almost within a stone-throw, and had we not known the distance, might have been induced, during the exceedingly hot weather in the early part of July, to travel toward it to slake our burning thirst. Trees fifteen miles off would loom up so that they could be seen distinctly in their natural size and state, and immediately under trees, but in an inverted position. We also observed horses walking along naturally and inverted.

Booksellers' Favors.—A very liberal supply of magazines, pamphlets, English and State papers and pictorials, were kindly placed before us by the enterprising firm of Murray & Co., of Montgomery Block. We advise those who have not yet made themselves acquainted with the many luxuries and conveniences which this establishment affords for the stationery department of a lady's [illegible] or a gent's writing apartment, to go at once and examine—for we go away satisfied. All [illegible] bijou to please them.

Senator Gwin.—We [illegible] the pleasure of meeting this distinguished representative of California interests on our downward trip from Sacramento [illegible] Tuesday evening last. We found him [illegible] the happiness of the great [illegible] in California and regarding the [illegible] be definitely [illegible] fate. To many gentlemen we have been indebted for courtesies and attentions [illegible] Arrangements and for Pacific Mail [illegible]

A [illegible]

Dealers in [illegible]

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Errors in Bread-making.

Soft bread.

"What is the reason" I am asked, "that soft bread is so much used?" Many ignorant persons prefer it; it can be swallowed without much mastication, and the labor of kneading is much abridged. Bread, to be good, requires much kneading, and baking until the crust is well-browned.

Medical testimony.

Medical men have had their attention drawn to this subject, (the use of alkalies in break-making,) and many efforts have been made to discover antidotes, and to prevent the ill effects of alkaline compounds; and although medical men disagree on many points that come within their province, yet on this point they are nearly unanimous as to the cause, the effect, and the remedy. Some of the effects of the long-continued use of alkaline compounds, are, difficulty of breathing after motion, weariness, heaviness, gums apt to bleed on the slightest touch, fetid breath; and "dissections of such cases have always shown the blood in a very dissolved state." The remedy is abstinence from alkaline compounds, with a diet of fresh vegetable or wholesome farinacea.

Indian corn,

Is a noble grain, a rich boon, nicely covered up and presented to the human family in a clean condition; no grain more so. The meal of this grain, so far as I have observed, is ground too fine, so that when it is cooked it has a pasty consistence. Corn ought to be always coarsely ground. It is naturally more friable than wheat, and in this respect has the advantage over it. This friability is a valuable mechanical property, and should never be injured by grinding or cooking. A good mechanical condition is an indispensable requisite to easy digestion; therefore, friability ought to be stamped on every dish, and marked on every loaf and cake. All doughy, glutinous and pasty bread and puddings should be avoided; they do not become the tables of an intelligent and cultivated people; the time and fuel expended in preparing doughy bread, and pasty puddings, is worse than a dead loss.

Milk in bread.

I have more objections than one to milk in bread, but the most serious is, that persons of advanced age, who are in the daily use of milk-made bread, will be expected to suffer from an over supply of osseous or bony matter, and particularly so if their kidneys be affected. Bread should always be made with water, and when so made it is suitable for the aged and the young, the sick and the well. And as for sour milk, a microscopic view would, I presume, present additional arguments against its use.—*Water-Cure Journal.*

About that Pie Crust.

Dear Mrs. Bateman: I think Rosella is a strange girl to suppose I would have to ask Ma how she makes her nice pie crust. It would a great story to tell, that I was seventeen last Michaelmas, and not know that yet!

When we want to make every-day pies, we take about half a pound of *shortening* to a pound of flour; then *rub in* the shortening without first melting it—rub it all in till both are nicely mixed. Then take as much *cold* water—with a little bit of saleratus dissolved in it—as we did of shortening, and mix that in, and roll the crust till it is thoroughly moulded.

But when we have plenty of time and want to have the crust real good, we rub in only about half the shortening at first, then after the dough is moulded out, spread on the rest of the shortening, clap up the dough and roll it in a good while. This makes the crost very tender and *flakey*, and is particularly nice for chicken pie crust and tarts.

If Rosella will only come from her Dell to our [illegible], now that the season of berry pies is come, we will have such a pic-nic of our own, out under the big elms and such a swing upon the grape vines as her own sylvan sprites have never caught her at among the birds at Ashland, and if she brings Matilda along so much the better.

Very truly, Sue Bonnet.

Hazel Dell, O., July 1854. —*Ohio Cultivator.*

Vegetable [illegible] —All vegetables that are put into soups, should be put into cold water, and gradually brought to the boiling point, because the vegetables to dissolve and lose their virtues at the whole same. Leek [illegible] should always be put in [illegible] and then [illegible] hot water; the essence, their [illegible] and virtues [illegible] to the [illegible] the same [illegible] The roots of [illegible] vegetables [illegible] the tops will require [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] should be put in cold water, and [illegible] the vegetables should be put in cold water. [illegible] about [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] —[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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WE desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1854.

State Agricultural Society.

WHAT BUILDS UP THE STATE!

WHEN the Legislature granted the handsome sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to establish a State Society, and to stimulate the agriculturists, it was taken for granted that there would be a corresponding good will on the part of the people—especially those whose interests were to be favorably affected.

The "Great State Fair" will open on the Fourth of October next; a large amount of labor and expenditure is to be performed to make it successful. The sum appropriated by the State can only be used for the purpose of Premiums; therefore, all the cost of getting up the Fair must be met by a generous community, who, seeing the good that can be accomplished, will come forward and enroll their names as members, take an active part in all the proceedings, and thus receive to themselves valuable information and pleasure, and at the same time be conferring a great benefit upon the State. The only way for a State Society to become efficient is by a full list of ever-active members, who are so deeply interested that they will not be content with present attainments.

The government of the "State Agricultural Society" are those who are so well known in our city as to be a guarantee that this State Fair will be one that shall be indeed worthy of California. Personally we have been most highly gratified at the interest felt to aid in the efforts making by the Society; many of our Merchants are beginning to realize that their own interests are identified with the agriculture of the State, and unless this interest is built up, the mercantile and commercial must suffer still more.

It is deeply to be regretted that any of our merchants or real-estate owners, or our wealthy men, should hesitate to enroll themselves as members, and thus give their countenance to an enterprise that is so clearly beneficial to the city and to the State.

But there will always be some, who, having no public spirit, no taste for the beautiful, and no heart to do any good unless it puts gold in their pocket; such men are mere "drones in the hive," neither doing good, or enjoying it. It is to be hoped that a general interest will be awakened among all classes, and that our most influential citizens will promptly come forward and enroll themselves, so that the government will know how much they can accomplish.

The General Exhibition will be held in the Musical Hall.

The Cattle Show, at the Mission Dolores.

Every thing will be done by the government to make this Show one of the most interesting ever got up in the country. Will our citizens come forward to sustain it.

One hundred dollars constitutes Life members; ten dollars, annual members. Judge Chambers, (of Page, Bacon & Co.,) is Treasurer. All the Executive have power to enroll members. Tickets at the Treasurers' or Secretary's office. Secretary's office is at the CALIFORNIA FARMER Office, where the Constitution and By-laws can be seen.

Our country friends should bear in mind that they should send in and enroll their names, so they can be active members and be recipients of the privileges and benefits to be conferred.

Report on Farms.

WE give below a Report made to the "Essex County Agricultural Society," by one of its members, that we may show the interest felt, and the way these reports should be made. To awake a due interest, and to keep that interest alive, we want the practical details, and it is necessary to learn the plans pursued by others.

If the State has been generous and offered bounties on farms, let them be justly distributed; let those, and those only, enjoy these rewards, who manifest by their acts that they are not merely interested in their own farms, but in the Agriculture of their county and the entire State; let not the strife be who shall bear off the prize, but who shall most honorably be entitled to it—not only who shall receive a few dollars and a cup or medal and a little *eclat*, but who shall receive these as tokens of the benefits they have conferred upon the community in which they have lived. When this principle shall actuate those engaged in this great and growing interest, then California will begin to take her stand among the great and influential States of our country.

The Essex County Agricultural Society is among the earliest and most efficient societies of our land and has done as much as any society of the country to promote and extend the value of agricultural knowledge and its practical blessings. We are indebted to the Society for a copy of their Reports. These able documents are the best proof of the interest manifested by the officers and the members of this Society. To the Hon. John W. Proctor, President, with Mr. Newell, V. President; Dodge, and Wheatland, Secretaries of this Society, that county and the State are largely indebted for their present high station in Agriculture. The Society expended $882, the last year, in premiums, a larger sum we believe than any other county. It has a fine hall, museum, good library open to all its members, and its productive funds amount to $9,386.

We trust our readers will note the following report of Josiah Crosby's farm, and make it the basis of their reports to the California State Agricultural Society the present year:

JOSIAH CROSBY'S STATEMENT.—"In calling your attention to my farm, I feel some reluctance in consequence of the very prevalent idea among farmers, that none but large and decidedly model farms should be considered worthy of a premium. But notwithstanding this opinion, experience and observation have taught me that small farms declare the largest relative dividends, and in corroboration of this statement, I could, if my limits would permit, cite many instances of farms in this county, containing ten or twelve acres, that are made to produce annually a larger net income than others containing one hundred acres.

"In conformity with these views, I have ventured to offer my humble farm for a premium, destitute as it is of all such pleasing associations as 'paternal acres,' 'ancestral oaks,' or 'venerable mansions,' handed down from former generations; and I present my claim only upon the ground that he is a benefactor who makes two blades of grass to grow, where but one grew before. I will endeavor briefly to convince you that this much I have done.

"I purchased my farm in the spring of 1841; it then contained about thirty acres, one-half of which was completely covered with bushes. My first move was to commence an open warfare upon these 'cumberers of the ground.' For awhile they resisted manfully, and seemed to bid defiance to our attacks; but after a hard-fought battle, we found ourselves at last in full possession of the field. This field is now the best part of my farm, and is capable of producing two tons of English hay to the acre; but at the time I commenced work upon it, it would not have furnished subsistence for a solitary cow.

"The other half of the farm at the time of my purchase, was a strong and rich, but cold soil, and for want of sufficient draining and manuring, it produced but scanty crops. It has been partially drained and had a liberal supply of manure. It is now in a good state of cultivation and produces large crops, but is yet susceptible of great improvement.

"I have made several additions to my first purchase, and the farm now contains about sixty acres, all of which (with the exception of sixteen acres of woodland) is in a high state of fertility, and with a little additional draining and manuring, will compare favorably with any similar number of acres in the country.

"I have built a barn and cellar 56 by 38 feet, with sheds, carriage-house, piggery, poultry-yards, &c., attached, which have cost about $1,700; I have entirely remodelled and repaired my dwelling-house, at an expense of about $2,500; I have built a small green-house, with a cellar and well, for raising foreign varieties of grapes, which has cost about $160; I have made 200 rods of substantial stone wall, and have dug 350 rods of drains; I have set out about 300 fruit trees, comprising the choicest varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and apricots; I have hauled at least 500 loads of sand a distance of a mile and a quarter, which has been spread upon the land, and is now thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and has changed the character of it, preventing it from baking or cracking during severe drouths, and causing the crops to start much earlier in the spring; I have paid out in cash for manures about $500, and have made various other minor improvements on the farm.

"But, as I have before stated, I do not enter my farm for a premium on account of its magnitude, or as being a model farm on a small scale; neither do I claim any superior mode of cultivation, but simply on the ground that I have taken it in a miserably dilapitated and worn-out condition, and have put it in such a state that it will compare favorably with a majority of the farms in our county.

"The following statement will show the comparative condition of the farm when purchased, and as it now is:

Produce of Elm Vale Farm in 1841, say about five tons of hay, worth	$75 00
Produce of the same for the year 1853.	
25 tons of English hay, at $20	$500 00
3 tons squashes, at $40	120 00
25 bushels onions, at 60 cents	15 00
350 bushels potatoes, at $1	250 00
2500 heads cabbages, at 60 cents	15 00
60 bushels oats, at 60 cents	36 00
40 bushels corn, at $1	40 00
25 barrels apples, at $3	75 00
Tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, green corn and peas	35 00
Cherries, pears, peaches, quinces, &c	25 00
Pork fatted mostly upon milk and refuse potatoes, and apples	90 00
Calves	18 00
	$1,454 00

"No account is made of butter and milk, garden vegetables, fruit, &c., used in the family.

Original cost of the farm	$2,900 00
Cost up to the present time about	10 00
Farm expenses for 1853	516 00

"ELM VALE FARM, North Andover."

"Poor Pay! Poor Preach!"

Now, dear readers of the FARMER, if you expect that you can choke us off or kill us with the "Indian preachers plan," you are greatly mistaken. We are conscious of our inability to make the CALIFORNIA FARMER all we would desire it to be; but, for all this, we intend, God helping us with physical strength, to make it better and better, in spite of the Indian argument.

We suppose all our readers remember about this Indian preaching. Poor man, he had been laboring long and faithfully to build up the Indian settlement and increase their means of usefulness; but, in spite of all his devotion, he did not receive his stipulated salary—and God knows tors). After long and repeated efforts to make that was small enough (like all preachers and edi- them understand their duty, his patience grew less and his devotion too—and finally his income was of the "small kind." A friend from abroad came to hear him preach, and it was on one of the days he was discouraged by his people's neglect, and, careless for his own reputation, his sermon was not very eloquent. After meeting, his friend took him to task for his neglect in not making more effort; told him he preached poorly; told him it was a "mighty poor preach." "Well," said the preacher, "mighty poor preach! ah! Poor pay, poor preach." And this is very apt to be the case of some of the unfortunate of the "quill fraternity," and it may be that some of our scattering readers of the FARMER think our preach "mighty poor," *i. e.* if we judge from —— —— Oh! we won't tell of you, neighbor. It was not intentional on your part; it was an oversight, sure. You *intended* to have paid for the FARMER long since. We *hope* this, for it cannot be that you would delay so long; especially after what you have said to cheer us on our way.

But it may be that they think that "poor pay" may bring "poor preach," and so bluff us off. Now, we warn you of your utter discomfiture, if you attempt anything of the kind: for we mean to heap "coals of fire" on your head, overcome all your neglect and forgetfulness, by striving to make the CALIFORNIA FARMER one of the best papers in the State. Yes, we will defeat your plans, just as sure as three and three are six. For we now tell you we have a goodly list that do love to cheer us, and when we look at the list we find many that we have marked as "Red Letter" subscribers; and reader, we have just come to your name. Look! that is your name! can you see. Is it a red-letter name? If it is, put your feet high up on the stool, lean back in your *easy chair*, and read on! You have done *your part* well.

And you, dear reader, what makes you start so? What, reading this very article—Eating the fruit without sowing the seed? We don't wonder you start! * * * * * That twinge had a good effect. * * Now, softly, that will do: that *was a good resolution*. "I'll send down my subscription now." Yes, I'll do more—to make up for neglect, I'll get neighbor G. and S. to take it also. I ought to have done this long ago. There's neighbor Jones, too, his farm and garden looks as if he didn't take the FARMER—and I'll go right off and do it now.

Sacramento County Agricultural Society.

WE very much rejoice to see the interest now being felt in our "early home" county. At the Society's meeting Saturday week, at which we were present, we saw the indications of a County Fair the present year. One gentleman said he would give $250 towards it; another $50—and we have learned of some very generous offers since. Surely the friends of Agriculture will not allow a day to pass without moving in the matter.

We know of no county in the State that could get up a finer show than Sacramento; they have all the material for a splendid affair. Every citizen should feel an interest in this matter. What a glorious start it would give to the merchants and all kinds of business to have a general gathering—a "good Exhibition"—a General Convention of the Farmers of the County, and a "Happy Festival," dinner or supper, and "Harvest Ball."

Come friends, will you do it? Let the thing be done at once. Quick to the work! You'll find help from all the ladies; they'll wreath your hall, decorate your tables and dance at your ball.

Everything Helps.

"DROPS make the ocean." If California ever shall be what she can and ought to be—if our citizens would consider the great cause of the depression in trade, and with one united effort strive for the up building of the State, a few months only would suffice for a change for the better.

We must stop the importation—stop the flow of gold out of the State—produce and manufacture all we can now, and use our utmost efforts to be entirely independent as soon as possible. Every manufacturer or mechanic that manufactures or invents an article wanted here and stops its importation, is a benefactor to the State. Every cultivator that plants and cultivates, and introduces any article wanted that has been previously imported, is a benefactor of the State. Talk as people will, it cannot be altered—we must stop this continual drain of the precious metal, or we shall soon see a darker and more gloomy state of things. Let every citizen think, and then act. Let every citizen see what he can do personally to stop this leak that is draining our life-blood. All can do a little. One advertisement in our paper to-day "shows us some good."

BIRD CAGES.—Chapin & Sawyer, on Battery street, advertise this little family appendage, as *manufactured here*. Perhaps some of our readers may say this is a mighty small item—well, if it is, it all helps. How much is it—will $5,000 do any good to build up a country? Yes. But bird cages imported amount to $20,000, and *that* will do some good.

It all helps, and we want Californians to take the stand to buy home manufactures in preference to the imported, and thus build up California.

COURTESIES.—We were pleased to receive a visit from Dr. Webster, from Port Orford, the gentleman who kindly forwarded us the valuable specimens of Grasses we spoke of a short time since—the facts noted there are more than fully confirmed since. We are indebted also to our friend Ed. E. Dunbar, Esq., who has kindly introduced his friend and many others who take a deep interest in the cause of Agriculture. The Grasses alluded to are at our office and worthy the particular notice of all who feel interested in the products of the country. It is by these little courtesies of life, these little attentions to the various interests affecting all, that society is advanced; would that we could have more of them. We shall always be glad to classify and arrange, and exhibit all such specimens, to advance our agricultural welfare. We have often been indebted to Mr. Dunbar, for like courtesies, for which we are grateful.

Knowledge Free---all Honor to Michigan.

WE feel proud to insert the following schedule of the "Free Medical and Literary Colleges of the University of Michigan." We are doubly pleased to notice that the Science of Agriculture is fully recognized and ably presented by Professors Douglass and Fox. The plans as presented speak favorably, and we hope ere long to see a College of a high order in our own Eureka State:

Free Medical and Literary Colleges of the University of Michigan.

Michigan must ever claim the honor of being the first state in the Union, offering the student from *all portions of the United States* complete courses of Collegiate instruction, *free of charge*.

The annual income from her University fund is now about $25,000 per annum, and is increasing.

Ample buildings have been erected at Ann Arbor, for the Medicinal and Literary Colleges, a town remarkable for its health and cheapness of living.

The University Library, Cabinet, Museum

Apparatus and Laboratory, are creditable to a State Institution, and one of the best Astronomical Observatories in the world is nearly completed, the directorship of which has been accepted by the distinguished Astonomer, Brunnow, of Berlin, the assistant of Encke. The corps of Professors, (at present, ten in the Literary and six in the Medical Colleges,) have thus lar been called from the illlerent States, with reference to their ability and fitness. In the College of Arts and Sciences, there are two full parallel courses, viz. *Literary and Scientific.* The first including such branches as are taught in other Colleges; the other, or scientific course, omits the dead languages and substitutes the Natural Sciences, Civil Engineering, &c., the better to fit young men for the practical duties of life, (to enter which but moderate prerequisites are insisted on.) An appropriate degree is conferred on those who take a full course in either, but a student may take a partial course, selecting such studies as he may wish, and remain as long or short a time as he may desire. An Agricultural course has been established and is now in full operation under the charge of Dr. Douglass, Professor of Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, &c., and of Professor C. Fox, senior editor of the "Farmer's Companion and Horicultural Gazette" and author of the "American Agricultural Text Book," &c.

The Collegiate year, in both Colleges, commences on the first of October, the term of the Medical College continuing six months. .

[For the California Farmer.]

Millet.

PAJARO RANCH, Sacramento Co., August 27, '54.

"MILLET.—We were shown lately some fine specimens of Millet, raised by Dr. B. B. Brown, at his splendid garden on H street, in this city. The heads were very large and well filled with seed, measuring some fourteen inches in length. As this article is in demand for the use of birds, many of which are now kept in California, it may prove a valuable crop for our agriculturists."

I cut the above paragraph from a late number of the Sacramento State Journal, as an introduction to some remarks upon Millet and its culture.

Von Thær in his "Principles of Agriculture," in speaking of this grain, (*Panicum milliaceum*) says: "There are two kinds, sub-divided into several varieties, cultivated. Millet requires a warm, rich, sandy, well-pulverized soil. It succeeds better when sown after some crop which has been abundantly manured, than it does when sown immediately after an application of undecomposed manure."

In this I think the great German Agriculturist is incorrect, at least so far as experience in its culture in the United States is concerned. This experience has been that Millet requires a light, porous soil, and that any land that will raise a good crop of oats, will raise a good crop of Millet. But to the farmers of this State for years to come this subject will be one of but little interest, because so long as the native oats, clover and grasses of the country yield the abundant crops of hay which they now do, the cultivation of Millet, except in small quantities for poultry feed, bird feed, &c., would be unprofitable. What little is grown in the Atlantic States is entirely for fodder, though in some of the European and India countries, the grain is cultivated as food for both man and beast.

There are several kinds of Millet known to the agriculturist, the most common of which is the Yellow or German, of which variety I have ascertained from examination, Dr. Brown's is an excellent sample. This Millet in the Atlantic States, grows about three feet high, with compact heads, from eight to ten inches long. The white seeded and the purple seeded, are mere sub-varieties of this. The Italian or rather Indian Millet, is much larger, and grows from four to five feet high in good soil, with head from ten to fifteen inches in length. This variety is easily distinguished by the spikes of the head branching out slightly from the main stem, giving the entire head a more open appearance than is observable in the closely compact heads of the other kind. The seeds are larger and the yield rather greater, but the plant is altogether coarser and less valuable as food for stock, than the other variety.

The mode of cultivating Millet depends somewhat on the crop the planter wishes to gather. If it is wanted for hay, it should be sown broadcast, at the rate of about a bushel per acre; a less quantity will answer, and a little more will not hurt. If it is wanted for a grain crop, it should be planted in drills, from twenty-four to thirty inches apart, using a good seed drill. I suppose Dr. Brown will have a small quantity of the seed for sale this fall; if he has not, it can be procured from the Atlantic seed stores, at from $1 to $2 (?) per bushel.

As I have already hinted, a light soil is [illegible] for a good crop it should be [illegible] Millet grows [illegible] and [illegible] by much like [illegible] it is likely [illegible] be valuable to the stock raisers of this State when we are compelled to cultivate our hay, but I do not believe that it will be worth growing in any quantity. Millet for hay, should be cut as soon as the seeds on the upper part of the head begins to harden, and then if the soil was fair, and had been well plowed and cleaned of weeds, the farmer may safely rely on from two to three tons of most excellent hay per acre.

The composition of this grain, according to Prof. Emmons, is in each 1,000 lbs., as follows:

Starch	337.30	Sicilic Acid	15.63
Albumen	80.24	Iron and Magnesia	12.19
Casein	46.65	Phosphates of Potash and Soda	.22
Gluten	40.40		
Sugar and Extract	98.68	Potash	2.53
Gil and fatty matter	20.	Soda	2.91
Dextrine and Gum	40.80	Organic Acids	.52
Fibre	195.65		
Water	107.28	Total	1,000

If the above should prove to be of any advantage to yourself, or any of your readers, it will be gratifying to Your ob't serv't,

V. G. PENNELL.

WE are much gratified with the interest manifested by our correspondent above. His views are of great value, and the subject an important one. Our own views are that Millet will become an article of extensive culture, both for seed and for hay. We visited the gardens of Dr. B. B. Brown, at Sacramento, the last week, and have our notes before us; we saw the handsome patch of Millet, its large, full and graceful heads waving in the breeze,—and its shining foliage made it a handsome ornament to the garden.

Dr. B. is an enthusiastic amateur, and his grounds give evidence that he is a favorite with those goddesses "Flora" and "Pomona:" Fine peach and apricot trees, that have yielded full crops of luscious fruit; the rose arbors are grand, and worthy a seat of the Goddess herself; and many other beautiful flowers are in good cultivation. The grapes upon the arbors were so much shaded by the trees and the foliage so dense as to cause them to cast their fruit; close pruning, always, if we would have fine fruit. We cannot have a dense, shady arbor, and fine clusters of grapes at the same time—in this country, what is done must be done well.

We regretted the absence of Dr. B., although we were politely shown round the grounds.—ED.

American Pomological Society.

SAMUEL WALKER, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass., general Chairman of the Fruit Committee appointed by the American Pomological Society, has issued to the Chairman of each State Committee the following circular, calling attention to the more important points which they are expected to investigate. It is very evident that if the questions presented in this circular be answered by accurate reports from various States and sections of the country, we shall be put in possession of a vast fund of information.

DEAR SIR:—The Constitution of this Society provides that there shall be in each State a Standing Fruit Committee, of five members; and of the Committee for the State of the gentleman whom I have the honor to address was appointed Chairman with power to fill any and all vacancies in his Committee.

At the meeting of the Society to be held some time during the present year, an important and delicate duty is to be discharged, namely—to present to the country a full list of the fruits that are worthy of cultivation, and, as well, of those that cannot be so recommended. In the preparation of these lists, the Society will naturally, and very properly, look to the various State Committees for well-digested information, to aid them in their labors, and to guide them in their decisions.

This single view of the case, (and there are others that could be presented,) will alone show how important it is, that the State Fruit Committees should be organized and at work, in good season; and that they should labor in concert, as the only means of obtaining systematic and satisfactory results.

If the Committee for your State is not already appointed, I trust that you will at once (as you are fully authorized by the Society to do,) select and appoint four competent persons to be your associates; and that you will call together this Committee *at the season of maturity* of such fruits as abound or excel in your State, to examine specimens and elicit information concerning them; and that you will furnish me with a Report for your State previous to the Society's next meeting.

To render the various returns more systematic and thorough, it has appeared to me best to adopt for our guidance, the present year, the recommendations and forms contained in the circular letter of my predecessor, the lamented Downing, which are in substance as follows:—

The State Committee will endeavor to ascertain these points, viz.:—

First.—Upon what kind of natural soil the per[illegible] kinds of any of the standard fruits are grown in your State; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

REMOVAL.

☞ The Counting Room of the CALIFORNIA FARMER will hereafter be found at the *Corner of California and Montgomery streets*, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.; where we shall be most happy to receive the visits of all who feel interested in the products of our country—and where we shall be happy to receive subscriptions.

WARREN & Co., Proprietors.

THE Southern Californian of 31st ult,. gives a pleasing account of a stroll through several vineyards of Los Angeles. After passing through Mr. Brundiges, picking a ripe bunch of grapes whenever we could get it, we crossed into Mr. Wolfskill's. This vineyard is one of the most extensive in this place. It is said to contain thirty thousand vines, which now hang loaded down with the green fruit. We saw none that was ripe, but most of the bunches were turning, and in a short time will be ripe enough for market. The pear trees are overloaded with fruit, and many of the limbs are breaking from the tree with their heavy burthen. The figs and the oranges are making their appearance, and the apples and quinces are ripening.

FROM the Tejon and Kern River, we learn by the Southern Californian of Aug. 31, that the wheat crop was being threshed and stored by the Indians, ready for market. They have a small mill in operation, which furnishes sufficient flour for those living at the Tejon. It said to be sickly at Kern river, and many of the miners are becoming discouraged.

LAUNCH.—A beautiful schooner of fifty-five tons measurement, called the "La Guyara," was launched Saturday afternoon last, at Holmes' ship yard, in Oakland.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Great State Fair.**—We call attention to the Programme of the Great State Fair, to come off at the Musical Hall, in San Francisco. The List of Prizes will be found to be the largest, most comprehensive and complete ever offered to the United States. It is important that a wide circulation should be given to the plan of this Fair, that all may have an opportunity to enjoy its privileges, and that the greatest possible good may result to the whole State.

We trust the Press throughout the State will give their best influence to its promotion, and keep their readers continually advised relative to it—it is a duty they owe to this great interest. This is a Public Industrial Exhibition: the proud display of the products and genius of this country, and its success will be the beginning of greater exertions for future years. It is no private enterprise, for it is the State Society's Fair. The Prizes are the award of the State, and should serve as a stimulus to the citizens to do what they can to build up the Agricultural interests and to awaken a lively regard to this basis of her prosperity.

We speak for the State and by its authority, being but her agent, we plead for her best weal. We therefore urge upon every citizen to lend a helping hand to this great enterprise, and the greatest and most glorious results will be accomplished.

WARREN, Corresponding Secretary, C. S. A. S.

☞ **The Poet Says—**

Death is another life. We bow our heads,
At going out, we think, and enter straight
Another golden chamber of the king's,
Larger than this we leave, and lovelier.

Nevertheless, most people dread death, and will catch at every remedy for the tortures that rack the mortal body and hurry its dissolution. DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, is pre-eminently the safest and most reliable medicine for restoring the human system to life and vigor.

This Sarsaparilla contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation that now exists—which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly ancient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public.

Scrofula has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe. But there is an antidote for this disease in Dr. Guysott's Extracts of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is proving itself a specific in the most severe cases of Scrofula. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, third door above Montgomery. 7

MARRIED.

On the 29th August, in this city, by Right Rev. Bishop Kip, Chas. W. Brink, M. D., and Olivia A. McKibbin, late of Dublin, Ireland.

On the 3d Sept., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Briggs, Samuel O. Abell, Esq., and Mrs. M. F. Harper, both of this city.

On the 3d Sept., by Rev. Wm. Wilmott, Mr. Louis H. Nolte and Miss Isabella A. Hamlin, both of this city.

On the 2d Sept., in this city, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. H. I. Van Horn and Annie Horn, all of this city.

On the 4th Sept., in this city, by Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Mr. A. B. Brower and Miss P. M. Grant, all of this city.

On the 3d Sept., in this city, by Rev. C. B. Hyatt, Alexander Boyd and Miss Mary Allee Munfrey, all of this city.

On the 29th August, in Sacramento, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. James Farraty, of Sierra co., and Miss M. McCmn, of Sacramento.

On the 3d Sept., in Sacramento, during public service, by Rev. J. A. Benton, G. K. Smith, M. D., and Miss Alice Elenorn, daughter of Dr. G. W. Woolley, all of that city.

DIED.

On the 25th August, at Gibsonville, Mrs. E. J. Helm, wife of Alfred Helm, aged 34 years.

On the 31st August, in Nevada, Nancy J. McCloud, consort of W. D. McCloud, aged 24 years.

On the 24th August, in Mariposa, Miss C. Bedman, of affection of the heart, aged about 29 years.

On the 30th July, in New York city, Ianthe Williams, aged 16, second daughter of A. Williams, Esq., of this city, Attorney at Law.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.
10 GEO. N SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHIONS—(Paris, London and New York.)—We have received from G. H. Randall, Esq., agent of the above splendid work, copies of the same. This is a work of the greatest interest to ladies. Everything appertaining to a lady's wardrobe is pictured forth in beautiful style. The work is superb, and worthy of their notice.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, Sept. 6, 1854.

CONTINUED apathy—prices nominal in all departments—cash will pay goods nearer to the wish of the purchaser than to price current. Heavy stock still accumulating, prices falling, and will reach yet a lower figure before we can expect a better state of trade. Our markets are stocked with everything the heart can desire—fish, flesh and fowl. Fruits of the most delicious kind, grapes, peaches, figs, peaches, nectarines, pomegranates, oranges, limes, &c., &c.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal.	
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00 @ — —
do do short handled	— — @ 10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00 @ 15 00
do do short handled, no sale.	
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00 @ 14 00
do do short handled	9 — @ 10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00 @ —
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00 @ 18 00
do iron	8 00 @ 10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00 @ — —
do do iron	— — @ 8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00 @ 18 00
do Hunts', do	— — @ 15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	8 00 @ 10 00
do other brands	5 00 @ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50 @ 4 00
do do do axe	2 50 @ 4 50
Plows, best make { no sale }	14 00 @ 30 00
do steel { no sale }	30 00 @ 75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—	
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00 @ 1200 00
Other makers'	400 00 @ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00 @ 500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	12 — @ 16
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00 @ 25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00 @ 10 00
do do steel	12 00 @ 20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	— 00 @ — 00
Scythes, best	— 00 @ — 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00 @ 9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10 @ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.	
FLOUR—	
Gallego and Haxall	12 00 @ 13 00
Chile	8 00 @ 9 00
Repacked	— — @ — —
Horner's Mills, (domestic) new	9 00 @ — —
Benicia Mills, do	9 00 @ 00 00
Meal, in bbls	6 00 @ 6 50
do ½ bbls	3 25 @ 3 50
Bran, ₱ lb	— — @ — 1½
GRAIN—	
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 2 @ 2 50
Barley, California	— — @ — 1½
Barley, Chili	— — @ — 1¾
Buckwheat, flour	— 3 @ — 5
Oats, California	— 2 @ — 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.	
do Eastern	— 2 @ — 2½
Wheat, Chili	— 2 @ — 2½
do California	— 2½ @ — —
LUMBER—nominal.	
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq. ₱ M	25 00 @ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00 @ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00 @ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00 @ 100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00 @ 00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00 @ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00 @ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00 @ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00 @ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00 @ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00 @ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00 @ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00 @ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6 @ 8 00
do California	— 5 @ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50 @ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50 @ 5 00
PROVISIONS	
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	17 00 @ 18 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— — @ 12 50
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	14 @ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00 @ — —
Cheese	20 @ 25
California Cheese	20 @ — 25
Eggs, fresh Cal	90 @ 1 00
Butter, choice	30 @ 32
do good ordinary	16 @ 25
do California	60 @ 25
Hams, ordinary	12 @ — 14
do extra	18 @ 19
Lard, in kegs	14 @ 15
do tins 10-lb	17 @ —
do 15—20 do	— @ 17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	17 00 @ 18 00
do do ½ bbl	— — @ 10 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	13 00 @ 15 00
do do ½ do	— — @ 8 00
RICE—	
Carolina, in bbls	5½ @ 6
China, No. 1, in mats	@ 5
do No. 2, do	@ 4
Manila	3½ @ 4
VEGETABLES—	
Beans, Chili Bayos	6¾ @
Beans, California	3 @ 4
do Am. white	6 @
Split Peas	5 @
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00 @ — —
Carrots	40 00 @ —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 7 @ 8
Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00 @ —
Potatoes, per sack	50 @ 75
do new, ₱ lb	2½ @ 3
Peas	10
Squashes, ₱ lb (summer)	10 @ 12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	37	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, ₱ lb	12
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	8
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	6	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	6	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	1	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	8	alesly	1 00
Potatoes, new	4	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	20
Onions, prime	10	Asparagus, ₱ doz bdls	3 00
New Corn, ₱ doz	75	Cucumbers, ₱ doz	25
Egg Plant	37	String Beans	6
Squash	50	Okra	25
Strawberries, ₱ lb	1 50	Raspberries, ₱ lb	1 50
Peaches, each	12@50	Cal. Grapes, fine, ₱ lb	75
do extra, each	75@1 00	Grapes, foreign	1 50
Gooseberries, do	1 00	Apples, do	25@50
Pears, sugar, do	25	do extra size, each	25@50
no extra, each	25@50	Quinces, ₱ lb	50
Whortleberries, ₱ lb	1 00	Blackberries, ₱ lb	50
Apricots, do		Nectarines, do	1 00

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.
SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other, Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars Clarionets, etc.
Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.
☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 30—Stmr Brother Jonathan, Baldwin, San Juan, 12 days; mdse, and 273 passengers.
Stmr Columbia, Dall, Port Orford, ; mdse.
Bark Columbia, Hunter, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Br bark Clymene, Stevens, Glasgow, 326 days; mdse.
AUG. 31—P M Steamship Sonora, Whiting, Panama, 13 days; mdse and 550 passengers.
Ind steamship Yankee Blade, Raodall, Panama, 13 days; 450 passengers.
Bark Ork, Busty, Mendocino, 20 hours; lumber.
Brig Prince de Joinville, Lawlon, Santa Rosa, 9 days; lumber.
Schr Staghound, Le Roy, San Diego, 15 days, via Santa Cruz 30 hours, in ballast.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; produce.
SEPT. 1—Stmr America, Fauntleroy, Umpqua River, 2 days.
Stmr Fremont, Mellus, Astoria, 60 hours; mdse.
Clipper ship Alboni, Littlefield, New York, 130 days; mdse.
Bark A A Eldridge, Ridgway, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Brig Oriental, Trevitt, Port Orford, 3 days; lumber.
Brig Glencoe, Carlton, Mendocino, 1 day; lumber.
Schr Sage, Phillips, San Pedro, 8 days, in ballast.
Schr Willimantic, Boyling, Port Ludlow, 11 days; lumber.
Schr Mary Taylor, Winants, Shoalwater Bay, 6 days; oys ers.
Schr Mt Vernon, Dane, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lime.
SEPT. 2—Stmr Sea Bird, Erskine, San Pedro, 2 days; pass. etc.
Bark Desdemona, Fairley, Mendocino, 1 day; lumber.
Brig Marshall, Robinson, Mendocino, 1 day; lumber.
Brig Sarah McFarland, Nash, Trinidad, 4 days; timber.
Brig Tigris, Mead, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Sierra Nevada, Smith, Humboldt Bay, 30 hrs; lumber.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Schr Arno, McGilvery, Trinidad Bay, 2 days; lumber.
SEPT. 3—Dutch ship Nova Zembla, Yausen, Hong Kong, 62 days; mdse.
SEPT. 4—Stmr Southerner, Hilliard, San Diego, 3 days; lumber.
Clipper ship Hurricane, Very, New York, 100 days; mdse.
Sch Taranio, Tinner, Mendocino, 1 day; lumber.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, Bojaro, 3 days, in ballast.
SEPT. 6—Schr Mary W Holburn, Mendocino, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.

CLEABANCES.

AUG. 30—Br ship Lucy Wright, Hamilton, for Callao; ship Sweden, Goss, do; N G schr Spray, Martin, Port Philip.
AUG. 31—Steamships John L Stephens, Pearson, and Uncle Sam, Mills, for Panama; Pacific, Seabury, San Juan; ship Michael Angelo, Moore, Callao.
SEPT. 1—Ship Golden Racer, Nagle, for San Diego; Br ship American, Gower, Callao; Br bark Envelope, Owen, Callao.
SEPT. 2—Stmr Goliah, Haley, for San Diego; ships Northfleet (Br), Pentreath, Shanghae; Charlotte, Holbrook, Valparaiso; Ianthe, Dubbs, Benicia; Ham bark Cargo, Denise, Hong Kong.
SEPT. 4—Brigs Potomac, Cumman, Astoria; Arizone (Mex), Newman, Mazatlan.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery, I, street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, BEDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO., 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.
10

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

A Card to Merchants and others owning Buildings.

ARE you aware of the immense advantage of one of CARY'S ROTARY PUMP AND FIRE ENGINE, either in a well on your premises or on the top of your house, connected with an inch pipe, and that with the Water Works pipe? In time of fire, (when you most want it,) so many hydrants are opened that the water will not generally flow above the first stories of buildings. But with Cary's Pump, which is a Fire Engine also, you can flood you roof. First screw on the hose and wet down your neighbor's building—you will have water as long as there is a drop left in the public pipe. A number in the city have been kept for protection since the introduction of water, and among those who used them at a recent fire, we have the privilege of referring to Messrs. Read & Co., Bankers; Messrs. Brown, Henry & Co., and all who use the pump.

For sale at the City Bath House, on the Levee, foot of I street, opposite the City Water Works, Sacramento.

Reduction of 25 per cent. on the price of last year.

10 WM. P. HENRY, Agent for California.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at whole-sale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,

Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.

SAFES—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
BEADS—The largest assortment in California.

E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS*. Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.
Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.
Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.
☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,
16 between Front and 24, Sacramento city.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, lit and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.
5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Removal.

THE undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.
5 ADAMS & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of Califoroia and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultral Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Shiver Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 o 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 94 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 12tf

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SWEETSER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Game, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.,
Stalls Nos. 7, 17 and 19, Washington Market.
Particular attention paid to goods on consignment. Orders forwarded to any part of the country. 5

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery Street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets, Cupo.
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by our selves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.
N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Tumblers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.
Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.
Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Stoves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobine & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.
We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to warrant all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.
N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

Book Bindery,
No. 78 Merchant street, below, Adams & Co.
THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK BINDING of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.
BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.
N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

TIME.

PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 5

Opera Glasses.

JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Bijouterie, China manufacture. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay

FOUNDRIES.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring Mills, portable and stationary;
Saw Mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with suite as for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22 3m SAN FRANCISCO

Donahue's Union Iron Works.

[The first established in the State.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco,

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

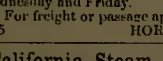
STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

STEAMERS.

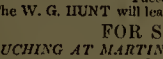
FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.



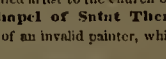
The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

California Steam Navigation Company.



ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.



Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Carroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Secly, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning at 9 o'clk.

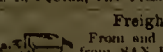
The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.



From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House with lumber sufficient to erect a large one, also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.
Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 139 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

ATLANTIC, UNION AND FRENCH WHITE LEAD;
TIEMAN'S ZINC WHITE; ENGLISH BOILED OIL;
TURPENTINE, DUQUALITE FRENCH PICTURE GLASS;
WINDOW GLASS; TIEMAN'S COLORS, in oil and water;
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
BRUSHES in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAVE & BANKS.

Mendocino Redwood.

The Lower Mendocino Company, [illegible] New Mendocino Company, [illegible] are now prepared to furnish every description of BOARDS and PLANK, in the rough or planed, at prices which will [illegible] the present [illegible]

Apply to
H. M. S. Pomeroy,
5 [illegible] and Montgomery streets.

Benicia Pottery,

[illegible]

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!
SOON TO OPEN AT
DUNCAN'S
CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!
TO THE
Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** of Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Geneva,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!
CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes;**
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes,**
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROUEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The minute warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INLOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the American and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that wealth in money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk at life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sum is computed by the division of all the Shares,* the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long existence and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly observed to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY, AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of the Second Collection have been just received, and are now for
San Francisco, June 2 1854. 26

WELLS, FARGO & CO

SUTTER EXPRESS—Making [illegible]
Daily Express to [illegible]
San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill.

[illegible]

3

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44	varieties;	Strawberries,	7	varieties;
Pear do	44	do	Fig Trees;		
Apple do	54	do	Pomegranates;		
Plum do	15	do	Walnuts;		
Apricots	6	do	Chestnuts;		
Almonds	2	do	Locust Trees, very large;		
Quinces do	2	do	Rose Acacinse,	}	for hedges.
Cherry do	many	do	Osage Orange,	}	
Grapes,	12	do			

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten *thousand finest Roses,* comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, MR. DELABIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
8 1st L. PREVOST & CO.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutillums, Azaleas, Orlenders, Passifloras, Honey-suckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson,* No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

Pennock's Patent Seed and Grain Planter.

FOR planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnips, &c. This machine operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c., and by dispensing the work at one operation, obviates the necessity of harrowing after the grain is sown. With two horses it will plant from ten to twelve acres of Wheat or Barley per day, and of Corn, Beans or Peas, from ten to twenty per day—thereby offering a considerable saving in the seed. For sale with a variety of extra parts, by

JOS. S. PAXSON, 26 Front street, cor. of Pine.

Also,—Cultivators, Garden Drills, Hay Cutters, Hay Presses, Grist Mills, &c., &c. 8 6t.

Patent Planting Machine.

WE invite those who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of the CROSBY PATENT PLANING MACHINE.

Having purchased the [illegible] for the State of California, we are prepared to execute work in every part manner, on very reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice. Builders wanting work done in our line will do well to call and see our machine.

I. W. VANDEGRIFT
3 Proprietor of Western Planing Mill.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE MONTHLY Strawberry Vines at $4 per hundred; Double $4 per dozen; Hovey's $4 per dozen, and Hovey's Seedling $4 per dozen, all of first premium stock, strong plants, packed and delivered according to order at the New York Depot, corner of WASHINGTON & KEARNY streets.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST [illegible] Onion Seed! [illegible]

HALL & BARNARD,
4 [illegible]

Field Seed Wheat.

FOR [illegible]

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,.....MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY, ...CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. * 26

Wilson's Exchange.

THE proprietors of this establishment most respectfully announce that they have opened their

New and Magnificent Saloon.

They have also the pleasure of informing their friends and patrons that having made arrangements with an experienced reporter, a BULLETIN will be kept in the saloon, where will be registered Vessels to arrive, arrivals, departures, cargoes; a correct Report of the changes in the Markets, and the latest Local and General Intelligence.

Feeling grateful for past favors, they hope by close attention to the wants of their guests, to merit a liberal share of the future patronage of their friends and the public. 9

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO, ...CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.

J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in this State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guests can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

International Hotel.

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)
San Francisco, California.

PECK & FISHER.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, choice and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public

Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient, for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.

The INTERNATIONAL is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.

E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hall, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known UNION HOTEL, situated on the Plaza, in this city.

Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal to all respects to a first class European Hotel.

The BAR will be *par excellence,* and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, } Of New York.
O. H. M. ESTOARS, } Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET,* up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

CHARLES D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business in all its branches, will give especial attention to [illegible] of Real Estate, examination of titles, [illegible] &c.

A Register for property at [illegible] or private sale will be kept at the office for the inspection of [illegible] 20

ANTROBUS & HUBER,

GENERAL AGENCY AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
Corner Front and K streets,
Branch Office,
Fifth street, between J and K, [illegible] from J

FARMERS and [illegible] Mason and Farmers [illegible]

[illegible]

Wanted.

[illegible]

P S [illegible]

[illegible]

1

THE MOTHERLESS.

God help and shield the motherless,
The stricken, bleeding dove—
For whom there gushes no rich fount,
Of deep and deathless love!
The saddest title grief confers—
For who so lone as they,
Upon whose path a mother's love
Sheds not its holiest ray.

No gentle form above them bends
To soothe the couch of pain—
Nor voice so fond as hers, essays
To calm the feverish brain.
Oh, other tongues may whisper love,
In accents soft and mild;
But none on earth so pure as that
A mother hears a child.

Judge kindly of the motherless—
A weary lot is theirs,
And oft the heart the gayest seems,
A load of sorrow bears.
No faithful voice directs their steps,
Or bids them onward press,
"And if they gang a kennin, wrang,"
God help the motherless!

And when the sinful and the frail,
The tempted and the tried,
Unspotted one! shall cross thy path,
Oh, spurn them not aside.
Thou know'st not what thou had'st been
With trials less—
And when thy lips would vent reproach,
Think, they were motherless!

A blessing on the motherless,
Where'er they dwell on earth,
Within the home of childhood
Or at the stranger's hearth!
Blue be the sky above their heads,
And bright the sun within,
O God, protect the motherless,
And keep them free from sin!

A REFORMER.

O for some thorough-hearted man o' the crowd;
A large-limb'd, muscular and genial soul,
All-comprehensive, comprehensible
To all men! who shall talk in our own tongue,
Not in the language of a foregone world.
A blithe, world-shouldering, strong identity;
No pining, pale uprightness, from the stocks
And huckbourds of Convention;—a man-soul,
Fed on strong meat—love, hunger, anger, paid,
Want, war, hope; tingling hot from top to toe
With costly life; a hurly, popular mind
To walk, and talk, and teach in the loud street;
And jostle, and be jostled in the squares,
And breathe his broad humanity on all:
A full-arm'd life—at every point equipt
For our occasion; to unite, uplift
And in himself express all offices,
Driving a pulse of life through lifeless things!

A Short Sermon on Manliness.—Learn from the earliest days to insure your principles against the peril of ridicule. You can no more exercise your reason if you live in constant dread of laughter, than you can enjoy your life if you are in the constant terror of death. If you think it right to differ from the times, and to make a point of morals do it, however rustic, however antiquated, however pedantic it may appear; do it, not for insolence, but seriously and grandly—as a man who wore a soul of his own in his bosom: and did not wait until it was breathed into him by the breath of fashion.—*Sydney Smith.*

Nothing lost.—Philosophers tell us that since the creation of the world not one single particle of matter has been lost. It may have passed into new shapes, it may have floated away into smoke or vapor, but it is not lost. It will come back again in the dew or the rain, it will spring up in the fibre of the plant, or paint itself on the rose leaf. Through all its transformations, Providence watches over and directs it still. Even so it is with every holy thought or heavenly desire, or humble aspiration, or generous and self-denying effort. It may escape our observation,—we may be unable to follow it, but it is an element of the moral world, and it is not lost.

A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal writes that the poet, Alexander Smith, whose productions have recently made such a sensation in the literary circles of Scotland, and are so favorably noticed in the English Reviews, was, in 1846, a "seedy" and neglected individual in Wisconsin, and the butt for ridicule of all that ilk—and that after seeking in vain through all our principal eastern cities for a just appreciation of the merits of a volume of his poems, then recently printed, he went to Europe, where he has become famous.

A little girl walking in the cemetery of Pere-la-chase, at Paris, and reading one after another the praises upon the tombs of those who slept beneath, suddenly exclaimed—"I wonder where they bury all the sinners."

People who are jealous, or particularly careful of their own rights and dignity, always find enough of those who do not care for either, to keep them continually in hot water.

The farmer whose pigs got so lean that they would crawl through the cracks of the pen, stopped their "fun by tying knots in their tails."

Will *thrashing* a man for telling a lie make him "acknowledge the *corn*?"

The fellow who said he would "see the bill paid," probably has good eye sight.

The washerwoman who attempted to hang her clothes on Mason & Dixon's line, has give it up.

To prevent cholera—bathe freely in salt water, and drink nothing but fresh.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to Warren & Son.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spiræa Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata roses, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormick's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with hall set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains and all articles pertaining to Agriculture.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse.
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scyths Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.
Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.,

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Utica City Bank.....Utica. | Bank of Syracuse....Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn. | Bank of Attica.....Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k..Rochester. | Geo. Smith & Co....Chicago.
Michigan State B'k....Detroit. | Clinton Bank....Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Express, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Colona, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyt's Diggings, Hunt's Rauch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Wonkow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range.
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Rauch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minnesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodycar's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the rate of shipment.
7 ADAMS & CO.

BANKERS.

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co.....London.
Hottinguer & Co.....Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.....New York.
Phœnix Bank..... do
J. E. Thayer & Bro..... Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.....New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.....St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers.....Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

DREXEL, SATTER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank.....New York.
Bank of North America.....Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Drexel & Co.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq.....Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer.....Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq:.....Louisville, Ky.
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Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.. Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
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ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Utica City Bank.....Utica
Bank of Syracuse.....Syracuse
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn.
Bank of Attica.....Buffalo
Rochester City Bank.....Rochester.
George Smith & Co.....Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank.....Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Clinton Bank.....Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon. St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight. San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.....London.
F. Huth & Co.....London
American Exchange Bank.....New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....New York
Atlantic Bank.....Boston.
Philadelphia Bank.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank.....New Orleans.
Page & Bacon.....St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.....Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.....Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.....Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

Interest, nine and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.
7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, of the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.
HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.
QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.
LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.
SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plots, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT,
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, } Proprietors.

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq.,
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., } Trustees.
3 3m.

THEODORE PAYNE. AQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE .....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the terms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 23-3m

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Hexall and Galleco.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "Bay State Lower Mills' Brand," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 14f

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.
WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend Norcross' Patent Planing Machines, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendant, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the Washington Mills, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.
7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!
Cheap, Substantial and Durable Fire and Water Proof
MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of Inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. O born, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells, M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 136 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

Any Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1854. NO. 11.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance: or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

[For the California Farmer.]

TO ANNIE ——.

THY brow is sad to-day, Annie,
Thy heart seems bowed in grief:
Are there no joys that earth can bring?
Can'st thou not find relief?

Dost think of other days, Annie?
When life seemed bathed in love,
And happiness beamed o'er thy path,
Like some bright star above.

Yet, do not wish them back, Annie;
Those bright and joyous hours:
Oh, let no cloud of sorrow rise—
I'll strew thy path with flowers.

Repress the tears, as o'er thy heart
Come saddening memories;
Forget thy griefs, there's yet for thee
Purer and brighter days.

The world may deem thee cold, Annie,
Thy heart may feel alone;
Yet thou art very dear to me—
I'm sad when thou'rt gone.

Thine is a higher, nobler lot;
Reject the cold world's scorn;
Let "hope" still be thy guiding star,
Thy soul's first mission, *on*.

May never 'round thy gladsome path
Come sorrow's blighting dew;
May each year bring thee newer joys,
And friends both fond and true.

August, 1854. ISORA.

[For the California Farmer.]

A Mother's Love.

A MOTHER'S love! How thrilling to the hearts of the loving are these words. What care we for the outer world when we posses a world like this. It is as pure the snow flake from heaven, and as constant as the evening star. What a talisman for the thoughtless; what a motto for the proud! The most despanding heart will find cheer at the echo of these words. Jealousy, love's greatest enemy, dares not intrude upon so pure an affection. 'Tis a love, that when met with a return, will light up the darkest path through life, scatter suspicion to the winds, and put to sleep the soft echo of betrayed confidence. When with a doubtful heart we commence the voyage of life, and, with fear watch the clouded sky, and hear the unwelcome news, "breaker's ahead;" what refreshing influence, like a summer's breeze, wafts o'er our spirits and gives us hope, though dark and fearful clouds meet us? What then is the gentle breeze that scatters the clouds and bids the sun to shine again? *'Tis a mother's love!* The friendships of other's compared with it is like the stars that are less brilliant when the moon is shining. When deprived of such love, we are like a ship on the raging ocean, whose only pilot has found a watery grave, and we are left to toss about at the mercy of the waves, with our earthly hope gone, and God alone to save us. CORA.

Profanity.

IN no portion of country in the world, and we should say cities that we have ever visited, have we known the sinful and foolish practice of profane swearing to prevail so universally, as in the cities of California. Among those who call themselves educated men, *gentlemen*, aye, very moral men, [illegible] can be continued, with any [illegible] without being interlarded with profane oaths. Of this every sentence is finished, each period rounded off with an oath. When will men full grown [illegible] parents, public men, reflect upon the influence they are exerting by [illegible] When will they be made to feel that the [illegible] to schools for the education of the young are in a measure lost, [illegible] as they continue [illegible] bad example. [illegible] We are led to these remarks [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] —We [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1854.

The Great Interest of California.

We commend the valuable leader of the Sacramento State Journal, of Monday last, to the Agriculturists. This is the right spirit, and we rejoice to see the press acting thus earnestly. We hope every cultivator will give it a careful perusal, and act upon it promptly. These are the doctrines we have labored to disseminate, and rejoice at the generous aid thus offered by the Journal:

Agricultural.—Five years since and there was not a sufficient quantity of garden vegetables produced in this State to supply a mining town of average size. But those days are gone, and forever. Now we not only raise enough vegetables to meet the demand of three hundred thousand people, but we have this year harvested a cereal crop so abundant that a proposition has been made by an eminent house—and in good faith too—to export on moderate terms, our surplus wheat. So plentiful was the potato crop last year, that towards the latter end of the season, they were freely offered for the first cost of the bags in which they were put up. These big facts are most incontestible proof of the fertility of our soil, and the adaptation of our climate to the growth and maturity of almost every species of vegetable production. Our soil, so far as it has been cultivated, has produced more abundantly, when the tillage it has received is taken into consideration—than that of any other State in the Union. To know which soils are best adapted to the several grains—the proper time to sow—the cultivation required—the treatment seeds should receive to protect them from worms and the plant from insects, is a matter of the greatest importance, not only to the agriculturists themselves, but also to every citizen in the State To know these things as they should be known, and to disseminate this knowledge so as to most advantage the people, agricultural societies are not alone necessary, but indispensable. The farmers of the State—for they are more directly interested than others—should countenance, interest themselves in, and sustain, State and county agricultural societies. It costs but little to enrol themselves as members, and the satisfaction and benefits they could not fail to receive from meeting and conversing with each other at stated periods, on the great science of which they are disciples, would far outweigh all the considerations necessary to the energetic sustenance of such an association.

To help them do this and stimulate them to exertion, the Legislature has denoted the sum of five thousand dollars towards establishing a State Society, and it now requires but their action to carry into beneficial effect the purposes to which this amount has been devoted.

There will be a State Agricultural Fair opened in San Francisco on the fourth day of October next, and these five thousand dollars will be given in premiums. It is but reasonable to expect that our people, not only of the farming class, but of all classes, will take such an interest in it as to make it worthy of themselves and the State. Those who have extraordinary cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, or other animals—those who have produced surprising fruit or strange flowers—those who have raised prolific grain or mammoth vegetables should be there contending for the prize. But the premium in itself is a secondary consideration. To learn how, and where, and when those things which may be worthy of note were produced, so that the plan can be followed out by others, and the people benefited by the information, is the great object. The man who produces most of the necessaries and comforts of life, by the least labor, is a benefactor. This is what civilization aims at—this is what the age is endeavoring to accomplish. And upon you, Agriculturists and Horticulturists, do all others mainly depend to forward the good work. See then that you do not let the State Fair pass without exhibiting your rarest productions, and encouraging it by your presence.

A New Invention—*Fruit Measurer.*—We have been very kindly furnished, by the ingenious manufacturer, with a very neat and convenient instrument for measuring fruit in circumference. A bright brass plate, having a slide, to which is attached a thin piece of steel like a watch spring, which, by moving the slide, forms a circle and encloses the fruit, giving the exact measure in circumferance, from *one* to *ten inches*. The instrument can be made of any size, and the sample can be seen at our office, where orders may be left for them. Mr. E. G. Maino is the inventor, and he deserves credit for his ingenuity.

California Flour.—It is most gratifying to note the rapid advance making in every department of domestic industry. We have received a sack of flour from the Eureka Mills, by the courtesy of the proprietors, and for appearance, as to fineness and quality, it is equal to the finest samples of Haxall and Gallego. We shall try it and report.

The Election.—The returns of the election have not yet fully been received. It is supposed that Denver and Herbert have been elected to Congress, and Leake, Clerk of the Supreme Court. The Democrats have probably elected a majority of the Legislature. The result in the city is now placed beyond a doubt; the "Citizen's Reform" ticket having been elected by majorities ranging from 450 to 1000. By our next issue we hope to be able to give the full returns.

Sacramento Water Works.

In our examinations of the splendid achievements of our sister city, and to which we call the particular attention of our readers of both cities, we can only say they are indeed a "proud monument" for a city that has passed through such an ordeal as has been the lot of our Sacramento brethren. The Government of that city may well be proud to see her present prosperous condition after such trials, and to know that her citizens are all ready to sustain them in every act that shall make her prosperous at home and honorable abroad. In collecting statistics of Sacramento, and especially of the Water Works, we are under many obligations to the able and efficient Superintendent, for courteous attentions and full explanations when visiting these buildings, and for kindly furnishing us with a most valuable interesting and detailed sketch, which we publish entire, and trust San Francisco will not long delay to follow so good an example:

Friend Warren: In complying with your request to furnish you a sketch of the Sacramento Water Works, I cannot give you or the readers your valuable journal a better idea of the works themselves than is contained in the following extract from the Sacramento Union of the 15th of April last:

"The main building is located on the north side and at the foot of I street, and fronts down the river; can be seen the whole length of Front street, the line of which it crosses where that street would strike the slough. It is of brick, 125 feet by 50; two stories high, the lower one 15 feet in the clear, the upper one 12 1-2 feet. It is divided into 16 rooms—10 in the upper and 6 in the lower story. Those in the upper are fitted up for the use of the city authorities—the Recorder's Court, Clerk, &c., occupying the rooms on the east side of the division wall, those on the other side being appropriated to the Mayor and Council, Mayor's Clerk, Collector's office, &c. The walls are massive and appear to have been put up in the most substantial style. The foundation wall has a base of four feet to the grade of the street; from there to the reservoir the walls are 20 inches thick, while the cross-walls, upon which the weight of water rests, are 28 inches in thickness. The walls are grouted from bottom to top, and are founded upon piles thoroughly driven. There are five cross walls besides the end of the building, and girders are so framed in the walls as, with the bars which cross in every direction, to fasten them so firmly together, as to insure the house against everything short of an earthquake. Over a million of bricks are laid in and about the building.

"A first rate and perfectly tight tin roof is laid under the reservoir and over the rooms intended for the use of the city. We should have stated that the lower story is divided into six rooms, three of which are intended as a city prison, the others for rent.

"It is thirty-four feet from the grade of J street to the bottom of the reservoir; forty-one feet to the top, which, with five feet depth of water, the amount calculated for, gives a head of thirty-nine feet. The reservoir is divided into three apartments; is built of wood, firmly bolted together by iron bars and braces, and is remarkably free from leaks.

"The engine is of twenty-horse power—one of Burdon's—two locomotive boilers, intended each for a fifteen horse power engine; two single acting force pumps fourteen inches in diameter and twenty inches stroke; engine making thirty revolutions and pumps thirty strokes per minute, forcing about 42,000 gallons per hour into the reservoir, or 501,000 gallons in twelve hours. They are now working with a twelve inch stroke, and raising about 20,000 gallons per hour.

"The capacity of the reservoir is 240,000 gallons; it could, therefore, be filled in less than six hours. It was estimated, about a year and a half since, that the daily consumption of water in the city was 30,000 gallons; suppose it three times that, after the water connection and supply become general, and the pumps would be able to raise it in some two hours and a half. By working the engine to its full capacity twelve hours out of the twenty-four, it would raise water sufficient to furnish the citizens of Sacramento with twelve gallons of water each, when their number reaches 40,000.

Four and three-quarter miles of iron pipes have been laid in the city, ranging from thirteen down to three inches. A thirteen inch pipe is laid from the Works to Second street and down that to L street, and from Second to Fifth street in the alley between J and K streets, and an eight inch pipe from Fifth to Eleventh streets. In the alley between K and L streets from Second to Eleventh, an eight inch pipe is laid, and six inch pipe in the alley between J and I streets, from Second to Eleventh streets; also on the cross alleys from I to L streets, between front and Second. On the cross streets the pipe is three and four inch.

"There are 57 fire plugs in the city, 40 high and 17 low ones, and 10 water gates. From these pipes the city can be supplied between I and L streets, and Front and Eleventh streets, with as much water as the citizens may need.

"The contract was let to Mr. John Kirk, an experienced contractor, under whose general supervision the entire work has been performed with a skill, perfection and faithfulness that commands the admiration of all who have examined it.

"The amount of the original contract was $120,000, to be paid in water bonds, secured by a lien on the revenue from water sold, after paying expenses. The iron pipes cost $50,000, and the extra labor amounts to some thousands of dollars more, but not, as yet, estimated.

"The work has all been done by superior workmen, and of the very best materials the country produces. Messrs. Israel & Carlisle laid the brick, Mr. James Hall superintended the carpenter work, the blacksmithing by Mr. Jesse Morrill, and the engine put up by Capt. D. Hall. Mr. John Berdan was the engineer, and under his direction has all been completed.

"The water was fairly let into the city on the 6th April, the day celebrated by our citizens and firemen, and Sacramento can now boast of having the most comple and extensive system of Water Works ever built by a city of her age and number of inhabitants."

Six months experience has realized the most sanguine expectations of the friends of this measure; and with the exception of some bad workmanship in laying the pipes for supply and distribution, the work has proven itself to be of the most substantial character, and the gentlemen above named to be entitled to all the praise that can be given them.

As a source of revenue to the city, of protection to property of the citizens, and of economy, convenience and health to all, no measure of the city government has been so successful, or has received so unqualifiedly the approbation of the community, as has the erection of the public Water Works.

As a source of revenue there is scarcely a doubt but that the water rents will pay the current expenses of the work, the interest on the bonds issued for its erection, and in time create a sinking fund sufficient to meet the principal as it becomes due.

The receipts for the first month (April) were in round numbers $1000; for the last month (August) $2400; showing an increase of about $300 per month. There will probably not be so great an increase during the winter months, but it is believed that by this time next year the revenue will be at least double what it is at present; at the same time the water is furnished to the consumer at a saving of from 100 to 300 per cent. of its cost when procured from any other source, and is furnished so abundantly, that double the amount is probably used that otherwise would be.

In addition to the receipts for water above named, there is a saving of over $500 per month in rents, that the city has heretofore paid for its officers, council chamber, prison, &c. This is clear gain to the city; while at the same time the offices in the reservoir building belong to the city, are more commodious, safe, and comfortable, and afford ample space for the wants of the city for many years to come. The prison in the basement is the best regulated and most secure one in the State, with room sufficient to enlarge it to double its present size.

Another considerable saving is effected by the city through these works, by furnishing the various cisterns throughout the city, for the use of the fire department, with water without cost. These formerly were filled by the volunteer aid of the firemen, but was of such frequent occurrence and required so much time and labor, as to become a serious annoyance, so much so that the city has for a year or more past, paid private parties a large sum for this necessary supply; now they are filled from the fire hydrants, which are to be found at every corner of the principal streets, and which, with the cisterns, furnish all the water that the department, were it twice as large, could use.

As a matter of convenience it is hardly necessary for me to mention the great saving of labor in having pure soft water conveyed in abundance to the very points at which it may be desired to use it, even to the third stories of any building in the city. This together with the economy in the cost of the water, ought, as I doubt not it will in due time, induce every person within the water limits, to have it introduced into their premises. The price of water to a family, not exceeding eight persons, is $2 per month; and the same to stores, shops, etc., using an ordinary supply. From the water carts, previous to the erection of these works, the average cost to the same class, was at least $2 per week; while the supply was meagre, and obtained at much inconvenience.

As a promoter of health, these works in a particular manner commend themselves to all; for while they furnish the sparkling element in profusion, before which filth and its companion, disease, disappears and is annihilated, it at the same time in our hot summer months tempers the atmosphere to an agreeable standard, by furnishing the means for an abundant sprinkling of the streets, of free use in the stores and dwellings, and for graceful fountains with their cooling spray, in our saloons and public resorts.

As a "healthful luxury," Sacramento may with pride refer to her numerous bathing establishments, most of them erected since these works were put in operation, and all taking their supply therefrom. It is doubtful whether there is another city in the Union of the same size, that can equal this in the number of her baths; while it is certain none surpass her in the elegance and superior accommodation for every sort of bathing that is furnished by some of these establishments.

Among others, there is an extensive swimming bath, fitted up in admirable taste, where a delightful swim can be had with the water tempered to suit all seasons,—(the proprietors being about to introduce a heating apparatus for the winter months.) This has become a popular resort of your citizens when they visit us, and many of them can testify to the superiority of our baths.

To sum up and conclude this too lengthy article, Sacramento may well boast of having set an example worthy of the earnest consideration of her great neighbor San Francisco, as well as of every other city in the State; for while securing all the benefits above faintly sketched, it has been done without calling on her citizens *for one dollar, directly or indirectly*, without increasing taxation one iota. But to the contrary, she has in the erection of these works given profitable employment to many of her own people: has saved them money in the purchase of this invaluable article, water: has protected their property thereby from fire: and all by simply pledging her "faith and credit," with the almost certain assurance that the revenue derived will pay principal and interest of the Bonds she has issued for this purpose, as fast as they become due.

If, Messrs. Editors, in the foregoing "hasty sketches," I have said anything that will in the smallest degree forward the erection of similar works in other cities, as a move of true economy, I have not written in vain. And if any of our own citizens should take the trouble to read this, I trust they will each and severally feel that it is their duty, as it is unquestionably their interest, to aid these works by taking their supply from them, for by so doing they save money and get comfort—they enable the work to maintain itself, and to extend its usefulness to all parts of the city.

Jos. H. Nevett.
Superintendent of Public Works.
Sacramento, Sept. 11, 1854.

Important and True.—We especially commend the following sentiments, uttered in a letter from Paul K. Hubbs, Esq., the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to the Convention of Teachers that assembled in San Francisco, recently. They are as noble as they are truthful, and of the highest moment to the citizens of this city especially. We give the extract:

"Teachers may be very learned, but if they lack the capacity to impart to others what they have stored up themselves, they are less competent than the unpretending who succeed in better development of the youthful mind. An ignorant teacher, however, must never be employed. It is a fraud upon the people to do so. The cities and large towns of our State are generally well organized. The rural communities have more especially my greatest anxiety. True, they are separated from the vice of the cities, and in point of morals have great advantages for their children; but conventions like yours are scarcely thought about; and the occupations of the parent forget too often the future of the child. I feel my friends that I cannot sufficiently commend your patriotic and holy effort, and only rely upon it, such movements will live in the reminiscences of the past, the loveliest scenes of life. With sentiments of great respect, I subscribe myself your friend sincerely.

Paul K. Hubbs,
Supt. of Public Instruction."

Stone Building Materials of Oregon.—The rock found by Col. King, about five miles from this place, on being tested with acids and analyzed, proves to be *Gneiss*, not *Granite*. It has a firm, fine grain, and is capable of receiving a high polish. Its becoming harder on immersion in water, and the ease with which it can be chiseled into any shape required, renders in a valuable addition to the list of building materials. It is too hard for grindstones, hones, or scythe stones. The following is the analysis of some of this stone: It contains in one thousand parts, chemically considered—Silica, 690.00; alumina, 147.50; oxyde iron, 66.30; dross, supposed to be salts of potash and soda, 96.20. Mineralogically considered, it consists of feldspar, mica and quartz, similar to granite, only of a different cleavage and laminated differently. This stone is now being quarried and brought into the city, in large quantities, for the erection of the penitentiary. The quarries are extensive enough to furnish materials in quantity for years to come.—*Oregon Times.*

The Admission of California—The late Celebration.—A proud day for California; let it ever be kept in remembrance. How many associations cluster around this day. The thundering cannons that first announced it echo in the heart of every true Californian, and will be remembered forever. The parade of the past week was a splendid one, and the noblest features of it was the brave old Pioneer, Gen. John A. Sutter.

Duncan Art Union.—This establishment was thrown open to the public on Monday last. The collection is one of the most superb and *recherche* that has ever been on exhibition in this country. Articles of the richest and most gorgeous that the eye can feast on are there displayed. The place is thronged with visiters all the day long. No one should fail to pay a visit.

House of Refuge.—The bid for constructing the House of Refuge, was accepted by the Board of Supervisors, on Monday last. The structure is to be substantially built of the best quality of brick, and will be 145 feet long and 50 feet wide, of three stories high and a basement. Ordeman & Loud, contractors.

New Market.—It is stated that the large store recently erected by Story, Redington & Co., on the corner of Merchant and Sansome streets, is to be converted into a Market, to connect with the Washington Market.

HORTICULTURAL.

The State Fair.

Awake! awake! Farmers and Stock Raisers should not delay sending in notices of their intentions to exhibit, and to what extent. Mechanics, Artizans and Manufacturers should instantly notify the Society of their intentions and wishes, so that ample preparations shall be made.

Fail not, as you would desire a proper opportunity to do yourself justice.

Let Counties be represented as Counties; each having the proper space allotted them in the Hall, and with a suitable motto for each. Let County Societies have their committees to attend, take a just interest, and make their reports.

Then will the work go bravely on!

It must be most gratifying to all who feel interested in the welfare of California, to note the increasing interest manifested by our best citizens to promote the cause of Agriculture. The very handsome offer of the House of Wells, Fargo & Co., to aid thus promptly in the coming Fair, we feel assured will be duly appreciated by the Agriculturists of our whole State, and serve as a stimulus to them to forward their productions. In behalf of the State Society, we can most cordially express pleasure and gratitude for the generous offer of this house. The following is their note;

J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c., California State Agricultural Society:

Dear Sir: To accommodate the friends and patrons of the State Agricultural Society, we shall be most happy to take charge of any small packages—flowers, fruit, &c., intended for exhibition atthe Annual State Fair, free of charge, over any of our Express routes.

Wells, Fargo & Co.

San Francisco, Sept. 12, '54.

Entrees for Premiums.

Puebla de San Jose, Sept. 10, 1854.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society.

Dear Sir: We offer the "San Jose Nursery" for the examination of the Committee appointed by the State Agricultural Society to award premiums on the best nurseries

We shall be happy to receive such Committee at any time. Very respectfully, yours,

L. Prevost & Co.

Strawberries.—A splendid variety of the "Boston Pine" Strawberry was exhibited at our rooms on Saturday last. They were from Shell Mound Farm, near San Antonio, Alameda county, grown by Mr. J. L. Sanford. For the large dish of select ones sent us we are grateful. They were of delicious flavor and fully ripe. We shall hope to have some on exhibition every day for some time.

Flora, Pomona and Ceres.—The office of the California Farmer will hereafter be known as the court where "Flora and Pomona" will exhibit their pets—"Ceres" too shall come with his greetings. Every Saturday a special court will be held, where all who feel a desire to see the products of the soil can do so with little care or trouble, and hereafter we shall make note of all that has been exhibited.

Pears and Nectarines.—We had on exhibition on Saturday last, from the Mission Gardens of E. L. Beard, Esq., (under the care of the skillful Mr. Lewellen,) eighteen superb large Bartlett Pears and eight Elruge Nectarines, of very excellent size and quality. They were examined by the Committee on Fruits and pronounced to be of high order.

Native Plums.—Very superb high colored native Plums were brought from the mountains and exhibited at our rooms by Mr. Campbell. The Plums were almost a perfect scarlet, and a sprightly acid. A very desirable shrub, highly ornamented.

J. C. White, Esq., of Happy Valley, exhibited at our rooms, on Saturday last, some splendid blooms of the Fuchsia—variety, "Lord of the Isles." The specimen blooms were very double and of remarkable size and beauty. Mr. W. is an amateur florist, and his taste and judgment are fully displayed by the fair specimens in his grounds, which we shall more particularly note hereafter.

Mountain View, Santa Clara, 1854.

Dear Sir: I do not remember seeing the name of "Myers White," and La Grange among the numerous varieties of Peaches that your valuable paper is instrumental in introducing and bringing into notice. I have many of the finest kinds, which I shall have about to bear.

[illegible]

where the water is 72 feet below the surface. In the production of large fruit upon such a location, the past unusually dry winter has been very unfavorable. Yours truly,

Leonard Frost.

To. J. L. L. F. Warren.

We clip the following from the Los Angeles Star. All interested should have the privilege of being heard:—

The following communication, from a lady correspondent in the Monte, will be of interest to many of our readers, and as we are well aware that there are many fine babies in that thriving village, we hope the premium will be a generous one, and worthy the object intended.

"California Babies.—*Mr. Editor:* As the question has been mooted that there will be a premium offered for the likeliest baby of California growth, I hope the committee having jurisdiction of this department will offer such encouragement at the State Agricultural Fair in October next, as will induce a large turn out. I think the healthiest, prettiest and largest baby, not to exceed a certain age, say a year or two years old, should be the test. As every mother thinks her own the prettiest and best, there should be such a premium offered as will induce mothers to prepare for it in season. The remark, that this is a *great country*, is as common as household words, and has had reference to the rapid growth of our cities, towns, and our country generally—our big trees, enormous vegetables, tall grain and fine fruit. Then what do we lack in California to throw the rest of the world entirely in the shade? I for one surely think it cannot be for the want of fine babies. A lady correspondent of the California Farmer says, "there is no place in the world where they have so many pretty babies as in California"—and I think she is right. She further adds: "I have as pretty a little darling as ever blessed a mother's name, and I would not give it for all the gold mines of California; and I want to show it too; and one thing more, Messrs. Editors, I have been puzzled, as well as my husband, to find a name as pretty as the baby. Now, do please have a premium offered for the *prettiest names* for the pretty boys and girls that shall grow up in California. Let us have some new names for a new country and new babies." Now, Mr. Editor, we have as fine babies in the Monte as in any other part of the State, and I, for one, would like to show my little darling against the world. Then let the premium be a liberal one, and there will be sure to be competition, and when the ladies once feel interested in this matter it is bound to succeed.

Yours respectfully, Alice.

Monte, August 18, 1854."

Since the receipt of the above communication we have received the California Farmer, which has a full list of premiums offered by the State Agricultural Society, among which we notice a premium on babies, which is as follows:

Competitors for premiums on Babies must have them on exhibition between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., on the second day of the Fair. *A special hall* will be provided for the accommodation of the "little children," and every convenience provided. The committee will pass in examination from two to four o'clock P. M.

Finest Baby under one year old.....$100
2d finest do do 75

We would merely remark that we think there is a sad discrepancy between the premiums on farms and babies, as the best improved farm is entitled to a premium of $200.

California Babies.—The California Farmer is indignant at the crusty old bachelor editors, who ridicule the exhibition of Young America which is to take place at the Agricultural fair in October, and thinks that bachelors are not very competent to sit on a jury in such a case. We for one confess our incompetency to sit on such a jury in case of a *squall.—Sierra Citizen*

"Crusty old bachelors." Now, neighbor, not so fast; we never said *crusty*. What a monitor that thing they call *conscience* is—how quick it applies the true word. Does our neighbor of the Citizen belong to the class he so truly describes? We pity him, and pray for his conversion, speedily. We commend to *his* particular attention the "Model Baby," and hope he will reform after perusal.

Pass them Along.—There is certainly one great advantage from residing in the interior counties during the season of immigration. The Shasta Courier discourses in the following manner:

"Joyous Tidings.—Let the bachelors of this region rejoice, for behold we bring them glad and joyous tidings. Among the emigrants now stopping temporarily on the Noble route, thirty or forty miles from this place, as well as among those who have not yet reached that point, there are a goodly number of beautiful and marriageable young ladies. Indeed, we hear that the tones of the 'light guitar,' struck by fairy-like fingers, and strains of rich music, warbled forth from fairy-like throats, to [illegible] by the 'pale moonlight,' to awake the echoes of the grave old forests and rocks are [illegible]

In the same article this same bachelor [illegible] that he is about to [illegible] for a holiday for the purpose of [illegible] the young ladies and [illegible]

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Wife of the Model Farmer.

We have known some women, who by their extravagance and wastefulness, have kept their husbands perpetually under water, in debt up to their eyes,—and such we do not wish to read the following story, (copied from the Michigan Farmer,) that they may strain it as an apology for their misdeeds. Such women are rare among farmers' wives. But the "Model Farmer" herein depicted, has many copies all through the land,—not quite indeed to the same degree of parsimony, who in their eagerness to join house to house and farm to farm, greatly neglect the social, intellectual and affectionate sympathies of their families—and who, it would seem, would prefer the last final retrospect of life, to be one of pinch and saving, worn-out wife and ruined children, with twenty thousand in pocket,—to a retrospect of liberality, usefulness, kindliness, and mental and moral cultivation, with only ten thousand dollars. Such men, with all their resemblances, however near remote in degree, we wish to read the following:—*Country Gentleman.*

I am the wife of a model farmer. My husband is called wealthy. He owns between three and four hundred acres of good land, most of it under good cultivation. His pastures are well stocked with horses, sheep and cattle, and for their comfort he has built barns, sheds and out-houses. Our farm is the pattern for the neighborhood. But look at the house! see what a home for a family!!

It was very well sixteen years ago, more shell as it was, and I was too happy in being its mistress to think of complaining of any inconvenience or hardships. We were both young then—my husband is young now. He hired men to work on the farm, but we could not afford to hire help in the house; it would not pay. I was ambitious, worked hard, economised and turned everything to the best advantage to aid in getting rich. As time passed, new barns and sheds took the place of the first temporary hovels; and as we continued to prosper, I began to think the time was very near when I might reasonably hope that something would be done for the comfort of myself and family. Years of hopo deferred have passed away. Our house, which was never lathed, plastered, or painted, looks like an old weather-beaten brewery on the outside, while within, from the ground floor to the rafters it presents the uniform color of an ancient smoke-house. It is inconvenient and unsuited to the wants of our family. I have hinted as much more than once, but there was always some more important improvement to be made out of doors, or there was an adjoining lot of land to be bought cheap, or a fine horse whose price was not to be considered, so that our rival neighbors were prevented from getting him on their farms.

We have five children; my eldest daughter is in her fourteenth year. She has been educated thus far in a very indifferent district school, but is womanly in her manners, is a good housekeeper for her age, and has fine, lady-like tastes. What opportunity she has for the exercise of these tastes you may judge. Her room is next to the rafters; it has one window containing four panes of glass. Her toilet table is a dry goods box turned upon its side; within it, the little ones have their play-house; on the top is a piece of broken looking-glass, a pincushion and a few other trinkets. Her wardrobe is a trunk with a broken cover; her room is separated from the rest of the loft by a blanket partition, beyond which her brothers and the hired men sleep. My room is below, and about as well furnished as hers. Every suggestion I make for improvement, or the introduction of necessary articles of furniture, is met with an adage about putting a new piece to an old garment, and my husband says in his quiet, decided way, "You shall have a new house by-and-by, Clara; and then we will get carpets and furniture, and everything else to correspond."

"Ah! that far off "by-and-by!!" I have grown old working and waiting for it. My child is growing into womanhood by my side; others are following in her steps—a rich man's daughter's without the cultivation of min' or manners necessary to fit them for the stations they might adorn.

Perhaps, had I foreseen how all this was to be, I might, by some extra exertion have provided them and myself with many little comforts of which we have been deprived while waiting so hopefully, so patiently for that promised "by-and-by." And yet I hardly know how a woman with her arms full of little ones to be cared for, and a house full of hungry hired men waiting for their meals could find time for much extra exertion. My children's clothes and my husband's too, are made, mended and kept clean by me, and all the [illegible] work from cellar to garret [illegible] through my hands with the [illegible] little children can do. I have [illegible] to vote to raise [illegible] ons or onion [illegible] hens run wild and [illegible] does my [illegible] and cheese go to the grocery to [illegible] and sugar; the [illegible] my husband's pocket [illegible] here [illegible]

Yes, Mr. Money-love is a model farmer and a model husband. He [illegible] new [illegible] he made it was [illegible] always [illegible]

six, while my husband at forty looks young and fresh as when we were married. He is so industrious, such a good provider for the table, and so kind a parent, it seems almost wrong in me to find fault with him for anything.

He says the girls are but children yet, and that by the time they are young ladies he will have a new house and every thing in style.

Yes by that time their mother will be—no matter where—if living she will be too worn and weary to think of enjoyment. And they uneducated, sensitive and shrinking from the position in which he would place them, because unprepared to do credit to themselves and him—but I will not anticipate.

Mr. Moneylove will read this, I dare say, and if it awakens him, or others like him to a sense of what is due to their families, I shall have accomplished my object in writing.

Clara M———.

Model Farm, Dec., 1853.

Purchase of Mount Vernon.—The movement among the Southern ladies to secure to government the possession of Mount Vernon, seems to be meeting with a cordial response wherever the subject has been agitated. Organized associations for that purpose have been formed in many of the Southern States, and considerable sums of money are being raised for the purpose. At a recent meeting of one of these associations in Richmond, Va., a committee was appointed to take the preliminary steps towards purchasing the estate. The N. Y. Express, referring to the proceedings of this meeting, trusts that the ladies of the North as well as of the South will join in carrying out this patriotic object. It says:

"The mother of Washington and the wife of Washington were almost as distinguished in their relations as Washington was in his. Bunker Hill Monument was finished by our own countrywomen, without regard to section or feeling, and every true American woman has almost as much interest in that monument as the male descendants of those who fought there more than seventy-nine years ago. We hope then to see our Northern and Southern women joining hand in hand, with hearty good will, in this patriotic duty of making Mount Vernon the property of the nation."

Important from Guaymas.—Capt. Johnson, U. S. A., who arrived by the Goliah from Fort Yuma, by way of San Diego, on Monday last, brings some news of a highly important character from Guaymas. Capt. Johnson received his information from a small party of Germans and Americans who reached Fort Yuma, from Guaymas, on the 1st Sept., having left the latter place on the 10th Aug. They informed Capt. Johnson that about the 1st of Aug. Count Raousset Boulbon reached Guaymas in a small boat. Upon his landing, he excited the French troops, numbering three hundred and sixty men, to revolt, and placed himself at the head of them. The Germans and Irish, the former under Capt. Seafeldt, remained true to their colors, and uniting with the Sonorians, planted a battery of two cannons and a howitzer in the street in Guaymas. This battery was charged on by Raousset and his men, but it was served with such effect that the French soldiers were mowed down like grass.

During the conflict about one hundred Frenchmen are said to have been killed, and the remainder taken prisoners. During the fight Boulbon challenged the Mexican commander to single combat. The challenge was accepted, and as the two were approaching each other Boulbon was shot in the neck and fell to the ground. The French, being left without a leader, ceased firing and surrendered, and it was said that Boulbon and some of his officers were to be executed.

Learn all You Can.—Never omit any opportunity to learn all you can. Sir Walter Scott said that even in a stage coach he always found something [illegible] you [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1854.

REMOVAL.

☞ The Counting Room of the California Farmer will hereafter be found at the *Corner of California and Montgomery streets*, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.; where we shall be most happy to receive the visits of all who feel interested in the products of our country—and where we shall be happy to receive subscriptions.

Warren & Co., Proprietors.

The Triumph.

Success in every great undertaking depends, in the first place, upon the truths on which it is based, and next upon the earnestness and devotion with which those principles are maintained, enforced and applied. Truth has not only its opposite to contend with, but it has often the prejudices, interests and fashions by which it is surrounded.

When it was first announced that gold was discovered in California, all remember the great excitement caused over the entire continent, and although there was the most indubitable proof of it, and that of the clearest kind, there were thousands who were ready to place all kinds of difficulties in the way of testing the extent of the good that should flow from it. Had there not been those who were earnest and devoted in its pursuit—had there not been those who were ready to peril everything, even life itself, to test the truth of this discovery, the gold diggings of California would have proved a romance, rather than a reality.

The same results will ever flow from truth when properly tested; the rewards are ever proportionate to the truth developed, and the blessings are in proportion to the sincerity and devotion manifested in search of that truth. The discovery of gold was but the herald of other and greater discoveries, the gold being but the means necessary to advance and perfect the discoveries that were to follow.

The value of the *gold of California* has been told in *hundreds of millions of dollars*, and yet, great as was this discovery, and vast as has been its influence over the world—placing as it were a crown of purple upon the United States, as the richest country in the world—the Agriculture of California will prove of so much greater value, and its influence so much more wide-spread and permanent, that the gold mines will shrink into insignificance when compared with the full-revealed greatness of Agriculture.

The results of all branches of Agriculture in California are almost startling, and the developements of the present year in the science of "Pomology" alone, give an indication that must be of the most gratifying kind to every well wisher to the permanency of this State.

The *exhibition of the splendid Peaches*, from the "Sacramento Pomological Gardens," at the rooms of the California Farmer, we esteem of sufficient importance to herald as a "*Triumph of the Pomology of California.*" Here were exhibited *four hundred splendid Peaches*, from *eight to ten and three-quarter inches in circumference*, all the produce of a few trees *two years from the bud.*

It will be recollected what ridicule was heaped upon many of the early advocates of fruit growing, and every attempt to urge attention to this subject, was looked upon as the dreams of an enthusiast. Even "preachers of the gospel" applied the term of enthusiast to those, who, with a knowledge of the soil, saw the results that must flow from its wise cultivation, equally great with the results to the morals of a community that gave attention to what "the preacher says."

The recent exhibition, we repeat, is a *triumph of Pomology*, and we record the fact, feeling proud of the results, and rejoice at the prosperity of the cultivator who has won fame by this exhibition of fruit. A. P. Smith, Esq., of Sacramento.

Twelve dozen of the best samples were sold for $12 per dozen—we venture to say a record of success and reward unparalleled in the history of Pomology.

To Manufacturers.

The State Agricultural Society would especially call the attention of all and every class of manufacturers and artisans to the list of prizes to be awarded at the coming Fair. To every species and variety of California manufacture the Society will award special prizes, according to their merit. The Society would call particular attention to every branch, and should there be omission of any article manufactured in California, they will be duly noticed, although not mentioned on the lists.

It is to be hoped the Press will lend a generous help in making these facts known, so that all shall have an opportunity to exhibit such specimens as their genius and skill bring forth. Every species of domestic industry and taste, works of art, painting, embroidery and needlework will be embraced and recognized to the fullest extent. Domestic bread, pastry, and everything that shall advance domestic comforts, will be duly appreciated; and it is to be hoped there will be no lack of the evidence of skill in these departments.

Persons desirous of securing space to exhibit their particular productions can secure the same by application the Secretary, who will give particular attention to it and record the same. These applications had better be made early so that there shall be no disappointment.

Sacramento Industry.

This famous city, this city of "fire and flood," —this city that has withstood every ill that flesh is heir to, now gives evidence that she not only *can*, but will *stand losses*, and make sacrifices to build up and sustain her government, and make that city one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities on the Pacific Coast.

We have spent two days in noticing the immense improvements going on. The evidence is before the senses in her permanent warehouses, excellent streets, splendid public buildings and works, her manufactories and mechanical works; this is cheering. To accomplish this, to support the government and help it meet those exigencies to sustain public credit which now stands so high, immense taxes have been cheerfully borne, and the citizens have willingly sacrificed portions of their real and personal property to do it; and while they have seen their real estate depressed for a time, they have known that this was the only way to secure a just return by-and-by—or save themselves from utter ruin. In some instances it has been peculiarly hard, and some who have borne the burden and heat of the day have had to bow before the blast—the trials and sufferings that have been endured in Sacramento can never be written.

Those only who have experienced these, can ever have a conception of the heriosm required to pass so fiery an ordeal. But we believe the dark cloud has past, and better and brighter days of permanent prosperity await this "noble city of the Plains."

Van Court's Planing Mills.

We would call especial notice to these extensive and perfect working mills—they are situated near the Oriental Hotel, on Market street, and it is an interesting sight to witness them in operation;—here in California to see the machinery at work which converts our forests into dwelling houses, and that too in about a week's time. We have known instances when the trees have been felled, sawed, tongued, grooved, and the dwelling erected in the space of one week.

At these mills the rough boards are placed upon the frame, planed, tongued and grooved ready for use, in the most perfect manner. All the machinery moves like clock-work, and although making *three thousand revolutions per minute*, yet easy, and with power too.

Mr. Van Court in his earnest endeavor to add to the improvement of the country, has accomplished a great public good; and the planing machines which he offers are of the highest value to the country.

Model Baby.

"The child makes the man."

Among the "premiums" which have been announced by the State Society at the coming Fair, are some *Special Premiums*, which have excited a due degree of interest, and which, if properly understood, will result in great good. Some journals find it a theme for their mirth, others for their thoughtless witticisms, and others still for dissertations upon moral and social influences. They seem to fear that the sight of "little children" may lead men, *full grown men*, to look with less reverence upon the social relations and prompt them to treat with contumely and scorn the holiest relations of life. To all such we would most especially commend the following sketch, and we would ask scrupulous friends to tell us what would be the result to our community, if some dozen or more "babies" of the same kind as the one here described, could be exhibited in San Francisco? We await an answer, for we have not began to speak yet.

We copy from the Boston Transcript, a correspondent of which gives the following account of the young traveler's conduct:

There was only one baby among the members of the late excursion party up the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony. That baby was only six months old—a son of Henry Farnham, Esq., the engineer of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad. When the baby was first brought on board the Golden Era, some of the company shrugged their shoulders, and others said "humph." One crusty old bachelor muttered, "we may look out for squalls now;" and a young man with mustaches, who passed for a wit, sighed for the days of good king Herod. The baby meanwhile looked about and crowed a little, and then quietly entertained himself with sucking his fingers.

Well: from the time we left Rock Island on Monday evening, till we returned the following Saturday, not a cry or the suspicion of a cry was uttered by the baby. He was indeed a charming little fellow—always bright and placid, and ready to meet half way those who were disposed to be attentive. Of the sensation of fear he seemed to be utterly ignorant. He would go to the arms of a rough old backwoodsman as readily as to those of the beautiful Miss W., or Miss J.; and remain contented away from his mother or nurse, till fearful he was giving trouble they would come after him. But instead of giving trouble he seemed to be doing more than any body else for the general entertainment. It was frequently proposed to pinch him to see if he *could* cry; and in one instance, the experiment was tried without success. The features of the gruff old bachelor, who had looked so austerely at first on this infant phenomenon, would now relax as he came in sight, and he at last ventured upon the experiment of taking him in his arms, and found to his delight that the baby maintained his good character even in *his* inexperienced embrace.

The general satisfaction at the baby's unparalleled behavior at length manifested itself in a substantial form. It was resolved to get up a *testimonial*. A subscription was put in circulation for a gold cup, to be presented as a token of admiration and esteem of the passengers, who, when they reflected how much a crying baby might have detracted from their enjoyment, liberally opened their purses, and subscribed the handsome sum of $260. A formal presentation of this offering was then made. Mr. Rockwell, a late member of Congress from Connecticut, was deputed to address the baby. This he did in the presence of the assembled passengers, the baby meanwhile being held in his mother's arms, and always jumping and chuckling at the right place in Mr. Rockwell's speech. The speech, which was a capital one, and enunciated with due gravity, was followed by Professor Twining, of New Haven, the baby medium on the occasion, and who spoke in the little fellow's behalf in admirable style, now witty, now beautiful, for upwards of five minutes. Both speeches were much applauded. Ex-President Fillmore was appointed to prepare an inscription for the gold cup; a task which he accomplished with his accustomed good taste; and Mr. Rockwell was appointed to purchase the cup.

Thus ended one of the pleasantest little episodes of the great excursion—one that must be always remembered with pleasure by those who witnessed it, and especially by the parents of the child, who so early in life won so solid a mark of approbation from his seniors.

Letter from Roving Jack—No. 4.

A Retrospective Glance at the Early History of the Merced Valley....Soil and Production....Present state of Agriculture, and other improvements....Society, &c., &c.

Snellings' Ranch, August 31, 1851.

Messrs. Editors: In the summer of forty-nine, a solitary tent was erected in the upper portion of this valley, by Col. Sam. Scott, for the sole purpose of ranching stock; at that time few wagons had ventured from Stockton to Mariposa —the few goods and provisions consumed by the daring few, who had located themselves for the flattering prospect of acquiring gold in the supposed rich diggings in the Mariposa placers, having been conveyed hence by pack trains. It will be remembered that farming in those days was looked upon by the anxious gold hunter as a slow, non-paying occupation, and only suited to grovelling minds. No miner at that early day ever believed for a moment that it would be necessary for him to remain in California long enough to make a crop, but would in a few months make his pile, and return to the "*Old Folks at Home.*" And those who had come to California to engage in cultivating the soil, preferred the more secure and settled portions of California, to hazarding their lives and property in this uninhabited wilderness. Thus, when the writer of these lines made his first tour up the Merced River, nothing could be heard but the sound of the breeze as it whistled through deep green forests, the wild scream of the panther, the hoarse growl of the grizzly bear, or the caroling of the tiny songsters of the grove and the mead. But the fertility of the soil and the luxuriant growth of foliage, the broad and extended body of land, were objects most lovely to behold, and that delighted the ear and mind of the traveller, if he should be a man of taste, an admirer of rural scenes, or fond or capable of contemplating or appreciating the beauties of nature—hence the Merced, with its vast body of rich alluvial land particularly adapted to the culture of every variety of grain, vegetable, fruit or flower indigenous to the temperate zone, was destined soon to become the home of many enterprising followers of the plow, as the present state of things most beautifully illustrates. The discovery of gold in considerable quantities in the mountains and gulches on the Mariposa river, Agua Frio, Fresno, coarse and fine gold gulches, attracted the attention of thousands of anxious miners, who flocked to the various camps that sprung up with incredible rapidity in the vicinity of the aforesaid localities, suggested to the energetic teamster the importance of the construction of a road from Stockton to Mariposa and the Southern mines, passing immediately through this valley. This road anon became a great thoroughfare; numerous little tents were erected for the accommodation of travellers, and gradually the beauties of this valley became more attractive to the floating population. At length some of "the done up miners," who had become discouraged and disheartened with their bad success, resolved to no longer follow the "ignis fatuus," of imaginary gold lumps, but to try a more certain and less laborious occupation of cultivating the soil in the Merced Valley. Soon the word improvement appeared written in legible characters upon the face of nature, in the shape of bachelors' tents, that dotted the margin of the river, and the little farm that yielded them a rich return for their labors. Now those huts have given place to substantial dwellings, the little watermelon patches have increased to vast farms in a high state of cultivation, and four flouring mills have already been erected. The society of a few old bachelors has undergone a great change; numerous families have located in this valley, and preparations are being made for the building of a church and a schoolhouse. The sound of the voice of the watchman upon the walls of Zion is frequently heard in our valley, inviting poor sinners to God.

A number of the fair sex grace our religious assemblages; weddings are quite common in this region, and to take it altogether, we count that we are rather a favored people. By the way, what about that visit you promised? I anxiously look for the fulfilment of said promise.

Yours truly, Roving Jack.

Lambard Mills.

These famous Flouring Mills at Sacramento are among the first in the State. The machinery is of the highest cost and finish; the frame work very solid, of live oak, and all built and prepared at Augusta, Maine, and shipped here around the Horn. The smutting mill that is attached works to a charm—separates the diseased wheat finely. A process of riddling, screening and preparing the wheat at this Mill, is a great improvement upon all other plans, and is peculiarly their own.

We noticed springs attached to the spindle, which materially aided the velocity, and at the same time steadied the whole, causing a smooth and more quiet run—thus relieving the jar and grating noise so common to mills, even at a velocity of four hundred revolutions per minute.

By various and repeated tests this mill has attained distinction, in the amount of flour it turns out to the weight of grain, and the economy of the labor. We presume there is no mill that can excel it in economy or quality of work, or turn out better flour at less expense of labor or quantity of wheat. Messrs. R. Chenery & Redington are the proprietors, and we advise all who are interested, to call and see the operation of these mills.

Fences in the United States.

We take the following from the Horticultural Review, being an extract from the report made to the Farmers' Club of New York, by Professor J. J. Mapes, of New Jersey. These extracts are valuable, as they tend to show the value of the outside of the farmer's interests:

Before the commencement of the meeting I looked over an abstract of the census, and arrived at a few important facts in relation to the subject now under consideration. I find by the last census that we had of improved land in the United States, upwards of 118,000,000 of acres; and if we suppose this to be made up into lots of twenty acres each, we should then require, at fifty cents a rod, which may be suppose to be below the average cost, for labor and making of fences, including of course the cost of preparation, a sum of $113 25 for every twenty acres—and at this cost the fencing of the United States, or rather that portion recognized as improved, and operated as farms, would cost $670,776,273. If there be any mistake in these figures, it results from the census, either as to the number of acres, or in the estimate of fifty cents a rod.

No subject is more worthy of the close investigation of this club, than the proper style of fences to be used by our farmers. It is well known that no one kind of fence is suited to all parts of the country. For the extensive farms of the West, many of the hedge plants may be used with profit, and indeed, whenever the price of land for twelve feet wide on each side of a hedge is materially less than the cost of a permanent fence, there, and there alone, fences may be used with profit; for without question any hedge which is equal to a permanent fence, protecting crops from the ravages of cattle, will absorb the energy of the soil and prevent its use for crop-growing. It is true that many hedges may be grown on much less spaces, but they are not fully efficient for the purposes intended.

Among the most efficient of these hedges is the Osage Orange, and in many latitudes it may be used with propriety. A proper cutting plow may be used on both sides of this hedge to root-prune it, and thus it may be prevented from occupying any greater width of land than practice will show to be necessary for its sustenance.

An excess of fences is the prevailing sin of American farmers. In Belgium, and many other parts of Europe, fences are unknown; and I am happy to say that in many parts of our country the better class of farmers use fences only as the outer boundary of their farms; and where their cattle are soiled, and not pastured, intervening fences are unnecessary.

The amount of land thrown to waste throughout the United States, adjacent to fences, is more than equal to the number of arable acres in some of the smaller States. The cost of useless fences throughout the country, at least of such fences as might be dispensed with, if cattle were soiled, is greater than the value of all the cattle held for working purposes.

It is a common error for farmers to suppose that they are legally bound to put up fences to protect their crops from their neighbor's cattle It is not so. In most of our States every farmer has a right, if he pleases, to leave his land without fences, and his neighbor is liable for all encroachments by his cattle upon the unfenced farm. Fences, therefore, are legally intended to prevent the farmer's own cattle from annoying his neighbor but no farmer who soils his stock need protect himself from his neighbor's cattle by a fence, and those who turn their cattle on the road, meanly to feed them at the public expense, should be made aware of the fact that they are liable for all damage done to their neighbors by these road-led cattle; for should they walk into an open gate, even if constantly left open, the owner of the cattle would be liable to all damage perpetrated by them. (It is unfortunately not the case in all parts of the country; even where legal provisions is made for estrays, the difficulties attendant are not compensated.)

To return to our subject: many farms are stony, and now sub-soil plowing and under-draining are well understood to be judicious, stone walls as fences may be profitably used. These, when properly built, will last for all time. The first preparation should be to dig a ditch at such depth as will place its lower portion, when again filled, below the freezing point. This may be filled with the smaller classes of stones, even with the surface of the ground, on which the stone wall, composed entirely of the larger pieces should be placed, and if these be one-half wider at the base than at the top, and properly laid, it forms the best and most secure farm fence with which we are acquainted, never requiring renewal, and scarcely ever the slightest repair.

Where the supply of stone is insufficient, and such kinds of posts can be procured as are slow to decay such as cedar, locust, &c., then the posts may be imbedded in a partial wall and topped by a single rail. In some parts of the country where lands have recently been cleared, the reversed roots of larger trees are so combined as to form an efficient fence, and capable of lasting for many years. Such fences are found in the North and West, and give promise to protect the present crops of the South.

It is to be remembered that the fencing of many farms is more than half their value; the same remarks of the stone wall properly built will be equally understood.

Posts, when turned upside down, will last much longer in the soil than when in their natural position. The valvular arrangement of the capillary tubes necessary for the growth of the tree is such as to admit moisture to rise, but when turned upside down, as with a reversed post, the moisture of the ground cannot rise in the post, and therefore, if the upper end exposed to the weather be partially protected by a conical figure or cap, or a coat of paint, such a post will not be continually supplied with moisture as one of the necessary elements of decay; and hence will last in the soil for a greater length of time than when placed in the position in which it originally grew. The speaker then detailed the different methods of extracting sap from wood, or rendering it insoluble in the wood so as to obviate the necessity of its extraction. The Kyanizing of posts, preservation by partial carbonization, the use of chloride of zinc, coal-tar, &c., were fully explained. But as he stated, all these facts had been published in detail in his paper.

Wire-fences seem to have nearly gone out of date. Their continual expansion and contraction during every change of temperature throughout the day, are calculated, either to loosen the post or stretch the wire, and all the intermediate springs that have yet been invented, are found inefficient for use. Wire-fences are very cheap, and may answer the purposes of forerunners to an intended hedge, answering as a protector until the hedge has grown; but by this time the wire will be found to carry the elements of its own destruction.

These remarks, however, do not apply to all kinds of iron-fences. Various kinds have been made, which are found to be excellent in practice, and so constructed as to be readily removed when required. The different patterns of hurdle or single-pannel fences thus made, are much used, and those who pasture cattle, and require to change their pasture ground to different parts of the same field, may use these hurdle fences with profit and convenience.

Many kinds of wooden fences are now being made by machinery, and answer an admirable purpose. A Mr. Stratton, near Troy, manufactures one of these new kinds of fence, at fifty cents per rod. This is a picket-fence, with turned pickets passing through flat rails. For these rails green wood is preferred, and while drying they shrink upon the pickets, forming a stiff pannel. These pannels of sixteen feet long may rest their upper rails on locust posts, with their lower rail slightly entering their sides, or they may be locked together by single long pickets, and placed in the position known as worm fences, so that the lengths can each sustain another length by their position, thus requiring twenty per cent. more length of fence, and occupying a comparatively greater width of ground. Many miles of these kind of fences have been put up by the railroads running from Troy.

Disease of the Grape.

We call attention to the following notice of "disease of the Currant at Zante," the place made famous for the growth of this article of domestic luxury. This will be sad news to many, when they call to mind their wants at Thanksgiving time; we shall hear many a cry, "What shall we do for currants?" We hope a voice will soon echo! to this cry: Here's fine California Currants! for we can grow them here in their greatest perfection. The grape disease in the Island of Madeira, at Oporto, in France and Italy, is also an indication that the old wine-producing countries are fast fading away, and that California will soon take her place as a "Wine-exporting State."

The Currant Crop in Zante.—The Zante correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writes thus under date of June 22: "The disease of the currant vine has already made great progress. Many think that it will be more severe this year than in previous years, but I believe that this will not be any worse than the last one. As it is, however, it is bad enough. The misery attending such a state of things is of course on the increase. Our rich land owners are doing all they can to economise. They deny themselves every comfort, and even what are generally considered indispensable necessities. They are now selling their equipages as fast as they can get buyers; while the poor people who had, before this calamity, fared as poorly as they well could, have had lately to give up regular meals and feed upon the coarsest materials, whenever and wherever they were found. These poor people are now suffering extremely. Our condition, indeed, can scarcely be worse; and yet to a worse state it must come, particularly in the coming winter."

We append also the statement from Genoa, which shows that over vast portions of the old world, there is a *general disease* upon the Vine, and it is of great moment to this country:

The Grape Disease.—A correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, writing from Genoa, says, that the crops in Italy again show symptoms of the disease which for several years past has cut off the harvest. The recurrence of such a calamity is dreaded by all classes, and the rulers of the country are again offering rewards for the discovery of the means of preventing, if possible, a visit to its vineyards. The [illegible] was named with the [illegible] of California were the [illegible] prosperity [illegible] the vegetable [illegible] same way, as a [illegible] which [illegible] destroyed.

by the long lines of iron rails through the soil of the country, or to the smoke and gas of the locomotives; and there are some few of the more intelligent, who attribute it to the effect which such powerful electro magnetic conductors as the iron rails must have upon the electrical condition and relations of the atmosphere.

The prejudice has proved so general, that in many places the railroads have been obstructed by the people, and in one case, the rails were torn up for a distance of several miles, and thrown into ditches. The Tuscan Government has issued a decree, calling upon all officers and religious teachers of the country to enlighten the people on the subject, and proclaiming to all that there can be no reason for such a belief, inasmuch as the malady prevails as generally in the island of Elba and other remote districts, as in the regions traversed by railways.

The Rose.

BY THE LATE A. J. DOWNING.

A fresh bouquet of midsummer roses stands upon the table before us. The morning dew-drops hang, heavy as emeralds, upon branch and bud; soft and rich colors delight the eye with their lovely hues, and that rose-odor, which every one feels, has not lost anything of its divine sweetness since the first day the flower bloomed in that heaven-garden of Eve, fills the air.

If there is any proof necessary, that the rose has a diviner origin than all other flowers, it is easily found in the unvarying constancy of mankind to it for so many long centuries. Fashions there have been innumerable, in ornaments of all sorts, from simple sea-shells, worn by Nubian maidens, to costly diamonds, that heightened the charms of the proudest court beauty—silver, gold, precious stones—all have their season of favor, and then again sink into comparative neglect; but a simple rose has ever been and will ever be the favorite emblem and adornment of beauty.

"Whatsoe'er of beauty
Yearns, and yet reposes,
Blush and bosom, and sweet breath,
Took a shape in roses." Leigh Hunt.

Now the secret of this perpetual and undying charm about the rose, is not to be found in its color—there are bright lilies, and gay tiger flowers, and dazzling air-plants, far more rich and vivid; it is not alone in fragrance,—for there are violets and jasmins with "moro passionate sights of sweetness;" it is not in foliage, for there are laurels and magnolias, with leaves of richer and more glossy green. Where, then, does this secret of the world's six thousand year's homage lie?

In its being a type of *infinity*. Of infinity! says our most innocent maiden reader, who loves roses without caring why, and who does *not* love infinity, because she does not understand it. Roses, a type of infinity, says our theological reader, who has been in the habit of considering all flowers of the field, aye, and the garden too, as emblems of the short lived race of man.—"born to trouble as the sparks fly upward." Yes, we have said it, and for the honor of the rose we will prove it, that the secret of the world's devotion to the rose,—of her being the queen of flowers by acclamation always and forever, is that the rose is a type of infinity.

In the first place, then, the rose is a type of infinity, because there is no limit to the variety and beauty of the forms and colors which it assumes. From the *wild rose*, whose sweet, faint odor is wasted in the depths of the silent wood, or the Eglantine, whose wreaths of fresh sweet blossoms embroider even the dusty road-sides,

"Starring each bush in lanes and glades,"

to that most perfect, full, rounded, and odorous flower, that swells the heart of the florist as he beholds its richness and symmetry, what an innumerable range of shades and forms, and colors. And, indeed, with the hundreds and thousands of roses of modern times, we still know little of all the varied shapes which the plant has taken in by-gone days, and which have perished with the thousand other refinements and luxuries of the nations who cultivated and enjoyed them.

All this variety of form, so far from destroying the admiration of mankind for the rose, actually increases it. This very character of infinity, in its beauty, makes it the symbol and interpreter of the affections of all ranks, classes and conditions of men. The poet amid all the perfections of the parterre, still prefers the scent of the wood and the air of freedom about the original blossom and says—

"Far dearer to me is the wild flower that grows
Unseen by all [illegible] in rural [illegible]."

The *cabbage-rose*, that perfect emblem of healthful rural life, is the pride of the cottager; the *daily China rose*, which cheats the wife of the crowded city of its gloom, is the joy of the daughter of the humblest day-laborer; the delicate and odorous *tea-rose*, fated to be admired and to languish in the drawing-room or boudoir, wins its place in the affections of [illegible] vated and fastidious taste; while the rose [illegible] unites the admiration of all classes, [illegible] it does with its last added charm to complete the circle of perfection.

Again, there is the infinity of [illegible] which [illegible] like rain [illegible] that, after all [illegible] every [illegible] connected with [illegible]

What [illegible]

away. Listen, for instance, to old Beaumont and Fletcher:—

"Of all flowers,
Methinks a Rose is best!
It is the very emblem of a maid:
For when the west winds court her gently,
How modestly she blows and paints the sun [her,
With her chaste blushes! When the north wind comes near
Rude and impatient, then, like chastity,
She locks her beauties in her bud again,
And leaves him to base briars."

What would the lovers do? What tender confessions, hitherto uttered by fair half-open buds and bouquets, more eloquent of passion than the *Nouvelle Heloise*, would have to be stammered forth in miserable clumsy words! How many doubtful suits would be lost—how many bashful hearts would never venture—how many rash and reckless adventurers would be shipwrecked, if the tender and expressive language of the rose were all suddenly lost and blotted out. What could we place in the hands of childhood to mirror back its innocent expression so truly? What blossoms could bloom on the breast of the youthful beauty so typical of the infinity of hope and sweet thoughts, that lie folded up in her own heart, as fair young rose buds? What wreath could so lovingly encircle the head of the fair young bride as that of white roses, full of purity and grace? And, last of all, what blossom, so expressive of human affections, could we find at the bier to take the place of the rose; the rose, sacred to this purpose for so many ages, and with so many nations,

"because its breath
Is rich beyond the rest; and when it dies
It doth bequeath a charm to sweeten death."
Barry Cornwall.

National Cattle Show

OF THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[CIRCULAR.]

Springfield, (Ohio,) May 1, 1854.

Dear Sir: The 25th, 26th and 27th days of October next, have been fixed by the United States Agricultural Society for holding its first Cattle Convention, in the city of Springfield, Clark county, Ohio.

Six thousand dollars will be distributed in premiums for the best stock of the various breeds of Cattle, subject to competition without territorial limit.

The Executive Committee of the United States Agricultural Society have been careful to select a time that will not, so far as they are aware, conflict with any of the State Fairs or other meetings of general interest; and after due deliberation have selected this place as the most eligible for holding the Cattle Fair. Springfield is centrally located as regards the cattle region; it is most convenient of access by railroad from almost every point of the compass. The means for accommodating, at very moderate charges, a large number of persons, are ample. Private houses will be open for the reception of guests. There are also eighteen cities and towns within reach by an hour's ride on the railroads, on which extra trains will be placed to accommodate such as wish to go elsewhere for lodgings.

About twenty acres of ground have been enclosed, and more than three hundred stalls will be prepared for the shelter of cattle during the Convention.

It is expected that very liberal arrangements will be made by all the railroad companies, both for the transportation of cattle and the conveyance of passengers to and from the Fair.

We respectfully solicit your attendance on the occasion, and that you will furnish us with such aid as you may feel disposed in making known the objects, time and place of the Convention: and if you have improved stock of cattle, of any description, we cordially invite you to enter them for competition.

A list of premiums and copy of regulations will shortly be published.

Very respectfully, yours,
J. T. Warden, C. M. Clark C. Robins,
Local Executive Committee.

Congressional Appropriations for California.—The list below embraces all the appropriations for the benefit of California, which were granted by the last Congress:—

California Indian War Debt,	[illegible]
Surveying Public Land	[illegible]
For Fortifications	[illegible]
Beef furnished by Fremont,	[illegible]
Removing and [illegible] of Indians,	[illegible]
Navy Yard at Mare Island,	[illegible]
Coast and Inland Survey	[illegible]
Exploration of Pacific Railroad,	[illegible]
California Land Commissioners,	[illegible]
Erection of Appraiser's Store	[illegible]
Light Houses	[illegible]
Purchase of Custom House block	[illegible]
San Francisco Branch Mint	[illegible]
Fremont Barracks Claim	[illegible]
Building U. S. Marine Hospital &c.	[illegible]
Expenses of Land Commissioners	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Total amount of appropriations	[illegible]

The [illegible] Fremont [illegible] Mint [illegible] Barracks [illegible] Hospital [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] Miscellaneous [illegible] Total amount of appropriations [illegible]

FROM OREGON.

THE latest accounts from Oregon, report that there has been so much rain in the Willamette Valley, which set in immediately after harvest, that it is feared much of the yet unprotected wheat, oats, etc., will be seriously injured.

ATTACK ON AN EMIGRANT TRAIN.—The Standard, Extra, of 30th August, gives an account of an attack by a party of sixty Indians on an emigrant train of four wagons, about 15 miles on the east side of Fort Boise. The eight men of the train were shot down, and the women, four in number, and some children, together with the wagons and stock, were seized and carried off by the Indians. It is supposed the Indians were of the Snake and Black Feet tribes. Parties had started in pursuit.

MIDDLE YUBA.—The Nevada Journal of the 8th inst. learns that the miners generally on this river are doing well, if not better than former seasons. The Minesota company's flume, carrying some nine feet of water, is now nearly completed, and will introduce its waters to the miners there about the first of December. The same company have just completed one of the best saw mills in the country, which is now cutting from eight to twelve thousand feet per day. The flume being constructed by this company will be one of the best enterprises in the country. The mines through which it passes are not only rich but inexhaustibly abundant, affording a ready market for all the water. Good hill diggings have just been or are now about being opened at Minesota. It is ascertained that all the north bank of the Middle Yuba, from Minesota up to Wolf Creek will pay well for sluicing—from $5 to $20 per day, and even as high as $50 per day has been made to the hand.

ON the North Yuba, with but few exceptions, the miners are doing well. One day last week a French company just above Downieville took out of a claim that has been worked every season for four years, a specimen weighing $619 50. Another company at the junction of the east and north forks are making $600 per share a week, clear of all expenses. Peek, Brown & Co., eleven miles above Downieville, on the North Fork, are said to be making immense wages.

In relation to the weather, etc., the Marysville Express of Friday last, remarks: "Never within the memory of the 'oldest inhabitant,' have we experienced more lovely weather than during the last few days. The temperature is mild and even, and the health of the city uninterruptedly good. "Peace reigns within our borders, and plenty within our"—not exactly palaces, but the nearest to it we can afford. The good time has come." We are are glad to hear that long talked of "good time coming" has at last arrived.

EMIGRANTS are constantly arriving at Nevada, says the Journal. Wednesday week a party arrived, bringing with them some four or five hundred cattle, in good condition.

JUDGE Farwell, of the Land Commission, has arrived in Los Angeles, and is making preparations for the removal of the Land Commission.

By an arrival from Humboldt and Crescent City we learn that throughout the Upper Klamath and on Scott's river, miners are making first rate wages, and some rapidly getting fortunes. Preparations are making to turn the whole of Salmon River, and let the water upon the high bars at and below Bestville, affording the best description of winter diggings. Between the North and South Forks of this river, extensive diggings have just been found, paying well. That long deserted region is fast becoming settled and flourishing.

GRAPES.—The steamer Goliah brought, on her last trip, upwards of eight tons of this delicious fruit from Los Angeles.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, Sept. 13, 1854.

THE mercantile and commercial affairs of our city and state remain in *statu quo*. The Grain markets are full to overflowing; those who are obliged to sell have to submit to low figures yet a better prices will be realized by-and-by. The finest Flour ever made will soon be exhibited in our state, surpassing all imported. The Fruits of California are beyond all conception beautiful, as evidenced at the Rooms of Exhibition. If those who desire light will seek it, they can learn that the markets of California will soon hent the world in home products.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal—		Wheat, Chili	2 @ 2½
Shovels,		do Californi	2½@ —
Ames' l. h. bright	$16 00@— —	LUMBER—nominal—	
do s. h.	—@10 00	Timber, Oregon Pine, sq. ₱ M	25 00@— —
Fields', l. h.	14 00@15 00	Plank and Sc't'g	35 00@30 00
Rowland's, l. h.	12 00@14 00	Plank E. w.p.	1 50 00@70 00
do s. h.	9 —@10 00	do E. on	80 00@100
King's, l. h.	14 00@— —	Boards, Ech. 1st q.	65 00@— —
Spades, bright c. s.	15 00@18 00	do 2d q.	45 00@55 00
do iron	8 00@10 00	do G. y. p. floor	65 00@75 00
Coal and Grain Scoops, c. s.	12 00@— —	do O. pine, rough	25 00@30 00
do do iron	—@ 8 00	do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00@40 00
Axes, Collins', a. h.	16 00@18 00	do Bay & Bolinas	30 00@40 00
do Hunts', do	—@15 00	Floor Joist	25 00@30 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	8 00@10 00	Shingles, E. best	7 00@ 8 00
do other brands	5 00@ 7 00	Clapboards, No. 1	30 00@36 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50@ 4 00	Laths, Eastern	6 00@ 8 00
do axe	2 50@ 4 50	do California	5 00@ 6 00
Plows, best make	—@—	Doors, Eastern	2 50@ 5 00
do steel	30 00@75 00	Sashes, window	2 50@ 5 00
Threshing Machines and Horse powrr—		PROVISIONS—	
Hull & Pitts'	$1000@1200	Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	17 00@18 00
Other makers'	400@ 600	do ½ bbl ex. fam	—@12 50
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	450@ 500	Bacon, ex. clear sides, ₱ lb	14@ 16
Straw Cutters,	no sale	do Mess, nominal	12@— —
Rakes, horse and revolving,	20 00@25 00	Cheese	20@ 25
do hand, wood	6 00@10 00	do California	20@ 25
do do steel	12 00@20 00	Eggs, fresh Cal. ₱ doz	90@ 1 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	—@— —	Butter, choice, ₱ lb	30@ 32
Scythes, best	—@— —	do good ordinary	16@ 25
Hoes, steel, g. n.	6 00@ 9 00	do California	60@ 25
Crowbars, c. s. ₱ lb	10@ 12	Hams, ordinary	12@ 14
Flour Mills, Noyes'	$500@ —	do extra	18@ 19
do Brown's, 30 in.	450@ —	Lard, in kegs	14@ 15
FLOUR—		do tins 10-lb	17@ —
Callego	12 00@13 00	do 15—20 do	—@ 17
Haxall	12 00@13 00	Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	17 00@18 00
Chile	8 00@ 9 00	do do ½ bbl	—@10 00
Repacked	—@— —	do mess, ₱ bbl	13 00@15 00
Peace	—@— —	do do ½ do	—@ 8 00
Extra	—@— —	RICE—	
GRAIN—		Carolina, in bbl-	₱ 5½@ 6
Corn, Eastern, ₱ bu	2 @ 2½	China, No. 1, in mat	—@ 5
Barley, California	—@ 1½	do No. 2, do	—@ 4
do Chili	—@ 1½	Manila	3½@ 4
Buckwheat, flour	3 @ 5	VEGETABLES—	
Oats, California	2 @ 3½	Beans, Chili Bayos	6¾@ —½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		do California	3 @ 4
do Eastern	2 @ 2½	do Am. white	6 @ —
		Split Peas	5 @ —
		Beets, ₱ ton	20 00@— —
		Carrots	40 00@— —
		Onions, prime, ₱ lb	7 @ 8
		Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00@— —
		Potatoes, per sack	50@ 75
		do new, ₱ lb.	2½@ 3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	37	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, ₱ lb	12
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	8
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	6	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	6	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	1	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	8	Celery	1 00
Potatoes, new	4	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	20
Onions, prime	10	Asparagus, ₱ doz bdls	3 00
New Corn, ₱ doz	75	Cucumbers, ₱ doz	25
Egg Plant	37	String Beans	6
Squash	50	Okra	25
Strawberries, ₱ lb	1 50	Raspberries, ₱ lb	1 50
Peaches, each	12@50	Cal. Grapes, fine, ₱ lb	75
do extra, each	75@1 00	Grapes, foreign	1 50
Gooseberries, do	1 00	Apples, do	25@50
Pears, sugar, do	25	do extra size, each	25@50
no extra, each	25@50	Quinces, ₱ lb	50
Whortleberries, ₱ lb	1 00	Blackberries, ₱ lb	50
Apricots, do		Nectarines, do	1 00

Pump and Domestic Fire Engine.

CARY'S Patent Rotary Pump and Fire Engine, as a Pump for domestic use it is unequalled, and by attaching Hose, in a moment is converted into an efficient Fire Engine. The power of one man will throw through 50 feet of hose nod ⅜ of an inch nozzle, 20 gallons of water per minute, to the height of a two-story building. This Pump is kept by a number of merchants and others in Sacramento, and used only as a Fire Engine. Miners prefer it, because it throws more water with the same power than any other Pump in use. It is the only complete Rotary Pump ever invented; and the advantage of a Rotary Pump is that the column of water drown up in the pipe does not stop at every stroke of the handle, but flows in one continuous stream, thereby saving more than one-fourth power. It is simple and not liable to get out of repair, and can be repacked by any one in a few moments. It has taken the premiums at all the Eastern fairs, for the last three years.

No. 1 will raise 25 gallons per minute; price $75. No. 2 will raise 60 gallons per minute; price $150. No. 2½ will raise 200 gallons per minute; price $300.

For sale by GEO. DEITZ & CO., Washington street San Francisco; And SHOBER, BROWN & CO., Opposite City Water Works, Sacramento.
11

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS. FOR 1854, LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE AT GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S, MONTGOMERY BLOCK.
5

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries, 130 Montgomery street, *Between Clay and Commercial streets,*

Pay particular attention to the preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions, and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the Purest and Best Quality, and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.

Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.

☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Card.

☞ California Babies.—That the public may not be misled by newspaper paragraphs, from writers who have not been informed themselves, or desire to be informed, the Executive Committee of the State Society wish it made known that there will be respectful attention and care manifested for this department of the exhibition, and that, as advertised, a spacious hall will be prepared, devoted exclusively to the mothers, children, and attendants; drawing rooms also, attached to the hall, for their convenience. Marshals will be provided to prevent every thing like mere idle curiosity, and none will be allowed to enter the hall whose appearance even, shall not be a guarantee that they can conduct themselves, by word and act, with the dignity and deference such a place demands.

☞ Oard to Eastern Advertisers.—Those engaged in the manufacture and sale of *Agricultural Tools, Machinery, Seeds, Trees, Plants,* &c., are especially invited to make the CALIFORNIA FARMER the medium of extending widely their business and influence. Our circulation is rapidly extending throughout California and Oregon, and no journal can so quickly communicate with those interested in these products as the California Farmer. Our terms are as reasonable as any journal in the state, while we can offer better opportunities. Persons in the states will find the California Farmer to contain all the Reports on Agriculture, stock, manufactures, &c., during the coming Fair, and no other journal can furnish so much relating to this subject, or give the detail, and needed information. We therefore commend it as especially of interest to those who desire the knowledge named.

☞ The Pool Says—

Death is another life. We bow our heads,
At going out, we think, and enter straight
Another golden chamber of the king's,
Larger than this we leave, and lovelier.

Nevertheless, most people dread death, and will catch at every remedy for the tortures that rack the doomed body and hurry its dissolution. DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, is pre-eminently the safest and most reliable medicine for restoring the human system to life nod vigor.

This Sarsaparilla contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation that now exists—which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly ancient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public.

Scrofula has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe. But there is no antidote for this disease in Dr. Cuysott's Extracts of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is proving itself a specific in the most severe cases of Scrofula. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Ouysolt's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, third door above Montgomery. 7

MARRIED.

On the 3d Sept., in Grass Valley, by Rev. J. B. Hill, Mr. Nathan Cook and Miss Sylvia A. Daniels.

On the 4th Sept., in Sacramento, by Rev. B. T. Crouch, Mr. W. W. Stovall and Miss M. E. Beatty, all of that city.

On the 5th Sept., in Sacramento, by Justice Shoemaker, Mr. Benj. F. Weathers and Miss M. Stout, all of Sacramento.

On the 5th Sept., by Rev. Eli Cdrwin, Benj. F. Warring and Miss Missouri D., all of San Jose.

On the 6th Sept., in Marysville, by C. B. Fowler, Esq., Chas. W. Tyron and Elizabeth Hass, of Bear River, Yuba county.

On the 11th Sept., at Oakland, by Rev. Samuel E. Bell, Frederic Penrice, Esq., of Fort Hope, Canada West, and Miss Jane Oakley, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

On the 7th Sept., in this city, John William, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 38 years.

On the 8th Sept., in this city, Robert Watson, son of James Astor, aged two years.

On the 9th Sept., in this city, of cholera infantum, William Mead, infant son of Samuel and Sarah Gamage, aged 8 months and 13 days.

On the 11th Sept., in this city, of effusion of blood on the brain, Mr. H. A. DeCourcey, aged 27 years.

On the 11th Sept., Margaret Prior, in the 14th year of her age.

On the 12th Sept., in this city, Ellen, wife of Mr. Chas. Linigan, aged 34 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 7—Bark Chas Downe, Healy, Oregon, 6 days; lumber.
Brig Kingsbury, Cook, Oregon, 6 days; lumber.
Schr Wanderer, Johnson, San Diego, 11 days, in ballast.
SEPT. 8—Br ship John Gray, McDonald, Hong Kong, 51 days; mdse and 271 passengers.
Schr Mt Vernon, Dane, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Schr Warren, Holmes, Santa Cruz, 2 days; granite.
Schr Jane Franklin, Knowles, Mendocino, 2 days; lumber.
SEPT. 9—Schr Sovereign, Watterman, Panama, 3 days; produce.
Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 36 hours; produce.
Schr Young America, Charles, Santa Cruz, 36 hrs; produce.
Schr Orrolon, Robinson, Santa Cruz, 22 hours; produce.
SEPT. 9—Brig Swiss Boy, Dexter, Honolulu (S. I.) 34 da; fruit.
Brig S R Jackson, Given, Oregon, 6 days; lumber.
Schr Henry Fitch, Bolton, 9 hours; produce.
SEPT. 9—Stmr America, Funnbroy, Port Orford, 2 da; mdse.
Clipper ship John Stuart, Edery, New York, 135 days; mdse.
Clipper ship Robin Hood, Baker, Boston, 125 days; mdse.
Dutch ship Oud Nederland, Ryer, Hong Kong, 111 days, via Honolulu 27 days; mdse and 331 passengers.
Bark American, Wiggins, Columbia River, 6 days; lumber.
Brig Wellingsley, Barnes, Mendocino, 36 hours; lumber.
Brig Wyandot, Woodley, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Brig Colorado, Wiest, Humboldt Bay, 40 hours; lumber.
Brig Quoddy Belle, Hatch, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Jas R Whiting, Blair, Oregon, 7 days; lumber.
SEPT. 11—Stmr Columbia, Dall, Columbia river, 60 hrs; pass.
Stmr Golinh, Hulcy, San Diego, 2 days; mdse and pass.
Brig J S Cabot, Simmons, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Brig Susan Abagail, Cuno, Astoria, 4 days; lumber.
Brig Dudley, Staples, Mendocino, 36 hours; lumber.
Brig Metropolis, Swanson, Oregon, 7 days; lumber.
Schr Damariscove, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Schr Leo Chas, Smith, Santa Cruz 26 hours; lime.
Schr Alfred Adams, Boiges, Santa Cruz, 26 hrs; produce.
Br schr Honolulu Packet, Packer, Vancouver Island, 6 days; 80 tons coal.
SEPT. 12—Schr Frances, Helen, Lord, Umpqua, 4 days; lumber.

CLEARANCES.

SEPT. 6—Stmr America, Fontleroy, for Port Orford; ship Hope, Bragg, Callao.
SEPT. 7—Brig Charlotte, Wood, for Humboldt.
SEPT. 8—Brigs Linden, Noyes, for New Orleans; Carbon, Sampson, Oregon; schr Vaquero, Newell, Honolulu.
SEPT. 9—Stmr Isthmus, Hulbard, for San Diego; N G Bark Annie, Gibbs, Hong Kong; brig J B Brown, Mayhew, Puget Sound; schr Sea Breeze, Bezinann, Melbourne.
SEPT. 11—Ship Dalmatia, Slocum, for Prince Fred'k Sound.
SEPT. 12—Bark A A Eldridge, Ridgeway, for Humboldt; schr Cazelle, Hunt, Eureka.

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE, No. 159 Montgomery street, *(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.*

House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining, &c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;) Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Campbene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tin of Foil, etc., etc., etc.

Brushes in every Variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.

11 RAYE & HANES.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Oako Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvors, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Opera Glasses.

JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Bouquet Holders, China manufacture.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skilful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

TIME.

PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 5

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 o 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 12tf

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SWEETSER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Game, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.,
Stalls Nos. 7, 17 and 19, Washington Market.
Particular attention paid to goods on consignment. Orders forwarded to any part of the country. 5

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 *Sacramento and* 91 *Battery streets, San Francisco.*
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).
CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected for every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.
10 GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Chile Seed Wheat,
FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California street.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LANDARO MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rate, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Riddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Landard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
I, street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 53 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Book Bindery,
No. 78 Merchant street, below Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK BINDING of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style and price.*

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.
N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

Mission Pottery,
Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONACHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,

Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;

Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;

A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;

Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;

Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.

SAFES—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.

BEADS—The largest assortment in California.

E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
22 tf Hardware Dealers, No. 109 Battery street, San Francisco.

Mendocino Redwood.

THE California Lumber Manufacturing Company, having just completed their New Mills, are ready to contract for the delivery of their very superior BOARDS and PLANK, to the extent of *sixty thousand feet per day*; at prices which will enable their patrons to meet the present low market.

N.B.—Vessels wanted. Apply to
H. MEIGGS, President,
3 corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best we can. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.
5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Suisun Pomological Gardens,

Between Benicia and Suisun Rail Road, and 4 miles from Suisun.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are interested in Nursery and Garden matters to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, Quantities of the following:

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, Cut Grass Plants, &c.

which can be found in all the principal Nurseries in the Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him at the State and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Bouquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias', a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutillums, Azalens, Orlenders, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues grats, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spiræa Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cuphæas, Achimenes, Gazanias, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums, Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormick's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains and all articles pertaining to Agriculture.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Farming Machinery.

MCCORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut,
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators,
Taylor's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators,
Pitt's Last 8-horse traveling machines, complete,
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do;
1 Manny's Do;
2 Ketchum's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines,
All Sizes Grist and Water Power Flouring Mills,
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24 1m Corner of Battery and Redmond streets.

Fruit Trees! Hay Cutters! !

WE have received per Empire City, with all the new varieties, perfectly, and worthy the attention of
The Subscribers have a large assortment of extra quality and
ORR & HAMILTON,
Corner of Front and City

Patent Planing Machine.

WE have a machine for planing work of
PATENT PLANING MACHINE
Persons Orders Seed!

Montgomery Paint Store.

FOUNDRIES.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Floating mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

The works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO

Donahue's Union Iron Works.

[The first established in the State.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco.

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has molds, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

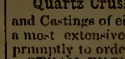
STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

STEAMERS.

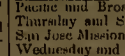
FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.



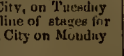
The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

California Steam Navigation Company.



ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.



Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Borcell, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¾, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, touching at Grafton Anticope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday in morning.

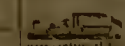
The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings touching at Grafton Anticope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday, and Thursday morning at 9 o'clk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above steamers to be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. Squire, Vice President. 20 tf

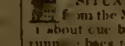
Freights Reduced.



From and after this date the rates of freight from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $15 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,



SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Rancho consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with cattle and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never running mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Ranch this is certainly one of the best situations in South San Francisco.

A good title will be given, and the Government land.—Price $2 50.

P. S.—The improvements upon said Rancho consist of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with barn attached. I intend to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres of land in good cultivation. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refers to JAMES M MAHON, San Juan,
AARON LYONS Esq., Monterey.
6 2m CHAS G. HARLOW, "

Flour! What!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS STOCKTON—Are now manufacturing and offering for sale Wheat, Barley in any quantity. The Mills are situated on the San Joaquin River, and are easy of access to vessels of any size. The Mills are of the most approved construction, and capable of turning out 200 barrels of flour per day.

A large supply of Wheat for the storage and Cash is solicited to the Mills.

For particulars inquire of the Agent at the Mills—or to
CASE & WILLIAMS, Stockton.
F 6

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!
SOON TO OPEN AT
DUNCAN'S
CHINESE SALESROOMS!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!
TO THE
Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** of Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Geneva,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!
CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Mude Boxes**;
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes**,
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Library of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD

The great interest attached to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be parted with to them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. The sum is a little fortune, and will be cheerfully disbursed should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of obtaining one of the Most Magnificent Collections of *Valuable and Beautiful* Works from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of our Art Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, some of the choicest works of art—and bring the first Galleries of the Age and the Drawing of the Most Costly and Rare Works of Art that money cannot replace, and which the wealthy in every walk of life may enjoy. The whole will be disposed of, partly by general wish as follows

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Going to the holder an INTEREST BY PURCHASE in the entire collection, and the right to [illegible] by the Committee of Management [illegible] Number of Shares will be issued [illegible]

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ONE DOLLAR EACH

[illegible]

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank ..... New York
Bank of North America ..... "
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany
Drexel & Co ..... Philadelphia
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore
J. B. Morton, Esq ..... Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer ..... Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq ..... Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq; ..... Louisville, Ky.
J R. Macmurdo & Co ..... New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany
Utica City Bank ..... Utica
Bank of Syracuse ..... Syracuse
Bank of Auburn ..... Auburn.
Bank of Attica ..... Buffalo
Rochester City Bank ..... Rochester
George Smith & Co ..... Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co ..... Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank ..... Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio ..... Cleveland.
Clinton Bank ..... Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposite, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Hight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co ..... London.
F. Huth & Co ..... London
American Exchange Bank ..... New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co ..... New York
Atlantic Bank ..... Boston.
Philadelphia Bank ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank ..... New Orleans.
Page & Bacon ..... St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co ..... Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co ..... Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co ..... Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros, & Co ..... London.
Hottinguer & Co ..... Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co ..... New York.
Phœnix Bank ..... do
J. E. Thayer & Bro ..... Boston.
Hirace Bean & Co ..... New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co ..... St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers ..... Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4tf

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets San Francisco.

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and upon the principles of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

DEPOSITS now interest at the rate of one and a half per cent. per month, or per [illegible] and Regulations to be had at the Bank. Special agreements for money deposited for a particular time. Drafts will be [illegible] payable [illegible]

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities, Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual [illegible] on all deal, and deposits received from merchants and other business [illegible]

7 [illegible] & CO.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. NEW

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK ALTERNATE
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM NEAR CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS

THEODORE PAYNE [illegible] AUCTIONEER

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. [illegible] that they have [illegible] as [illegible] of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches.

For [illegible] will [illegible] qualified by [illegible] years past, and [illegible] &c. &c.

They will [illegible] by A [illegible] &c.

A Room for Private [illegible] always [illegible]

W [illegible]

A [illegible]

H [illegible]

[For the California Farmer.]

TO JOHNNIE O'ER THE SEA.

Tell me, if at the twilight hour,
Your thoughts strey o'er the sea,
For one, while memory lasting
Will ever think of thee?

I'll single out the brightest star
For *thee* to-night, my brother,
And I'll hold converse, though afar,
With *thee*, and see no other.

I'll read in that bright meteor
The wishes of thy heart;
If echo give a just reply,
I'll tear my thoughts apart;

And then convey to that lone star
The sweetest of the three,
When, reaching, you exchange with yours
And send them back to me.

Then will our thoughts, dear brother,
Be mingled into one,
And earthly joys appear so bright,
The can eclipse they sun.

However dark the future seem,
Build thou thy thoughts on high,
For after the darkest storm, brother,
We see the brightest sky.

August, 1854. FLORA.

[For California Farmer.]

A GEM.

At sun-set hour, in solitude,
With a sky serene and fair,
My thoughts to God ascended
In anxious, earnest prayer.

Those golden moments were to me
Like an angel's visit given,
Which breathed into my soul the hope
Of happiness in heaven. VIOLA.

American Women.—The following charming passage is from Rural Hours, by Miss Cooper, daughter of the late J. Fennimore Cooper. It so beautifully expresses the sentiments of all women of pure feelings and correct principles, that it should be widely circulated; "We American women certainly owe a debt of gratitude to our countrymen for their kindness and consideration of us generally. Gallantry may not always take a graceful form in this part of the world, and mere flattery may be worth as little here as elsewhere; but there is a glow of generous feeling towards women in the hearts of most American men, that is highly honorable to them as a nation and as individuals. In no country is the protection given to woman's helplessness more full and free—in no country is the assistance she receives from the stronger arm so general, and nowhere does her weaknesss meet with more forbearance and consideration. Under such circumstances, it must be woman's own fault if she be not thoroughly respected also. The position accorded to her is favorable; it remains for her to fill it in a manner worthy her sex, gratefully, kindly, and simply; with truth and modesty of heart and life; unwavering fidelity of feeling and principle; with patience, cheerfulness, and sweetness of temper—no unfit return to those who smooth the daily path for her.

The following incident of the battle of Monmouth, showing the attentiveness of General Washington to little things, is reported upon the authority of G. W. P. Custis, the well known grandson of Mrs. Washington, and adopted son of the Chief: When General Washington's horse fell under him, snorting streams of blood in the hottest part of the fight, the Chief coolly stepped from his prostrated charger, and sprang upon another which, in accordance with his usual custom, was led near him, calling at the same time upon his old body servant. "Billy, take charge of that saddle," pointing to the one on the fallen horse. "Old Billy" remarked, in relating this circumstance to Mr. Custis. "Who eber did see such a man as Massa Washington? who would eber hab thought of the saddle but him? Massa remembers ebery ting, he neber forget noting."

In Philadelphia, married, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Alexander Bell to Miss Sarah W. Handell.

An union as appropriate
As snuffer to a candle,
For what would be the value of
A bell without a handle!

The lady will remain a belle,
E'en when no longer young,
And as she finds a handle,
Will of course supply a tongue.

Childish Simplicity.—A little girl had a beautiful head of hair, which hung in clustering curls down her neck. One hot summer day she went up stairs and cut off all her curls. Coming down she met her mother, who exclaimed with surprise: "Why, Mary! what have you been doing to your hair?" To which she responded that she had cut it off, and laid it away in her box; but she intended to put it on again to-morrow, as Aunt Nancy did.

If young ladies have a fault, it is sometimes in being a little too forward; but then this is a fault which they always correct in after age, for as soon as a young lady has reached thirty, she begins to make amends for her former forwardness, by going backwards regularly every year.

To prevent cheese a little skippered from becoming more so, all that is necessary is to place it in the passage through which a lot of Englishmen pass to and from their work. In less than two days there won't be a "mite" left.

Spunky.—When a Tennessee girl is slyly kissed, she puts on a frown and says: "Put that article right back, sir, where you stole it from."

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees, 11 varieties;		Strawberries, 7 varieties;	
Pear do 44 do		Fig Trees;	
Apple do 54 do		Pomegranates;	
Plum do 15 do		Walnuts;	
Apricots 6 do		Chestnuts;	
Almonds 2 do		Locust Trees, very large;	
Quinces do 2 do		Rose Acacias,	for hedges.
Cherry do many do		Osage Orange,	
Grapes, 12 do			

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. Delabigne, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
8 1st L. PREVOST & CO.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of Hussey's Reapers and Mowers, all combined.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Pennock's Patent Seed and Grain Planter.

FOR planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnips, &c. This machine operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c., and by completing the work at one operation, obviates the necessity of harrowing after the grain is sown. With two horses it will plant from ten to twelve acres of Wheat or Barley per day, and of Corn, Beans or Peas, fifteen to twenty per day—besides effecting a considerable saving in the seed. For sale, with full sets of extra parts, by

JOS. S. PAXSON, 26 Front street, cor. of Pine.

Also.—Cultivators, Garden Drills, Hay Cutters, Hay Presses, Grist Mills, &c. &c. 8 6t.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.,

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....Milwaukie.
Connecticut Branch Bank of State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Utica City Bank.....Utica. | Bank of Syracuse...Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn. | Bank of Attica.....Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k..Rochester. | Geo. Smith & Co....Chicago.
Michigan State B'k....Detroit. | Clinton Bank...Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada, Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands, Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls, Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyat's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Wombow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range.
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighrille, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,.....Marysville.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,

Napa City.....California.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

Wilson's Exchange.

THE proprietors of this establishment most respectfully announce that they have opened their

New and Magnificent Saloon.

They have also the pleasure of informing their friends and patrons that having made arrangements with an experienced reporter, a BULLETIN will be kept in the saloon, where will be registered Vessels to arrive, arrivals, departures, cargoes; a correct Report of the changes in the Markets, and the latest Local and General Intelligence.

Feeling grateful for past favors, they hope by close attention to the wants of their guests, to merit a liberal share of the future patronage of their friends and the public. 9

Rassette House.

San Francisco,.....Cal.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.

J. HARPER and J. L. MERRITT.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visitors, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

International Hotel.

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)
San Francisco, California.

PECK & FISHER,.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above fire-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.

Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable house for families and gentlemen of leisure.

The International is conducted on the European plan of lodging, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.

E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hull, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known Union Hotel, situated on the Plaza, in this city.

Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted up in style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.

The Bar will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Notice.

ONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.

HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.

QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—combining 80 superficial feet—$80.

LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plots, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL, 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT,
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, } Proprietors.

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq.,
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., } Trustees.

3 3m.

WM. B. WADSWORTH, Of New York. | O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22 3m

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Bran and Gallons.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "Bay State Lower Mills' Brand," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with despatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured or sent to the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and one is tighter*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable plan for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, in a boat.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PUDKIFF.
2 Office 31 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend Norcross' Patent Planing Machines, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others, would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendent, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the Washington Mills, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.

7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are now prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Co.; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wright & Co., 37 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work economically.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

Any Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1854. NO. 12.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

[From the New England Farmer.]

THE FARMER.

BY D. W. C. PACKARD.

Toil on, brave man! through sun and shower—
Thou shalt not toil in vain;
The earth, thy servant, comes to pour
Her wealth of autumn grain.

O, never shall her bosom fail,
Till man disdains to plow;
But with her gracious bounty swell,
As we behold it now.

For thee, the evening dews descend;
For thee, the rain drops fall;
For thee, the golden harvests bend;
Behold thy G-d in all!

Look up and smile; no menial task
Is thine to till the field;
What nobler calling can you ask?
What manlier conquest yield?

Go to the plain of death, and learn
The glory heroes gain;
Gaze on each ghastly heap, and spurn
The conqueror's bloody train!

'Tis thine to break the virgin sod,
Subdue the pathless wild;
Where man's reclaiming foot ne'er trod,
And beauty never smiled.

O, glorious age, when man no more
The arms of war shall wield;
But proudly own, on every shore,
The plough, his spear and shield.

Watt Robinson;
OR, THE WINDERMERE GHOST.

And dost thou think I fear the spectral crew
Of ghosts and demons? All the host of hell,
With thee to back them, giant as thou art,
Shall never scare me from my homeward path.
The boy of Judah was a very dwarf,
Matched with Philistus's giant; but the strength
Of mind, made perfect in the fear of God,
Gave to the shepherd boy victory
O'er him who trusted in the arm of flesh.

THE story I am about to tell, I had from an old aunt of mine, who has long been gathered to her kindred dust. She was a woman of singular talent, and in her youth had possessed great singular beauty. At eighty years of age her bright black eyes were undimmed, she had not lost one of her fine teeth, and her cheek retained the bloom of the rose. What she had been in her early days might be gathered from the noble remains that time had touched so lightly that her elastic mind seemed to bid defiance to decay. In the glory of her prime, duels had been fought for her, and wise men have vied with each other, to win from her an approving smile.

If the term beautiful could be applied to an old woman, my aunt was beautiful still. The old lady was perfectly aware of the fact, and would recount with great glee, the conquests and triumphs of her girlhood. These reminiscences of by-gone vanity, which it would have been wise at her time of life to have buried in oblivion, I listened to with little or no interest; but her ghost stories and traditionary lore, her legends of the wild and wonderful, her long catalogue of extraordinary dreams and mysterious warnings, always afforded me the keenest delight.

Naturally of a strong and vigorous mind, my aunt did not herself believe in supernatural agencies; but they amused and she told these stories so well that she never tired her auditors. It is one of these tales that I am about to relate. She had the facts from my grandfather, who was himself personally acquainted with Mr. Lethwaite, one of the actors in the drama.

About a hundred years ago, there lived in the town of Kendal, Westmoreland, a man of gigantic stature and great strength, who followed the trade of a butcher. This person, who was called Watt Robinson, was noted for his sportiveness, rustic humor, and for his prowess in the science of Bully Lockington the butcher of Kendal. For most in all manner of dissension he was universally feared and truly hated.

He was very fond of practical jokes, but his jokes were by no means of the most delicate and amiable of his race. The pain which they often gave, did not lessen the ferocity of his countenance. The grinning teeth of his victim formed a pleasure which he never would share with any one.

For some months previous to the period of which I am now writing, this road had got the character of being haunted. A hideous apparition in the form of a hairy monster, with horns and hoofs, obstructed the passage of travelers through the lane, chasing them back with dreadful bellowings and other diabolical noises.

Many persons had been frightened into fits by the sceptre; and one feeble old man had lost his reason by unexpectedly encountering the demon in one of the most lonely turnings of the rocky road.

This frightful phantom had been seen by so many respectable persons in the town and its vicinity, whose veracity, from the well known integrity of their characters, the most skeptical could scarcely doubt, that the public mind became greatly agitated by the nightly recurrence of such startling facts. People were no longer laughed at for their credulity, in believing that which so many respectable witnesses declared to be true.

The Windermere ghost became the general theme of conversation, and the road was abandoned by all who were acquainted with the tale, and could reach the lake by a more public thoroughfare.

One night a large party had assembled in a small public house, in the suburbs of Kendal, to drink their ale, and discuss the news of the day. These were chiefly farmers and sheep-graziers, from the moors and fens, who had disposed of the fatlings of their flocks at the market, and were returning in a body to their lonely homes among the hills. The centre of this group, and a man of no small importance among them, was the big butcher of Kendall. He had been a large purchaser, and the jolly yeoman had flung back a few shillings from the money they received, to furnish a general treat, big Watt himself being placed in the chair, as the great man of the company.

This was an honor the burly butcher never failed to abuse. As the fumes of the ale began to ascend into his head, he grew quarrelsome, engrossing all the conversation to himself, while his blustering manner and ill-natured jokes so disgusted his companions, that one by one they all rose to depart, dreading by word or action to rouse into active operation the mischievous disposition of the man.

The guests of the "Holly Tree" had all dropped away, until the butcher and one young man, who had been a silent spectator of the scene, alone occupied the chimney corner. This person, who was vastly superior in his appearance to the men who had so lately filled the table, was dressed in the grey homespun cloth of the country, and looked like a wealthy yeoman of the middle class. To Robinson he was a stranger, and that worthy continued to eye him with a sinister glance of curiosity and inquiry.

The landlord entered to throw on a fresh billet of wood, for it was winter and the night was very cold.

"Is the moon up yet, Lowther?" said the yeoman rising to his feet and buttoning his great-coat up to his chin. "It is time I was on the road."

"Yes, Mr. Lethwaite, she has been up some time; but, sir if I were in your place I would never travel that road at night."

"Why, what the deuce is the matter with the road? Are you troubled with robbers in these parts?"

"No sir, the road is haunted."

"Haunted!" exclaimed the yeoman, bursting into a merry laugh.

"Yes, sir, haunted, and by the devil, sir! I saw him with my own eyes; and you know, sir, the old saying, seeing is believing."

"Humph! and what is the devil like?"

"Like, sir? why, nothing human. He was as hairy as a buffalo, with huge white horns, a long whisking tail, and cloven feet."

"Oh, oh! the old story. I never saw the devil, and have no great wish to make his acquaintance to-night: but it is not an ill-to-do woman's tale that will prevent me from taking the nearest road home. Pray order your man to saddle my horse quickly, for I have overstayed my time already."

The landlord hastened to give the necessary orders, and Robinson, who had been listening to the yeoman, with a sneer now turning hastily round, addressed him abruptly and without ceremony.

"You wish us to think you a very brave man Mr. Lethwaite, I take it you are."

"That is to me a matter of perfect indifference," returned Lethwaite haughtily, and surveying the burly butcher with a stern glance, "the man who has faith in himself needs not to be questioned."

"No offence" said Robinson, who did not like the stern glance of the unconcerning stranger, "but a man who professes to disbelieve in supernatural agencies, ought to be the very first to stand by a friend in danger."

"Enough of this, my life has been passed in none but a coward would turn from his path for a gossip's fable."

"Men, as brave as you can be, have sallied forth at nightfall, to bid defiance as they said, to all the powers of darkness, and have returned to their hearth at midnight as pale as the sheeted dead. There is not a man in Kendal," cried the excited butcher, striking his huge fist on the oak table, until the glasses upon it clattered and rang again, "that dare travel that road to-night."

"I am sorry to think that the descendants of the bold Kendal archers can have degenerated into such a flock of geese," said the yeoman. "I have lived too long among the hills to be frightened by shadows. My horse is at the door—good night, sir."

"You are stark, staring mad," cried the butcher, placing his huge person in the door way, "to attempt that road to-night; you will return to the "Holly Tree" before morning, half dead with fright."

The young man smiled incredulously.

"Sir, you disbelieve me?"

"I think you very credulous."

"Fellow, do you take me for a coward?" replied the butcher, the red blood rushing into his face. "You had better mind what you say. With one blow I could annihilate a puny chap like you."

"Real courage cannot be tested by mere animal strength," said Lethwaite, calmly. "David was a dwarf to Goliah, but mental courage and the fear of God conquered his gigantic foe. I do not wish to quarrel with you, sir. You believe in ghosts, I do not. Good night."

"Ah!" quoth the butcher, shaking his huge fist after him, "the Windermere ghost shall punish you for your disbelief."

Lethwaite's foot was in the stirrup, when a sudden thought seemed to strike him; "I am not afraid of ghosts, Lowther, but I have some money about me. The Windermere demon may be a poor devil, whom the love of plunder may tempt to do a deed of violence. It will be as well to examine the loading of my pistols."

He returned with the landlord to the house, and both were not a little pleased to find the butcher gone. Lethwaite continued chatting some time with the landlord.

"I do not like this ghost story of yours," he said. "If such a spectre has really been seen, depend upon it that it is some contrivance to hide worse danger. I wish, for the good of the community, that I may be lucky enough to fall in with the ghost."

"Ah! Mr. Lethwaite, sir, you are only tempting Providence when you talk in that careless way. The ghost is a real ghost; for though it has frightened many, and myself among the rest, I never heard of any one being robbed. Old Dodson, the lame beggar, lost his senses; but then he was always a half-witted creature, and a man's reason is not his money. But I not see the horrid thing myself, I who, God forgive me! had made game of it, and those who believe in it, just as you do at this moment,—I saw the monster with my own eyes; and how I escaped from it I never could tell. I run so fast that I never felt the ground under my feet, while it pursued me with the most frightful yells. I kept my bed for a week after, and have taken good care never to tread that road by night again."

"It is strange!" said Lethwaite, musing; "some truth must be mingled with this fantastic error! What time of night does this spectre generally appear?"

"It has been seen at all hours, from twilight until the grey dawn of the day. It was about nine o'clock in the evening when it appeared to me. It is near eleven now, sir. You will just reach that black, crooked turn in the road which winds around the foot of the hill, by midnight. That lonely spot is the demon's favorite haunt."

"I know the place," said Lethwaite. "Yes, it is a frightful gloomy spot with steep banks, and high rocks on either side. Dark at noonday, and doubly dark at the noon of night."

Then wishing the old landlord good night, he led his charger, the yeoman dashed the spurs into the horse, and rode off at a good pace, and in a few minutes was out of sight. The landlord stood for a few minutes to the clattering of the horse's hoofs striking against the stones of the road, and, locking the door, went to bed.

Lethwaite rode rapidly along. The moon rose in all her brightness, and the stars twinkled in the clear and cloudless sky. At length he reached the dreary place. At this point the road, which had been gradually ascending, began to wind round the foot of the hill, and was overhung by huge masses of rock, which had fallen from the cliffs above. Stunted holly trees had sprung up among the crevices of the rocks, and their dark foliage cast a sepulchral gloom into the deep hollow below.

"It is an ugly spot," thought Lethwaite, as he checked his horse to tread at foot fall the deep descent. "Murder may have been committed here in olden time; but, pooh, pooh, there are no such things as ghosts. If ever there was a spot more capable of inspiring such a dread than another, it is surely this.

The side of the road to his left was in deep shadow. The very spirit of darkness seemed to brood over the gloomy recess, while the moon glided with a wan and spectral light on the opposite wall of the rock. Lethwaite, in spite of his boasted courage, felt a sudden chill creep through him as he approached the awful spot.

"God of heaven!" he murmured, in a tone below his breath, "what can that be!" as a horrid shape slowly and distinctly rose before him, and became stationary in the centre on the path.

It was not the form of a man, and certainly it was not a beast, but appeared a shocking compound of both. Imagine a creature upwards of six feet high, covered with shaggy black hair, the head that of a bull, with huge, white, widely-extended horns. The sinewy bare arms of a man extended above this ghastly head, grasping a burning brand, which emitted a thin cloud of pale blue smoke. The lower part of the body was so enveloped in shade, that it only presented a dark, undefined, shapeless mass.

Lethwaite, who never expected to behold a real edition of the Windermere ghost, felt his hair stiffen and his teeth slightly chatter, as he suddenly reined in his horse, and forced himself to gaze steadily upon the ghastly phantom. The horse, possessing less self reliance than his master, plunged, snorted and reared, as with a hideous yell the apparition advanced, brandishing his fiery weapon in a very threatening manner.

"Steady, boy, steady," cried his master in a soothing tone, shamed out of his fears by the terror of his steed. "If this be the devil, stand still and let thy master face him like a man."

Reassured by the well-known voice, and the caress of the well-known hand, the noble animal did as he was commanded; but he shook and shivered in every limb.

Lethwaite had by this time drawn a pistol from his belt, and riding towards the spectre, he cried in a stern voice:

"Miserable imposter, throw off your disguise, or you are a dead man; for by the God that made me, I will see if your body is proof against a leaden ball."

A wild unearthly yell was the only answer he got to his threat; and the demon was now within ten paces of his horse. The sharp report of Lethwaite's pistol woke up all the lonely echoes of the place and the huge, hairy monster fell heavily to the earth with a smothered curse; and the yeoman, yielding for a moment to uncontrollable fear, turned the head of his terrified steed, and never slackened his speed till he reached the door of the public house.

After a few moments of breathless suspense, his loud, hurried knock was answered by the landlord who thrust his head out of the garret window, and demanded in no very gentle tone the cause of such an unreasonable attack upon his door.

"It is I, Lowther; it is Richard Lethwaite, get up and let me in directly."

"Ah! ha! I thought how it would end," said the landlord, as he descended to undo the door, and drew aside the gruff bar with a tired sigh.

"The ghost has driven you back faster than you went. This is the last time I ever [illegible] Why, [illegible] You have [illegible]

"I have [illegible] a [illegible] and [illegible] a gallant [illegible] a [illegible] I [illegible] I [illegible]

"I have great doubts as to his courage," said Lowther, dryly. "He is a great bully, and these wordy men are all froth; they make a great noise but they are slow in action. If Mr. Letwaite has killed the ghost, big Wat would be of small service to us, as the danger is already past."

"*Killed the ghost!*" said the first speaker with a sneer: "who ever heard of mortal man killing a ghost—it is not in flesh and blood to do that."

"But suppose the ghost was a man," said Lethwaite; "suppose it was the big butcher of Kendal himself."

"Now, God forbid!" said several voices at once; "the man is a devil, but not bad enough to turn ghost."

"We shall soon know," said Lethwaite; "at the bottom of this hill the riddle will be solved."

They had now reached the brow of the steep hill. The sun was just raising above the distant mountains; and his first beams glanced upon the hill tops, without penetrating the gloomy recess which still lay buried in dense shadow.

Slowly, and with evident signs of fear, the little party wound down the hill. One man tried to hum a tune, another to whistle, while a third taked very loudly about his own courage, in reality possessing very little; but all endeavored to dissipate the fear to which they had involuntarily become the prey, as they approached the dreaded spot.

Lethwaite, who had lingered behind, now walked briskly forward and headed the party. A dark, indistinct mass lay huddled up in the centre of the narrow road. All drew back; Lethwaite stepped up to it and remained stationary, beckoned with his hand for the others to advance. They did so; but what was the surprise and astonishment of all to find, in the supposed spectre, the dead and bleeding form of Watt Robinson, wrapped up in the hide of a bull, his naked arms bare, and a club smeared with phospherous still grasped in his stiffened hand.

"He deserved his death," said Lowther, looking down upon his ghastly corpse. It was a cruel thing of him to adopt this hideous disguise, in order to frighten his friends and neighbors."

"It was just like the man," said another; "he was so full of spite and malice, he could not bear to see others happy,"

"He has paid a heavy price for his folly," said Lethwaite. "His melancholy fate should be a solemn warning to all persons who engage in such wicked jokes. Come, my friends, let us carry him hence. I am sorry that he got his death by my hand."

The Monte.—In accounts from "down south," we have frequently seen "the Monte" made mention of, and have consequently desired to learn something about it. The Los Angeles Star meets this by publishing the following, for the information of its readers at a distance. It says:

"The Monte—so called from the thick growth of cottonwood and willow that abounds there—is situated on the river San Gabriel, about fourteen miles from this city (Los Angeles). The land, particularly on the west side of the river, may be designated as bottom lands—a rich alluvial deposit, which has at some previous time been subject to overflow. The river San Gabriel almost entirely sinks in the sand some three or four miles north of this settlement, and debouches again on its southern limits, forming a large stream. This tract of land, a large portion of which pertains to the Mission of San Gabriel, we venture to say, cannot be surpassed by any other section of the State for agricultural purposes. Corn, potatoes, and other crops that require irrigation in other sections, grow here in the greatest luxuriance without it, and when put in the ground and cultivated in due season, never fail of producing a bountiful harvest—a just recompense to the husbandman for all his care and toil. Many of the residents there are citizens from the southwestern States, who have owned slaves, and been advocates for the institution of slavery, who now freely admit that they have no desire to see Southern California made into a slave State, as it is not adapted to slave labor. The people are frugal and industrious, and rapidly accumulating property. The population is steadily increasing, and as there is still a large quantity of unimproved land, of the greatest fertility, it is anticipated that a great portion of the emigration now coming in will settle in that vicinity.

"There are two flourishing schools in the settlement—one public, under the tuition of Mr. Holt, and the other private, the Rev. J. G. Johnson teacher. This of itself should be a strong inducement for emigrants with families to locate. There are also three flourishing organized religious societies, occupying the same house of worship alternately."

The Crops in Humboldt County.—The Humboldt Times of 2d inst., says that the crops in that region are not yet harvested. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining seed the sowing was so late that some fields have yielded comparatively nothing; but this is by no means universally the case, as some farms have yielded crops unheard of out of California, several giving more than 80 bushels of wheat per acre. The average barley crop is stated at from 50 to 60 bushels, and oats at 70 bushels per acre. The yield of potatoes is nothing very extra, 300 bushels being given as the average. The crops of beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, cabbages, cauliflowers, peas, etc., the Times says, are now coming in, and the yield, both in quantity and quality, are unequalled. The least sanguine farmers estimate the crop of wheat in the county at thirty thousand bushels; oats, forty thousand bushels; barley twenty thousand bushels, and potatoes eight thousand bushels.

Dr. C. F. Winslow's Letters from the Mountains.

Moquelumne Hill, August 10, 1854.

Dear Sir: Yesterday morning we started early from Cave City, and took an Indian trail over mountainous regions, on our return to Murphy's Camp. The crimson tints of the eastern horizon melted away into the purest ether, and, hovering over the entire landscape was a light vapor which so acted on the solar rays, that vast and magnificent pencils were radiated from the approaching orb, divided by such delicate silvery films, that the sky appeared like a universal veil of the finest gauze, behind which was being ushered to mortal sight, a *tableau vivant* on a scale so grand, that space, and worlds floating therein, and the mysterious forces of the cosmos, were the characters that played their evanescent parts before me. O, earth and heavens, how full of charms and glories ye are! What a delight it is to live,—to feel the pulses of healthful blood bounding through the heart, and with the brain undisturbed by drugs that make men mad or stupid, to stand on the mountain tops and inhale the fresh breezes of the morning, and to thank God, our maker, from these broad and lofty altars, for that spark of being which brings us into such sweet and true communion with Him and opens to our finite nature such inspiring glimpses into the arcana of the unending future! I thank Thee, Maker and Sovereign of all I see, for these my senses, and for thy breath of life. As the sun, that sublime agent of thy power over this earth, rises amid such resplendent glory, and the shadows of the mountain peaks bow down upon the plains at his approach, so tides of ineffable joy swell around my heart, and its strongest emotions adore the mysterious amplitude of Thy being! If walks through the deep mines and dark abysses of the earth awaken in me curious thoughts of the forces by which thou hast knit atom to atom and gathered them together into circling worlds, so these sublime visions on the mountain tops, opening into infinite space, overwhelm me with amazing conceptions of Thy omniscience and omnipoteney.

The path at first led along the base of the limestone hill, in the bosom of which dwells in silence and darkness, the extensive cavern which had so much interested us the previous day. A few hundred yards from the public house brought us to "Cave City," composed of a few shanties in a prolific mining flat. We crossed a small water run with some difficulty, on account of holes and heaps of stones which had been thrown up in mining, and followed the trail on the opposite slope of the valley. This, after passing the spur of a hill, soon brought us to a charming park of broad spreading oaks, where were collected a small number of Indians of some nomadic tribe. They were just bestirring from their night's repose in the open air, and their camp fires, not wholly gone out, were being re-kindled with branches from fallen trees in the neighborhood. It was a wild scene. Some were half-naked, and young and old,—men and women, with their baskets and blankets and rude cooking utensils—were grouped in different spots here and there, with only branching oaks or the broad arching heavens for their tabernacle and home. They were broad-faced and swarthy, with big heads thickly covered with coarse black hair descending nearly to their eyes, so low in many instances were their foreheads. Their domestic appliances were scattered in confusion over the ground around each group, and notwithstanding their extreme squalidness, they looked as happy as barbarism and ignorance could allow such mortals to appear when in close proximity to the crushing civilization of their Caucasian invaders. Waking or sleeping, they feel themselves to be miserable, detested, God-forsaken creatures, and, like the imperfect types of the earlier orders of created beings, they appear to be only a temporary race, and, in passing to eternal extinction, they seem to possess an inmate sense of their destiny, and to shrink, from and resist the encroachment of scientific refinements and Christian light. So pass down to the insatiable dust, ye tawny tribes: there God meant for you to go to enrich the soil with your bones and blood, that a new race full of vigorous developments of brain and sinew, might be nourished by your ashes,—and that your mounds and hearth-stones might afford foundations for imperishable cities. Farewell! for as I mount this hill and take a lingering look, and cry out a parting salutation, I almost behold you kindling your last fires and eating your last miserable meal upon the earth.

We soon lost sight of these aborigines; and half way up the hill the path divided, one branch leading by a shorter cut over abrupt mountains, and the other by an easier way, to Murphy's Camp. The short cut, in places, was so precipitous, that I was told the boldest mountaineers always dismounted and walked a long distance over the the most dangerous parts of the road. The other afforded a less objectionable journey; and, though longer, I was satisfied it would be the most congenial to my inclinations. Accordingly a protest was entered against the most tedious path, and my friend, the Colonel, being the only one of the party so indolent by nature and cultivation as myself, readily fell into my way of thinking, and by the time our resolution had become mutual our more long-legged or long-winded companions were out of sight. By-the-by, the majority was on my side,—for we had picked up an old resident of these wilds at Murphy's, and he being a special *attache* of the Colonel, naturally followed him, and we started off on a gay gallop to beat our friends on the mountain track. Ah! it was a charming morning! The sun had risen,—the whole earth and air seemed jocund with his gentle beams, and the morning breezes played with delightful freshness over our throbbing temples as we exposed them in the shadows of the broad oaks and lofty pines. Yes! it was, indeed, a heavenly, jocund morning, for our spirits were gay, all nature invited us to be cheerful, and away we cantered over the winding trail, now flying down the slope, and anon mounting airy heights, gazing on distant and enchanting prospects, and hoping and aspiring to be the first at the goal. But, alas for mortal hopes and the strongest determinations, when the winning smiles of dark eyed maidens are planted along the path of the thirsty wayfarer! It is always slow work to translate French or the old Castilian for inquisitive admirers, when the wine is bad, and all lovers of the wild and beautiful should study these tongues early, unless they expect their tastes to die out with the lapse of years. Suffice to say, that here and there, in the twelve mile route, we come to a mining shanty or some renowned city of a dozen rough-board palaces, the most distinguished of which contained a counter with a foreign maid as salesman. Eggs and fruit, absinth and soda, nuggets and dust, bullion and small change, all had to be discussed and examined as we relieved our beasts and refreshed ourselves. So time wore away, and these little amusing incidents—a thousand of which help to swell the current of a traveler's pleasure, and many of which are remembered with zest for years when they are absolutely of no importance whatever,—so beguiled the moments, that with the loss of an hour by losing the trail, we arrived some twenty minutes behind the time of our companions, who, of course roared with delight over their triumph, when there had not been a stopping place to decoy their more sensitive natures, neither to rest, quench their thirst, nor indulge their tongues with the golden accents of Southern Europe.

On this route, we followed for a long distance, and at times crossed, a noble canal, winding for miles around the declivities of the hills, to supply miners during the dry season in the rich dry diggings which fill this section of the highlands. At one time, we came to tents on the summit of a hill or table land, where some persons had located with their families; and as we journeyed towards the vales, numbers of brown and sinewy men in the sturdy spring-time of life, were wending their way to honest labor, with their shovels and picks thrown carelessly over their shoulders. To me there is a sort of sublimity in this hard-fisted toil in the wild and lonely glens of the Sierra Nevada. Thousands of young men with strong hearts full of deep and indestructible love for wives, children, mothers and sisters, or another whose image like the shadow of a bright angel hovers over their sleeping and waking hours, seclude themselves amid these hills, and riding early, toil late, from day to day, and year to year, earnest with the golden hopes of an obscure future. Fatigue by day, and a hard, lonely, miserable couch at night, subdue not their steady energy. With bright, cheerful faces, and smooth-combed hair, wet and cool with their early morning baths, they whistle and smoke along, as with firm and sinewy step they betake themselves to the hills or valleys to grapple with their daily toil. Each glittering grain adds a drop of joy to the stream of hope that leaps towards a broad and hidden ocean. Avarice has little to do with these lofty emotions, or with such heroic toil. That pitiful pleasure is left to those who gloat over hoarded ingots, or count their coin with sordid fingers. Amid these hills the noblest souls sweat and thirst for a little cup of future joy; while the proud and greedy are never happy, though their coffers have long been overflowing. This contrast heightens my enjoyment while contemplating the free, manly, and joyful labor of the thousands of sinewy hearts and brawny limbs around me; and it is a species of industry so new that it has not yet taken its natural and legitimate position in the list of elevated human enterprises. It has occurred to me while gazing over these ample domains so full of metalic wealth, that were I a magician, there should be awakened by the skill of some talismanic art, that bold strength of domestic love in these thousand hearts, by the development of which, as many fruitful gardens and neat little homes should spring up all around and adorn these hills. They are not half so inhospitable as the bleak hills of New England. For three quarters of the year the sky is bright, the air is bland, and the earth is obedient to the well directed efforts of industrial skill. During the short period of winter, the rains make ample provision to soften the toils of mining and agricultural enterprises; and the same plenteous larders, cellars, granaries and barns would make the winter as comfortable here as among the hills of New Hampshire, or the prairies of the West. Come, then, ye bold and needy, gather up your heart-strings and make these broad and opulent highlands and valleys the happy homes of your wives and children. Never on the earth, has God called with a louder voice to the manly, the loving, and the free, to appropriate a richer and more fruitful heritage to the noblest human uses, than now as I hail the young and stalwart of the land, from these glorious mountain tops, to gather from afar, and here build their altars and their fires, plant churches, found schools, and make the wilderness to flourish and blossom with life and liberty, and the loftiest blessings of rural industry. Why, ye weary-hearted children, when the sun rises so gloriously over these heights and glens, and when the waking spring-time clothes the earth with such abundant herbage and flowers,—why does the wish never steal across your mind to plant your homes and make yourselves contented amid these peaceful and prolific realms? Your hours of toil would be divided between the cultivation of the earth and the ransacking of auriferous mines; and comfort and competency would reward your reasonable desires. It is high time for the transient fever of wandering miners to be changed into plans for a permanent home; and, in modern times, no land has held out such flattering prospects of peace and plenty as the golden and fertile hills of California. Here exist all the elements of dignified labor and of permanent abundance. The great, lower valleys may teem with luxuriant grains, and fruits, and vines, but the highlands of the Sierra will be equally productive in a greater variety of vegetable stores. The whole land is still new, and scarcely explored in its riches and availabilities. The permanent value of the mountain districts has been overlooked in the feverish search for gold; but, in time to come, a flourishing community shall whiten these rich places of the earth with snug cottages full of cheerful hearts, and gild them with broad and abundant fields of waving grain. This is no phantasy. The epoch of quiet and rest must come, and this overwhelming golden dream must change for the solid realities of utilitarian ages. Then march on, ye stalwart, sun-burnt men, and with joyous, hopeful hearts, lay down substantial foundations for your future and permanent abode. With the same strong limbs, ye can tear out the gold from the earth, or, with patient toil, win the sprouting germ to turn its abundance into your laps, while the happy wife, and rosy, jocund sons and daughters shall share your toil, and sweeten hours that are now full of doubtful plans, pensive thoughts, and untold bitterness.

With a thousand similar musings, my last hour passed pleasantly away, and because I arrived at Murphy's a little later than the rest, the Colonel laughed at me most heartily, and fancied himself the smartest, although much the oldest, of the two. Respectfully, yours,

C. F. Winslow.

Eureka Mills.—The Flour sent us from the Eureka Mills we have had thoroughly tested "at Home," and find it to be of very superior quality, making bread of a beautiful whiteness, light and spongy, and of pure flavor. In results like these we have an evidence of the real prosperity and permaneney of California. Our valleys are the "great granaries," and our mills can give us the staff of life, so we shall have "bread enough and to spare."

Great Yield of Wheat.—One million bushels of wheat are estimated as the yield of Dodge county, Wisconsin, this last year.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1854.

MEETING OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—There will be a meeting of the members of the "State Agricultural Society" at the office of the President, on *Tuesday, the 26th inst. at* 11 *o'clock*, A. M. It is hoped that all who have enrolled themselves, and all who desire to carry forward the enterprise, will attend, become members, and take part in the deliberations of the meeting.

Entrees for Premiums.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 17, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We have completed our Flouring Mill, of three run of burrs. Should a premium be offered for the best Flouring Mill, we would be pleased to have ours examined by any committee the Board may appoint.

Respectfully, yours, BASSHAM & KINCAID.

THE Committees on Gardens, Green Houses, and Nurseries, are now on their duty, and will do their best to examine all, as far as possible, before the opening of the Fair.

Every competitor should be preparing his own memoranda of facts, to hand the Committees. In No. 10 of the FARMER, will be found the *Report on Farms*, by a competitor in the Essex County Society. Let the Reports of the owner be as fully detailed as possible.

SATURDAY'S EXHIBITION.—Splendid Bartlett Pears, Spitzenburg and Pippin Apples, all of large size and beautiful appearance, as well as delicious flavor, (from Oregon.) Bunches of Grapes weighing two and three pounds—large berries. Rich and luscious Peaches from Los Angeles. Very superior Strawberries from J. L. Sanford, Shell Mound, Oakland side. Boquets, rich style, from O. Donnelly, Commercial Gardens.

LARGE ONIONS —A sack of very large and very fine silver skin Onions were exhibited by Mr. Solomon Runyon, of Sutter Slough, in Yolo co. We have never seen finer.

A large and fine specimen of the "Snake Cucumber" was exhibited by Amos A. Irons, San Leander Creek.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—Each week, on Saturday, we shall have on exhibition such specimens of Fruits and Flowers, Grains and Vegetables, as may be forwarded to us for exhibition. Opportunities will be had for the several committees to meet at our rooms to test fruits, &c., thus securing a knowledge of the true names of different varieties on exhibition. Growers of all kinds of products, raisers of choice fruits and flowers will thus have an opportunity to exhibit specimens of their skill in fruit growing and flower making, and extending a knowledge of their business. Cards with the growers names will be attached to all articles shown, and a liberal price paid for all such.

DR. WINSLOW'S LETTERS.—The letters of this distinguished writer have been published nearly weekly for some time past in this paper. They are sketches from the mountains, caves, the "big tree," and various other portions of our most interesting scenery. The very felicitous style of the writer should make his writings widely known, and when known they will be justly esteemed—that easy and graceful manner of delineating scenery and character, ever recognizing the author of all good in everything true, and so truthfully describing them. It is this power of sketching nature truthfully that gives the charm to the Doctor's writings. There are few writers who possess this talent and this gentleman is one of the few. We feel it an honor to have the CALIFORNIA FARMER the medium by which "goods thoughts" are sent into the world, and we can say to our readers, every letter of the Doctor's is worth a year's subscription to them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20, 1854.

COL. WAAREN—Dear Sir: Will you be kind enough to inform me, through your excellent paper, whether there are any Bantams, of a pure breed or quality, in the city or State?

I am a great fancier of Poultry, but have been unable to find any of the kind I speak of. My yard is stocked with the choicest kind the country affords, and I hope I shall be a successful competitor for the prize offered by the Agricultural Fair.

I remain truly yours, &c, POULTRY.

Should any "fancier" have the Bantams wanted, will they please inform us.—ED.

HOT WEATHER IN SACRAMENTO.—Since last Saturday the weather in Sacramento city has been decidedly warm, the thermometer varying from 90 to 100 degrees. Since writing the above we have had a "norther" and have been favored with a pretty fresh breeze, which has made a decided change in the atmosphere, and rendered [illegible]

John A. Sutter.

They'll build a monument for him * * *
Build it while living, in Heaven's name.

A GREAT and momentous day has been celebrated in California—the anniversary of her admission into the "Glorious Confederacy of our Union." The "roar of artillery," the clangor of trumpets and the rolling of drums, all tending to one great event—"California is one of the Great Confederacy." It was a joyous sight to witness the pageant of that day—a State so young and yet so mighty—a State whose years are but units, yet a State whose influence, character and wealth are felt and known the wide world over; it was indeed a glorious sight, for freemen were there. The tread of the heavy artillery, the gay and prancing cavalry, the rich accoutred infantry, the martial music—all gave a quicker pulse, a warmer glow, a martial feeling to every beholder. The firm and united hands of the several orders, with the guardians of our homes from the flames—these too spoke of an interest high in its aims, durable in its purposes, and the day and its associations were as eventful as the name that stands at the head of this communication.

Who that saw John A. Sutter that day, as he rode in the van of that splendid troop, did not feel a gush of generous feeling rise from his heart, until the tear stood in the eye: that brow was calm, peaceful and serene—there was no sadness, even; and yet, how few of our citizens could pass the trying scenes that it has been the lot of John A. Sutter to pass, and then bear up as bravely and present such a front to a cold and heartless world. We are among those who duly sympathise with the "noble Pioneer," who in our humble opinion has been most grievously wronged and even now is kept from the enjoyment of that which is his due. Had John A. Sutter been of that selfish and grasping spirit which animates most men, how many who now parade our streets in the principal cities would to-day be beggars. John A. Sutter knows not the first promptings of selfishness, and when aid was needed he gave it. His home was the home of the destitute and needy—none were ever turned away empty. Such was John A. Sutter, in his better days. Now, his rights are fast receding from him, and mental and bodily pain are added to hope deferred.

Had John A. Sutter loved money and calculated his chances, instead of having "a heart to feel another's woe and bear it as his own," he would at this moment have been one of the wealthiest men in the State. The cities of Sacramento and Marysville were *his property*, and miles besides, but how has it been wrung from him? By flattery, by seductions and by chicanery. The promptings of his own noble and generous heart have given away enough to make thousands rich. And what is his condition now? Let the truth be told, and let those *blush* who have caused it—John A. Sutter, one of God's nobility, has been stripped of almost all of life's comforts—his homestead, even, is almost desolate, and himself made "a hewer of wood and drawer of water," because of the heartlessness of man.

'Tis true, he has some friends, but like Angel's visits, few and far between. Those who have fattened on his bounty turn a cold shoulder to his real necessities. Where is California? Where is the voice of gratitude? Is it silent? Have men no hearts? or are they only sleeping, to awake like the upheaving of a volcano, should his rights not be proclaimed? God grant that it may be so! But oh! how heart-sickening is "hope deferred." Sickness may come; want has come! Life is uncertain—death may come. And shall that noble Pioneer, one who has done so much for California, wait for his own, till age! sickness! want! and sickness of heart carry him to the grave? Forbid it Heaven! If there are any pulsations of gratitude in human hearts here, oh let them wake, let them wake now, before it be too late!

Look to England! Honors, wealth, titles—all, all are heaped upon the man who was by the merest accident made the discoverer of gold there! And shall our own American heart beat less nobly than a Britain's? Where is our legislature? Where is their justice? Ask for humanity—our brother man, who has done more than any other man of the Pacific to awaken a nation to greatness, may suffer wrongs and die and then—yes then, o'er his grave shall come the loud hosannas, warehouses shall be closed, the streets shall be draped in mourning, muffled drums shall rent the "dead march"—a people, a nation may weep—weep for the dead—the "GREAT DEAD" The [illegible] guns shall [illegible] do crave, the [illegible] with the shroud! [illegible]

Bay State Mills.

WE had an opportunity to examine these mills at Sacramento, this present week. The Bay State Mill's flour ranks high; in fact it sells at a higher figure than many mills in the State, and we had a curiosity to see these mills. Messrs. Polley & Co. are the proprietors, and they very courteously led us through their works. They contain three run of stones, and turn out one hundred and fifty barrels per day. A very fine engine of thirty horse power moves their machinery and works to a charm. We examined the grades of flour, the milling, the grain, cleaning and grinding. The smut machines now work well.

This mill we noticed has several improvements in cleaning the grain. After the usual process, and after it had been returned as clean, it passed another process of blowing, whereby every particle, before usually ground, was by this action removed before grinding.

These mills are kept running night and day the season round, and the best evidence for these or any other mills is the results; and we saw by these that the demand for this flour was so constant and satisfactory, as to warrant it. We suggested many months since the importance to millers of keeping swine, as they, above all others, could feed them economically. Near this mill we saw many hundreds, in fine condition, and have no doubt they are a source of profit to the proprietors. Every establishment should have them attached to their yards for this purpose. These evidences of success must be gratifying to every mind within our State, and we are glad to make records of every kind of success in our "home industry,"

It is desirable that at the coming fair the quality of the flour should be shown in others forms, and we hope our good housewives will manifest their skill by the many loaves of bread that shall be exhibited. All who desires such tests, if they will send us a sample of their flour in season, we will have it most carefully attended to, and the bread exhibited made from their flour.

PEACHES FROM MOUNTAIN VIEW.—The handsome basket of Peaches which were kindly sent us from "Mountain View," we received last week just as our paper was going to press, with the letter accompanying, which we published. The peaches were delicious, and reminded us truly of olden time and of the old favorite "Morris White," one of the finest of the standard varieties known. For the pleasure and satisfaction we know many will derive from seeing them, and *some* from *tasting*, our most grateful thanks are due the generous proprietor of Mountain View. We need not wish him an abundant harvest, for we have the evidence that

Although the year round,
He has "Frost" on his ground,
His peaches are not injured at all;
There are none more bright—
Though he "Frosts" lays all night,
The "Morris White" beats them all.

We are pleased to learn that these peaches are at wholesale by Messrs. Patch & Clayton, commission merchants, Clay street wharf.

FAVORS RECEIVED.—Many, from many of our kind friends, favors come in from all quarters—and we are grateful. To Wells, Fargo & Co., and Adams & Co., we are daily indebted for numberless favors. To our old friends in Colusa—those who are all now here, and we are glad to welcome the Hon. Messrs. Weller and McDonald—to all we have been under repeated favors. To Dr. Bowen, we have been indebted for specimens of the valuable "Water Cure Journal," which we shall endeavor to speak fully. To Murray & Co., for annual [illegible] books, [illegible] and to [illegible] "Hard Times." We [illegible] and may [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LIGHT MUSIC.—[illegible]

Growing Tobacco.

CALIFORNIA is destined to become a great Tobacco growing country. We have seen the best evidences of culture in many places, and hesitate not to say that we shall in a few years be exporting Tobacco. We make the following extract from the Country Gentleman, as worthy of a careful perusal:

The kind of soil best adapted to the growth of this plant, is a sandy or gravelly one, which must be pretty highly manured; but any field, rich enough to grow a good crop of corn, will give a fair crop of tobacco. The proper system of culture is, to plow your land set apart for this crop early in the spring. Plow again about the time you are ready to set the plants, and harrow it well. The plants should be five or six inches high, grown in a bed in the garden, or other warm rich place—sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring. Sow the seed on the ground, and spat it down hard with the back of a spade, or tread it over with your feet. A bed ten feet square, is sufficient to raise plants for an acre. The time for transplanting is from the 10th to the 25th of June. The best time to transplant is immediately after a rain. If the ground is very dry, it will be necessary to water the plants as you set them.

The ground should be marked in straight rows three feet apart, and slight hills made on these marks two feet six inches apart; then set the plants, which should be done well, taking care to press the earth firmly around the roots. As soon as the plants are started to growing, run the cultivator through, and follow with the hoe, resetting where the plants are missing. The crop should be hoed at least three times at proper intervals, taking care to hoe the ground all over. When the tobacco begins to blossom, the tops of the the plants, and suckers also, should be broken off, with some of the smaller leaves on the top of the plant. The suckers should all be broken off at the time of harvesting.

Harvesting commences the first of September, and ought to be finished by the middle of the month, as frost may be expected by that time. The stalk must be cut off near the ground, and left in the sun a short time to wilt the leaves, then taken to the drying shed and hung on poles by means of strong twine, at the rate of thirty or forty plants to twelve feet of pole. These poles are to be laid across the beams about sixteen inches apart. The sheds are built high enough to hang three or four tiers, the beams being about four feet apart up and down. In this way a building forty feet by twenty-two, will cure one and a half acres of tobacco. The drying sheds should be supplied with several doors on either side to allow the free circulation of air in order to facilitate the process of curing.

It will be sufficiently cured in two or three months, when as much as is desirable is taken down in damp weather, laid in a pile, the buts of the stalks outward; the leaves are then stripped off and done up in small hanks by winding a leaf around it near the buts of the leaves. It is separated according to quality, making three qualities. It is then packed in a snug pile, the buts outward to give them a chance to dry well. Then to finish the process, it is packed in damp weather in boxes large enough to contain three or four cwt.

The Senator.

"We ne'er shall look upon her like again."

THE noble steamer "Senator," we learn, is about to leave us, to be placed on some other route. There are so many grand and pleasing associations connected with this splendid boat, that we feel it is due to Sacramento, to those citizens who have so often made their home on board the Senator, that she should, before leaving, make ONE GRAND TRIP UP AND DOWN THE RIVER. Banners should be flying, music should be playing, rockets should be streaming—owners and friends should make merry and be happy, for *nothing in the history of steamboats* has ever coined so much money, or won so much favor as the steamer "Senator"—the "noblest Roman of them all." Whatever may be said of monopolies or corporations, the [illegible] Navigation Company have always been liberal and they deserve remembrance.

PARETT'S NEW RESTAURANT, SACRAMENTO. We were [illegible] at Parett's [illegible] Restaurant, on Monday last at its opening. The [illegible] house has received under very favorable auspices. Mr. Parett is well known as a [illegible] caterer, and [illegible] Colonnade of the very best kind. This house has been [illegible] and we [illegible] [illegible] people. Its tables well [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

AGENTS.

Messrs ADAMS & Co. at a their offices throughout the United States or Europe.

Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.

MR. O. H HAMILTON, Travelling Agent for Sacramento City and County

Messrs. LANGTON & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minesota.*

Messrs. ADAMS & Co.—*Humboldt Bay, Trinidad, Crescent City, Port Orford, Umpqua City, Scottsburg; and the entire northern coast.*

Messrs. LELAND & McCOOMBE—*Crescent City, Port Orford, Uniontown, Eureka, and Buckeport.*

San Francisco—SULLIVAN'S new-paper stand, near the Post Office; KIMBALL'S, Noisy Carriers Hall, Long wharf.

Benicia, Martinez, &c.—Messrs. Stiles & Dodde.

Union City and Mission San Jose—Messrs. Howard & Chamberlain.

Bidwell's, Butte Co—P. Freer.

Columbia—A. Hunnewell, P. M.

Coloma—D. G. Waldron & Co.

Mokelumne Hill—I. Collin.

Marysville—Trendwell & Co.; James Lloyd.

Mount Farm, O. T.—Gen. M. M. McCarver.

Napa—James & Co.

Napa City—Dudley & Co.; Hiram Downing.

Nevada—A. W. Potter.

New York City, N. Y.—J. M. Thorburn & Co.

Placerville—Nash & Davis; Dr. Charles Offendinger.

Sacramento—Messrs. Gardiner & Kirk; Baker & Hamilton.

San Luis Obispo—Dr. Thomas T. Harvey, P. M.

Stockton—C. O. Burton.

Sonora—Taney & Roberts.

Sonoma—Senor Pedro Valasquex.

Suisun—B. F. Finchley.

Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.

Yreka—Cram, Rogers & Co; Parker & Roman.

WE desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1854.

REMOVAL.

☞ The Counting Room of the CALIFORNIA FARMER will bereafter be found at the *Corner of California and Montgomery streets*, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.; where we shall be most happy to receive the visits of all who feel interested in the products of our country—and where we shall be happy to receive subscriptions.

WARREN & Co., Proprietors.

The State Fair.

AWAKE! awake! Farmers and Stock Raisers should not delay sending in notices of their intentions to exhibit, and to what extent. Mechanics, Artizans and Manufacturers should instantly notify the Society of their intentions and wishes, so that ample preparations shall be made.

Fail not, as you would desire a proper opportunity to do yourself justice.

Let Counties be represented as Counties; each having the proper space allotted them in the Hall, and with a suitable motto for each. Let County Societies have their committees to attend, take a just interest, and make their reports.

Then will the work go bravely on!

IT must be most gratifying to all who feel interested in the welfare of California, to note the increasing interest manifested by our best citizens to promote the cause of Agriculture. The very handsome offer of the House of Wells, Fargo & Co., to aid thus promptly in the coming Fair, we feel assured will be duly appreciated by the Agriculturists of our whole State, and serve as a stimulus to them to forward their productions. In behalf of the State Society, we can most cordially express pleasure and gratitude for the generous offer of this house. The following is their note;

J. L. L. F. WARREN, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c., California State Agricultural Society:

Dear Sir: To accommodate the friends and patrons of the State Agricultural Society, we shall be most happy to take charge of any small packages—flowers, fruit, &c., intended for exhibition at the Annual State Fair, free of charge, over any of our Express routes.

WELLS, FARGO & Co.

San Francisco, Sept. 12, '54.

The New Cereal.

THE Cereal from the "Lone Mountains," which has elicited so many newspaper paragraphs, and which is exhibited at our rooms, we find upon a careful examination and comparison to be the same grain grown in Italy and Spain, and some other places—and called in Spanish, "Trigo Caudeal." *Trigo*—wheat; *Caudeal*, white; (Velaquez)—white wheat. This wheat may have originated in Caudia, and the name been applied from its locality; or it may arise from the substance of the grain, as it has a saccharine or glutinous compound, and is almost destitute of the *albumese*, or the white, which is the property of the flour; and thus the name "Caudeal" has been applied for other reasons than alluded to. It is not a *white wheat*, but a hard, brown, gummy and flinty wheat, and appears similar in taste to the article for which it is used abroad; it is the grain from which Vermicelli and Maccaroni are manufactured. Experiments have been made here to produce flour from it, but have failed.

WHEAT, rye, oats and barley should never follow each in a course of rotation; there should always be an intervening hoe crop between them.

Our State Government.

EVERY citizen should take an interest in all that appertains to the State's prosperity, and look with a jealous eye upon each and every act that mars its prospects, hinders its onward progress, or robs it of its credit or good name at home or abroad. Every citizen should also take a pleasure in according to every public officer a "just meed of praise" for duties well performed. Political strife is a bane that so often eats like a canker into the heart, that we can hardly expect one party to give praise to its opponent, even for the noblest evidences of merit; here and there we find a case, but it is an oasis rarely seen. California stands before the world "like a city set on a hill;" its light cannot be hid. Her *present condition* and her *future prosperity*, are fit themes for reflection.

When we contemplate her present condition and prospects, we see a State whose wealth and influence are unequalled in the history of the world. CALIFORNIA! 'tis a magic word,—associated with its name and with its brief history gleams a *talismanic word*, whose sound vibrates upon the human pulse and echoes in every avenue of the human heart. The wheels of every enterprise are quickened by its touch, as by an oil that never corrodes; Genius lifts her wing and essays a loftier flight; Art and Science awake as by inspiration, and leave a brighter impress upon the age; the ocean steamer, loaded with its thousand souls, moves over the water with greater velocity, and the "palace on the deep" bends its tall masts before the strong gale, speeding on her way, freighted with costly merchandise to fill the gigantic warehouses of the city of the Pacific—all, all quickened by that talismanic word, GOLD!

California may indeed be called the "Golden State," but as gold alone cannot make a State great or permanently prosperous, so California will command the attention of the world by resources and influences within herself other than her mineral treasures. The Agriculture of California, now being rapidly developed, begins to excite a due share of the attention which its importance demands. The gold of her mountains and river-beds and ravines, was not intended by Providence to be always conveyed *out* of the country—but to be used *in* the country, to develope its resources. It is to the State what the engine is to the mighty steamer—the moving power, setting all in motion and giving life, animation and prosperity to all.

The present position and of California is indeed a proud one, and if we can but be blessed with *good government*, but a few brief years can intervene ere she will attain an eminence so distinguished that her citizens shall feel it a mark of proud distinction to be called a "Californian," and prouder still will those citizens be who can conscientiously feel that they have aided in elevating the character of the State. Among those whom we believe have aided largely to the prosperity of our State, we believe we can place the present Chief Magistrate of California. In spite of the bitterness of political warfare and the abuse, and scorn, and calumny, which are ever poured out upon the leaders of a party, making them the head and front of all offence and guilty of every act of the vilest and meanest official, we hold that the *results* of one's administration (when all the circumstances connected with it are duly weigbed) are the best test of the faithfulness with which his trust has been performed.

Those who have been so ready to heap abuse such as has been poured out upon the administration since its admission, and more especially the full vials of wrath that have been hurled at the Chief Magistrate, will find but little to gratify their spleen when they learn that in spite of all their anathemas, Gov. Bigler will have been instrumental in placing this State at the coming legislative session in a position as to her influence, credit and resources, unparalleled in the history of nations. It is but an act of simple justice to revert to the condition of the State at the time of her admission into the Union: without a dollar in her treasury—without credit, at a time when the most unbounded extravagance prevailed among all classes, and when there was no probable chance of paying the officers of the government for months; when it was almost impossible to find men to perform the duties of the government at all—yet the government was formed continued and sustained. Difficult as it was—a new country—men untried and unknown—partisans though they were, amid all these trials the government moved on, in spite of difficulty and bitter persecution.

The immense cost of a new government, by the increased demands to support the various departments and to open the sources that are necessary to the upbuilding of a State, soon involved our government in debt that at the last legislature amounted to the sum of near three millions of dollars. Since that time the machinery of government has been greatly enlarged, public buildings erected, and a school system of considerable extent established and liberally maintained. By continued perseverance against almost insurmountable obstacles, the government has been sustained and public improvements perfected; the State has had her treasury replenished by sale of property, and recently our able representatives have secured the amount of the funds expended for the war department, amounting to nearly a million of dollars.

With these amounts added to our treasury, we feel assured that at the opening of the legislature the Governor will in his message announce the fact that *California is free of debt*, and with a prospective resource of greatly increased value beyond all future expenditures; surely here is cause of congratulation for our citizens of which they may all be proud. The youngest State in the Union free of debt—a State that has seen but *four years* of her majority, and yet her resources are prospectively the best of any State in the Union, and unparalleled by the rise and progress of any Government on earth. The results of such a government must be to any Chief Magistrate a source of satisfaction and pride that would far outweigh and banish all the aspersions that the strife of party could raise, and we feel that as an act of justice, good citizens should ever accord "honor where honor is due," however widely they might differ upon questions of party. The present Chief Magistrate may well be proud of the results of his labors, when we consider the obstacles he had to overcome.

We are no politicians; we know no party or creed; but we do love to give credit and honor where they are justly due. We cannot hide from our mind how very hard it is to strive to overcome such obstacles as have been mastered by the present Chief Magistrate, and we glory in the results to our State. We speak of *results*: California free of debt, and with a full treasury for the upbuilding of a mighty empire. Good men will rejoice—other men can do as they please.

Causes of Embarrassment in California Trade.

THERE has been such utter disregard to the wants of this country; such a neglect in recognizing its resources and its ability to produce, that our warehouses have been filled with *foreign* instead of *domestic* products. Our gold has been drained to pay for what we had at home, and we are poor; and yet merchants complain if dull times, when they themselves are in a great degree the cause of it. They must not complain of we remind them of the old adage—"They that dance must pay the fiddle."

When our mercantile and commercial men shall not look down upon the subject of Agriculture; when they shall begin to know and feel that they have something to do with the Agriculture of California, then, and not till then, shall we see better times. Depend upon this, gentlemen.

While you are groaning over your loaded warehouses of goods, growing rusty and unsaleable, the earth is bringing forth her abundance to bless mankind. Go to the markets and behold the abundance there, and while you purchase according to the wants of the family over which you preside, remember that a wise merchant will use the same precaution when he imports, to meet the wants of the community in which he moves. If he acts not thus, he must expect nothing but loss.

ARRIVAL OF STOCK.—The Butte Record says there has been a very large amount of stock through on that route the present season. During last week, twelve droves of cattle and horses arrived from the plains. One drove contained seven hundred head of stock in very fair condition. The balance of the droves contained from one to four hundred each. Ten thousand head is said to be a low estimate of the stock that has passed that point up to the present time. Two or three droves a day are still arriving, and many are supposed to be remaining in the valleys above, recruiting their stock.

YOUNG ANIMALS.—Young animals should be kept growing until they reach maturity. If they are suffered to get poor and stop growing, they will retrograde, and never attain a full size; and without grain, or something better than hay, it is next to impossible to keep them in that condition, especially the first winter.

Artesian Wells.

THIS is the most important subject now before the Cultivators of this country, and may indeed be called the *ne plus ultra* of irrigation—it is the ceaseless fountain.

By advices just received from San Jose, we learn that a new Artesian Well has lately been made, and such is the immense flow of water that one writer says we are now *inundated* from all sides; rivers of water are now refreshing hundreds of acres of once dry and parched land.

We would urge all who are engaged in Agriculture to visit the great Valley of San Jose, and examine these wonders of the age. With this weapon of defence, *Sol* may come with his fiereo rays; Frost may spread her white curtain; the clouds may withhold their usual supply. The Artesian Well can bid defiance to them all, for by the genius of mind, Man the "Lord of the Creation," can use the means at his command that will give him the power to resist outward evils. With deep cultivation and these wells the *roots* of all vegetation can be supplied so that the hottest weather cannot affect them injuriously; and the gushing water flowing over the surface prevents the gathering frost, and again supplies all that the clouds may withhold. Thus we have it in our power to protect ourselves from untoward circumstances, if we will but use a due degree of intelligence and the means at command.

While urging attention to this subject, we should speak in high terms of those successful operators, Messrs. Smith & Van Dyne, Artesian well borers, to whose card we refer all who would improve opportunities.

WE are much gratified to lay before our readers the following, from the Boston Transcript. Our fair friends in California who may not live near to an ever-blooming garden, will be happy to know of this discovery. But, ere long, Artesian wells will so bless our soil that we shall have no need to preserve flowers from season to season, and shall have them around us *perpetually*.

A NEW FRENCH FLORAL WONDER.—For some time past the scientific world has been busied with the preparation and staining of woods—hardening or coloring them at will, infusing certain salts or mingling some liquid preparation with their sap. We have now something better than all this. A lady artist who has attained high rank in the branch of flower painting—Madame Leprince de Beaufort, a pupil of Redoute, and grand daughter of the former Secretary of Louis XVI—has discovered a mode of perpetual preservation—we may call it *instantaneously mummifying*—both trees and flowers. Thanks to her process, a tree may now be kept ever green, and flowers always fresh and brilliant! M. Canuel, who dried you up in order to make you everduring, is at length surpassed. The discovery is to be applied, it is said, so effectually to the flower trade, that even in the midst of winter our fashionable friends will be enabled to wear the gayest flowers in all the pomp and elegance of their summer luxuriance.

SPIRÆ CALLOSA, *Thunberg* alias *S. Fortunei*. PLANCHON.—Under this name a pretty red flowered shrub is becoming common in collections, having been introduced from China by Mr. Fortune. With us it is too apt to form leaves rather than flowers, but the rich ruby tints of such as do appear resemble clusters of gems set in green foliage; in a hot summer we have no doubt the blossoms would be abundant. Such, indeed, would seem to be the case on the continent, if we may trust a figure in the *Flore des Serres*, where M. Planchon has changed the name to *S. Fortunei*. It is there represented as bearing great corymbose panicles of a blood red color, producing a far more striking effect than anything we have seen in England. M. Planchon thinks that this is not the *S. callossa* of Thunberg, and, therefore, changes its name, and we say very needlessly. His reasoning upon the subject would be admissable, had Thunberg been a botanist upon the exactness of whose descriptions any reliance could be placed; but as he was just the contrary, his plants, where authentic specimens are unattainable, as is the case here, are so many puzzles, to be identified by probability, rather than by what he says or omits to say. No one, we suppose, can doubt that this plant was some common red flowered Japanese Spiræ; that the present plant undoubtedly is; and it answers to his words as well as plants usually do. M. Planchon has no evidence that the plant was not *S. callosa*, there is a fair probability that it was; and we cannot perceive the wisdom of perplexing the world with yet another alias, when the only reason assignable for doing so is mere conjecture. In the absence of direct proof, one conjecture is as much entitled to attention as another. But the mania for changing names seems incurable, and we shall now have nurserymen selling *Sp. Fortunei* as a fine new Japanese shrub to the very persons who already have it growing in their shrubberies under the name of *S. callosa*.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

A MONSTER HORSE.—A horse has been exhibited in England, which was represented to be *twenty-one* hands high, and weighed *twenty-five hundred* weight. So says an English paper.

Fencing vs. Stock Raising.

Stockton, August 2, 1851.

Editors Farmer: Knowing your laudable efforts in favor of the Agricultural interest of the State, I have concluded to address you a few lines on a subject of great importance to that interest; if not of vital importance it is so near to it that without an adequate remedy it must linger under discouragements until that remedy be provided.

I have been trying to do something in this way for several years, and I am so far greatly the loser. The capacity of the soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of almost everything, but the heavy expenses of labor and fencing eat up all the profits; the former must be left to regulate itself, but suitable legislation on the latter (fencing) will greatly promote the profits of agriculture. It is a well known fact that the scarcity of timber in nearly the entire State, renders it out of the question to destroy the small quantity we have in making fences, that have to be renewed every two or three years, for posts will not last longer, planted in the ground, than that time; we should have no fence wood in a few years. The expense of fencing may be put down at $1000 for each quarter section, which is $144,000 for a township of six miles square, and even this will not keep out hogs. This is three times the value of the stock it requires to cultivate it, including all necessary farming stock. Now the remedy I propose is to reverse the thing, and instead of fencing up the crops as required by law, to fence up the stock, under suitable penalties for damage to crops. But the main difficulty is not with the farming and domestic stock; the greater trouble is with the large bands of stock other than farming stock—which are constantly roaming everywhere, in quantities sufficient to break through any fences the farmer can afford to make, and to destroy an entire crop in one night—belonging to stock drovers and teamsters who have little or no interest in the soil. Is it right that others should be allowed with impunity to place their stock where it will thus trespass on the crops of hard-working farmers; and the latter to have all the trouble and expense to keep them off, while the owners of the stock are profiting off of other men's means of bare existence? I am well satisfied that the two pursuits, agriculture and stock raising, cannot be carried on in the same neighborhood. Fencing against stock, as I have shown, cannot be done, and one or the other must be given up. There are sections of great extent where stock can be kept without being in reach of farms, and to these localities let them herd their stock.

I propose to repeal the lawful fence law, and to enact another, requiring all persons to put up their stock from the first of March to the first of September, and if any stock be found on another's crops, they may be taken up and kept, and made liable for all damage; and if the owner does not pay the damage, enough of the stock may be sold to pay it; the damage to be ascertained in some equitable, summary and legal mode. If this system be adopted, I believe fifty per cent. more land would be cultivated. Many men have teams and can get land, but have not the means to fence it.

There are some counties where this system would not suit, and I propose to allow the voters of any county to decide by a majority whether the law shall be inoperative in their county for the year the vote is taken.

If these views meet your approbation, will you agitate the subject in your paper? Every farmer I have conversed with agrees to this plan, and is anxious for its adoption.

Yours, respectfully. M. Walthall.

The Drought at the East.

The New York Herald of the 19th ult. says: Our exchange papers from all parts of the country come to us filled with loud lamentations of the dreadful drought that prevails. At the South and West the crops are suffering severely, and throughout New England the numerous streams that hitherto have furnished motive power to the mills and factories abounding in that region, are in many instances wholly dried up, and in others so low as to be useless. The Ohio river is lower than has been known for years, and to this circumstance may in part be attributed the present unusual depression in trade. Thanks to the bountiful Croton river, the denizens of the metropolis are blessed with an abundance of pure soft water; but in the suburbs the supply of rain water is nearly exhausted, and the inconvenience has become almost intolerable in some localities. The earth and around is parched up, and we would recommend [illegible] and get [illegible] than a thousand [illegible]

[illegible] says: During the last few days we have received about [illegible] new wheat, and every day is continually increasing that [illegible] season.

indications of the drought which has prevailed so long and extensively in the United States. The Hudson was very low; the Mohawk in some places scarcely moistened its sand; the Genesee falls had fallen into nothingness, and their bed was dry and dusty. Some of the smaller lakes exposed their bottoms; the grass in the fields looked dead, the corn was not more than half eared, the potato vines drooped and all vegetable nature appeared ready for the dry dirt cart.

Failure of the Corn Crop.—The corn crop in middle and southern Illinois, and southern Indiana it is said will prove an almost total failure. The following extract from the Chester (Ill) Herald, tells the story, not only for that vicinity, but for almost the entire region south of Springfield: "A few days ago we went up to Sparta and Flat Prairie, and had an opportunity of seeing the corn in that quarter. Nothing could be more pitiable than the aspect the fields presented. Field after field and farm after farm showed the ruins of the crop upon which the farmer had expended no small amount of labor; scorched and shrivelled stalks, and silks, and tassels dried up prematurely and before they had left the promise of a harvest field, told the dismal story; and although we traveled some twenty miles and returned the same distance by a different route, and through the most fertile and best cultivated land in southern Illinois, we saw no room to hope for a crop, or even part of one."

Condition of Business.—In the money article of a New York paper is the following:

The portentous cloud which is supposed to hang over the market, begins, as is feared, to show signs of speedy explosion; and among the principal causes for the approaching distress are the general withdrawal of confidence from railroad securities, the present impossibility of negotiating any bonds in Europe as a substitute for foreign remittances in specie, and, last, although not the least ingredient in precipitating the coming difficulty is the notorious and lamentable fact that the drought has already produced an incalculable amount of distress throughout the entire range of our country. We have thus a want of credit and confidence, a serious apprehension, or rather certainty, of large exports of specie, and in the agricultural sufferings of the country the positive absence of any reliance on the resources of the rural districts. These are, therefore, points which, when judiciously weighed, must give rise to the most appalling reflections and conclusions. We look to the future with alarm and distrust; and in so expressing our views, hope that the effect will be, as we think it ought to be, the introduction of a very careful contraction, indicative of a premonitory stringency, on the part of our banking institutions, in order to guard themselves from becoming the greatest dependents on the public confidence, which, under present circumstances, is strongly marked with an entire want of faith and buoyancy.

The receipts in the sub-treasury are not only large, but are constantly on the increase, showing in the most palpable manner that our imports must be oppressively heavy—a fact fully established by the ruinous sales now being made at auction. If these sacrifices are on account of our own merchants, the result must prove most unhappy, as it may lead to great mercantile trouble, but if otherwise—the sales being made on account of foreign manufacturers—then the consequence is inevitable that there must be a large demand for bills and specie for remittance, as we have no domestic produce to export.

A Mountain Cave in Virginia Explored. A curious cave on the top of the Long Lick Mountain, near Purgettsville, Hampshire county, Va., has from time immemorial been known to exist, but no one has ever had the courage to explore it, until a few days ago, when Professor George Jordan, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, having let down a candle, and fastened one end of a rope to a sapling, and the other end around his body, descended into its mysterious regions. The Romney Argus says: "The entrance bears some resemblance to the crater of a volcano, only smaller. The aperture at the mouth is not more than three or four feet in diameter, but enlarges as you desend, like an inverted funnel, the descent being perpendicular the whole distance. Mr. J. descended some sixty-four or sixty-five feet, when he came to the bottom of a spacious chamber, from which several passages led off in various directions. These passages are sufficiently large to admit a four horse wagon. On arriving at the bottom, says Mr. J., and taking an upward view, the scene is truly appalling. Large craggy rocks seem ready to tumble down upon your head, and so terrific is the sight that universal tremor imperceptibly creeps over the whole system. This cavern does not seem to be inhabited by any living being save a race of the cheiroptera (the common bat) which infest these regions by millions, and for aught we know, may be winged messengers to Pluto. They uttered a horrid cry, and seemed disposed to dispute the right of the unwelcome and curious adventurer. We learn that Professor J. intends to make a more minute examination of this wonderful cave."

Yuba County Wheat.—The Marysville Express has been shown a most beautiful specimen of wheat from the Ranch of Mr. M. Ensminger which weighs 2 1-2 pounds to the bushel, yielding 40 bushels to the acre and is as fine a sample as any specimen [illegible] ever saw. This [illegible] was sown and [illegible] a much larger yield is commonly [illegible] most [illegible] season.

Geological Formation of the Great Cave in Calaveras County.

The Cave in Calaveras County which has attracted considerable attention by reason of its extent and the beauty of portions of its interior, is about twelve miles from Murphy's, and fifteen from the grove of Mammoth trees. Rich placers are formed in the immediate vicinity of the cave, and mining is conducted with energy and success. The visitor will find accommodations in the adjoining town called Cave City, or at the house erected for the purpose, near the entrance of the Cave.

This Cave is in a hard crystalline limestone, which is not of secondary age, as has been represented, but belongs to the granite group of rocks and is popularly termed *primitive limestone*. It is intercalated with the talcose and clay slates, and forms a wide belt, which extends in a nearly northwest and southeast direction through Calaveras county.

This rock is sub-crystalline, and may be called a granular marble. Many places were seen where abundance of fine building stone or slabs for ornamental purposes, could be procured. It is thickly veined with light blue lines, which are all parallel, and give a structural character to the mass, that resembles stratification. These lines of structure give a distinct trend to the formation, which is generally north-west and south-east, but at the cave I found it to be north 50 to 75 degrees west, dip east.

Limestones of this character, found imbedded in the old slates and granites, are considered by some geologists to have once been horizontal strata, laid down under water and filled with the relics of organic life. They account for their present peculiar crystalline character, and the absence of organic remains, by supposing them to have been metamorphosed by great heat and pressure, so that all their original characteristics have been destroyed. Others, conclude that they were formed from igneous action nearly in the condition which we now find them. In either case, they belong to the foundations of the earth, and underlie the superstructure of geological history, which records the birth of animate existence.

The road from Cave City to the Cave House skirts along the base of a ridge of this limestone. The entrance to the Cave is near the road, and was cut at a lower level than the natural opening and resembles a mining tunnel. Within the opening the passage descends gently for twenty or thirty feet, and then expands into an irregular chamber, which communicates by various passages and openings with different parts of the cave. There are several rooms or chambers, varying in size from twenty feet square to over fifty feet in length. Some of these chambers connect by large open passages, so that they may be considered as forming one continuous cavern. Their form is exceedingly irregular, and the height of the roof does not exceed forty feet.

These caverns in the rocks have evidently been formed by the eroding action of water, either standing in great pools or slowly flowing in and out. The evidences of this action are visible on the sides and tops of the chambers, which in some places are distinctly marked with water lines, and in others are eaten away below a certain level, leaving projecting angles and overhanging masses.

Several pools of water of unknown depth are found in different parts of the cave, and there are doubtless many chambers which are thus completely filled. The water used at the hotel is obtained from one of these pools, near the entrance. It is delightfully cool and clear, and is highly charged with lime. It is evident that there is a constant infiltration of water through the seams of the rock forming the roof, and that it becomes highly charged in its downward passage. This is shown by the great number of stalactites hanging pendant from above, some of them being several feet in length and very perfect in form. In one of the chambers where the stalactites are very numerous they are nearly snow white, and hang like icicles from all parts of the roof. At many places in the cave the direction and dip of the planes of structure in the limestone were clearly visible; some parts of the limestone having been eroded more rapidly than others, so that long grooves and lines were formed in the roof. It was interesting to observe that long lines of stalactites had been formed on these prominent portions. One of the chambers contains a beautiful grotto, formed by a fringe of broad but thin stalactites hanging like drapery from the edge of a table-like projection of the rock. These pendants are so thin as to be translucent, and a beautiful effect is produced by lighting up the interior with candles. The light becomes mellowed and softened as if enclosed in vases of alabaster.

Wherever the infiltrating water has coursed down the sides of the chamber large and massive accumulations of snow-white [illegible] have been formed, covering up all the irregularities of the walls and heaping up on the floor [illegible] resemble a frozen waterfall. The [illegible] and appearance is nearly perfect, and they might be called *petrified cascades*. The floors of the chambers are dotted in many places with [illegible] that rise like stumps of pillars above the general surface. It is hardly necessary for the reader that these are formed by the [illegible] waters that drop down from the roof. These stalactites and [illegible] are of the same, and it is an interesting fact that [illegible] crystalline appearance, presenting the [illegible] and the [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible]

by successive additions upon the outside in their crusts or layers; but the molecular forces appear to bring the particles into mathematical order, and a crystal results. It is, however, frequently the case, that lines of discoloration corresponding with each successive layer of material, will remain in the crystalline mass and indicate the former shape of the surface.

The crystalization of the stalactites renders them compact and elastic, so that when struck they produce a clear sound like a bell. It is soft and musical, and in one chamber there is a group of stalactites, varying in length and thickness, that give a variety of tones.

In most parts of the cave there appears to be a thick deposit of fine earth or loam upon the bottom. Portions of this earth are crusted over with stalagmite, which makes an apparently solid, rocky floor. There are, however, several places where the soft earth has been washed away from under the crust, and it is left projecting out from the walls, and marks the height of the former surface.

It is desirable that this accumulation of earth should be examined for the remains of animals, which are often found in such places.

A skull of a small carniverous animal had been taken out not long before my visit. All bones found in such places should be preserved, as they are often remains of extinct species of animals.

This cave does not compare in size or interest with those in Virginia, and in the limestones of the Western States; but it presents interesting and instructive lessons in geology, and is a good example of the solvent power of water when charged with carbonic acid. Portions of the cave are beautiful, and those who have not seen the extensive caves of the Eastern United States, will not regret making it a visit.—*Times and Trans.*

A Wife as is a Wife.—Spiridon, Parisian correspondent of the Boston Atlas, tells a capital story of a wealthy Frenchman, who was troubled with literary aspirations, and consequently published several works, which, although destitute of merit, sold to a considerable extent. Like all men who accomplish their ends, prosperity begot discontent, and he at length, having no other source of disquietude, determined upon jealousy as an antidote to this plethora of happiness. After vainly watching his loving wife for months, he at length gave out that he was going on a journey to a distant city, departed, and suddenly returned to his home, and although he found the lady alone, was gratified by detecting upon her face evidences of embarrassment, which were added to by the auspicious circumstances of her locking a closet door upon his sudden entrance, blushing and refusing to open it. A scene ensued, the door was forced, and behold! there were nearly the entire editions of his works, of which the affectionate creature had effected a sale by devoting her private purse to the purchase!

The Productions, Population and Value of Cuba.—A southern paper States that the annual productions of Cuba comprise $13,500,000 worth of sugar; tobacco to the amount of $5,100,000; coffee, $2,219,000; corn, $2,000,000, and other agricultural productions, about $7,000,000. The grand total of her productions, including dairy and domestic animals, averages $59,000,000 per annum. The population of the island in 1841 was 1,007,624, including 418,391 whites, 429,495 slaves, and 152,858 free colored people. The latter, we presume include the class known as emancipados, who are far from being free. Five years subsequently the white population had increased 7,526, while the blacks decreased 106,872—making an aggregate population then of but 898,752. In the city and suburbs of Havana, in 1841, the entire population was 160,750. Five years later, in 1846, it comprised but 128,527. Cuba is 600 miles in length. In its narrowest part it is but 35 miles broad; in its broadest 132 miles. From the southern part of Florida to the northern part of Cuba, the distance is 113 miles.

Improved Windmill.—Daniel Holladay, Esq., of Ellington, Ct., claims an improvement in windmills. This consists of the attachment of wings or sails to rotary movable spindles furnished with levers. These levers are also attached to a head which rotates with the sails upon the main shaft. Another lever is attached to the head. This is connected to a governor, which [illegible] the head upon the shaft, so as to cause the levers to turn the wings or sails. The [illegible] being thus presented to the wind, a [illegible] of velocity is attained. The [illegible] regulation of the *obliquity* of the [illegible] to adapt them to the atmosphere, is [illegible] by the inventor to be [illegible] to adapt [illegible] those [illegible]

Cheap Land.—[illegible] of a late [illegible]: We are informed [illegible] that the [illegible] of the [illegible] is situated on a [illegible] the [illegible] Canadian [illegible] We have seen specimens of [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

News of the Week.

From the East.—The mail steamship California arrived on Tuesday, with dates from New York to August 2I, and from Liverpool to August 9. Among her passengers were Col. J. C. Fremont and daughter; also Barney williams, the celebrated delineator of Irish character, and his lady, who is famous for her Yankee personations.

From tho advices received, we should infer that the damage to erops from the drought was not so great as had been feared, though some sections of the Union have doubtless suffered severely.

Two extensive fires occurred at Brooklyn and Williamsburg on Sunday, the 20th ult.

By the the advices from Europe, it seems that the invasion of the Crimea has been determined on, and operations commenced; Generals Brown and Canrobert were hastening their troops forward with all dispatch. The Russians appear to be "out 'round," as the British war steamer Cyclops was *chased*, near the Bosphorus, by the Russian steam frigate Vladimer; and a Russian steamer ran into the harhor of Heraclea and burned three Turkish merchantmen at anchor.

All is quiet in Spain. Gen. Jose de la Concha has been appointed Captain General of Cuba, vice Gen. Pezuela, recalled. Concha is popular with the Cubans, and it is the opinion in the United States that his presenee in the Islands will dispel all factious feelings on the part of the inhabitants.

From The Sannwich Islands dates are to the 19th of August. The Hawaiian Parliament was prorogued by the King on the 12th ult. The session had been unusually long. The appropriations for the enrrent year amount to $431,-430 51. Honolulu is now a free port, the act to abolish tonnage dues having passed both houses of the legislature and become a law. By this act the revenue will be reduced some $8000. The schooner Kekauluohi, at anchor at Kailua, Hawaii, on the 5th August, was driven ashore in a gale, and though several holes were stove in her, she was subsequently launched, but sunk in sixteen fect of water. A rain-storm was experienced at Lahaiua on the 7th August, which raged with great severity, washing away and destroying taro-patches, vineyards, and other property; causing a considerable amount of damage.

The Election.—Tho following is the list of officers elected for the ensuing year, in this city and county, though it is supposed the First Ward count will be thrown out, on account of fraud having been proven: Mayor, S. P. Webb; City Treasurer, David S. Turner; Recorder, R. H. Waller; Comptroller, John G. Meiggs; Tax Collecter, E. T. Batturs; Marshal, John W. McKenzie; Judge Superior Court, D. O. Shattuck; City Attorney, Lorenzo Sawyer; Harbor Master. Robert Haley; Street Commissioner, Geo. W. Rider; City Assessors, J. H. Bristow, J. B. Brown, S. Cowles; Judge 12th Dist. Court, Edward Norton; Public Administrator, Samuel Flower.

Aldermen—1st Ward. J. T. Hyde; 2d, C. Gough; 3d, J. L. Van Bokkelen; 4th, J. F. Atwill; 5th, C. E. Buckingham; 6th. J. B. Moore; 7th. G. M. Norton; 8th, J. P. Van Ness.

Assistants—1st Ward, J. Wilde; 2d, H. Haight; 3d, W. A. Piper; 4th, Geo. R. Davidson; 5th, J. C. Maynard; 6th, J. Perry; 7th, I. M. Merrill; 8th, W. F. Story.

State Senators—W. W. Hawks, Wilson Flint.

Assemblymen—W. B. Farwell, E. W. Taylor, Wm. Whitney, John Cammet, E. Gould Buffam, W. A. Dana, H. B. Hosmer, Geo. Pen Johnston, R. C. Rogers.

The returns from the entire State are not yet received, but Messrs. Denver and Herbet, democrats, are undoubtedly elected to Congress, while Beard, whig, is probably elected Clerk of Supreme Conrt. The Democrats will prohably have a majority in the Legislature.

The Br. sloop-of-war Trincomalee, Capt. Houston, arrived at this port on Monday, 28 days from Bhering's Straits. She left at Port Clarence July 30. American whaleships Falcon and Olympia, all well, to sail for the Arctic Sea August 2d, elean. They report whales very scaree, more so than has been known for many seasons, and large quantities of iee. The winter had been very severe, and the summer very short.

South Fork Canal.—The eanal for the introduction of the waters of the South Fork of the American River into Placerville and vicinity is completed, and the event is to be commemorated hy a Grand Ball on the 22d inst. The Placerville Democrat says: This completion has been conducted with striking energy by both owners and contractors; and the dissemination of water through those regions the canal traverses will convert present solitudes into thoroughfares. Hundreds of claims—rich claims—now idle for lack of water, will be at once attacked by their returning owners, spreading treasure and prosperity among us. Numbers now absent on the river and elsewhere, have only been waiting for this event to bring them back to their homes at Placerville and its neighborhood. The effeet will he immediate and gratifying.

Mining operations about Sonora are in a great measure suspended, says the Mariposa Chronicle, owing to the failure of water in nearly all the ditches.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, Sept. 20, 1854.

It is as difficult to make a reliable report as it is to catch a flea, or find a weasel asleep. The markets are now entirely at the mercy of those who have money—money will buy anything for there is no fixed value to any article of merchandise; money has bought friends, and sold them too. Grains come in freely, and we regret to say, that too much is already in the market; all that can hold their stocks on hand will be the gainers. Scarce any article of trade that is not almost a drug, and everything will continue so until the crisis comes that must come, to give a fixed value. Titles must be settled, rents must fall, living must be cheaper—an inducement for a large population to gather here upon our shores; theo we shall have better times and prosperity will come again, and people will he happy and prosperous.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal—		Wheat, Chili	2 @ 2½
Shovels,		do Californi	2½@ —
Ames' l. h. bright	$16 00@— —	LUMBER—nominal—	
do s. h	—@10 00	Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	25 00@— —
Fields', l. h	14 00@15 00	Plank and Sc't'g	35 00@30 00
Rowland's, l. h	12 00@14 00	Plank E. w. p. cl	60 00@70 00
do s. b	9 —@10 00	do E. oa	80 00@100
King's, l. h	14 00@— —	Boards, E.cl. 1st q.	65 00@— —
Spades, bright c. s.	15 00@18 00	do 2d q	45 00@55 00
do iron	8 00@10 00	do G. y. p. floor	65 00@75 00
Coal and Grain Scoops, c. s.	12 00@— —	do O.pine, rough	25 00@30 00
do do iron	—@ 8 00	do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00@00 00
Axes, Collins', a. h.	16 00@18 00	do Bay & Bolinas	30 00@00 00
do Hunts', do	—@15 00	Floor Joist	25 00@30 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6 lb, solid eye	8 00@10 00	Shingles, E. best	7 00@ 8 00
do other brands	5 00@ 7 00	Clapboards, No. 1	30 00@36 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50@ 4 00	Laths, Eastern	6 00@ 8 00
do axe	2 50@ 4 50	do California	5 00@ 6 00
Plows, best make	—@—	Doors, Eastern	2 50@ 5 00
do steel	30 00@75 00	Sashes, window	2 50@ 5 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		PROVISIONS—	
Hull & Pitts'	$1000@1200	Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	17 00@18 00
Other makers'	400@ 600	do ½ bbl ex.lno	—@12 50
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	450@ 500	Bacon, ex. clear sides, ₱ lb	14@ 16
Straw Cutters,	no sale	do Mess, nominal	12@— —
Rakes, horse and revolving,	20 00@25 00	Cheese	20@ 25
do hand, wood	6 00@10 00	do California	20@ 25
do do steel	12 00@20 00	Eggs, fresh Cal. ₱ doz	90@ 1 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	—@— —	Butter, choice, ₱ lb	30@ 32
Scythes, best	—@— —	do good ordinary	16@ 25
Hoes, steel, g. n	6 00@ 9 00	do California	60@ 25
Crowbars, c. s. ₱ lb	10@ — 14	Hams, ordinary	12@ 14
Flour Mills, Novce'	$500@— —	do extra	18@ 19
do Brown's, 30 in.	450@ — —	Lard, in kegs	14@ 15
FLOUR—		do tins 10-lb	17@ —
Gallego	12 00@13 00	do 15—20 do	—@ 17
Haxall	12 00@13 00	Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	17 00@18 00
Chile	8 00@ 9 00	do do ½ bbl	—@10 00
Repacked	—@— —	do mess, ₱ bbl	13 00@15 00
Horner's Mills	9 00@— —	do do ½ do	—@ 8 00
Benicia Mills	9 00@00 00	RICE—	
Meal, in bbls	6 00@ 6 50	Carolina, in bbls ₱ lb	5½@ 6
do ½ bbls	3 25@ 3 50	China, No. 1, in mats	@ 5
Bran, ₱ lb	—@ 1½	do No. 2, do	@ 4
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	2 @ 2½	Manila	3½@ 4
Barley, California	—@ 1½	VEGETABLES—	
do Chili	@ 1½	Beans, Chili Bayoa	6¾@ —
Buckwheat, flour	3 @ 5	do California	3 @ 4
Oats, California	2 @ 3½	do Am. white	6 @ —
do Oregon, noue in mk't.		Split Peas	5 @ —
do Eastern	2 @ 2½	Beets, ₱ ton	20 00@— —
		Carrots	40 00@— —
		Onions, prime, ₱ lb	7 @ 8
		Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00@— —
		Potatoes, per sack	50@ 75
		do new, ₱ lb.	2½@ 3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	37	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, ₱ lb	12
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	8
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz.	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	6	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	6	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	1	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	8	alsify	1 00
Potatoes, new	4	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	20
Onions, prime	10	Asparagus, ₱ doz bdls	3 00
New Corn, ₱ doz	75	Cucumbers, ₱ doz	25
Egg Plant	37	String Beans	6
Squash	50	Okra	25
Strawberries, ₱ lb	1 50	Raspberries, ₱ lb	1 50
Peaches, each,	12@50	Cal. Grapes, fine, ₱ lb	75
do extra, each,	75@1 00	Grapes, foreign	1 50
Gooseberries, do	1 00	Apples, do	25@50
Pears, sumr. do	25	do extra size, each	25@50
no extra, each	25@50	Quinces, ₱ lb	50
Whortleberries, ₱ lb	1 00	Blackberries, ₱ lb	50
Apricots, do		Nectarines, do	1 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **State Society's Meeting.**—The members of the State Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the Office of the President, on Sansome street, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. Per order.

12 C. V. GILLESPIE, Rec. Sec.

A Card.

☞ **California Babies.**—That the public may not be misled by newspaper paragraphs, from writers who have not been informed themselves, or desire to be informed, the Executive Committee of the State Society wish it made known that there will be respectful attention and care manifested for this department of the exhibition, and that, as advertised, a spacious hall will be prepared, decked exclusively to the mothers, children, and attendants; drawing rooms also, attached to the hall, for their convenience. Marshals will be provided to prevent every thing like mere idle curiosity, and none will he allowed to enter the hall whose appearance even, shall not be a guarantee that they can conduct themselves, by word and act, with the dignity and decereuce such a place demands.

☞ **The Poet Says—**

Death is another life. We how our heads,
At going out, we think, and enter straight
Another golden chamber of the king's,
Larger than this we leave, and lovelier.

Nevertheless, most people dread death, and will catch at every remedy for the tortures that rack the mortal body and hurry its dissolution. Dr. Guysott's Improven Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, is pre-emioently the safest and most reliable medicine for restoring the human system to life and vigor.

This Sarsaparilla contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparatiou that now exists—which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly ancient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public.

Scrofula has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe. But there is an antidote for this disease in Dr. Guysott's Extracts of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is proving itself a specific in the most severe cases of Scrofula. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 91 Merchant street, third door above Montgomery. 7

MARRIED.

On the 16th Sept., in Martines, by Judge Worth, Mr. Henry Bush, Jr., of Rochester, N. Y., and Miss Anna Maria Tennant, of London, England.

On the 18th Sept., in this city, by Rev. C. B. Wyatt, Wm. Monbray, Esq., of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Constantia Sophia Davidson, of West Chelsea, England.

On the 12th Sept., in Marysville, by C. B. Fowler, Esq., Mr. Wm. Moulton and Miss Rebecca Thompson, both of Yuba co.

On the 12th Sept., in Sacramento, by Rev. Mr. Quin, Mr. P. J. McNamee and Miss Ellen T. Pendergast, all of San Francisco.

On the 14th Sept., in San Jose, by Rev. E. Corwin, Mr. J. B. Rundell and Miss Charlotte Bonnell.

On the 7th August, in New York, Colonel Hiram Pearsons, of San Francisco, and Miss Ann C. Mathewson, of Providence, Rhode Island.

DIED.

On the 16th Sept., in this city, of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. John Morrison, aged 29 years, a native of Crief, Scotland, late of the firm of Joseph Bostoo & Co., Monterey.

On the 18th Sept., in this city, Mr. J. D. Simpson, a native of Ohio, in the 32d year of his age.

On the 5th Sept., in Los Angeles, Donna Maria Francisca Villalobos de Tavia, in the 112th year of her age.

On the 11th Sept., in Los Angeles, Luis Lamore, a native of Montreal, Canada, and long a resident of that city.

On the 15th Sept., in Sacramento, Samuel Rhodes, formerly of Keosaqua, Iowa, in the 26th year of his age.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 13—Steam tug Carolina, Mellus, from the wreck of the Br bark Amelia Thompson.

Sept. 14—Nic steamer Cortes, Cropper, San Juan, 12 days; mdse, and 372 passengers.

Sept. 15—Clipper ship Northern Light, Hutch, Boston, 122 days; mdse.

Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.

Schr Mount Vernon, Dane, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.

Sept. 15—Br sloop-of-war Ampldtrite, Fredericks, and Fr corvette l'Artemise, from a cruise, and last from Monterey.

Bark Archibald Gracie, Pierce, Honolulu, 20 days; mdse.

Brig Fawn, Barrett, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.

Brig G W Kendall, Gove, Mendocino, 38 hours; lumber.

Schr Francisco, Miller, Mendocino, 24 hours; lumber.

Schr J M Ryerson, McCarty, Mendocino, 2 days; lumber.

Sept. 17—Bark W T Sayward, Boston, 175 days, via Rio 120 days, and Juan Fernandez 57 days; mdse.

Ham brig Louisa & Leonedo, Schmidt, Rio Janeiro, 101 days.

Schr Eudorus, Seaman, Ochotsk Sea, 33 days; 400 bbls whale od.

Sept. 18—Stmr Southerner, Hilliard, San Diego · mdse, etc.

Br sloop-of-war Trincomalee, Capt Houston, Port Clarence (Behring's Straits); all well.

Brig Nonpareil, Williams, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lumber.

Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; produce.

Sept. 19—P M Steamship Califoruia, Le Roy, Panama, 14 days, via intermediate ports; mdse and passengers.

Stmr America, Fauntleroy, Port Orford, 2 days; mdse, etc.

Bark Rio Grande, Wilson, Cape Ormanoy, Prince Frederick Sound, with 400 tons ice.

Prus brig Titania, Pass, Hamburg, 217 days; mdse.

Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 3 days; produce.

Schr Queen of the West, ——, Santa Barbara, with crawfish.

CLEARANCES.

Sept. 13—Ship Alboni, Littlefield, for Shanghae; schr Young America, Charles, Santa Cruz.

Sept. 14—Steamship America, Fauntleroy, for Port Orford; ship Hurricane, Very, Hong Kong; bark R Adams, Andrews, on a whaling cruise; brig F Copeland & Co, Phillips, Eureka.

Sept. 15—Steamships Panama, McLane, for Panama; Sierra Nevada, Blethen, San Juan del Sud; N G bark Isabella, Harrison, Sydney.

Sept. 16—Stmr Goliah, Haley, for San Diego; Dutch bark Almelo, Antiworth, China.

Sept. 18—Barks Swanown (Austrian), Dryden, Fort Rupert, Vancouver Island; Chas Devans, Haley, Portland.

Eureka Flour Mills.

FRESH FLOUR ground from pure California Wheat, and warranted *extra superfine*. For sale by

12 J. FRIEDLANDER & CO., 60 California street.

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 159 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.

House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining, &c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;) Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tinael Fod, etc., etc., etc.

Brushes in every Variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.

11 RAYE & HANKS.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,

Pay particular attention to the preparation of

Physicians' Prescriptions,

and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the **Purest and Best Quality,**

and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.

Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.

☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets, Onps,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Opera Glasses.

JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Boquet Holders, China manufacture.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of P. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobine & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 o 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTED AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 12tf

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SWEETSER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Game, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.,
Stalls Nos. **7, 17** and **19,** Washington Market.
Particular attention paid to goods on consignment. Orders forwarded to any part of the country. 5

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 *Sacramento and* 81 *Battery streets, San Francisco.*
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultral Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to L. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most exteosive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Pump and Domestic Fire Engine.

CARY'S **Patent Rotary Pump and Fire Engine,** as a Pump for domestic use it is unequalled, and by attaching Hose, in a moment is converted into an efficient Fire Engine. The power of one man will throw through 50 feet of hose and ⅜ of an inch nozzle, 20 gallons of water per minute, to the height of a two-story building. This Pump is kept by a number of merchants and others in Sacramento, and used only as a Fire Engine. Miners prefer it, because it throws more water with the same power than any other Pump in use. It is the only complete Rotary Pump ever invented; and the advantage of a Rotary Pump is that the column of water drawn up in the pipe does not stop at every stroke of the handle, but flows in one continuous stream, thereby saving more than one-fourth power. It is simple and not liable to get out of repair, and can be repacked by any one in a few moments. It has taken the premiums at all the Eastern fairs, for the last three years.

No. 1 will raise 25 gallons per minute; price $75. No. 2 will raise 60 gallons per minute; price $150. No. 2½ will raise 200 gallons per minute; price $300.

For sale by GEO. DEITZ & CO.,
Washington street San Francisco;
And SHOBER, BROWN & CO.,
11 Opposite City Water Works, Sacramento.

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 16 3m*

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other, Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

TIME.

PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 5

STEAMERS.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREPAT, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON,

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conckliu, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and Intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.

From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

FOUNDRIES.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic. GEO. GORDON & STEEN,

Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m San Francisco

Doonhur's Union Iron Works.

[The first established in the State.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco,

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,

Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Guages Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend Nurcross' Patent Planing Machines, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York, and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set at all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "a humbug," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"The defendant, Norcross, has made a new and [illegible] invention, and does not use the arrangement or [illegible] than of the patent, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines for sale at the Washington Mills, Market street, San Francisco, where the machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information will be given on the same.

7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber is now receiving at his warehouse, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,

Assorted and [illegible] which will be sold low; viz:

Files and Rasps;
Axes and Hatchets;
Locks and Latches;
Cutlery;
Carpenters' Tools, &c.;
Cast and Blister Steel;
Iron and Nails;
Powder and Shot;
Lead and Zinc;
Window Glass;
Paints and Oils;
Varnish and Turpentine;
Brushes;
Rope and Manilla;
Blacksmiths' Bellows and Anvils;
Vices, &c.

Redwood.

THE [illegible] Redwood [illegible]

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!

SOON TO OPEN AT

DUNCAN'S

CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts of importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!

TO THE

Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** of Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Geneva,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!

CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes**;
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes**,
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Printings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was executed by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an iovalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most lifelike. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast [illegible] money cannot replace, and which the man of [illegible] in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided [illegible], placed by general wish as I was

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, [illegible] the entire collection, and constituting a [illegible] will the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to demand [illegible] mode of distribution. *When the sales [illegible] all the Shares*, the property will award the [illegible] of Shareholders, through [illegible] and impartial decision [illegible] chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Six cents to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction [illegible] secured by [illegible] all its transactions—[illegible] standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful [illegible] the trust and prompt delivery of every article [illegible]. The same course [illegible] this position will be strictly adhered to, that [illegible] can possibly

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES

ARE NOW READY, AT

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several [illegible] Shares [illegible] have been just received, and are [illegible]
San Francisco, June [illegible] 26

Montgomery Paint Store.

No. 159 Montgomery [illegible]

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING AND GRAINING.

[illegible] Linseed and Boiled Oil;
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[From the Louisville Journal.]

TO ——.

BY OLIVER L. TAYLOR.

I would not that thy gentle form,
So radiant with the bloom of life,
Should go with me amid the storm,
The maddening tumult and the strife;
I would not that thy sweet low voice
Should waste its sweetness mid the roar
That rises round me like the noise
Of waves that lash the ocean's shore!

I know the pleading of thine eye
Would check the daring of my soul,
When, leaping forth to do or die,
It bounded to the awful goal!
I knew if I should pause to feel
Thy gentle grasp 'twould bold me back,
My hand would drop the quivering steel,
My feet would falter in their track.

I do not deem thou bear'st no part
In things that make my deep unrest;
Thou hast as proud, as brave a heart
As ever throbbed in woman's breast;
But when the hour of conflict comes,
And bowling storm and tempest-groan
Roll like a thousand thunder-drums,
Each terror I must dare *alone!*

Before me, like a burning spire,
I see the goal—it *must* be won;
Though storms, and men, and fiends conspire
Around my path, still I must on;
And though the barque, that makes or mars
My fate, sweep like a burning bell
Across my parsdise of stars,
Still must I on—so fare thee well!

Meet me no more?—yes, in that hour
When the calm haven has been won;
When storms that now around me lower,
Their last opposing work have done;
When not a pang can shake the throne
Of bliss within that heart of thine,
That fondly beats against mine own—
Sweet spirit, wilt thou then be mine?

AN EVENTFUL CAREER.—At a recent term of the Supreme Court of Lowndes county, Ga., a young man, nineteen years of age, named Graham, was convicted of manslaughter and sent to the penitentiary. A Southern paper narrates the following prominent incidents of the eventful life of the culprit: "At the age of ten he was attacked by a tiger, who, after tearing him badly, and crushing both his jaws, left him for dead under a covering of leaves which it had piled on him. Subsequently he was caught in a sugar mill, and lost one arm; was bitten twice by rattlesnakes, and struck senseless by a flash of lightning. His greatest calamity occurred a few months ago, when he killed one of his neighbors in a drunken frolic, by stabbing. Since then he has lain in prison, and has now a term of years to serve at some trade suited to his physical condition. If there be any extenuating circumstances in his case, we should be glad to see them brought to the notice of the executive, for the exercise of official clemency. We doubt very much whether any man living ever encountered similar perils. This is said to be a true record, without the least fancy or invention."

SINGULAR DISCLOSURES.—A surgeon in the United States Army recently desired to know the most common causes of enlistments. By permission of the captain, in a company consisting of fifty-five, the writer pledged never to disclose the name of officer or private, except as a physical or metaphysical fact, the true history was obtained of every man. On investigation it appeared that nine-tenths enlisted, on account of some female difficulty; thirteen of them had changed their name, and forty-three were either drunk or partially so at the time of the enlistment. Most of them were men of fine talents and learning, and about one-third had once been in elevated situations in life. Four had been lawyers, three doctors and two ministers.

EFFECTS OF THE DROUGHT.—Old K. was a confirmed "toper;" drinking to him was as necessary, it seemed, as the very air he breathed; but he would always offer an excuse, good or bad, for his libations. A severe drought had been "incubating" for several weeks upon the region where he flourished, and he indulged more freely than usual in his cups. Some one remonstrated. "It can't (hic) be helped," said K. "It's all ow (hic)-owing to this tar-(hic)-tarnal *dry* weather."

A BOY was complaining against his brother for taking half the bed. "And why not?" asked the mother; "he's entitled to half, isn't he?" "Yes, mother," said the boy—"but how should you like him to take all the soft for his half? He will have his half right out of the middle and I have to lay on both sides of him."

RED HEADS LOOKING UP.—The South Boston Gazette says that "at the recent distribution of prizes at one of our city schools—all the boys who received medals had *red* heads—all very proper; they would not have deserved rewards unless they had been deeply *read*."

"CAPTIN, what's the fare to St. Louis?" "What part of the boat do you wish to go—cabin or deck?" "Hang your cabin," said the gentleman from Indiana; "I live in a cabin at home—give me the best you've got."

A Portsmouth lady having said that she would make but a very poor sailor, a nautical bystander replied, "you would make an excellent *mate* though!"

WHY is the interior of a roasted duck like nonsense? Because its all stuff.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears: embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubard Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44 varieties;	Strawberries,	7 varieties;
Pear do	44 do	Fig Trees;	
Apple do	54 do	Pomegranates;	
Plum do	15 do	Walnuts;	
Apricots	6 do	Chestnuts;	
Almonds	2 do	Locust Trees, very large;	
Quinces do	2 do	Rose Acacias,	for hedges.
Cherry do	many do	Osage Orange,	
Grapes,	12 do		

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, MR. DELABIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
8 1st L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutillums, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passiflorns, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Eiten $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.

HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.

QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.

LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT,
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, } Proprietors.

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., } Trustees.
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq.,
3 3m.

FLOURING MILLS.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workmanlike manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Orleutal.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENEAY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,.....MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY.....CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

Wilson's Exchange.

THE proprietors of this establishment most respectfully announce that they have opened their

New and Magnificent Saloon.

They have also the pleasure of informing their friends and patrons that having made arrangements with an experienced reporter, a BULLETIN will be kept in the saloon, where will be registered Vessels to arrive, arrivals, departures, cargoes; a correct Report of the changes in the Markets, and the latest Local and General Intelligence.

Feeling grateful for past favors, they hope by close attention to the wants of their guests, to merit a liberal share of the future patronage of their friends and the public. 9

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO.....CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.

J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours of the night.
24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.
5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P. S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON,

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

WM. B. WADSWORTH, Of New York. } O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof
MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, it, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. B. FURKITT.
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month TO ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. S. Co's steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.,

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine insurance Co.....Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Utica City Bank.....Utica. | Bank of Syracuse...Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn. | Bank of Attica.....Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k..Rochester. | Geo. Smith & Co....Chicago.
Michigan State B'k....Detroit. | Clinton Bank...Columbus, O.

☞ In the NORTHERN MINES we run Express, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco,	*Sacramento,*	*Marysville,*
Benicia,	*Grass Valley,*	*Nevada,*
Coloma,	*Placerville, or*	*Mormon Islands,*
Georgetown,	*Hangtown,*	*Salmon Falls,*
Greenwood,	*Shasta City,*	*Auburn, &c., &c.*

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BRO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,	Deer Creek Crossing,	Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar,	Bridgeport, S. Yuba,	French Corral,
Kennebec Bar,	Sweetland's,	Boston Bar,
Union Bar,	Hoyat's Diggings,	Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar,	Cherokee Corral,	Horton's Bar,
Foster's Bar,	Head Crossing, N. Yuba,	Wimblow's Bar,
Wheelow's Bar,	Slate Range,	Slate Range,
Oak Valley,	Junction House,	Nevada House,
Indian Valley,	Frenchman's Bar,	Empire Ranch,
Sleighville,	Bullard's Bar,	Downieville,
Cox's Bar,	Minesota Diggings,	Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Mubble Yuba.		

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.
7 ADAMS & CO.

Removal.

THE undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.
5 ADAMS & CO.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1854. NO. 13.

GRAND AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL FAIR, OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Government of the California State Agricultural Society invito the co-operation of all the Cultivators of the Soil, to an *Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Fair*, to be held in the City of San Francisco, commencing on the Fourth of October, and continuing Four Days. The Fair will be held in Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery.

It is the desire of the Society to render all the aid in their power. They will receive, classify, arrange, and label all the various contributions. This will be done free of cost to contributors.

With an earnest will that the Exhibition should draw the finest productions of the State, Prizes amounting to Five Thousand Dollars for the best Farms, Gardens, Stock, specimens of Grain, Fruit Flowers, Manufactures, Works of Art, &c., that shall be exhibited at the Fair, will be bestowed as enumerated in the List of Prizes annexed.

The Society are happy to state that the Steam Navigation Company have most liberally offered to convey to and from the Fair, all Stock and Articles intended for exhibition, *free of cost* to contributors. This instance of liberality deserves a just appreciation.

Prizes will be awarded by Committees who are disinterested, and who will be selected for the occasion.

That the Fair may be indeed worthy the noble Science of Agriculture, and of this great and influential State, we invoke the hearty co-operation of its friends, far and near.

The Hall will be ready to receive contributions on the 2d of October. Specimens not liable to decay, had better be sent as early as that day.

The Society will be very grateful to any and all who may possess Paintings or Statuary, appropriate to adorn the Hall during the Fair.

Works of Art will be received and duly noticed, and whenever very rare, suitable prizes will be awarded.

To encourage Home Industry, we take pleasure in announcing as follows.

PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE California State Agricultural Society, 1854.

The following section from the Act of Incorporation, by the Legislature, is tho the basis for the premiums announced below:

"Sec. 8. There is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars annually, for the space of four years, to be paid in September each year, to the Treasurer of said Society, on a requisition on the Treasurer of this State, signed by the President and Recording Secretary of said Society, which sum shall be used only for the purpose of paying premiums, and for no other purpose whatsoever."

No premium will be awarded to any competitor who does not strictly comply with the following rules and regulations:—

Competitors for premiums on Farms, Vineyards, Orchards, Nurseries and Gardens, must make application to the President, or Corresponding Secretary of the Society, before the first day of September; for the purpose of having them examined by the Committee, at such time as they may think best.

[illegible]

2d best do 25
3d best do 20
Best Flower Garden 40
2d best do 30
Best Nursery of Timber Trees 25
2d best do do 15
Best Nursery of Hedge Plants 30
2d best do do 10

GRAIN.

Competitors for Premiums on Field Crops, must delive samples of the same to the committee, on or before the second day of October. The Fields shall be measured by the surveyor of the county or by two competent persons where they are located, or by one of the members of the society: and their certificate of the amount of land shall be presented to the committee, and the crop shall be measured or weighed by such such persons, who shall make affidavit of the amount of the same, to be presented to the committee.

est ten acres or more of Wheat $30
2d best do do 25
3d best do do 20
Best ten acres or more of Barley 20
2d best do do 15
3d best do do 10
Best ten acres or more of Oats 20
2d best do do 15
3d best do do 10
Best five acres or more of Corn 20
2d best do do 15
3d best do do 10
Best five acres or more of Buckwheat 20
2d best do do 15
3d best do do 10
Best five acres of Onions 20
2d best do 15
Best fleece of Wool 25
2d best do 15
Best crop of Sweet Potatoes 20
2d best do do 10
Best twenty-five ears Seed Corn 15
2d best do do 10
Best specimens and crop of Tobacco 25
2d best do do 15
Best specimens and crop of Cotton 25
2d best do do 15
Best five acres or more of Potatoes 20
2d best do do 15
3d best do do 10
Best fifty pounds of Butter 50
2d best do do 40
Best one hundred pounds of Cheese 50
2d best do do 40

MILLS AND MILLING.

The premiums will be given to the mills that produce the best flour at the least expense, and yield the barrels from the smallest quantity of grain.

Best Flouring Mill $100
2d best do 50

FLOUR.

Best 100 lbs. of Wheat Flour 30
2d best do do 25
3d best do do 20
Best 100 lbs. of Buckwheat Flour 20
2d best do do 15
3d best do do 10
Best 100 lbs. Rye Flour 20
2d best do do 15
Best 100 lbs. Corn Meal 15
2d best do do 10

FRUIT.

Competitors for Premiums on Fruit, Garden Vegetables and Flowers, must deliver to the Committee on or before the second day of October, the quantity required, with a statement that the same are grown by the applicant within the State, and whatever there may be peculiar in the mode of cultivating them.

Best and largest variety of Apples $30
2d best do do 15
3d best do do 10
Best and largest variety of Pears 30
2d best do do 15
3d best do do 10
Best and largest variety of Peaches 30
2d best do do 15
3d best do do 10
Best specimens of Nectarines 20
2d best do 10
Best specimens of Apricots 20
2d best do 10
Best quart of Cherries 20
2d best do 10
Best and largest variety of Grapes 20
2d best do do 15
3d best do do 10
Best and largest variety of Plums 15
2d best do do 10
Best and largest variety of Quinces 15
2d best do do 10
Best variety of Oranges 15
2d best do 11
Best specimens of Olives ..... [illegible]
2d best do ..... [illegible]
Best preserves of Lemons 15
2d best do 10
Best preserves of Lemon 15
2d best do 10
Best variety of Figs 15
2d best do ..... [illegible]
Best specimens of Crab Apples ..... [illegible]
2d best do 5
Best six Water Melons 5
Best [illegible] ..... [illegible]
2d best do 5

FLOWERS.

For the best [illegible] ..... $[illegible]
2d best [illegible] ..... [illegible]
best collection [illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible] ..... [illegible]
2d best [illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible] ..... [illegible]
[

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1854.

California Babies.

We have waited with some degree of patience in the hope of finding a tone given to a theme so important as the one connected with the proposed exhibition; we have seen no single communication, either editorial or from "penny-a-liner," that we esteem worthy a response.

Some originally professed great regards for those who stood in the relations of parent and child, and were alarmed lest this exhibition should lead to improper thoughts and evil results; but alas! "from the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh;" and we saw "chronicled" language only fit for the low and debased—we never could associate the arguments with the subject in debate. The various "Philippics" hurled at the objects proposed and to those who are interested, only show the source from whence they emanate. "A good tree cannot bring forth *evil fruit*, neither can an evil tree bring forth *good fruit*;" "neither can men gather grapes of thistles."

Every high-minded, every pure minded-parent, will be *the best judge*, in all the arguments (?) that a portion of the public journals have set forth, and we personally fear not the results of so important a theme, but never shall we descend to Billingsgate language or personal abuse. When we see this subject argued according to its merits, *we are there*—what we have thus far seen moves us not. We shall never *quail* before truth, but low and vulgar stories are "chronicles" we have no taste for; they sound more to our ears like a broken fiddle than the music that a true and genuine Cremona is capable of producing.

If our great and wise editor has been humbugged, all we can say, we gave him credit for more soul than he possessed.

It will be seen that by the action of the State Society, at their meeting Tuesday, reported in this week's issue, that this part of the Exhibition has vanished. Alas! what will our item gentlemen do now? "Othello's occupation's gone."

More River Steamers.

"Competition is the life of trade." In the ordinary business of a mercantile life, this may apply; but how far it is appropriate to steamboating, remains to be seen. A fair, liberal, open and generous rivalry, a rivalry to excel, to benefit the mass, is like the leaven that was hid in the "three measures of meal," causing all to rise; but when instead of such a rivalry there comes private feeling, and private interests, and personal fame and aggrandisement, then all must suffer. We would fain hope that in the steamers upon our famous Sacramento river we shall never hear more of that careless racing which has been practiced by some of those who are now laid aside, and we suppose forever.

We are led to these remarks, by having a pleasant opportunity, by the kind invitations of one of the proprietors, Mr. Blackman, to visit the boats building at Rincon Point. These boats promise well by appearance. The "Citizen," now nearly ready for launching (about 10th October), is indeed a superb and stately boat. No expense seems to have been spared to make each boat a perfect palace. The saloon will be the finest seen on the Pacific. The boilers and machinery cannot be surpassed for strength or finish; regard being had to strength and safety. The iron was imported expressly for the boilers and put together by "Sutter Iron Works." The bold of the steamer is capable of stowing 200 to 300 tons of merchandise. Her length is about 250 feet, and from her good looks promises great speed.

The "New Bragdon" whispers something even more magnificent; her length is greater, her wheels larger, her machinery more costly and extensive. She is a flat-bottomed steamer, more than 260 feet long, with extra wide guards, magnificent saloon space, and the whole arrangement indicates a desire to win the favor of the public.

These boats will try the generosity of the old line, yet our sympathies still cling to our favorites, even while we love to see improvement and generous rivalry. Be generous, gentlemen, the world wide, and better times coming.

Adams & Co.—This house has made known to us their willingness to convey all small parcels and packages that are destined for the State Fair, free of expense, from all their various offices.

Southern Californian.—This excellent journal has devoted a full column to urge the claims of the State Society. In the name of the Society we return thanks ever for the duty they have performed.

Stricken Out.

poon baby's dean.

Yes stricken out! A gleam of beauty—a ray from Heaven—a purifier of thought and act, has been "stricken out" from the vision of many a true and genuine heart, by the action of the Executive Committee—and we believe that "Human Progress" has been chilled and retarded by this decision. How wise or well is their action, remains to be judged hereafter.

That scribblers and all who have taken so deep an interest in this subject may know whene to finn us on this theme, we simply say to such that we *were not present at the meeting* when this subject was first presented; we were in another part of the State. The list of premiums was at the office on our return, and it was published as the doings of the Society, and not of any individual. We *were* present at the meeting yesterday, and as the motion was made to *strike out*, it seemed to us like a knell whose tone echoed the words, "Poor Baby's dead." *We did not vote to strike out*—we nanen not, for we heard a voice louder than the mere voice of man—that voice said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." We heard *this voice*, and our hand would have been palsied to have raised it, or our tongue cleft to our mouth if we had dared to have betrayed our true convictions.

Thus we feel, and we deeply regret the action of the members, and others regret it as deeply as ourselves; we know many a warm and true heart will regret it, and we trust they will yet speak out; our columns are open to all—not to scribblers, but to those who write what they believe good and true, what they believe will advance human happiness. We the more regret this "stricken out," for we do not believe those presses that have *trifled* with the subject have spoken their true sentiments. They were skillful anglers; they threw out bait, and permitted small fish to nibble, to play with the hook, that by-and-by they would angle in earnest, God grant it may so prove.

We believe this very subject to be the theme that shall revolutionize all humanity. Sacred and profane history comes to us in "thunder tones," telling us of the base and cruel neglect of parents in the physical and moral care of their offspring; and shall not all and everything that relates to them, be appropriate to speak of and to act upon? Shall we fear a scribbler—shall we fear what words can do that are written for money, rather than to advance Truth?

We have glanced at some of the foolish things that have been said, and we could only compare the writers to men, who, seeing in the beautiful child, an emblem of purity and innocence, a contrast so great between the child and their own associations daily, that the child became like the ghost of departed years, when innocence was their companion also. Little children are to such persons what pure water is to those taunted by hydrophobia—they have become mad by the world's poisonous bite, and pure water makes them rave.

We hope our position will not again be mistaken, although we may displease some; but we regret that they cannot see the truth. This we do know, *they cannot hinder it*. Mrs. Child has said "there are three things of which we shall have abundance of in Heaven: music, flowers and little children." These are all pure and beautiful, and we believe it, and before grown men can enter there, they must assimilate themselves more in character to these emblems of Heaven.

We deeply regret the action of the Executive Committee, and believe they themselves will have cause to regret their action also. They have yielded to a voice, that, like the chaff that floats upon the surface, is no evidence of the depth of the current below. It is a cheering thought to know the chaff is always swept ashore, but the deep, true current is kept running on.

What has become of the California Farmer? We have not seen a copy of this valuable agricultural journal for several weeks past. Send it, along, gentlemen.

We clip the above from our neighbor the San Joaquin Republican, and in response, regret as much as our friend any disappointment he may have received. We can only say, the Californnia Farmer has been promptly and regularly mailed at San Francisco and directed to the San Joaquin Republican office, and *why* it never reaches its destination is beyond our ability to explain. We *do know* there is a great complaint, from almost every quarter, that papers *do not* reach their destination. We hope our cotemporary will raise his voice for the public good, as we need reform in this matter.

Carey's Flouring Mill, Sacramento.

Desirous of visiting as many of the mills of our State as possible, we improve every opportunity to obtain information respecting them, and it is most gratifying to see the improvements making in their construction.

We were much pleased in calling at these mills, for although they are but just put in operation, and hardly under way, yet the proprietor seems determined to make the results speak. His aim does not appear to be so much to display a showy or splendid mill as to economise in the cost of milling, and to return to the grower of grain the largest amount of flour to the 100 pounds of grain; and also to have that flour the very best quality. We esteem this standard the "Ultima Thule" of milling. Labor-saving machinery, economy in grain, the best flour at the least cost—this, gentlemen, this is the standard; are we not right?

Cary's mill contains but two run of thirty-inch stones for wheat, and one for barley, and turns out about equal to one hundred and twenty-five barrels per day. A very fine working engine, of only twenty-five horse power, carries the machinery very smoothly. One great object which millers have in view is to perfect the cleaning of the grain before it reaches the stones. At Carey's mill we observed that the grain was twice carried by an elevator from the lower floor to the upper story, passing first through a fan-mill, thence to the riddle, and through the new smut mill (Johnson's) of which there are but three now in the country. This smut machine is said to work better than any yet invented, as it not only cleans every particle of smut from the wheat, but it takes off the "white cap" and smoothly balls the wheat, which passing again the riddle, every species of grit or foul substance is removed and the wheat perfectly pure passes beneath the stones. The flour we examined was equal to any flour we have yet seen. R. D. Carey has always been celebrated in the city and county of Sacramento for "pure corn meal," and we find here a portion of the mills also for this purpose. The real "Indian meal" can always be had at Carey's mill, and all our New England friends who are fond of "Johnny Cakes," can find the purest materials here.

Carey's mills are situated on the banks of the Sacramento, on the "Slater addition," near the American river, and from them the patrons can be supplied with superior flour, barley meal, and Indian meal. Thus will California provide for herself, and by her own domestic manufactures make herself an independent State.

J. B. Starr & Co.,' Sacramento.

We will not forget "old and true friends"—and as we walked up J street, we could not help stepping in to see the "pioneer auctioneer" of Sacramento. Calm as a summer's morning we found the Colonel in his new office, and we were right glad to note the genteel and *recherche* style of J. B. Starr's & Co.'s new office on J street. Now, we like this. Five long years we were residents of J street, and we don't believe there is another street in California that will equal it—we won't except even Montgomery street—for J street is our pet. We do wish there was not so much change in California character, and that they would *remember better*, and have a little more gratitude for those who have "borne the burden and the heat of the day," and when they have favors to bestow would remember those who are deserving. J. B. Starr was one who early in the history of California aided in all that tended to advance her interests permanently, and we remember that ever since the settlement of Sacramento, we never knew his Auction House to be open on the Sabbath day; and we remember well, too, his liberality and his generosity during the flood in Sacramento—an "open house," an "open purse," and a "generous heart" offered relief to many of the destitute sick and suffering. If Sacramentans forget these things, we never shall. Our motto is "Honor to whom honor is due;" and we would fain hope that our kind friends, J. B. Starr & Co., may be abundantly and liberally prospered.

Musical Hall, Sacramento.—While at Sacramento, last week, we noticed the alteration of what is called McNulty's Musical Hall, and were informed that it was to become a *gambling house*. We regret this very much, for we were in hopes that even necessity would not compel so retrograde a step. Much better, and we believe far more profitable would it have been, to have opened it as a "Market House" to *supply* wants, rather than a place that *reduces to want*. The owners and managers will find that they have made a sad mistake.

Minutes of the Special Meeting

of the

State Agricultural Society, held Sept. 26, 1854.

Present—F. W. Macondray, President, in the Chair; C. V. Gillespie, J. L. L. F. Warren, David Chambers, Capt. Wm. McMichael, Charles L. Case, W. N. Thompson, D. W. C. Thompson, F. A. Hussey, Henry M. Hale.

Reports from Committees.—W. N. Thompson, from the Committee to select suitable grounds for the Cattle Show, reported that the Pioneer Race Course had been secured for that purpose, and arrangements made for the erection of pens, &c. Accepted.

Mr. Warren reported that Musical Hall had been leased from the 2d proximo. for the exhibition of articles at the Fair. Accepted.

David Chambers, Esq., Treasurer, reported that the draft drawn by F. W. Macondray, President, and C. V. Gillespie, Recording Secretary, under date 13th inst., on Mr. McMeans, Treasurer of the State of California, payable to David Chambers, Treasurer of the Society, for the sum of $5,000, in conformity to the statute, was accepted on the 23d inst., payable in eight days after sight.

On motion, W. N. Thompson, D. W. C. Thompson and Julius K. Rose were appointed a Committee to superintend the arrangements for the Cattle Show, including the reception and care of animals, &c.

On motion, Messrs. Hale, Chambers, and Warren, were appointed a Committee to make all the arrangements for the Fair.

On motion, resolved, That the President and Vice Presidents of the Society appoint the Committee of Judges for awarding Premiums.

On motion, the President, Julius K. Rose, and C. V. Gillespie were appointed a committee on Printing.

On motion, the President, Messrs. Billings, Hussey and Warren were appointed a committee on invitations.

On motion, Messrs. Hale, M'Michael, Case, and Dorr were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions.

On motion, resolved, That gentlemen from the country visiting the Fair and Cattle Show, be requested to register their names and residence at Musical Hall.

On motion, resolved, That the price of admission to the Fair and Cattle Show be 50c. each.

On motion, resolved, That members of the Society, with their families, have free admission to the Fair and Cattle Show.

On motion, resolved, That the premium awarded for Babies be withdrawn.

On motion, adjourned to meet at Musical Hall, Monday, 2d October, 11 A. M.

C. V. Gillespie, Rec'd'g Sec'y.

California State Society.

We feel a pleasure of more than ordinary character in announcing that the amount ($5,000) appropriated by the State for the Premiums of the *State Agricultural Society*, has been paid into the hands of the Treasurer, (David Chambers, Esq., of Page, Bacon & Co.;) and will be ready to meet the Premiums that may be awarded by the several Committees. We append the following correspondence, which will explain itself:

San Francisco, Sept. 26, 1854.

To David Chambers, Esq.,
Treasurer Cal. State Society:

Dear Sir—As some have remarked that the State appropriation of "Five Thousand Dollars" might not be received, or if received, only in scrip, and having known application had been made for this appropriation, I feel it of the highest moment to know the result, so that it could be announced in this week's issue of the Farmer; and if received, it would give assurance of the permanency of the State Society and its operations. Your answer will much oblige

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
James L. L. F. Warren,
Cor. Sec'y. State Ag. Society.

Sept. 26th, 1854.

To *Cor. Sec. State Ag. Society:*

I have received the Five Thousand Dollars appropriated by the Legislature, for the State Agricultural Fair. Yours, truly,
David Chamaers, Treasurer.

Articles Intended for the Fair.

All articles intended for the "State Fair," such as Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, Works of Art, &c., that it may not be convenient for parties to ship themselves from Sacramento city and county, can be left with Messrs. Baker & Hamilton, J street, Sacramento city; who will receive them, receipt for them, and forward the same. It will be recollected that the Steam Navigation Company have generously offered to transport all articles intended for the Fair, *free of charge* to and fro; and Wells, Fargo & Co. have kindly offered the same.

Members' Tickets.

State Agricultural Society.—By a vote of the State Society, those who are enrolled members, either by the payment of Ten dollars, or by life membership, will be entitled to the privileges of the Exhibition at both places during the Fair, at Musical Hall, and at the Race Course to the Cattle Show, &c. It is important that all who wish to enjoy these privileges, should enroll themselves. Tickets to be had at the President's, Treasurer's, either of the Executive Committee, and at the office of the California Farmer.

State Fair---Cattle Show.

The first Annual Exhibition of Stock by the *California State Agricultural Society*, will take place on the "Pioneer Race Course," near San Francisco (which has been furnished by Mr. Ellis, the proprietor, free of charge,) on Friday, the 6th of October next.

Ample arrangements will be made for stalls, pens and forage, on the grounds, for all the Stock that shall be entered for exhibition.

The following Committees have been selected to award the Premiums offered by the Society:

On Stallions, Breeding Mares and Colts—David Chambers, Esq., San Francisco; Gen. M. G. Vallejo, Sonoma; and James Birch, Sacramento.

On Carriage, Saddle and Road Horses—Hon. Bailie Peyton, San Francisco; Gov. Samuel Purdy, Stockton; and J. C. Davis, Esq., Putah Creek.

On Draft, Express, Cart Horses and Mules—James Vantine, Esq., San Francisco; Samuel Morris, Esq., Sacramento Valley; and George Wheeler, Esq., San Jose.

On Bulls, Working Oxen, and Beef Cattle—Gov. L. W. Boggs, Napa Valley; George Green, Esq., San Francisco; and Thomas B. Wade, Calaveras County.

On Cows and Young Cattle—John Colgrove, Esq., San Francisco; Col. J. M. Harbin, Yolo County; and Dr. Bascomb, San Jose.

On Sheep, Hogs, and Fowls—J. M. Tice, Esq., San Francisco; E. L. Beard, Esq., San Jose Mission; and J. Bryant Hill, Esq., Santa Cruz.

Exhibitors must have their Stock placed on the grounds, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements, before 9 o'clock, A M. and remain until 5 o'clock, P. M., of the day of exhibition.

All Stock entered for exhibition, with attendants, will be passed over the plank roads, free of charge.

Omnibuses will run from the City Hall to the Exhibition grounds, for the accommodation of visitors, at one-half the usual fare.

An efficient Police force will be in attendance during the day.

The admission to the Exhibition will be fifty cents. Members of the Society and their families will be admitted free.

The Society and the Committee in charge will do all in their power to make the exhibition interesting to all who feel an interest in the improvement of the stock of this State.

Wm. Neely Thompson,
Julius K. Rose,
D. W. C. Thompson,
Committee of Arrangements of Stock Exhibition.

Address or call on the Committee at Musical Hall.
San Francisco, Sept. 27, 1854.

Hindrances to Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture.

One of the great and serious hindrances to the advance of each branch of the science is the difficulty of finding reliable and trusty gardeners. There is a large class of gardeners of all nations, characters and qualifications, who make great pretentions of skill and ability, and promise well for a little season; but when they see they are at all useful, then, regardless of all their engagements, they break them unless they can get an advance of wages.

We have had many complaints from almost every quarter—ranches, gardens, nurseries, and greenhouses; and from some of our best citizens, who have been seriously injured by the base acts of gardeners. We have the names of many gardeners who have done very serious injury by such conduct, and recently we heard of a gardener in Sacramento county who had been used well for several years, yet, in spite of contracts, for the sake of a little higher wages, he left his place. We are glad to know that the evil will soon be *remedied*, for it is the intention of employers to associate together and report the names of those gardeners or workmen who act thus; also, to record them in a book for the purpose of reference, and if a man is guilty of leaving a place wrongfully he will be known as such. This is the only, but a sure remedy, and it will save many from serious loss in future.

A meeting has been proposed to be called to take this subject into consideration, and we should be glad to see a good remedy applied.

California Onions.—There has always been a wish to ascertain a way to preserve onions from rotting, so that they could be brought late to market. Various methods have been adopted without success, and the growers have almost despaired of finding a way by which they could preserve their crops. We were pleased in examining [illegible] river this week to notice the efforts made [illegible] desirable object as they appear to be [illegible] to date. We saw a [illegible] building with board roof [illegible] from the [illegible] Oakland [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] sinking [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

AGENTS.

Messrs Adams & Co. at a their offices throughout the United States or Europe.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.

Mr. O. H Hamilton, Travelling Agent for Sacramento City and County

Messrs. Langton & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minesota.*

Messrs. Adams & Co.—*Humboldt Bay, Trinidad, Crescent City, Port Orford, Umpqua City, Scottsburg, and the entire northern coast.*

Messrs. Leland & McCoombe—*Crescent City, Port Orford, Uniontown, Eureka, and Bucksport.*

San Francisco—Sullivan's newspaper stand, near the Post Office; Kimball's, Noisy Carriers Hall, Long wharf.

Benicia, Martinez, &c.—Messrs. Stiles & Dodds.

Union City and Mission San Jose—Messrs. Howard & Chamberlain.

Bidwell's, Butte Co—P. Freer.

Columbia—A. Hunnewell, P. M.

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Mount Farm, O. T.—Gen. M. M. McCarver.

Napa—James & Co.

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Nevada—A. W. Potter.

New York City, N. Y.—J. M. Thorburn & Co.

Placerville—Nash & Davis; Dr. Charles Oldendinger.

Sacramento—Messrs. Gardiner & Kirk; Baker & Hamilton.

San Luis Obispo—Dr. Thomas T. Harvey, P. M.

Stockton—C. O. Burton.

Sonora—Taney & Roberts.

Sonoma—Senor Pedro Valasquez.

Suisun—B. F. Finchley.

Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.

Yreka—Cram, Rogers & Co; Parker & Roman.

We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1854.

REMOVAL.

☞ The Counting Room of the California Farmer will hereafter be found at the *Corner of California and Montgomery streets*, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.; where we shall be most happy to receive the visits of all who feel interested in the products of our country—and where we shall be happy to receive subscriptions.

Warren & Co., Proprietors.

The State Fair.

Awake! awake! Farmers and Stock Raisers should not delay sending in notices of their intentions to exhibit, and to what extent. Mechanics, Artizans and Manufacturers should instantly notify the Society of their intentions and wishes, so that ample preparations shall be made.

Fail not, as you would desire a proper opportunity to do yourself justice.

Let Counties be represented as Counties; each having the proper space allotted them in the Hall, and with a suitable motto for each. Let County Societies have their committees to attend, take a just interest, and make their reports.

Then will the work go bravely on!

It must be most gratifying to all who feel interested in the welfare of California, to note the increasing interest manifested by our best citizens to promote the cause of Agriculture. The very handsome offer of the House of Wells, Fargo & Co., to aid thus promptly in the coming Fair, we feel assured will be duly appreciated by the Agriculturists of our whole State, and serve as a stimulus to them to forward their productions. In behalf of the State Society, we can most cordially express pleasure and gratitude for the generous offer of this house. The following is their note;

J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c., California State Agricultural Society:

Dear Sir: To accommodate the friends and patrons of the State Agricultural Society, we shall be most happy to take charge of any small packages—flowers, fruit, &c., intended for exhibition at the Annual State Fair, free of charge, over any of our Express routes.

Wells, Fargo & Co.

San Francisco, Sept. 12, '54.

Cary's Rotary.—We refer our readers to the card of advertisement of "Cary's Rotary Pump and Fire Engine," in another column. We have known these pumps several years, and our experience gives us such evidence of their usefulness and value, as to say they are next to artesian wells. When artisians wells cannot be had, we say try Cary's Rotary. We had one attached to our well in Sacramento, at our fair and exhibition in 1852, and it gave us a handsome fountain in our exhibition hall. It could easily raise water through one hundred and twenty-five feet of hose, and had not the well been drained at the time of the fire, we could have saved our building and those adjoining by this one pump. We have one now at our residence that has drawn water thirty-five feet through a lead pipe, and then thrown it one hundred and fifty more with a good head. With such head and power we feel it justice to recommend them. The proprietors will place one on exhibition at the fair and be ready to exhibit and explain it.

Selling Corn by Weight.—We learn that the merchants of Alexandria have agreed that after the first of this month, they will buy and sell corn by weight only, 56 lbs. to constitute a bushel. A good move. Oats should also be always sold in the same manner.—*Amer. Ag.*

Resources of California---California Salt.

It is matter of congratulation always, to note the steady advances California is making to place herself in the position of a "Truly Independent State." She now has among her own products grains of all kinds, and every species in the vegetable kingdom that the appetite craves. Our manufactures convert the grains into breadstuffs of every form; our orchards are yielding delicious fruits of almost every kind, even tropical varieties are grown successfully. Chesnuts, walnuts, almonds, dates, &c., are growing prosperously; nutmegs and ginger also. Cotton, rice and tobacco, as fine as in any part of the world; and the present year there are introduced tea and coffee plants and the sugar cane.

Another discovery has been made in the resources of this rich State, a vital substance in the preservation of California. The finest and purest specimens of native Salt are now easily at command. We have received from Messrs. Case, Heiser & Co., very beautiful samples of the Los Angeles Salt. Pure crystalised salt is found in large quantities in the basin of the Lake, and the waters yield in boiling, salt of unequalled purity and whiteness. As an evidence of its excellencies, Messrs. Case, Heiser & Co. sold the first lot of fifteen tons immediately on arrival. Samples can be seen at the California Farmer office, where all new productions can be seen daily.

Mildew and Blight on Grapes.

We would call particular attention to the following question and answer relative to grape growing and the disease that affects it, as of the highest importance to this country. We are now laying foundations of vineyards that shall in future years be sources from which nations shall derive their grapes, currants and wine.

We repeat, the diseases which are manifesting themselves in many other countries are surely some indication that fatal blight will soon almost exterminate them, and as years must intervene before their possible restoration, California, by her soil and climate, presents features that are unmistakeable. She seems destined to be a great "wine producing country," and if our cultivators of the vine will but note events as they transpire, they will be wise in time.

We annex the following from the Horticulturist as very important, and to this we append the valuable and most opportune article from the San Jose Tribune, as singularly applicable at this moment. We esteem it a pleasure of no ordinary kind to record the interest this journal evinces for Agricultural science, the handsome manner in which it has published the transactions of the State Society and their list of premiums, with an able leader upon the subject, should receive the thanks of every cultivator of the State; and we here recognize the same earnest interest which the Editor, the then able representative of this great interest, manifested last winter in the legislature, in carrying through the house the bill to establish the State Society. Such men, their effort and the results of their labors, are the springs from which flow a wealth greater than all our gold mines:

Your great experience in the cultivation of fruit trees, vines, &c., has induced me to ask for the following information. Why are Grape vines that are trained on the ground to propagate form, or for other purposes, freer from mildew than those trained on elevated frames? Is it because nitre gathers in the shade of them, as under old buildings, and thus affording a specific against mildew, or is something else the cause? An answer to the above is respectfully solicited, as it may assist me in an experiment I am engaged in, of which, if successful, you shall be duly apprised. S. Oscar Cross.—*Sandy Hill, Wash. Co., N. Y.*

We know it to be a fact, that Grapes allowed to run on the ground are less liable to mildew than those upon raised trellises. We cannot speak positively as to the cause. It may be owing to the more moist atmosphere that surrounds them on the ground, and their being less exposed to sudden changes of temperature. Some experiments made in the south of France, when the vine disease (a sort of mildew) was making great havoc, proved that the vine was safer on the ground, and more especially on a grassy surface, than on the trellis. The subject is worthy of investigation.—*Horticulturist.*

Grapes and Peaches.—On a visit to Judge Daniels, the other evening, we found in his garden several of the choicest varieties of the peach. The earlier kinds were all gone; but the later, which are not yet fully ripe, looked most inviting. We however found a late variety of the soft, or free-stone peach, ripe and delicious. After paying our respects to the Judge's soft peaches, we repaired to his vineynrd, and discussed his three pound bunch grapes, *con muchisemo gusto*. There was one peculiarity in the management of this vineyard which we had not observed in any other. In place of being trained up, the main vine is cut off about one foot above the top of the ground, the side shoots, which bear the grapes, all resting upon the ground. It looks a little singular to see the finest and largest bunches spread out flat upon the earth. We had always supposed that in successful grape culture, it was absolutely necessary to keep the grape from contact with the ground. This however appears to be a theory not well supported by facts. What surprised us most, was to find vineyards near the Judge's, nicely trained up on redwood stakes and poles, of the same age, and the same kind of grape, soil the same, and not a single grape anything like ripe, while the Judge had for some time been sending his to market. To those engaged in cultivating the grape, these facts appear to be worth noting.—*San Jose Tribune.*

The Weeping Willow.

Those who have seen the weeping willow in full size, as it grows in the middle States, with its large spreading top, and its long flexible pendent branches sweeping downward to the earth, and swinging to and fro in the light breezes of summer, when in full foliage, always admire it.

It does not flourish very well in our climate, although there are some trees in this vicinity that have attained a very respectable size, but they are occasionally rather badly used by our winters.

Within a few years a variety of the weeping willow has been discovered in Scotland, and has received the attention of the tree culturists. They are not so large and stately as the weeping or Babylonica willow, but they are very hardy, and will probably flourish well in Maine. One of them is called the Palmer willow (*salix corprea*). The other is called the Kilmarnock weeping willow. The Kilmarnock Journal, a paper published in Scotland, gives the following account of it, which we copy from an exchange paper.

"It was first cultivated by an aged Botanist, named John Smith, on the Monkwood estate, near Ayr. Mr. Lang, a nurseryman, of Kilmarnock, saw it in Smith's collection and purchased some of them, and began their cultivation extensively, and they are beginning to be extensively disseminated.

"The tree flowers freely in the month of April, has broad glossy leaves, every branch is curved gracefully downward, and it is as hardy as the most graceful plant we have, being in fact a native of the country, (Scotland), and not like the salix babylonica, introduced from a foreign clime. The name Kilmarnock willow was bestowed upon it to distinguish it from the common weeping willow. It is quite distinct from the other varieties, having leaves two inches broad."

We hope some of our tree amateurs will take pains to introduce this Scotch tree into Maine, and let us see how it will stand the severities of our winters.—*Maine Farmer.*

The weeping willow will prove one of our finest ornamental trees, and is now being introduced successfully. We shall have the new varieties named above this autumn, believing they can be cultivated in California with greater success, luxuriance and beauty, than any other part of the world.—Ed.

Coal Ashes a Remedy for Bugs on Vines.

Every discovery which promises to assist the farmer in economizing cash or labor is entitled to regard; for, as Poor Richard says: "A penny saved is as good as two pence earned." Some have recommended the application of gypsum or plaster of paris, soot, sulphur, snuff, &c., as a protection for vines against the ravages of the yellow bugs; but neither of these have been found efficient in securing the plants from their depredations, and many assert that they are of no service whatever. Nevertheless, it would seem from the following communication which appeared originally in the columns of the Boston Cultivator, over the responsible signature of S. H. Shurtleff, that a remedy has at length been found in coal ashes, and that when applied to cucumbers, squashes, melons, &c., it affords an Ægis invulnerable to the "stripped bug," as well as to the "black bug," which attacks them generally at a more advanced period of growth. We present an extract of Mr. Shurleff's article.

"Last week the 'striped bug' come in showers on my vines, and in less than two hours the latter were covered with them. It appeared as if they would be devoured. I put on plaster (gypsum) but it did not remove them. I then put on a quantity of coal ashes, about half a pint to a hill, by sifting it on, and in less than an hour not a bug was to be seen. Then, to try the comparative effect of plaster and ashes, I put ashes on one hill and plaster on the next, and so on alternately, and I found in all cases where the ashes were put on, the bugs left, while they remained where the plaster was used.

"I found my melons beset with small black bugs that so often destroys melons and cucumbers. I directed my man to put ashes on them, and I was much pleased to find the insects immediately left them, and they have not reappeared. I feel confident that the ashes of either hard or soft coal will prove a sure remedy for keeping bugs from the vines; and as they are now considered almost worthless, I think we shall find no individual thing is made in vain.

Those who can promote the article would do well to test its value by a trial; a remedy for this evil has long been a desideratum, and we can only hope that, in the above it has been attained.—*N. E. Farmer.*

The Polynesian of the 12th ult., says that during the week 40,000 lbs. of wheat were added to the stock on hand at the mill in Honolulu. Flour is accumulating and being put up in tins and bags for shipment. Wonder where they find a market? Certainly not in California.

Commemorative Trees.

In England there yet exist trees that point back to the manners of our ancestors—such as the Gospel Oaks, under whose shade our forefathers were accustomed to assemble to hear sermons; in the same manner as at a later date our markets and other crosses were the sites selected for religious instruction to the assembled crowd. It was at Paul's Cross that one of the brightest ornaments of our church had nearly lost his life by the exposure to rain and wind, and having recovered from his illness, in the gratitude of his heart offered to do anything which his careful nurse and landlady demanded of him, in return for her unwearied attention. She said "marry my daughter," and the divine obeyed the mandate. This anecdote is merely introduced to show at how recent a date preaching in the open air was common in England, and as we may suppose that in country places the practice of preaching under trees might have continued long after it had been discontinued in towns, there seems every probability that those venerable remains, joying in the distinction of Gospel Oaks, were in the lusty vigor of their manhood, so to speak, the identical trees selected, and thus traditionally confirming a curious phase of our history. Herne's Oak, that thousands as well as myself have made a pilgrimage to see, as is well known, is not the veritable one (it is a pity to know it), but the one that was uprooted in George III.'s time in all probability was that tree of some ghostly legend in the time of our Shakespeare, and which, owing to the merry wives' conceit, had preserved its identity almost to our own times. Nor can we forget the Mulberry planted by the bard's own hands; and it takes a vast effort to forgive its ruthless destroyer. How much pure gratification has he deprived not Englishmen alone of, but the cultivated and refined of all nations. The circumstances alluded to are of national interest; but how many thousand commemorative trees exist that are of family notoriety only? and to such most deeply interesting. A knoll upon an estate, where I have recently been employed, is called "Bunker's Hill;" and upon comparing the age of the Elm trees, with the date of the engagement, I find a very near approach to years and annual layers of woody accumulation. I will give one more instance of a family nature that I was connected with; a friend of mine had been married to his wife fifty years; there was a gathering of sons and daughters and grandchildren, and each one assisted to plant an Oak in such a manner that the whole should ultimately form a striking group in after years. Each of these trees were known to persons on the estate by the names of the persons who assisted to plant them. It has occurred to me that persons having gardens might make them of deeper interest by the power of association, and, by way of illustration, I will relate what has occurred to myself. Some years ago I was conversing with the late Sir William Garrow upon the delight I felt in possessing any plant that was mentioned by Virgil; he said that he could add to my collection by giving me a plant of Bay that was taken from his tomb. I possess the plant yet, and it slightly differs from that in common cultivation. Napoleon Willows will become in fashion again if the President maintains his friendly position with England; for everything relating to his uncle is with a large party in France at present in high estimation. The late poet laureate Wordsworth, the author of that noble poem, "The Excursion," and the "Prelude," not enough known—the author of the lyrical ballads—sent me a Laurel from Rydal Mount, which I need not say I cherish. Moro recently Sir Robert Inglis, with great kindness, gave me plants brought from the Holy Land—indeed from the garden of Nazareth. I mention these as proofs of the additional interest a garden may be made to afford, and how it may be conducive to all that is ennobling and good.—*Wm. Masters, Canterbury, in Gardener's Chronicle.*

Liquid Glue.—Several exchanges state that there is a recipe selling about the country for five dollars, purporting to be a new French method of making liquid glue. It is said that it does not gelatinize or putrefy, and can be used while cold for all ordinary purposes of glue, in making or mending furniture, books, broken vessels that are not exposed to water, &c. We are a little doubtful as to its value, but not having time to test it, we give it for what it is worth. If any one tries it, or has tried it carefully, will he please give us the result.

In a wide-mouthed bottle, dissolve 8 oz. of best glue in a half pint of water, and heat till dissolved. Then add slowly, constantly stirring, 2 1-2 oz. of strong aquafortis (nitric acid). Keep it well corked, and it will be ready for use.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Brick Making.—It will be remembered that but a few years have passed since bricks were almost beyond the reach of an ordinary purse to purchase them—$50, $75, $100, $150 per thousand—and now in our cities they can be had almost as cheap as in the States. In a stroll across the plains of Sacramento, in the early part of last week, we counted in a circuit of one fourth of a mile, over *forty brick kilns* of large size, and learn that the demand is constant for them in the upbuilding of the "queen city of the plains." They are now sold very low, and are of the best quality. It is this branch of home manufacture that has aided materially in the new and handsome appearance of that beautiful city.

On the Practical Value of the Analyses of Soils.

BY H. W. JOHNSON.

(We cannot serve our readrs better, or call their attention to a more important theme, than the valuable subject we now present. It should be read attentively and carefully, by every cultivator in our land. The author, now abroad, can be relied on as a scientific mind:)

The continued recommendation of soil-analyses, as a guide to the farmer, makes it proper to discuss at length their practical value. As a means of developing the natural laws of growth and cultivation, chemical analysis must continue to be, as it has been, of the very highest importance. A few years ago, in the infancy of agricultural science, it was found in many cases, that analysis indicated correctly what improvements were needed by soils; and the adoption of the general principle—*that plants require for their rapid development, that the composition of their ash should be reflected in the soil: i. e., that those inorganic ingredients which are found in a plant in large proportion must be present in the soluble part of the soil in large proportion, in order to produce that plant*—led necessarily to the idea, that, by comparing ash and soil analyses, an easy adjustment of the soil to the wants of the plant might be made.

The accumulation of knowledge on these topics has, however, clearly shown, that although it is often true that the analysis of a soil economically indicates the amendments that are needful to make it productive, it is frequently the case, that an analysis fails altogether to furnish useful indications; and if its results are valuable, it is often the case that they cost more than they are worth, or at least, knowledge equally good, perhaps better might be far more cheaply and certainly obtained.

The opinions of learned men on the value of soil analyses for *practical purposes*, are very various. Boussingault long ago declared them "more curious than useful." Stockhardt, in his 2d series of Chemical Field Lectures, Leipzig, 1853, has written as follows: "To estimate the productive quality of a soil by chemical analysis is at this time impossible, and will indeed remain impossible." Prof. Wolff, of Hohenheim, Wurtemburg, in his recent classical treatise on scientific agriculture, writes of the scientific importance of making a certain class of soil-investigations—which have not yet been undertaken; but of the practical use of analysing this or that soil in particular, to assist in improving it, he says not a word that I have been able to find, in the whole work of 1200 pages. He is, however, of the opinion that, "in general, Practice has gone gone ahead of Science, in its ability to judge of the fertility of a soil;" and he therefore wisely recommends that "science connect her labors with the experience of the farm, endeavor to solve the problem that practice furnishes, and thus do the agriculturist direct service, in explaining the phenomena with which he is already acquainted." Prof. J. F. W. Johnston, in the older editions of his lectures on Ag. Chemistry, attached a medium value to soil-analyses. The confidence of Prof. Norton in their use was quite firm in the early part of his career, but in his later public addresses, and more decidedly in private conversation, he expressed his faith in qualified terms. Prof. Nash, of Amherst, has advanced the opinion, that were analyses of soils made at State cost, they would be very useful; but otherwise considers them too expensive for common use. Mr. Mapes of the Working Farmer, has industriously advocated soil-analyses, as a practical guide to the farmer, and has published many in his paper.

In this disagreement of the doctors, let facts decide.

It would be proper to remark here somewhat on the methods in which analyses are carried out, for in scarce any matter is humbug more rife than in this, but the matter will be but briefly noticed for the present. When speaking of analyses in the course of this paper, only such are meant, as are carried out conscientiously, skillully, and with a full knowledge of the subject; which are, in fact, just all they pretend to be; and which, further, define precisely, what they pretend to be. No account is taken of $5 analyses. A reliable analysis cannot by any means be made for so little money, *and support the analyst.* The two great societies of Great Britain indeed, make analyses for their members at one guinea, if I remember right; but distinctly state that this is a nominal price, scarcely more than paying for the substances used, without reckoning the operator's time. It is possible that certain analysts may have discovered improved processes, by which their labor and expense is abridged; but such processes have not been submitted to the judgment of the scientific world, and cannot pass current there.

Admitting that a good analysis can be procured, have we evidence that it can be depended out as to represent the composition of the soil? A farmer owns several hundred acres of soil; how many analyses are needed to cover all this ground?" Even on a small farm, if we can judge by the look of the ground, there are a few distinct varieties. There are frequently decided variations within a very small area, and it rarely happens so far as that land is under cultivation, that a single analysis represents the whole. The composition of soil is materially altered even by the growth of different crops, for several years in succession, and at last, by the growth of the same crop continuously. Even the analysis of a single field, if carefully made, by taking a number of samples from different parts of it, and mixing them together, would be very expensive, and yet would be of little value. Let the analysis be ever so perfect, it represents precisely the condition of the ground when taken, and no more. [illegible] this published land analysis, in every well-cultivated field, in a year or two or three below. Yet it is also nothing making bad, worse; for the analyses of such a mixture, only represents the composition of the few pounds which have been sent to the chemist; but not that of the millions of pounds which remain in the fields. In very many cases—not indeed in all—the number of analyses that must be made, renders the whole thing impracticable.

But admitting the soil of the whole farm to be universal in composition, what are the accidents that may vitiate analytical results? It may easily happen that an egg or snail shell lodge in the identical specimen of soil selected for analysis—then the carbonate of lime may come out too high. The droppings of a dog or bird, will thus make a thousand acres rich in phosphates!

Allowing, however, that such contingences mya be perfectly provided against, and that a competent chemist has made a bona fide analysis of a fair specimen of the soil—is chemical analysis, even of the most refined character, capable of giving constant results on the same soil, or valuable results at all? In 1846 the Prussian "Landes Œconomic Collegium" instituted a series of experiments "to determine in what proportion certain inorganic ingredients of the soil must be present in order to nourish definite plants." To settle this question experimentally, it was concluded to select 14 soils in various parts of Prussia, to have three specimens of each analysed under the direction of such chemists as Liebig, Rose and others; then to crop these soils from year to year with rape (Brassica napus) and peas, until they were so exhausted as to be able to produce no more; when it was proposed to analyze them again, and ascertain the loss they had incurred. The 42 analyses were communicated to the public, by Prof. Magnus in May, 1849, and are accessible to the English reader, in Liebig and Kopp's Report on the Progress of Chemistry for that year. From these analyses, executed by the most competent chemists that the world furnishes, results—what might have been expected, that three analyses of the same soil, carefully collected for the purpose, give variable results. In one soil, for example, one chemist found .009 pr. ct. of phosphoric acid; another .169 pr. ct., and the third 832 pr. ct. In another soil, in one specimen is found a quantity too small to be weighed, a "*trace;*" the second yields 1.028 pr. ct.; the 3d only .009 pr. ct. In another soil, two analyses agree in stating the presence of a pretty good supply, one giving .456—the other .651 pr. ct., while according to the third analysis there is *none!* In another soil, on the other hand, two analyses agree that phosphoric acid is absent, while according to the third it contains .239 pr. ct. Similar variations occur in other ingredients. Which of these analyses shall serve as the basis of a prescription for improving the soil? The farmer is advised never to have more than one analysis made of his sick soil; if he gets three, they will give him more trouble than employing as many physicians of different schools when he himself is sick. Each one makes a different diagnosis, and demands a different prescription.

Magnus calculates that the average harvest of rape seed and straw, from a "morgen," contains 13 pounds of phosphoric acid. The soil of a morgen taken to the depth of 9 inches, he calculates would weigh 1,944,000 lbs. 13 lbs. is then 0.00066 pr. ct. of the weight of the soil. Chemical analysis is incapable of deciding as to 0.01 in the case of soils, scarcely as to 0.1 pr. ct. How many crops, and how many pounds of phosphoric acid may be removed from the soil, and chemical analysis never be able to tell the difference?

Magnus further shows that from a soil in which the closely agreeing results of three analysts gave 0.0073 pr. ct. of phosphoric acid, three crops of rape were gathered, in '46, '47, '48, the last of which was greater than the first (no manure was used,) and the three crops, not including chaff, drew from the soil a greater percentage of phosphoric acid, viz: .018 pr. ct. of the soil, than the soil contained according to the three analyses—viz: .0073 pr. ct. Magnus remarks—"It follows from this, that plants do not need to find in the soil any much greater quantities of a substance than is required to their development."

Every farmer who has employed guano successfully, knows that 400 lbs. per acre is a good application, often making a crop double and quadruple in its yield. An acre contains 43,560 sq. ft. Taken to a depth of 6 in. it has half this number =21,784 cubic feet. Assuming a cubic foot of soil to average 80 lbs. in weight, (Johnston's Lectures, p. 291 Am. ed.) we have then for an acre to the depth of half a foot, 1,742,400 lbs. of soil. 400 lbs.=1-4351.=0.00023 of the weight,=0.023 pr. ct. of the weight of an acre of soil. Peruvian guano contains say 25 pr. ct. of phosphates =1-4 of the whole. 1-4 of 0.023 pr. ct. is 0.0058 pr. ct. Ammonia averages 17 pr. ct. of the best guano, call it 20 pr. ct.=1-5. 1-5 of 0.023=0.0046 pr. ct. These fractions then, 0.0058, and 0.0046, respectively represent the additions in per cents. of phosphates, and of ammonia which an acre of soil receives in 400 lbs. of guano, supposing the latter to be uniformly mixed to the depth of six inches. A ton of guano would add five times as much, viz: 0.029 pr. ct., and 0.023 pr. ct.

Chemical analysis is utterly incompetent to discover these small quantities. The addition of a ton of guano to an acre of soil, would make no perceptible difference in the results of an analysis. But the farmer knows that a soil now giving a moderate crop, will often yield a very heavy crop by the addition of a few hundred pounds of guano to it; a few spadefuls of ashes, or a few bushels of lime, for several years in succession, at a time. Yet chemical analysis [illegible] pronounce upon [illegible]

[illegible] is added to the soil. On the contrary, its organic matter must waste by the ordinary process of decay. The renewal of fertility, depends merely upon a change in the *condition* of the soil. Ingredients before insoluble, become soluble and available; but analysis, at present, is by no means able to follow and estimate these changes. In fact, if it be admitted that the chemist can estimate *quantities* with the utmost accuracy and nicety desirable, yet he cannot set *qualities, conditions*, in their true light. His attempt at this must ever remain vague and unsatisfactory; for the soil is the subject of perpetual changes, which he can only imperfectly understand, much less imitated.

So much depends upon the *physical* condition of the soil, that analysis alone can form no safe basis of judgment. Nothing but lichens and mosses will grow on a block of granite. Reduce the granite to pieces as large as pin-heads, and it forms a poor soil. But grind it to a fine, impalpable dust, and wheat sown in it will grow and mature, if it have suitable weather. Yet granite is granite, "though it be brayed in a mortar." It contains the needful inorganic elements, but they are slowly soluble in water. Increase the surface on which water may exercise its solvent action, a million or a million million times, as is done by pulverization; and we proportionately increase the quantity of matter, which the granite may yield to water and to plants in a given time. By simple pulverization, we may convert a mountain of rock into a field, in which the tender grains will almost reach perfection.

The readers of the Cultivator will remember that a few years ago, Wells of Cambridge, analysed several soils of the Scioto valley, distinguished for their fertility; having yielded excellent crops for many years without manure. The results of the analysisis did not essentially differ from those obtained on the poor soils of New England. The extreme fineness of the particles gave the only clue to the difference in their fertility. English agriculture is full of examples of sandy barrens being converted into productive fields by underdraining, subsoiling, and plowing under green crops, with only trifling additions of manure. In these cases it is a change of physical condition, not of chemical composition, that has caused most of the benefit. Whatever stores of nutriment may exist in a soil, they cannot avail anything, unless they are accessible to the plant. If the soil is a heavy water-soaked clay, plants cannot extend their roots into it. If it is a wet sand, they refuse to extend their roots in it. But analysis yields the same results, whether the soil is coarse or fine, wet or dry. The chemist dries them all to the same degree, and they must alike be ground beneath his unrelenting pestle. Could the chemist analyse the whole field, he could tell its composition to a grain; could he operate with the 100th part of it, his results would be very exact; and with the 1000th part they would be sufficiently accurate; but when from the analysis of a few ounces conclusions are to be drawn as to the treatment of the 2,000,000 lbs. in an acre, or the many millions of a large farm, and this, to tenths, or hundredths of a pr. ct., the matter becomes ridiculous. Chemical analysis is wonderfully accurate when adjusted to the proper scale, but a microscope wont serve to study the stars. The results of the analysis of 10 grains of pure common salt represent the composition of all the salt in earth and sea, because salt is perfectly homogeneous; it always consists of the same elements in the same proportion; but the soil may be the most heterogeneous mixture in all nature, as a glance at its origin shows.

But it may be answered, that it has often happened that the analysis of a soil has enabled the chemist to inform the farmer what application must be made, in order to renew a lost fertility, or establish it in a soil hitherto barren. This cannot be denied. Cases do occur in which analysis gives strikingly valuable results. But it is yet to be proved, that such cases are common. It may be observed that the prescriptions founded on analysis, usually cover a pretty large ground; they almost invariably recommend those applications which crops most need, and for every ingredient that is wanting, several are supplied. Thus if potash be deficient, ashes may be recommended: if phosphoric acid be wanting, bones or superphosphate of lime are the remedies; if ammonia be thought needful, guano is advised; while barnyard manure, is at once a panacea for all these evils. A careful sifting of all these cases, would doubtless strip the results of much of their wonder, and refer many of them to very simple and obvious causes.

I do not doubt that in very many cases a careful *investigation* of a soil—chemical, physical and historical—by a genuine scientific farmer—one, familiar at once with science and practice—would afford safe and nearly accurate data for its proper treatment. But the work would be always expensive, and in nine cases out of ten would not *pay. Soil analysis, at the best, is a chance game; and where one wins, a hundred may lose.* It is the royal road to what the farmer should reach by study, and a practical understanding of natural laws. By this it is [illegible] it is no practicable road, not [illegible] often trodden by the feet of [illegible] although it may be [illegible] and curious, who have no need to work to eat. A [illegible] valuable, rarely [illegible] a skilful and [illegible] case to case. It is [illegible] But who [illegible]

in the dark? No! But let him beware of false lights which are now-a-days hanging out in abundance. Let him beware of taking advice from two dangerous characters;—the conceited farmer who knows a little science, and the officious philosopher who knows a little farming.

It is far more difficult to warn against a course that is unsafe, than to point out one that will lead to desirable ends. Practice must accomplish many of her ends in her own ways for a long time to come. She should thank science for rebuking her errors, and should reject them as they become manifest. She should accept the light that Science sheds upon her path, though the rays be those of a taper. Science should carry herself modestly, as befits her youth, and not talk too loudly on all occasions of old-fogyism vs. progress. She should remember her failings. The sister of sixty centuries, and she of tender years should join hands, and walk harmoniously together towards the fields of promise that lie in the fruitful Coming Time. Munich, May, 1854.

Physiological Laws.

EXTRACTS from the "laws of our being"—laws but little understood or cared for; but light is breaking:

Every function of the human being has its laws. When these laws are known and obeyed, the exercise of the function brings happiness. When these laws are ignorantly or wilfully disobeyed, the result is misery. Just in proportion as those laws are obeyed, so far as this function is concerned, will men have health and happiness. It is our belief that four-fifths of all the disease, premature mortality, and general unhappiness of our race, is connected intimately with violations of the true laws of these relations. Truth in love relations brings health, vigor, long life and happiness. The importance of a knowledge and practice of the truth, therefore, cannot be over estimated. We hold that the theory and practice of society is all wrong, and for the proof we point to its miserable results. A good tree does not bring forth such evil fruit as the world is full of. The miseries of men begin where their lives begin. They are perverted and diseased in the very germs of their being.

There is a genuine to every counterfeit—a truth to every falsehood. There is a true, genuine, God-ordained relation of the sexes, in mutual love, which is the real marriage; but all civilization is full of counterfeits, abuses, perversions and falses, and not less filled with their consequences—satiety, disgust, misery; sickly and short-lived, bodily-deformed, or soul-perverted offspring.

What we ask, what we labor for, what we hope for, as the result of all our toils, is *truth, purity, equity*, in ALL the relations of life, especially those highest, most vital, most important. The man who is not willing to seek the truth, accept the truth, and live in the truth, is dishonest to himself and to mankind; we can have no fellowship with him.

What every true man and woman must wish, then, is to live a true life in this as in all relations. The more important the relation, the more it is connected with our being and enjoyment, the more the necessity for truth in that relation. Whatever is false, then, must be done away. Equity, right, justice, truth, demand it. How can men and women live true lives in false relations to each other? How can harmonious and happily-organized children be born in discordant unions? They never have been, they never can be. And the world will be false, and perverse, and discordant, just so long as it is peopled in falsehood, and perversity, and discord.

Reformers, philanthropists, here is the root of the world's great, overshadowing tree of evils! No man of science and philanthropy can refuse to speak the truth on a question so vast and so important. The world wants light on this more than on all other subjects, and it shall have what light we can give it. *Are we right or wrong?*

STRIKING CUTTINGS.—The following are half a dozen general rules relative to the selection and preparation of slips or cuttings. 1st. Let all slips be cut off as near a joint as possible without injuring it. 2d. For autumn or winter make choice of well ripened firm wood. 3d. In spring or summer half ripened young shoots are best as they strike quicker than old wood. 4th. All succulents, such as Cactuses, Geraniums, &c., should remain a few days to dry until their wounds are closed up, before they are potted. 5th. Never allow cuttings to remain in water; if they cannot be planted immediately lay them on moist sand. 6th. In winter or [illegible] a few of the leaves remain on [illegible]—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

POPULATION.—[illegible] as they must, when [illegible] the same relative [illegible] Under [illegible] a proportion of [illegible] the present [illegible] the same [illegible]

Sir John Franklin Expedition.—H. B. M. ship Rattlesnake, Commander Trollope, arrived at this port on Monday last, from Port Clarence. The R. has been as far as 92 north in the Arctic sea; at Point Barrow saw several American whalcships, with no oil. Her officers furnish the following particulars of the voyage of H. B. M. discovery ship Enterprise. Capt. Collinson: The Enterprise has been absent from England more than three years; was three years in the iee at the North Pole in scarch of Sir John Franklin, but did not find any traces of him. She commenced her voyage in 1851; proceeded to Point Barron; reached the Pelby Islands August 21st of same year; 26th August, in the evening, discovered land to the northward; then entered Poine Straits; found H. B. M. ship Investigator's boat in the Straits; proceeded to the top of the Straits; was there stopped by the Ice; returned and rounded the south point of Barron's Island; was stopped here by heavy iec, in latitude 72 53 north; wintered in water at Prince Albert Land; in the spring, sent away three traveling parties, one of which reached Melville Island, thus completing the northwest passage; the Investigator having previously reached it. While there, fell in with a tribe of Esquimaux Indians, who were friendly; this was in the winter of 1852. Next spring, endeavored to return to England, but was stopped by the iec, and had to winter at Camden Bay. In each of these winters, was frozen in ten months of the year, and the remainder of the time was in large quantities of drift iec; during all the time had only lost three men. The E. had gone to recall H. B. M. ship Plover, Capt. McGuire, which would, on being relieved, sail for San Francisco. From thence the E. would proceed to Hong Kong and home, after a most tedious cruise of three years.

Important from Colorado.—We obtain the following from a second edition of the San Diego Herald, dated Sept. 20. Mr. Livingston, from Sonora, states that at the crossing of the Colorado a report was brought in to the effect that a company of immigrants, all from Texas, were murdered near the Pimos village, by a band of Apaches, on the 31st of August. There were several women and children in the train, who, it is feared, were doomed to a more horrid fate! All the eattle, 600 in number, together with the provisions, were carried off by the Indians, leaving the wagons in the road. This news was brought by a train which was at the time a few hours' travel in their rear, but which happily escaped attack. Near Tueson, about the same time, fifteen Indians made a descent on a party of about twenty Americans, while the latter were eating dinner, and carried off seven of their finest horses, without a shot being fired by either party, although the Americans were well armed and outnumbered them. Another party, a few miles the other side of Tueson, were attacked, one American killed, and twenty-seven horses taken. The Apaches are becoming more and more troublesome. On the Tinijalta route, some twenty-five Americans are said to have perished for want of water.

Mr. Livingston reports to the Herald that he has discovered very rich silver mines in Sonora.

Kern River.—The Mariposa Chroniele has "positive and reliable information" from these mines. They are informed that the country is extremely mountainous, and the mines poorer than the poorest about Mariposa. The best elaim on the river yielded $2 50 per day to the hand, and that has been worked out. Most of the miners there are laboring under severe attacks of fever, and all who were able were leaving as fast as possible. The road from King's river to Middleton is represented as being lined with sick men and others returning to their old quarters, and cursing the day they started out.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Important Lecture.**—Miss Sarah Pellet, of Syracuse, N. Y., will Lecture at the Musical Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, 29th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Political Reform, and the means of securing it." Further Lectures will be announced on that evening. 13

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the lull price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the
Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 corner of California and Montgomery streets.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the
Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., California street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office, No. 91 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, Sept. 27, 1854.

General business very stagnant; no prospect of revival for months. Grain comes in abundantly. Flour and Grain are both at a low figure. Provisions of all kinds are depressed. Lumber receding; and every kind of merchandise abundant and more arriving. Pears and Grapes of superior quality are now coming in abundantly. Some of the finest Bartlett Pears and large Oregon Apples have been readily sold at $1 each.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal—
Shovels,
Ames' l. h. bright $16 00@— —
do s. h. —@10 00
Fields', l. h. 14 00@15 00
Rowland's, l. h. 12 00@14 00
do a. h. 9 —@10 00
King's, l. h. 14 00@— —
Spades, bright c. s. 15 00@18 00
do iron 8 00@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops, c. s. 12 00@— —
do do Iron — —@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', s. h. 16 00@18 00
do Hunts', do — —@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye 8 00@10 00
do other brands 5 00@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned 2 50@ 4 00
do axe 2 50@ 4 50
Plows, best make — —@—
do steel 30 00@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—
Hull & Pitts' $1000@1200
Other makers' 400@ 600
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill 450@ 500
Straw Cutters, no sale
Rakes, horse and revolving, 20 00@25 00
do hand, wood 6 00@10 00
do do steel 12 00@20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz — —@—
Scythes, best — —@—
Hoes, steel, g. n. 6 00@ 9 00
Crowbars, c. s. ₱ lb 10@— 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500 — —
do Brown's, 30 in. 450 — —
FLOUR—
Gallego 12 00@13 00
Haxall 12 00@13 00
Chile 8 00@ 9 00
Repacked — —@— —
Horner's Mills, 9 00@— —
Remicin Mills, 9 00@00 00
Meal, in bbls 6 00@ 6 50
do ½ bbls 3 25@ 3 50
Bran, ₱ lb — —@ 1½
GRAIN—
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb 2 @ 2½
Barley, California 1½
do Chili —@ 1½
Buckwheat, flour 3 @ 5
Oats, California 2 @ 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.
do Eastern 2 @ 2½
Wheat, Chili 2 @ 2½
do California 2½@ —
LUMBER—nominal—
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M 25 00@— —
Plank and Sc't'g 35 00@30 00
Plank E. w. p. cl. 60 00@70 00
do E. or. 80 00@100
Boards, Eel. 1st q. 65 00@— —
do 2d q 45 00@55 00
do G. y. p. floor 65 00@75 00
do O. pine, rough 25 00@30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed 35 00@00 00
do Bay & Bolinas 30 00@ 00 00
Floor Joist 25 00@30 00
Shingles, E. best 7 00@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1 30 00@36 00
Laths, Eastern 6 00@ 8 00
do California 5 00@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern 2 50@ 5 00
Sashes, window 2 50@ 5 00
PROVISIONS—
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl 17 00@18 00
do ½ bbl ex. fam — —@12 50
Bacon, ex. clear sides, ₱ lb 14@ 16
do Mess, nominal 12 —@— —
Cheese 20@ 25
do California 23@ 25
Eggs, fresh Cal. ₱ doz 90@ 1 00
Butter, choice, ₱ lb 30@ 32
do good ordinary 16@ 25
do California 60@ 25
Hams, ordinary 12@ 14
do extra 18@ 19
Lard, in kegs 14@ 15
do tins 10-lb 17@ —
do 15—20 do —@ 17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl 17 00@18 00
do do ½ bbl — —@10 00
do mess, ₱ bbl 13 00@15 00
do do ½ do — —@ 8 00
RICE—
Carolina, in bbl ₱ lb 5½@ 6
China, No. 1, in mat — @ 5
do No. 2, do — @ 4
Manila 3½@ 4
VEGETABLES—
Beans, Chili Bayos .6¾@ —
do California .3 @ 4
do Ass. white .6 @ —
Split Peas .5 @ —
Beets, ₱ ton .20 00@— —
Carrots .40 00@— —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb 7 @ 8
Turnips, ₱ ton .30 00@— —
Potatoes, per sack 50@ 75
do new, ₱ lb. 2½@ 3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	37	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, ₱ lb	12
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	8
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	6	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	6	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	1	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	8	sleify	1 00
Potatoes, new	4	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	20
Onions, prune	10	Asparagus, ₱ doz bdls	3 00
New Corn, ₱ doz	75	Cucumbers, ₱ doz	25
Egg Plant	37	String Beans	6
Squash	50	Okra	25
Strawberries, ₱ lb	1 50	Raspberries, ₱ lb	1 50
Peaches, each,	12@50	Cal. Grapes, fine, ₱ lb	75
do extra, each,	75@1 00	Grapes, foreign	1 50
Gooseberries, do	1 00	Apples, do	25@50
Pears, sugar, do	25	do extra size, each	25@50
no extra, each	25@50	Quinces, ₱ lb	50
Whortleberries, ₱ lb	1 00	Blackberries, ₱ lb	50
Apricots, do		Nectarines, do	1 00

Rags Wanted.

Highest cash price paid for Clean White and Colored Rags. Apply at 129 Montgomery street, (basement Sanders & Bronhaus's Bank), or at North Beach Rag Ranch.
13-1m DAKENS STOLTZ.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

This excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

Santa Clara, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily: preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not being any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushes per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

Santa Clara, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

Santa Clara, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. [13-1m] FELIX REINEY.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

The subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of
Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.
Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Strawberry Plants.

Alpine Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elten $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.
Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

MARRIED.

On the 14th Sept., in Downieville, by G. A. Booth, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Wm. Miller and Miss Margaret Craig, both of that place.

On the 21st Sept., by the Rev. A. Williams, at the residence of E. R. Dudley, Esq., Mr. Benj. Nason, Jr., and Mrs. Louise M. Page, all of San Francisco.

On the 20th Sept., in this city, by Rt. Rev. W. Ingraham Kipp, Moses Schallenberger, of San Jose, and Miss Fanny M. Everitt, of San Francisco.

On the 21st Sept., at the Parsonage, in Ione City, by Rev. I. B. Fish, Mr. Chas. Wilson and Miss Polina Brothers, both of Michigan Bar.

On the 21st Sept., in Sacramento, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. G. A. Coursen and Mr. Jeanie A. Stout, both of Sacramento.

On the 21st Sept., in Marysville, by Wm. Singer, Esq., Mr. J. Freeman and Miss Eliza A. Martin, both of Jackson co., Mo.

DIED.

On the 13th Sept., at Mokelumne Hill, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. Parvan Cantrell, formerly of Yonkers, N. Y., where his family now reside.

On the 21st Sept., in Sacramento Mrs. Charlotte Murrill, aged 39 years, formerly from Manchester, Eng.

On the 22d Sept., in this city, Jessie, the infant daughter of Wm. N. and Jessie R. Walton, aged six years.

On the 24th Sept., in Nevada, Mr. E. Walters, aged 36 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21—Brig Geo Emery, Diggs, Scilicoom, 13 dys; piles, etc.
Schr Laura Bevan, Morton, San Pedro, in ballast.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, Pajaro, 3 days; 30 tons potatoes.
Sept. 21—Mex brig Triton, Southmne, Mazatlan, 45 days, with specie.
Sept. 22—Hudson Bay Co's stmr Otter, Miller, Vancouver Island, 5 days.
Hmn brig Rose, Stege, Vancouver Island, 10 days; coal.
Brig J W Havener, Dennis, Steilacoom, 15 days; lumber.
Brig Halcyon, Eldridge, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Mex brig Cornelia, Nye, Mazatlan, 41 days; mdse.
Brig F Adams, Knipe, Mendocino, 30 hours; lumber.
Brig J B Lunt, Richardson, Mendocino, 1 day; lumber.
Schr Prohonon, Davenport, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Toronto, Turner, Mendocino, 1 day; lumber.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lmne.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Schr Sovereign, Waterman, Pajaro, 3 days; produce.
Schr Young America, Charles, Pajaro, 3 days; produce.
Sept. 23—Clipper ship Competitor, Howes, New York, 122 days; mdse.
Brig Jackson, Bunker, Tahiti, 50 days; mdse.
Brig Metropolis, Swinson, Oregon, 5 days, lumber.
Clipper schr Restless, Paty, Honolulu, 15 days; mdse.
Schr Damariscove, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lme.
Schr Matthew Vassar, Dodge, Oregon, 5 days; lumber.
Sept. 24—Schr Wm Allen, Atkins, Vancover Island, 10 days; with oil, &c.
Sept. 25—Ship Courser, Berry, New York, 137 days; coal.
Spanish ship Josepha Juana, Junaya, Liverpool 165 days, via Cork, with mdse.
H B M ship Rattlesnake, Capt. Trollope, Port Clarence, 30 days, all well; put in for water.
Br ship Coronation, Stockdale, Hong Kong 120 days, via Honolulu 23 days; mdse and 450 passengers.
Stmr Peytona, Sampson, Honolulu, 16 days; mdse and pass.
Bark Ocean Bird, Warner, Oregon, 3 days; lumber.
Bark Mary Melville, Derby, Puget Sound, 12 days; piles, etc.
Br bark Lady Fitzherbert, McMillan, London, 163 days, via Rio 112 days; mdse.
Brig Susan Soule, Baker, Portland (Me), 235 dys, via Valparaiso 62 days; mdse.
Brig Dover, Lovell, Punta Arenas, 70 days; 1600 bags coffee.
Brig North Bend, Lent, Mendocino, 1 day; lumber.
Schr Ortolon, Robinson, Santa Cruz, 36 hrs; 436 sks wheat.
Schr Mount Vernon, Dunne, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lme.
Sept. 26—Steamer Goliah, Haley, San Diego, 60 hours.
Clipper ship Bonita, Hollis, Boston, 118 days; mdse.

CLEARANCES.

Sept. 20—Bark Esther Frances, Crocker, for Valparaiso.
Sept. 21—Brig Prince de Joinville, Lampton, for Honolulu; schs Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz; Sea Breeze, Lamoose, Guaymas.
Sept. 23—Stmr Southerner, Hilliard, for San Diego; Fr ship St Anne, Del Elphine, Shanghae; ship Robin Hood, Bearse Jr, Honolulu; Br bark Henry Tonnler, Peter, Calhao; Dutch barks Louisa Jacoba Johanna, Dornboldt, Hong Kong; Veronica, Welger, Calhao; schr Frances Helen, Leeds, Umjqua.
Sept. 25—Stmr America, Fmuntleroy, for Port Orford; ship Cynthia, Barlett, New York.
Sept. 26—Br bark Skinner of the Seas, Mann, Shanghae; Dutch bark Johanna, Bik, Hong Kong; schs J R Whitney, Bhlr, Portland; Santiago, Norton, and Page, Morehouse, Tomhez.

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 159 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.
House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining, &c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:
Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;)
Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Bleh Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tinsel Foil, etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.
The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.
11 BAYE & HANKS.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

Watches and Jewelry.

We would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.
N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

Jewelry and Silverware.

Our immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.
N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 o 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
Market street, between Front and Davis.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 12tf

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SWEETSER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Game, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.,
Stalls Nos. 7, 17 and 19, Washington Market.
Particular attention paid to goods on consignment. Orders forwarded to any part of the country. 5

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 *Sacramento and* 81 *Battery streets, San Francisco.*
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rost's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

New Planing Machines.

The undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend Norcross' Patent Planing Machines, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendent, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the Washington Mills, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.
7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Hardware at Wholesale.

The subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pi-tols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
Beads—The largest assortment in California.
E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

Dennis' Wire Works,

Orders executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.
Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.
Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

Mr. & Mrs. Weaver would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.
5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Donaghho, Walter & Co. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.
Orders promptly attended to 16 3m*

ATWILL & CO.,
172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st, Sacramento.
Sheet, Card, and Book Music; Piano Fortes, and other, Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars Clarionets, etc.
Also, a large wholesale stock of Fancy Goods and Toys.
☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

TIME.

Particular attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 5

Opera Glasses.

Just received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Bouquet Holders, China manufacture. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay

FLOURING MILLS.

Eureka Flour Mills.

FRESH FLOUR ground from pure California Wheat, and warranted [illegible]. For sale by
12 J. FRIEDLANDER & CO., 61 California street.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINCTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

FOUNDRIES.

Donahue's Union Iron Works.

[The first established in the State.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco.

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,

Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order,

Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
223m SAN FRANCISCO

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYKE have associated themselves with an old experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with Artesian boring, and fully expect to guarantee success in [illegible] and warrant the work for [illegible] boring through stone [illegible] work [illegible] personal terms. For the [illegible] we refer to the following gentlemen in the above [illegible] work: [illegible] & Co's Express; J. WOLTEN, Nevada; RUSSELL & [illegible], Auburn; [illegible], New Castle; [illegible] & Co., 137 Jackson [illegible], &c.

[illegible] work [illegible] than any one [illegible] or two [illegible]

[illegible] we are prepared to work [illegible]

[illegible] we guarantee [illegible]

SMITH & VAN DYKE Co.
[illegible] & Co's Express.

Necessary Paint Store.

[illegible] LAIR & KING.

BANKERS.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK,

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker,

Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

DEPOSITS draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, to sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank ..... New York.
Bank of North America ..... Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany
Drexel & Co. ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq ..... Richmond, Va.
Cen. Wm. Larimer ..... Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq. ..... Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq; ..... Louisville, Ky.
J R. Macmurdo & Co. ..... New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany
Utica City Bank ..... Utica
Bank of Syracuse ..... Syracuse
Bank of Auburn ..... Auburn.
Bank of Attica ..... Buffalo
Rochester City Bank ..... Rochester.
George Smith & Co. ..... Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. ..... Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank ..... Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio ..... Cleveland.
Clinton Bank ..... Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon. St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co. ..... London.
F. Huth & Co. ..... London
American Exchange Bank ..... New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co ..... New York
Atlantic Bank ..... Boston.
Philadelphia Bank ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank ..... New Orleans.
Page & Bacon ..... St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. ..... Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. ..... Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. ..... Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co ..... London.
Hottinguer & Co. ..... Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co. ..... New York.
Phœnix Bank ..... do
J. E. Thayer & Bro. ..... Boston.
Horace Beam & Co. ..... New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co. ..... St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers ..... Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities sold to the investment of money. 7

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sale of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees &c., carefully complying with the terms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office. 6 Co

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d floor between Sansome st. and up stairs. Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, farmers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS.

P. S. Particular attention to furnishing Farmers with help unmediately upon receiving their orders. Also, in want to assist any who may be unexpectedly required, and the ages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.

24 87 Long wharf

CHARLES D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND CONVEYANCING NOTARY

105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING [illegible] a Notary Public for the [illegible] of Conveyancing, [illegible] Agent for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, [illegible] Agent for procuring [illegible] Agent for procuring [illegible] Agent for the collection of [illegible] Agent for procuring [illegible] Agent for the collection of [illegible] Agent for procuring [illegible] Agent for the collection of

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send n sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

[ORIGINAL].

TO MARY, ON THE DEATH OF HER BOUQUET.

BY LAVINIA.

[The following touching and beautiful memento of perishable flowers, associated with earth's friendship, is sweetly typical of both. While the flower fadeth, the memory of the giver remains forever, exhaling a fragrance that never, never dies:]

Mary! thy gift is dead!—
That "Bouquet" given to me;
And as it drooped its head
I thought, sweet girl, on thee!

How long thy spring might last,
Or short thy summer be!
With whom thy lot be cast—
'Twas then I thought of thee!

Each flower I viewed with pain
Before I threw away
What ne'er can bloom again
Your pretty! wild "Bouquet."

No rose-bud ever grew,
Or blossomed in the air,
To rival maid like you!
Should Heaven bestow its care!

No matter where thy lot,
And what thy prospects be—
On earth "forget me not,"
For I'll remember thee!

We soon must say "Adieu,"
Though meet again we may.
Mary! I'll think of you!
And of your lost "Bouquet."

THE ADMONITION OF JAMES MADISON.—The following was found among the papers of President Madison after his death:

"*Advice to my country.*—As this, if it ever see the light, will not do so till I am no more, it may be considered as issuing from the tomb, where truth alone can be expected, and the happiness of man alone can be consulted. It will be entitled, therefore, to whatever weight can be derived from good intentions, and from the experience of one who has served his country in various stations through a period of forty years, who espoused in his youth, and adhered through his life, to the cause of liberty; and who has borne a part of the most of the great transactions which will constitute epochs of its destiny.

"The advice nearest to my heart, and deepest in my convictions, is, that the Union of the States be cherished and perpetuated. Let the open enemy to it be regarded as a Pandora, with her box opened, and the disguised one as the serpent creeping with his wiles into paradise."

ELDER Knapp occasionally said a good thing, notwithstanding his bad ones. He was one evening speaking of the prevailing tendencies of some religionists to long prayers, and remarked that he would find no example for these in the Scriptures. The prayers of our Savior are short and to the point. The prayer of the penitent publican was a happy specimen. When Peter was endeavoring to walk upon the waters to meet his master, and was about sinking, had his supplication been been as long as the introduction to one of our modern prayers, before he had got half through *he would have been fifty feet under water.*

A little boy had a colt and a dog, and his generosity was often tried by visitors asking him, "just to see what he would say," to give them one or both of his pets. One day he told a gentleman present he might have his colt—reserving the dog, much to the surprise of his mother, who asked, "Why, Jacky, why didn't you give him the dog?" "Say nothin', say nothin', mother, when he goes to get the colt, I'll set the dog on him."

A "notion" seller was offering Yankee clocks finely varnished and colored, and with a looking-glass in front, to a certain lady, not remarkable for her personal beauty. "Why, it's beautiful," said the vender. "Beautiful, indeed!—a look at it almost frightens me!" said the lady! "Well, marm," replied Jonathan, "I guess you'd better buy one that haint got no lookin' glass."

AN editor in Iowa has been fined two hundred and fifty dollas for hugging a young girl in church.—*Daily Argus.*

Cheap enough! We once hugged a young girl in church some ten years ago, and the scrape has cost us a thousand a year ever since.—*Chicago Young American.*

A Western editor complaining that he could not sleep one night, summed up the causes. A wailing babe of seventeen months—a dog howling under the window—a cat in the alley—a colored serenade at the shanty over the way—a toothache and a pig trying to get in at the back door. Poor fellow.

IF any young man wants to reach the "high top gallant mast of felicity," let him make a journey through Maine, sitting on the back seat of a stage coach between two down east girls, with only one piece of spruce gum for the three to chew. The editor of the Boston Herald has tried it.

FANNY FERN objects to men shedding tears. She says it is an infringement on one of woman's most valuable "*water privileges.*"

THERE is such a wine as port, but there is another beverage which is porter.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubard Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44 varieties;	Strawberries,	7 varieties;
Pear do	44 do	Fig Trees;	
Apple do	54 do	Pomegranates;	
Plum do	15 do	Walnuts;	
Apricots	6 do	Chestnuts;	
Almonds	2 do	Locust Trees,	very large;
Quinces do	2 do	Rose Acaelue,	for hedges.
Cherry do	many do	Osage Orange,	for hedges.
Grapes,	12 do		

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, MR. DELABIONE, 121 Sausome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
8 1-tf L. PRRVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutillums, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passiloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.

HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.

QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.

LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT,
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, } Proprietors.

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq.,
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., } Trustees.
3 3m.

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!

SOON TO OPEN AT

DUNCAN'S
CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *virtu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!

TO THE

Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, VASES of Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and FILAGREE WORK of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Geneva,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and GOLD BROCADES of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!

CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and Silver Work and Music Boxes;
Statuettes, Clocks and Bronzes,
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, Caskets studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

Imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The minnie warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares*, the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY, AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of this Superb Collection have been just received, and are open for examination.

San Francisco, June 26, 1854. 26

Pump and Domestic Fire Engine.

CLARY'S Patent Rotary Pump and Fire Engine, as a Pump for domestic use it is unequalled, and by attaching Hose, in a moment is converted into an efficient Fire Engine. The power of one man will throw through 50 feet of hose and ¾ of an inch nozzle, 20 gallons of water per minute, to the height of a two-story building. This Pump is kept by a number of merchants and others in Sacramento, and used only as a Fire Engine. Miners prefer it, because it throws more water with the same power than any other Pump in use. It is the only complete Rotary Pump ever invented; and the advantage of a Rotary Pump is that the column of water drawn up in the pipe does not stop at every stroke of the handle, but flows in one continuous stream, thereby saving more than one-fourth power. It is simple and not liable to get out of repair, and can be repacked by any one in a few moments. It has taken the premiums at all the Eastern fairs, for the last three years.

No. 1 will raise 25 gallons per minute; price $75. No. 2 will raise 50 gallons per minute; price $150. No. 2½ will raise 200 gallons per minute; price $300.

For sale by GEO. DEITZ & CO.,
Washington street San Francisco;
And SHOBER, BROWN & CO.,
11 Opposite City Water Works, Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof
MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is superior to water or dampness; neither rains, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.,

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....Milwaukie.
Commercial Bmnch Bank of State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Utica City Bank.....Utica. | Bank of Syracuse.....Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn. | Bank of Attica.....Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k.Rochester. | Geo. Smith & Co....Chicago.
Michigan State B'k....Detroit. | Clinton Bank...Columbus, O.

☞ In the NORTHERN MINES we run Express, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Colona, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BRO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kenebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyt's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barlow's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Head Crossing, N. Yuba, Womble's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range.
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Franchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. To all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.
7 ADAMS & CO.

Removal.

THE undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.
5 ADAMS & CO.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. } { O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a general assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON,

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Carriage and Cabinet Makers, Quarrymen, Stone Cutters, Engravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Coopers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, Engravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Coopers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1854. NO. 14.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

LIFE'S BETTER MOMENTS.

Life has its moments of beauty and bloom;
But they hang like sweet roses on the edge of the tomb:
Blessings they bring us, as lovely as brief;
They meet us when happy, and leave us in grief.

Hues of the morning, tinging the sky,
Come on the sunbeams and off with them fly;
Shadows of evening hang soft on the shore,
Darkness enwraps them—we see them no more.

So life's bitter moments in brilliancy appear,
Dawning in beauty in journey to cheer;
Round us they linger like shadows of even:
Would that we, like them, might melt into heaven.

True Courage.

In the summer vacation of 1835, a party of gay young collegians visited Tattershall castle, in Lincolnshire. This remarkably noble ruin consists of a single lofty keep, rising to the height of two hundred feet, the interior being open from summit to basement. Mighty oaken beams once, however, spanned the mighty walls, supporting floors which formed stories of varying height. Many of these beams had fallen into the basement, completely rotten, through shameful exposure to the weather ever since the roof crumbled away; others still pertinaciously hung, more or less broken and decayed, but in a majority of instances, seemed as if a strong gust of eddying wind would send them down crashing to mingle their fragments with those already below.

The party were in high spirits. They had drunk old wines, and their young blood flowed hotly in their veins; they had laughed, joked and talked themselves into wild excitement. About half way up the castle turrets there was a sort of open landing which goes along one wall of the structure; and on this landing the party stepped from the spiral staircase they had hitherto been ascending, and there paused a moment to look about them. The scene was striking. A few beams sprung across just below their feet; a few thick mooted rays of the sun pierced through the adjoining loop holes; a few fleecy cloudlets flitted athwart the blue light overhead. Started by the noisy visitors, a number of dusty jackdaws flew out of their holes up and down the walls, and after chattering their decided disapprobation of being disturbed, made half a dozen whirling circles ot the interior, then rose rapidly upward till they disappeared.

Immediately afterwards a great white owl projected his visage from a hole close above where one of the beams joined the opposite wall, and frightfully peering with its great dazzled eyes, the harmless creature, bewildered, popped from its hole on to the beam, and having made a few feeble flutterings with its wings, remained quite stationary, crouched in a hall-like figure, close to the wall.

"Oh, Deschamp," exclaimed one of the party, to a friend at his side, who was plucking the long gray moss of a peculiar species, which literally clothes the castle wall inside and out, "look yonder at Minerva's bird."

"Ha! ha!" chorused the company, "a veritable owl."

Thereupon, one and all began picking up bits of brick and mortar, from where they stood, and threw them at the bird with various degrees of skill. One or two bits even struck it, but so far from being scared by them, the owl merely gave one hollow, long drawn, sepulchral screech, and cautiously its ghastly outlines into still smaller compass, fully buried its broad visage between the [illegible] bony tips of its wings.

"What a spiteful creature! hoo! hoo!" shouted Deschamp by this means to induce it to [illegible] But the cruelty only terrified the bird to [illegible] it persistently hung, more or less broken and decayed, but in a majority of instances, seemed as if a strong gust of eddying wind would send them down crashing to mingle their fragments with those already below.

"It is the way with them creatures," said the [illegible] who was leaning over the castle; [illegible] the simplest things in creation. Eh, Deschamp?"

"Deuce," muttered Lord Swindon, a handsome [illegible] of twenty, "you said an exercise [illegible] but a very [illegible] and unpleasant [illegible] about such a sight [illegible] and there [illegible]

"You wouldn't! No. I should rather think not," responded Lord Swindon, a smile of supreme disdain sweeping across his feature as he surveyed the 'old fellow' from head to foot. "But tell me, did you ever know anybody to walk upon it, eh?"

"O, dear, yes. Only last summer a young Oxonian ran from end to end of it, as I seed with my own eyes."

"Did he?"

"True," put in Deschamp. "I remember now, it was young Manners, of Brazennose; and didn't he brag about it?"

"Him!" exclaimed Lord Swindon, with a toss of the head; "that fellow, poor milksop! Not," continued he, "that it is anything of a feat. Phoo!"

"Not a feat?" murmured his companions; and with one accord they stretched forth their necks, and gazing down the deep abyss, shuddered at what they beheld. Well they might. The beam in question rose at the height of about one hundred feet, and naught beneath it was there but a gloomy chasm, only broken in one or two places by crumbling beams, and not even one of these was by many feet near it. "Oh, Swindon, how can you say so?"

"I can say it, and I do," snappishly replied the young man, his brain heated with wines, "and at any rate, what that fellow Manners has done I can do; so look out!"

Thus speaking, he recklessly stepped upon the beam, and despite the remonstrance of his companions, was in the act of proceeding along it, when his arm was firmly grasped, and a low, deep toned voice exclaimed.

"My Lord, do you court a horrible death? do not thus risk your life for naught."

The individual who thus unhesitatingly interfered was evidently unknown to all present, being a casual visitor to the castle, who had just joined the group. With an imprecation, the mad-cap jerked his arm away, and sprang forward along beam. Its surface was rough, rounded and uneven; and as he ran along, swerving from side to side, every instant in danger of being precipitated downward with the awful certainty of being dashed to pieces, his friends could hardly restrain themselves from crying out with terror, though such a course would probably have had the immediate effect of discomposing the equilibrium of their rash companion, and so induce the catastrophe they fully anticipated, without the power of prevention. Had the adventurer's presence of mind for a single moment failed—had his self-possession and confidence wavered or forsaken him—had his brain sickened or his eye turned dim for a single second—had he made the false step—had his footing slipped on the slimy surface of the beam—had he tripped against any of the knots projecting from the rotten wood which had mouldered away around them—at once he would have been hurled into dread eternity.

But an unseen hand sustained him, and safely he reached the extremity of the beam, ruthlessly wrenched the trembling owl from his perch, waved it aloft in triumph, and then, with a proud ejaculation, began to retrace his steps with it shrieking and fluttering in his hands. When he reached the centre of the frail beam, which creaked and bent terribly with his comparatively small weight, he paused, drew himself up to his full height—air above, air beneath, air all around, naught but air—and deliberately tore the head of the owl by main force from the body. Having perpetrated this cruel deed, he tossed the bloody head among the breathless spectators, and sharply dashed the writhing body into the void beneath his feet. He coolly watched its descent, until it lay a shapeless mass on the stones below; then, with a slow, bravoing mien, he walked back to the terrified party, and boastingly inquired of them whether Manners could beat that.

"My lord," solemnly said the stranger, "you have not performed the act of a brave, sane man, and you have committed a desperate deed, on one of God's helpless creatures. You ought to thank him from the depths of your soul, my lord, that he saved you from the penalty your infringed."

"What do you say?" fiercely demanded Lord Swindon. "Do you dare to insinate cowardice against me?" and with flushing brow he assumed a threatening attitude.

"I know not, my lord, whether you are brave or not; but what I have witnessed was certainly not an exercise of true courage," was the passionless reply.

"And yet I'll wager a hundred thousand, that you dare not do it."

"True I dare not do it; for I am in dread of my [illegible] such a deadly sin to my Maker."

"Fine words!" [illegible] carried away by the excitement of the moment, [illegible] was in [illegible] and [illegible] "You are [illegible]

"Hold, my lord," [illegible] "you [illegible]

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"Hold, my lord," [illegible] "you [illegible]

at the midnight hour on the pier of the seaport of Hull, and but one other person was upon it, and he was a stranger to you. You trod too near the edge of the pier, and fell into the sea. The tempest was howling, and the tide was high and running strongly, and ere you could utter more than one smothered cry, it had swept you many yards away, and you were sinking rapidly. Except God, none but the stranger heard your cry of agony; and as soon as it reached his ear, he looked forth upon the waters, and catching a glimpse of the young struggling form, he instantly plunged in, and after much diving, eventually grasped you at a great depth. Long did he support your helpless body, and stoutly did he buffet the stifling waves, and loudly did he call for aid. At the last moment, you and he were saved, just in time for life to be preserved in both. Is not this true, my lord?"

"It is," emphatically responded the young nobleman; "but what have you to do with it? I don't know you, though it is not all wonderful," added he, with a sneer, "that you should happen to know about the matter, for the newspapers blazoned it quite sufficiently."

"My lord, one question more. Did you ever learn who that stranger was, who, under God, saved your life?"

"No: when I recovered a little, he left me at the hotel, where he was unknown, and I have never seen him since."

"Then, my lord," was the startling rejoinder, "look well at me, I am that stranger."

"Yes—I whom you have branded as a liar and a coward. Little thought I that the life I had saved at the imminent risk of my own, should be so madly, wickedly jeopardized, for no price whatever, as I have seen this hour,"

So saying, the stranger bowed, and before another word could be uttered, he left the astonished party.

Human Culture.

CHARACTER AND REPUTATION.

A man's character and his reputation have too long been considered one and the same. It is a blessing often that they are very different. Washington was a hero to the whigs, a rebel to the tories. His reputation varied with the character of those who thought and spoke of him. His character remained the same, whether they condemned or eulogized him. The men and women who are now considered the noblest and purest, have been dragged to the scaffold, the guillotine, or the stake. Legal enactment and public opinion branded them as wretches deserving death. Their characters remained the same. Eight years since, I was travelling in the west—visiting so-called Associations. At a certain town in Ohio, I was kindly entertained by an old gentleman of property and piety, very respectable, and withal a principal owner in a wilderness of log-huts, and fine forest trees, and three hundred acres of excellent land, which, with a good many hard-looking human beings, he called an Association. These persons had been brought together by the preaching of a strange, energetic man named Campbell. I doubt not there had been a great deal of prophecy, exhortation and magnetism in getting these people together.

I visited the respectable stock-holder above-mentioned before going to see the "Phalanx." I had heard of their leader, and I said to Mr. S., "What is the character of Mr. Campbell?"

"He is the wickedest man in the world," said he; "we must turn him out of our Association."

"What is the nature of his wickedness?" said I.

"He don't believe the Bible—he don't believe in marriage—he works on Sunday—and he says he had just as lief have a black man in the Association as a white man. He is the wickedest man in the world. We must turn him out."

This pious old gentleman was a wholesale liquor dealer. He sold quantities of wine, and he told me that he made all his wine, and that he never had a glass of real wine in his store among all the years he had dealt in spirituous liquors.

I left these [illegible] the "wickedest man in the world," and the next day I started for the [illegible] Association, on the [illegible] most beautiful of our western rivers. It was the depth of winter. As we [illegible] and a little boat came in sight [illegible] oars-man, and I [illegible] with a [illegible] ture. I [illegible] and so it turned out to be.

The [illegible] of the [illegible] was one of the pleasantest portions of a [illegible] journey. I [illegible] house had a decent room, with planed floor, and fire-place, and a neat woman in it. Into this I was invited. About a dozen young men seemed to me to be hopeful material. The rest were mostly employed in smoking and chewing tobacco. They were excited by having been engaged in the expulsion of their *ci-devant* leader, and had unheaded a cask of tobacco, and all helped themselves in the true community fashion. I saw very soon that I was not needed in this commonwealth. They had no demand for my anti-tobacco and health notions. Besides, somebody had kissed somebody's wife a few days before, and somebody had peeped around a corner, perhaps as they did at me, and seen the crime, and the moral sense of the community was aroused at this outrage, and at Mr. Campbell's Sabbath-breaking; and more than all, Mr. C. had looked in at a dance in a house that was suspected in the town below. He had not danced, but he stood inside the door and looked on. This and the Sabbath-breaking was the cause of his expulsion from the community. So much holy horror I had not seen since my own expulsion from "Friends' Society." The people, with the exception of the ten or twelve young men, shuddered when they spoke of him. Rum, tobacco, filth, and general degredation of life had not been considered here as evils in the culture of these people.

I left them in a few hours, after having informed them where I might be found the next evening in the town.

The before-mentioned young men walked down the next day to the village, found Mr. Campbell, and in the evening they came to my place, which was at the house of a "sympathiser" with Mr. C. I had published no opinions, and Mr. C. came with no knowledge of me. I might have been, for all he knew, the synonym of Mr. S., the wine merchant. I was struck with the general appearance of the man. He was tall—full six feet—straight and energetic, with piercing black eyes, coarse black hair, a pale, sallow complexion—a perfectly starved look, as though soul and body were alike famished, and yet with an independence in his whole bearing that you felt could not be persecuted or starved out of the man. The party came in after their ex-leader, as if they were coming to a court or a town meeting. After they were seated, I said to Mr. Campbell, "I have heard of you, and desired to see you."

"Yes, madam."

"I have heard that you disbelieve the Bible."

"I disbelieve what men say it contains and proves."

"I also hear that you do not believe in marriage."

"I believe people don't know what marriage is. Their marriages are about as scampy as they are. I believe that what God has joined together man should not put asunder."

"Do you keep the Sabbath, Mr. C.?"

"Yes, as I keep all days. I do not esteem one day better than another. I would not do evil on any day. I am not scared at Sunday any more than Monday."

"I hear that you are quite willing to associate with negroes."

"A man is a man, Madam. I choose my friend for something deeper than complexion."

"Well, sir," said I, "you and I seem to agree in opinion, so far as I can judge from your language."

The stern, eagle-eyed man gave way. "I have longed for sympathy," said he, "as one does of thirst. The night I looked in upon that dance, my heart was starving, and I wanted to see and speak to human beings. At the [illegible] I had gathered, they had come to look upon me with distrust, and I was in a mood [illegible] spiritual want. I went out and [illegible] to the [illegible] tamiar friend. I [illegible] played well had got [illegible] to be drunk [illegible] steppe[illegible] the door [illegible] and [illegible] was [illegible]

A little general conversation ensued. The young men very favorably impressed me. Some of them must, I think, have a future. But Mr. Campbell, I have since heard, is dead. He was some thirty-five years of age when I saw him, and few men have interested me more, as characters in the world's drama. He was earnest, conscientious, and, in a very high degree, intelligent. In the little world where he lived, not one man in a thousand but thought him a most "pestilent fellow." He is embalmed in my memory as a brave man—as honest and as true as he knew how to be. His reputation was widely different from his character.—*Nichol's Journal*,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1854.

Valuable Records.

It is our intention to issue, daily, copies containing full and detailed particulars of all the productions at the Hall, together with the manufactures and works of art, and all articles that will be on exhibition. These copies will also contain all the Reports of Committees, List of Prizes, and other matter of general interest. They will be prepared so as to make a valuable record of the resources of California, and be most appropriate for the mercantile and commercial community to send abroad. Such evidences of the real condition of California will do more to induce the people of other States to come to our shores than all other means together, and if our business men wish to resuscitate business, let them send abroad these records.

Those wishing regular supplies will please leave their orders. These records will be the best publication for a widely extended circulation of any important advertisement of business houses. Only a limited number can be received. For transmission to the States, the records of Agriculture and Manufactures are of moment to all importers.

To our Subscribers.—We feel assured that those who have been our kind supporters in the enterprize of publishing the California Farmer will still continue their kind and generous favors to us, by inducing our friends that visit the Fair to become subscribers also. We trust that every farmer will visit the Fair and see the astonishing products of the country; and that those indebted to us will take a pleasure in showing the interest they feel, in sustaining and building an Agricultural paper. We shall be most happy to see them at our office, and to mark them as paid. There are some of our subscribers that we should like to mark in "red letters," and it remains for them to say if we shall do so or not. Can it be possible then that any tiller of the soil wishes the Farmer and don't want to pay for it?

Home Manufactures—California Starch. It is another source of gratification to note this new article of home manufacture by Mr. Everding. We would call the attention of the community to this, for although it is not one of the great lead-articles of our mercantile interest, yet it will retain within our own State many thousands of dollars that are annually sent abroad to pay for what is now made in our midst. The quality is of the highest character and will, upon examination be found equal to any imported.

Down's Clothes Rack.—This new and most useful invention will be seen opposite the Hall of Exhibition, and will be found to be of the highest utility. Families can now have the free use of their yards to use for a garden, and at the same time have their clothes dried "all on the washing day," by this invention of Mr. Down's—yard room is saved, clothes kept out of reach, cleaner and better dried, and the work done in half the time. See advertisement in another column.

Artesian Wells.—Messrs. Smith & Van Dyne brought us a specimen of quartz found at a depth of one hundred and fifty feet below the surface, in boring for water at Eugene Kelly & Co.'s warehouse. Messrs. S. & V. are in successful progression; quartz rock and boulders are no hindrance to these indefatigable men, for they are determined that the earth shall bud and blossom, and the waste places be made the very gardens of the world.

Late Oregon papers express confidence that the reports of gold discoveries between the head waters of the Cathlepoodle and Yakima rivers will turn out to be of considerable importance. Several parties from St. Helens and Fort Vancouver have visited the auriferous district, and tell some rather extravagant stories. One party stated that every pan full of earth washed by them, returned half a dollar's worth of gold, and the least favorable of the stories make it appear that miners may rely upon ten dollars per day.

The State Fair.

This Great Exhibition of the Products of the State and of the Industry of this new El Dorado of the Pacific Coast, opens wide its doors as our paper goes to press.

The Produce of our rich soil is manifested by the vegetable wonders that are laid upon the tables, and they speak for themselves. The Grain that has filled our warehouses and set a thousand wheels in motion, that the "hungry can be fed," is shown by the golden specimens from our vast valleys that enrich our land.

The rich, ripe fruit, that is so temptingly hid beneath the mirrored cases, shows the enjoyments in store for those who have selected California as their home; and those works of art that genius and taste send forth to make those homes more beautiful, are speaking to us, from every side of the beautiful Hall.

These evidences of the rich treasures that California possesses over every other State in the Union, should arouse our citizens to a just appreciation of the blessings within their reach, and lead them to take an interest in these resources, so that they can be made available for the good of the whole people.

These rich blessings we fear, however, are not sufficiently appreciated by the people of California. The very men who are our producers do not feel that deep interest in these matters sufficient to induce them to come forward and unite in presenting those evidences, those means within our reach, to make our people prosperous. They do not sufficiently realize "what constitutes a State."

We ask—we would plead with our citizens from every part of our State—we would ask of all who tread upon California soil, to come up to the Hall of Exhibition, and look upon the glorious evidences of the future Wealth, Prosperity, and Greatness of California.

This day's issue being the day of opening, it will not be expected that amid the depressing influences that have borne so heavily upon the Agricultural interests of the State, that we can lay before our readers all the particulars of the products on exhibition. We shall from day to day present them, with a thorough and detailed sketch of every article exhibited; and they will find these reports in the California Farmer, issued as the "Herald of the Agriculture of California."

Appended is a brief sketch of the appearance of the Hall, as it will strike the eye upon entering:

The walls of this spacious Hall are entirely covered with emblems of Agriculture, the sentiments of great men who have gone before us, leaving their impress upon the age in which they lived, and their example for us to copy.

Upon the wall at the extreme end of the hall, we read—

"The Earth is full of *His* glory,"

wreathed with the olive leaf, and supported by the Stars and Stripes, and the ensigns of England and France—a glorious *triune* of great nations; beneath this is seen—

"Hail to thee! California, garden of the world."

On the east side of the hall, the following noble sentiments—

Agriculture! the soul, the basis of the Empire.—*Napoleon.*

The prosperity and glory of our country is based upon its achievements in Agriculture.—*Webster.*

and the names of nineteen Counties.

On the west side—

Agriculture, our greatest interest—it should always be predominant.—*Clay.*

Agriculture, the first and most important occupations of man.—*Jackson.*

and the names of nineteen Counties.

Over the front end of the hall—

"The world was sad—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit sighed—till woman smiled!"

Beneath this—

"He made Man a little lower than the Angels."

Conspicuous upon the entrance end of the hall,

"Our noble Pioneer,"

the portrait of Gen. John A. Sutter, wreathed in olive and oak leaves.

The end of the hall is filled with paintings, portraits, and beautiful drapery

Between the centre mottoes on the east side are the words of the immortal Washington—

"I know nothing that will add so much to the greatness and glory of a country, as its Agriculture."

On the opposite wall—

Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.—*Jackson.*

Suspended across the centre of the Hall, next the ceiling, are words from authority that cannot be denied—

"And God said, behold I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat."

And on the other side of the banner, is the following—

"So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them."

Two long tables, each fifty feet long and four feet wide, on the sides of the hall, contain the cases of rich materials contributed to the Fair.

A large circular table, eighty feet in circumference, with three others, rising from the centre, contains the mammoth vegetables.

Two oval tables, one on each side, are covered with grains and fruit.

Tables and stands are placed in front of the cushioned seats, for those gems which Flora sends from her various temples that are scattered around our city.

Stands for cut flowers are in the centre, with vials of water, as the receptacles of cut flowers from the various gardens in the vicinity.

Upon the platform in the centre of the hall, is the Speaker's stand: a beautiful circular arbor, covered with the fragrant Bay leaves, and other scented foliage, and this motto is upon it—

"Bona Pulchra et Vera."

Within this arbor are placed several beautiful paintings and engravings, with appropriate taste.

The detailed particulars, with the size, weight, quantity and quality, will follow in the Extra, which will be found at the Hall door.

The Society have been much indebted to ladies of the city for their kind aid in decorating the Hall, without which a great portion of its beauty would have been lost.

We trust a generous community will sustain the Society in the large expenditure they have made, and thus increase the usefulness of the Society. The Cattle Show at the Mission promises to be the finest can be made, and will be worthy a particular visit.

No Comforts---The Secret.

A few days since we were in one of our lower valleys, and while in conversation with a few cultivators and their families, we heard continually of the poverty of those who were engaged in farming. All manner of complaints came from the families of their want of the ordinary comforts of life. One good and industrious wife remarked that she would like to live here if she could have those necessary comforts that make life desirable; she did not like to live as she did. Her husband was always complaining of hard times and of scarcity of money, that he could not get along, and that he would never get enough to go home with. For her part she did not like to live so. They had plenty of land and grain, cattle and horses; but she had no garden, no wash-house, no wood-shed, no hens or chickens, no cow: in fact she had but little or none of the comforts she thought ought to be had around a place where one lived. Upon an inquiry of the farmer how *he* was getting along—"well he was trying hard to get enough to take him back again; he had not done much this year, he had only made about *five thousand dollars*."

Here is the secret; a class of men who are farming to make money, living to make money, not making it to live; and while they are doing well they deprive their families of the ordinary means and comforts of life, filching the treasures of earth to carry away. They feel no interest in what relates to a home here, but are continually unsatisfied themselves and making others so, unless they can hoard up gold.

We believe this class of farmers are the *incubus* upon the soil, and the quicker all get rid of them the better; and we believe the present embarrassments that rest upon the interests of Agriculture result from this very class of men. What California wants, in and among Agricultural districts, is homes, where the chief aim shall be to render that home as attractive as possible, and where the entire income of a farm shall be devoted to its improvement and increased productions, and to placing, in and around that home those comforts and blessings that shall give it such attractions that there shall never be a spirit of complaint or murmuring, but one continued hymn of rejoicing and thankfulness for the "abundance which the earth giveth."

When such a spirit prevails it will be emanations from an enlightened body of men, who will then understand their own employment, and understanding it they will avoid the mistakes which the present heterogenous mass now make, whose only aim is to make money—home or no home—which must ever result in ruin to themselves and all connected with them.

Two large hump-back whales were killed in Monterey Bay, on Sunday, the 1st inst., which will yield about $1,000 worth of oil.

Hold on to Your Wheat.

We see there is a tone given to the subject of wheat exportation and wheat storing, that is not sufficiently understood. Our friend of the San Jose Tribune, a very valuable and useful journal, has intimated that before long there will be a *deficit of Flour*,—that there is only wheat enough to make 360,000 barrels of flour, exclusive of the amount for seed and feed.

Our friend of the Tribune we know feels a deep interest in the cause of Agriculture, and has shown his true zeal always in the advocacy of measures which have tended to its developement, while he was a member of the legislature; and now as the editor of the San Jose Tribune, we find him advocating true measures for the same great interest. In the article from which we quote, we would remark that our friend has omitted to state the quantity of old wheat and flour on hand, and the amount of new Chili wheat; this amount would approximate to some one hundred and fifty thousand barrels, thus making over five hundred thousand barrels. Here we have a stock for a year, and what shall be done?

There is *one way*, and that should be taken immediately—*ship grain East*. It can be done more profitably than to sell it at the present low prices; prices will advance the other side and thus pay to those who understand how to ship safely. Another way—store the wheat for four or six months, until the old crop and old flour is removed out of the way; such will be the prices the other side, they cannot ship for this port profitably, and the bitter lessons they are now learning will make them wiser than to ship again. By storing wheat at the present low rates of storage, —75 cents per ton—it will remove the surplus from the market, and farmers will realize a better rate for what is now crowding into sale.

It is a murderous policy to force the market, yet we see no help for it unless growers will assemble together and unitedly lay plans for their own guidance and protection. The present State Fair will be a good time to call together all the wheat growers of the State, and we hope during this Fair to see it done.

Will the growers respond?

Miss Pellet on Politics.—This lady appeared before a large and very respectable audience at Musical Hall, on Friday evening last. When we remember that it was "steamer night" and the great majority of business men so engaged as not possibly to be able to attend, we think we may say that the lady was highly complimented by the number and respectability of the audience, some three hundred being present. It would be very difficult indeed for a stranger to decide upon the merits of the fair lecturer, were he to rely upon the various criticisms of the Press, for "when doctors disagree, who shall decide?" A portion of the Press seem to be much displeased and sorely disappointed, and vent their spleen in no very smooth language; others treat the subject and the lecturer respectfully, as they should. We could not but note how very fulsome were some of the notices that preceded the debut of the lecturer. This we think very bad policy, for if these notices were written in sincerity, the writers' expectations were raised too high, and consequently received a chill, (so they say); but if not written in sincerity, if only a hasty, customary puff for an advertiser, why censure so severely? Shall the first attempt of a lady to address an audience of Californians be met without leniency or kindness from the Press? If the lady is "out of her sphere," it is an error; and would it not be better to "speak gently to the erring?" We had the pleasure of being present at the lecture, but we did not go to find fault—we went to seek some truth, and were not disappointed. We heard much that pleased us, and though we may have seen the difficulties which surrounded the lady in a first appearance in a country like California and upon a new feature in political life and reform, we did not go, either expecting great eloquence, profound learning, or perfection; we went seeking some truth, and we did not go in vain. There are those so wedded to a set of opinions, that they only see those views and opinions that conflict with their own; and we know that

Men convinced against their will,
Are of the same opinion still.

The Humboldt Times of 30th ult., announces that the steamer Crescent City had been purchased to run between that port and San Francisco. On the evening of the 20th, at 11 o'clock, two distinct shocks of an earthquake was felt at Bucksport and Fort Humboldt. The first shock awoke many from their slumbers.

Horticultural Exhibition.

A most splendid collection of fruit was received from Mr. Llewellyn, of Milwaukie, among which were most superb peaches, some measuring 11 1-2 inches in circumference; apples weighing over one pound each; Beurne Diel pears, very handsome specimens.

There was a large and very beautiful collection of "Boston Pine" strawberries, from the gardens of J. L. Sanford, at Shellmound Ranch, at Oakland. These delicious strawberries have been exhibited daily at the rooms, and have won great favor.

A very beautiful specimen apple from a very young tree, was sent in by Messrs. Chipman & Co., of Contra Costa.

Capital in Farming.

Although from general practice it would appear that Agriculture is thought to differ from all other kinds of business, and not to require capital to conduct it, we do not think so, and consider this very mistaken supposition as one of the great errors and hindrances to agricultural improvement.

A person buys a farm for $10,000. He stocks it for $2,000 more, and considers no further outlay necessary, that the farm must hereafter support itself, and any net income beyond family and farm expenses should be placed out at interest, and it is, as we think, actually to the last dollar, abstracted from its proper and legitimate duty on the farm.

A manufacturer, mechanic, or merchant, would use the same surplus to increase their facilities for doing more business, buying new machinery or tools, new varieties of goods, or seeking new avenues of trade. Instead of taking it out of their business, they would re invest it.

A gain of six per cent. to a farmer is often a loss of twelve per cent. from the farm. A large meadow of ten acres is laying comparatively idle, or producing only tussocks and sedge grass. Indeed we were once told by a farmer of the old school, who had in front of his house just such a piece of land, "that it looked very well before you went on to it, and the drovers would pay as much for a night's pasture as if the grass was good." Supposing this meadow to cost $100 per acre, ($1,000,) and to yield a net profit of ten per cent, or $100 in its present condition, it would be a fair calculation to say, that if properly drained its net produce or profit would be $200, or twenty per cent. on cost. But to do this would prevent the owner from placing out at interest at six per cent. $200, the sum necessary to drain it. He therefore lets it remain, and for want of investing this $200 additional capital in his business sustains a loss annually of $88, or over forty per cent. on $200.

A farmer may buy a cow for $25, making five lbs. of butter per week. For $50 he can buy a cow making ten pounds per week, and requiring no greater expense to keep her. By putting the extra $25 out on mortgage at 6 per cent. instead of investing it in a good cow, he loses in six months the interest on $400 for one year, counting the butter at 20 cents per pound.

The same reasoning may very often be applied to improved implements, manures and many other matters of daily observation on the farm, where capital can be used to as much or more advantage than in any other business.

We merely wish to call the attention of farmers to this subject at present, to do away with a very erroneous idea, that farming can be carried on without any capital beyond the first outlay.—*Farm Journal.*

Use and Influence of Light.

Light comes next to air and warmth, in its influence on the vigor and health of both animal and vegetable life. It is true we could live in the dark, but it is not healthy to keep shady, even in a physical point of view.

The rays of the sun have a remarkable influence on the growth as well as the health of animals and vegetables. It is a fact that the men who work in the coal mines of Europe, are subject to peculiar forms of diseases. This can only be accounted for by their living far down in the depths of the earth, away from the vivifying light of day. It has been found that domestic animals will not thrive and grow when kept in a dark place, though ever so well fed and cared for in other respects.

It is a fact well known to medical men, that in crowded cities, the inhabitants of houses on the north side of a street, where all the principal rooms are well lighted, suffer much less from sickness than families living on the other side, all other causes of health and disease being, as far as can be ascertained, exactly the same.

The custom of excluding light from houses by heavy and thick window curtains, now so common, may preserve the furniture but does not always preserve the health of its inmates. This is especially the case with regard to sleeping rooms, which should not only be well aired, but during every fair day should have the benefit of as much sun as the windows can admit. We have ever had a sickly member of any room of the house, [illegible] a dark cloudy day and the [illegible]

[illegible] the exposure to the winds, difference of soil, &c., but in a great measure to the influence of light.

We often see vegetables stretch upward in order to get at the light, seeming to have a sort of intelligence in regard to its necessity in the process of maturing its flowers and fruit. The scape or stalk of the dandelion, for instance, which supports its flowers, if it grows where there is nothing to shade it, is seldom more than three or four inches long, but among tall weeds or grass, where shaded, it will sometimes grow to the height of two feet in its endeavors to avoid the overshadowing influence of its neighbors, and gain free access to the light. Gardeners sometimes take advantage of this fact, and obtain long stalks of rhubarb early, by placing a barrel with each end knocked out towards the light at the top, and thus they get long and tender stalks for early use.

Plants kept in the house always lean towards the nearest window, and we have this summer seen a cornfield adjoining a thick grove of tall trees, where the plants, for same distance from the trees, leaned away from the shade, the plants in the rows nearest to the trees standing at an angle of fifteen degrees from perpendicular, and gradually becoming erect as the distance increased. One reason why light is so essential to healthy vegetation, is undoubtedly this, viz.: the decomposition of the carbonic acid in the air, or in other words, the absorption of carbon from the air, one of the most important sources of nourishment to vegetables, can take place only through the agency of light. In the shade, the process goes on very feebly, and in night is wholly suspended.—*Maine Farmer.*

Opinions of the Press.

Before us lies a copy of the California Farmer, a double-sheet weekly Agricultural paper, published in this city, and edited by Warren & Son. In typographical appearance we know of no journal in America that excels it; there are few, indeed, that would not suffer in comparison. It is an exceedingly interesting sheet, containing, weekly, a fund of valuable Agricultural and Horticultural information.

Col. Warren merits high praise for his energy and enterprise in furnishing so excellent a medium through which Farmers may inform each other of facts arising from their experience, through which information relative to the climate, the soil, the seasons, and their effects, the most favorable seed time, and the thousand and one anomalous facts connected with Agriculture in California may transpire. The journal should be liberally patronized by every Farmer in our State.—*California Pioneer of September.*

There are two newspapers published in San Francisco—the "California Farmer," and the "Prices Current,"—every Farmer in our County should take the first, and every business man the latter. If they will try it, and don't, at the end of the year, say that they have had the worth of their money, we promise to refund the amount of their subscription to them.—*Humboldt Times. Sept. 23.*

"New York, July 26, 1854.

"Dear Friend: I am indebted to some friend, or your generosity, for the Farmer. At present I publish no paper or magazine, to exchange, or it would be a sinecre pleasure to do so.

The Farmer is a credit to all concerned; the reading matter is of the very best kind, and richly deserves the good opinion and patronage of all whose judgment is to be appreciated.

Robert Sears."

From Los Angeles.—By the steamer Southerner, we have dates from Los Angeles to the 28th Sept. The Star learns of new and rich gold mines that have recently been discovered, near the Mexican town of Teuson, which has come into our possession by the Gadsden Treaty. It is situated nearly on the 32d parallel, about 250 miles to the eastward of the Pimo Villages. A part of the emigraint train of McClure & Fairchild had arrived, in a destitute condition, and reports having been attacked by the Apaches at the Santa Cruz Pass, and robbed of 350 head of stock and nearly all their other animals. During the attack, Mr. Fairchild, a brother of one of the owners of the stock was killed. The company was overpowered by the Indians, and had to retreat to another company about three miles in the rear. Both companies on their arrival at the point of attack, found the stock and animals driven off, and the wagons rifled of all their contents—destroying and scattering over the ground the flour, &c., they could not carry off.

Mr. McClure states there was great excitement at Teuson, about the discovery of new gold mines, within about sixty miles of that place. He saw a German who had just come from the mines, who informed him the miners were obtaining from one ounce to one pound per day. A large emigrant train, under the command of Capt. Oliver, from Texas, with three hundred head of stock, stopped in the vicinity of Tucson for the purpose of mining. There was no beer in the Pass.

Tucson & Little—[illegible] attention to the wants of the above-[illegible] who has [illegible]

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.
A PARODY.

There's a good time coming, girls,
A good time coming,
There's a good time coming, girls,
Wait a little longer;
When woman's peerless soul shall claim
A world-wide homage, and her name—
In the good time coming—
On land and sea, for aye shall be,
A talisman far stronger,
Than ruthless sword, or kindly word—
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, girls,
A good time coming,
There's a good time coming, girls,
Wait a little longer;
O'er life's dark sea a beacon star,
Is woman's love-light shining far—
In the good time coming—
When love shall conquor power and pride,
The weaker rule the stronger,
Her gentle voice the world shall guide,
Wait a little longer. —*Wilmington Sentinel.*

"I Never Kept my Husband Waiting."

How much of moment is conveyed in these words, "I never kept my husband waiting." How much of life is lost by the lost minutes; how much of happiness, by not being ready to enjoy it; how much of prosperity, by being "five minutes too late."

We heard these words uttered by a lady, whose decision of character, whose readiness for duty and whose prompt performance of it, gave us an assurance that whatever there might be of adverse fortune in her husband's future life, he could always rely upon the help-mate God had given him. There was an energy in her tone of voice, a fire in her eye, a beautiful smile in her look, that told she knew a wife's duty and would perform it. We shall not soon forget that event—we shall bear in mind the future of that couple, and we venture to say that darkness nor despair can never drive happiness from that home, so long as that God-spirit reigns there, for it was the voice of a true woman's heart that spoke, and that was a God-spirit.

If every wife could but thus speak and act, how rapidly would the world advance. How many husbands have been ruined by waiting, precious moments of time, too, in the life of a business man; and the never-ready wife has, step by step, broken down the characteristic promptitude of many a husband, and with it his business energies, until ruin comes upon his business and wretchedness enters his home. Would wives wish peace of mind, and blessings at home, flowing from the prosperity of the husband, let her constant aim be, to be able to say—"I never keep my husband waiting."

The Truthful and Beautiful.

The following noble and beautiful sentiments were spoken by George M. Robeson, at a public dinner at the time of Kossuth, in response to the following toast:

"Woman—We submit to no claim but hers.

"I rise, sir, to respond to the toast which you have just given, with a lively sense of the honor conferred in selecting me for that duty. The toast I think, will never cease to be a regular one on every occasion, wherever freemen meet for the discussion of generous principles, or to further generous purposes. The sentiments of honor and respect for woman, which that toast ever implies, should wake a quick response in the heart of every man, who loves the free institutions of our free country. They are sentiments which should never fail to strike a spark of enthusiasm in the breast of every man, who knows how to place a proper value upon the blessings of modern civilization, who properly appreciates the security of modern society. The mission of woman, sir, has ever been a mission of good. While it is her nature to alleviate the sufferings, to soften the hardships, and to lessen the calamities of life, it is her prerogative to enrich while she purifies—to strengthen while she relieves. In the struggles of oppressed humanity, she has ever been found on the side of advancement and truth; in the war of civilization, on the ramparts of religion. It was from her dear accents that our young hearts first learned to love; 'twas at our young lips first learned to utter those magic words. Home! Country! And wherever her influence is duly felt, is always country, the sustaining and strengthening influence of her fortitude and constancy, the purifying elements of her example, the inspiring power of her love and the [illegible] of her [illegible] fast and unbroken bond. Where [illegible] [illegible] much of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 1854.

State Fair---Cattle Show.

The first Annual Exhibition of Stock by the *California State Agricultural Society*, will take place on the "Pioneer Race Course," near San Francisco, (which has been furnished by Mr. Ellis, the proprietor, free of charge,) on Friday, the 6th of October next.

Ample arrangements will be made for stalls, pens and forage, on the grounds, for all the Stock that shall be entered for exhibition.

The following Committees have been selected to award the Premiums offered by the Society:

On Stallions, Breeding Mares and Colts—David Chambers, Esq., San Francisco; Gen. M. G. Vallejo, Sonoma; and James Birch, Sacramento.

On Carriage, Saddle and Road Horses—Hon. Bailie Peyton, San Francisco; Gov. Samuel Purdy, Stockton; and J. C. Davis, Esq., Putah Creek.

On Draft, Express, Cart Horses and Mules—James Vantine, Esq., San Francisco; Samuel Morris, Esq., Sacramento Valley; and George Wheeler, Esq., San Jose.

On Bulls, Working Oxen, and Beef Cattle—Gov. L. W. Boggs, Napa Valley; George Green, Esq., San Francisco; and Thomas B. Wade, Calaveras County.

On Cows and Young Cattle—John Colgrove, Esq., San Francisco; Col. J. M. Harbin, Yolo County; and Dr. Bascomb, San Jose.

On Sheep, Hogs, and Fowls—J. M. Tice, Esq., San Francisco; E. L. Beard, Esq., San Jose Mission; and J. Bryant Hill, Esq., Santa Cruz.

Exhibitors must have their Stock placed on the grounds, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements, before 9 o'clock, A M. and remain until 5 o'clock, P. M., of the day of exhibition.

All Stock entered for exhibition, with attendants, will be passed over the plank roads, free of charge.

Omnibuses will run from the City Hall to the Exhibition grounds, for the accommodation of visitors, at one-half the usual fare.

An efficient Police force will be in attendance during the day.

The admission to the Exhibition will be fifty cents. Members of the Society and their families will be admitted free.

The Society and the Committee in charge will do all in their power to make the exhibition interesting to all who feel an interest in the improvement of the stock of this State.

Wm. Neely Thompson,
Julius K. Rose,
D. W. C. Thompson,
Committee of Arrangements of Stock Exhibition.

Address or call on the Committee at Musical Hall.
San Francisco, Sept. 27, 1854.

Australian Woods.—We understand that Mr. Wm. McArthur, who, is one of the commissioners appointed to prepare productions of the colony for the Paris exhibition, has been engaged for some time past collecting specimens of native woods. He has already succeeded in discovering 130 different kinds in one district alone—that of Illawara. Some of the trees represented by these specimens are growing to the height of 200 feet, and many are upward of 100 feet. The greatest circumference of the hard wood is 70 inches; but amongst the specimens is an immense nettle, the girth of which is 150 inches. The substance of many of these weeds is of remarkable density, and appears very suitable for manufacturing purposes, more especially for articles of turnery and fancy cabinet work.—*Empire.*

We clip the above, and a thought prompts us to wish our own government would select some one to collect the various specimens of our forests, and we have no fear but that the comparison would result in the announcement that California could produce specimens of more *utility, beauty* and *grandeur* than any other section of country among civilized nations.

State Fair.

To this exhibition of the Products and Manufactures of California, our citizens can look for the evidences of her permanency and her prosperity. The capabilities of her soil to supply the wants of her citizens, and the genius of her citizens to convert those supplies into means that shall not only feed them but minister to those other wants, will be the best and only guarantee that California will become a truly independent State.

Within her own bounds, her rich mineral resources are like the pendulum of some great chronometer moving a thousand wheels, these revolutions marked by the hands on the surface that tell the time at the place where the instrument works. So should these vast mineral resources of California be applied. They are intended as the moving power to develope not only the Agriculture of our State but to be converted into means that shall build our manufactories, railroads, dwellings, warehouses, and to be used here upon the soil, and not sent abroad, except in those cases only where necessity demands, for products or manufactures that cannot be supplied within our own territory.

No State in the great Confederacy has equal means, and privileges, and resources, with our own; and it needs that our citizens should realize these facts, should be made aware of these resources, and induced to reflect and act upon them in all their business relations, before the wheels of prosperity can move harmoniously. Let our merchants, our ship owners, our artisans, our mechanics—all, look in upon these products of our State, examine the manufactures and see the developments of the genius now unfolding itself; and let these truths have an influence in guiding them in their actions as importers and movers of the machinery that tends to adverse, or prosperous, events; let them strive to build up our own State first, then by their united action they will find they are acting wisely, for they will be securing their own individual prosperity and at the same time placing California in a position to become one of the richest, proudest, and most prosperous communities upon the earth.

Wool Growing.

We would call the especial and the earnest attention of the Farmers of California to the following facts, relative to the statistics of the Wool grown in the United States, and the amount consumed. This enormous deficit in the absolute wants of the country, show the fact, that nearly two-thirds of all the gold shipped from California is afterwards sent abroad to pay for wool, or woolen fabrics of a course kind that could be manufactured at home, if the farmers were but wool growers. It has been most satisfactorily proved that wool growing can be made very profitable in California, and it is to be hoped that our farmers will take up this subject and examine it; and the more they reflect upon it the more will they be convinced that in wool-growing we shall soon find a source of wealth to flow over this State but little dreamed of yet. We trust these facts will cause reflection:

Wool and Wool-Growing.—At the last United States census, the wool grown in the preceding year, was returned at 52,518,143 pounds. Considering the high duty imposed on all finer qualities of imported wool, many were disappointed at the smallness of the clip; some have estimated the annual product as early as 1849, at 83,000,000 lbs. The fact however is not to be concealed, that we really consume about twice as much foreign wool, one way and another, as is grown in the United States. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, our imports of unmanufactured wool were 21,595,079 lbs., estimated according to Custom House returns, at $2,669,718, being a fraction over ten cents a pound. The importation of woolen fabrics of all kinds, was $27,621,921. In 1849 it was only $13,503,202; showing an increase of more than one hundred per cent. in four years. According to the best estimate that can be made on the amount of wool consumed in the production of the goods imported, it is not less than 112,742,000 pounds.

These facts show, beyond controversy, that the present tariff on foreign wool signally fails to induce farmers to grow more than a third of the wool which the country needs and actually consumes. All the wool produced in our thirty-one States and Territories, is but a trifle more than is exported from Australia, even now that gold-digging commands so much of the public attention in the distant British Province. With all our boundless prairies and extended sheep-walks in Texas, and other States, we have no wool-growing companies with their twenty, thirty, fifty, and one hundred thousand sheep each, kept for their wool.

Northern enterprise ought not to neglect the production of so important a staple as wool, if it is possible to grow it in any of the western or south-western States and Territories at a profit. That it cannot be so produced in a large way in this State, may be safely inferred from the fact that our sheep were reduced from 6,443,885 in 1845, to 3,453,241 in 1850. Such a falling off indicates the very general abandonment of wool-growing as a paying business. It is a mere incidental branch of husbandry, in all the States east of Ohio, but one that ought to be greatly extended on the cheap, fertile lands of the west. In a letter written to the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office, an extensive farmer in Illinois, says, that he can grow a pound of wool as cheaply as he can one of pork. Good wool ought to be produced at from ten to twenty cents a pound; and then it would enter successfully into competition with cottou, command the entire home market, and aid in building up woolen manufactures in this country. Now these are greatly depressed, while foreign woolens to the amount of thirty millions a year are imported and consumed.—*Rochester (N. Y.) American.*

It is estimated that each individual of the United States requires seven pounds of wool per annum, for clothing, &c., making the total amount required for the domestic consumption of the country 166,000,000 of pounds per annum. The amount produced in 1850, was 22,789,174 pounds, showing a deficit of about 112,000,000, at a cost of more than $40,000,000.

This forty millions of dollars worth of wool should be produced in this country.

Every farmer would find it profitable to keep some sheep. Sometimes, when wool is high, grain pays no profit on the cost of production. When the whole labor of a farm is directed to the production of one or two varieties of grain, and their market price happens to rule low, a loss for the year must be the consequence. But if that labor is directed towards the proper subjects of farming, success is sure.—*Wool Grower.*

Agricultural Statistics.

Let the farmers of our State peruse the following statistics and ask themselves what would have been their present condition, if, when they commenced the business of cultivating, they had all given the time they have devoted to politics or wasted. Had they devoted it to the forming of Farmers' Clubs, County Societies, establishing and circulating Agricultural papers and Agricultural information, would it not have been a source of large wealth to thousands and pleasure to all? If you believe this, then the best atonement you can make will be to begin now:

How very humiliating it is to every American farmer to know that the British Government, at the request of the farmers of England, have appropriated, in addition to the usual appropriation for census, statistics, &c., the sum of £13,000 for the obtaining of Agricultural Statistics, more than $60,000 of our currency, and at the same time to know that our government, to whom agriculture is much more important than to England, as our products are many times as great, have made no separate appropriation for this branch of statistics.

How much longer will our farmers rest quiet under this insulting neglect on the part of our Congress? Here we are almost the only great nation in the world which is not engaged in war, with the power to produce any amount of supplies of the non-perishable grains for the European market, and without the means of knowing the number of acres appropriated to such use, in our own country; while the cotton planter, the merchant, the sugar grower, are all informed accurately as to the product, probable supply, and demand, on which to found the basis of their year's business, the farmer alone is compelled to *guess* at probable requirements for his crops.

This state of things cannot long exist. It is either true or false that the agriculture of the United States is its most important interest, and if true, the spirit of enterprise that actuates all other classes of the community, must find its way among the farmers, and they will demand such government action as will meet requirements.

Our best interests are tossed about as if they were soap bubbles, by our legislators, while points of policy of comparatively little value are trumpeted forth as the exciting topics of the day.

Let every township have its Farmers' Club, and let every farmer feel it a moral duty to attend it; let every state society receive the reports of these clubs, and publish them for the benefit of the whole; and at an early day the farmers through town, county, and State societies, will have an organization that can make itself felt even in the marble halls of Washington.—*Working Farmer.*

Profitable Farming.—There is no branch of business considered at a lower ebb in this country at present, than farming. It is the general impression that every one engaged in this occupation is driving a ruinous business. It is scarcely reasonable to suppose that it could be otherwise when it is borne in mind that wheat is not selling at one half the price it brings in New York, whilst labor on this side of the continent is three or four times as high. The native riches of our soil makes up, however, in some instances for this discrepancy. In conversation yesterday with a farmer from Alameda county, on the Bay about ten miles south of Oakland, he informed us that he had found his crop this year quite profitable. His land is a very choice selection. He had 76 acres of oats which yielded 7,200 bushels, or about 95 bushels to the acre; 23 acres of wheat which yielded 1,800 bushels, or about 78 bushels to the acre; 25 acres of barley yielding 1,500 bushels, or 60 bushels to the acre; and 53 acres of potatoes, 17 of which have been dug, producing 2,600 sacks of 130 lbs. each, or nearly twenty thousand pounds to the acre.—*Transcript.*

Great Exhibition in Russia.

That system of holding great public meetings for the purpose of exhibiting Horticultural produce, which originated more than thirty years ago with the Horticultural Society of London, after crossing the Atlantic, and spreading through all the more civilized Continental States, has at length reached Russia. It appears that in the year 1850 the first meeting in that country was held at St. Petersburg by the Imperial Economical Society, under the presidency of the Prince Duke of Oldenburg and Prince Basil Dolgorouky, on which occasion prizes were distributed to the amount of something more than 10,000 roubles, (£1,600). Since that time these assemblages seem to have become fashionable, for we hear of one at Tiflis, formed by Prince Woronzoff; and of another at Moscow, in 1853. An account has been given by M. Masson, from whose report we collect the following interesting facts:

The exhibition in question lasted for a fortnight; on every alternate day it was opened gratuitously, on the others admission was obtained by payment. Each free day witnessed the presence of from 30,000 to 35,000 visitors. The place in which the meeting was held was the Government riding school, a building some hundred yards long. The objects of exhibition were so disposed in the interior that the visitors were able to enter at one door and depart at another, inspecting every thing in their passage without ever passing twice over the same ground. The exhibition was classified by the inspector of the Imperial Agricultural School, and each separate division was placed in the charge of one of the pupils of the school.

Two parallel rows of tables extended from end to end of the building, and were occupied by what may be called industrial produce. In the centre was placed a collection of agricultural implements, exhibiting the most rude and primitive by the side of machines of the newest and most improved construction.

In the middle of the whole stood a "monumental clock" which indicated at the same moment the hour of the day at each of the four extreme points of the vast Russian empire. This *chef d'œuvre* of clock-work was embosomed in a rich collection of exotics of various kinds, skillfully grouped and furnished by N. Fintelmann, one of the principal Horticulturists of Moscow. Adjoining the mass thus produced stood groups of plants from all countries, cleverly set off with Dahlias in pots. Among them were some extraordinary specimens of Strelitzias, Draccenas, Pandanus, Musa, &c., together with finely grown Orango trees, and a Sweet Bay with a single clean stem supporting a head 8 yards round. "Never," says M. Masson, "in all my travels did I behold such a magnificent specimen as this."

At the four angles of the central square, which was filled with ornamental plants, were placed four large gilt frames, each enclosing about eight square yards of space. Two of the frames contained, arranged with great taste, the most remarkable specimens of kitchen garden produce then in season; the two other frames were in like manner filled with very fine collections of fruit. Among these fruits were magnificent specimens of the beautiful transparent Apples of the Crimea, and many varieties of Pears, the size of which was surprising when it is considered that, in the climate of Moscow, the Pear tree is a greenhouse plant. These exhibitions of fruits and vegetables were the admiration of every body; and the plan, M. Masson thinks, might be advantageously introduced into France. That they were really arranged with great taste we can readily believe, when we call to mind the skill with which the Russian agricultural produce was displayed in our own Great Exhibition in Hyde Park.

The whole exhibition at Moscow was bordered by a line of fruit trees and ornamental plants, such as grow out of doors in France, but must be cased up in a Muscovite winter. Among them were Plum, Pear and Cherry trees pruned and trained like Orange trees, and most especially Peach and Apricot trees of an extraordinary size for plants whose roots were cramped in wooden boxes. Willows, too, were there of many kinds, clipped into round heads, and a Poplar which M. Masson, whose botany is more rusty than his gardening, calls Populus Blagovroney.

The reporter speaks in high terms of the excellence and variety of Muscovite vegetables, the size and beauty of which he says did honor to the skill of the Russian market gardeners, who do not suffer by comparison with those of Paris. He was particularly struck with the white and black Radishes from the Caucasus, some of which are a full yard long, and unknown in Europe.

Among the cereal grains there was a most interesting variety; and it was curious to compare the tiny Wheat of Archangel with the magnificent Corn from Bessarabia. The oleaginous plants included one called *Navet de Derbend*, the seeds of which yield an extraordinary quantity of oil. Among textile plants were exhibited a *perennial* hemp, and a wild Siberian Flax.

The forest-tree exhibition was one of high interest. Everything was there which the Russian territory grows, *even* the trees of Caucasus, sent, as M. Masson slily hints, by the military Governor of that unconquered country. Each tree seems to have been exhibited in the following manner:—1, its seeds; 2, its timber, carefully polished to bring out what carpenters call the figure; and 3, a dried branch in flower and fruit. Some similar plan was adopted with all the plants belonging to rural economy.

Among miscellaneous matters we find recorded great roots, more than three feet long, of the *Statice tatarica*, used by Tartarian tanners under the name Kierme, and containing 22 per cent. of its weight of pure tannin; all sorts of objects

manufactured out of bark, rushes and straw, among which figured straw head-dresses, and straw boots with leather soles, said to wear very well; and finally preserved fruits, fermented liquors, specimens of earth, both arable and fit for pottery or other purposes, texile materials, wool, and silk, the latter in greater abundance and of great beauty.

Such is said to have been the great exhibition at Moscow in 1853, from which we English should borrow some useful hints. It is evident that tinsel was not there allowed to displace the more precious metals.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

Hear Him.—The following is so much to the point, so really excellent—it is so true, and told so truthfully, that we like it—*it is* what the whole Pacific Coast needs. We want more people, more producers, more mechanics, more real laborers. We don't want *drones*—we have enough already. San Francisco could easily spare a few thousand idlers, and be the gainer. We want more of the industry, and genius, and talent—the real mind; and we need, too, those elements that connect and bind society, and while they bind, purify! From one source alone can it come—from intelligent Woman. But our friend of the Humboldt Times says, "don't bring 'ladies,' but strong, buxom women, who will make farmer's wives." Now we hold that we do want "ladies," for if there is any sphere where an highly educated woman can exert an influence most potent, it is while qualified to act the wife, to be the companion also. This is the extract:

"*Wanted.*—Six hundred farmers to emigrate every year, for any number of years, to our county, to occupy and cultivate our lands; each to bring with him stock and fixtures—a little cash would not be objectionable—also each a wife and at least two marriageable daughters as wives for our farmers, the most of whom are a set of poor miserable bachelors, upon whom the court of sessions should put an annual tax of fifty dollars a head. They should be taxed more heavily, for they are not doing their duty to their country nor obeying the commands of God.

"So come all ye, that are at the tender mercy of wealthy land owners: here you can get farms at government price, thereby benefitting yourselves, and helping a few poor devils out of a quandary. Don't bring 'ladies,' but strong, buxom women, who will make farmer's wives, with you."

Onions.—The onion is worthy of notice as an article of extensive consumption in this country. It is largely cultivated at home, and is imported into England to the extent of from 700 to 800 tons a year from Spain and Portugal. But it rises in importance when we consider that in those latter countries it forms one of the common and universal supports of life. It is interesting therefore, to know, that in addition to the peculiar flavor which first commands it, the onion is remarkably nutritious. According to my analyses, the dried onion root contains from 25 to 30 per cent. of gluten. It ranks, in this respect, with the nutritious pea, and the *Gram* of the East. It is not merely as a relish, therefore, that the wayfaring Spaniard eats his onion with his humble crust of bread, as he sits by the refreshing spring: it is, because experience has long proved that, like the cheese of the English laborer, it helps to sustain his strength also, and adds—beyond what its bulk would suggest—to the amount of nourishment which his simple meal supplies.—*Johnston's Chem. of Common Life.*

The Yew Tree.—Mrs. Stowe, in her new work, entitled "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," gives the following description of the yew tree, of which we have read so much in English Literature:

"Here in England, I think, they have vegetable creations made on purpose to go with old, dusky buildings; and this yew tree is one of them. It has altogether a most goblin-like, bewitched air, with its dusky black leaves and ragged branches, throwing themselves straight out with odd twists and angular lines, and might put one in mind of an old raven with some of his feathers pulled out, or a black cat with her hair stroked the wrong way, or any other strange, uncanny thing. Besides this they live almost forever; *for when they have grown so old that any respectable tree ought to be thinking of dying, they only take another twist and so live on another hundred years.* I saw some in England over a hundred years old, and they had grown poorer every century.

To Cure a Felon.—A [illegible] generally appears on the end of the fingers and thumb; it is extremely painful for weeks and sometimes for months and, in most cases, cripples the figures [illegible] or the part that falls a victim to it. But it may be easily cured, if attended to in time. As soon as the pain is felt, take the thin white skin of an onion, such as is found inside of the same; put it round the point of the finger or thumb affected, and keep it on until the pain ceases. At most on the next day, it will be very painful to put the finger or thumb into the mouth, and a small [illegible] will appear. If it grows painful [illegible] the skin, and the [illegible] will be found to be entirely cured. A wart may be removed in the same manner.

Tendencies of Gambling.

This is a vice that prevails to an alarming extent in this State, and we hope our Press will not slumber while an evil of this magnitude is in our midst. A few days since, the death—that fearful death of the suicide—was chronicled of one whose prospects in life were bright, whose standing and influence might have been exerted for great good, had it not been for this fearful habit of gambling. His gloomy end has cast a dark shadow upon the hearts of many, and his end should be a warning, a solemn voice to arouse others treading in the same path to escape before it is too late.

We have seen families rent asunder, homes made desolate, and hearts crushed by this fiendish appetite. Our deepest sympathies were recently aroused by the case of an estimable young man who was enticed from his duty, made forgetful of wife and children, and in a sad moment of bitter temptation he fell. We give the words he penned himself and addressed to his employer—Would to God they might arouse our community to a just sense of the evil in our midst. The lamentable case of the prominent citizen who has fallen, should awake his friends; and the letter of the ruined young man, and his now suffering wife, should call into action those human sympathies that ought to be aroused, to remove this dark and fearful bane in our midst.

[Copy of letter addressed by the young man to his employer.]

"You will be surprised as well as deeply grieved when you know of my delinquency, and after what has happened, I cannot see you again—*I should sink with shame.* The fact is, *I have been enticed into the gambler's den, and have lost everything you entrusted to me.*

"I have always been honest with you otherwise, but all my earnings have gone the same way. I have not gambled before for some time, and thought that the spell was broken and I was free; but in an evil moment I yielded to the temptation and am ruined. Do not try to see me, but I should like to receive a line from you, bearing, if possible, your forgiveness for the injury inflicted upon you. Do not let my name be known. I will yet recover myself, but I must leave this place. Oh, I would not have this reach the ears of my poor wife. Gambling has been the only vice to which I have been addicted—and so help me God, I have done! It is the last time! and if you will use forbearance towards me, God will reward you for it.

"O would I could recall the events of the past fortnight; but it is gone, and nothing now remains but for me to make atonement as far as is in my power, for the evil I have inflicted on others.

"Hoping, though I so little deserve your forgiveness, you will grant it and your sympathy, I am, in agony of mind, Yours, &c."

We present to-day an able article on this vice. The writer, Rev. S. W. Fisher, has pictured the tendencies most truthfully, and they deserve the earnest attention of all who wish well to the cause of Humanity, and the advancement of the world:

"Among its foremost evils is its tendency to generate habits of idleness and destroy all steadiness in the pursuit of an honest industry. The power of any over-mastering excitement, in another direction, invariably tends to withdraw the mind from its own more quiet pursuits. But when that exists in the direction of a personal interest, it often has a ten fold influence to divert us from the objects which claim immediate attention. And such is the fascination of gambling and such the power it wields over the feelings, that it destroys the love of quiet labor, and makes the slow processes of industry irksome. It ministers to a feverish excitement of the whole system, by which the soul is incapacitated for pursuing the calm and cool path of a virtuous and industrious life. It craves the stimulus of the gambling-table; it thirsts for the intense excitement of the strife and the victory: it is bewildered and bewitched by the imagination of a fortune to be made; or it is lashed to fury by the mortification of defeat, and goaded on to another and another attempt to overtake the splendid illusion. Can such a mind set itself down to labor, and plan, and study, and work with an intense energy and exclusive attention to one pursuit and remain unaffected by the enervating vision of the card-table? How many habits of industry has it broken up? How many who, had they gone forward in the path of honorable labor, would have gained competence and peace, and shed around them the blessings of a moral life, have been utterly shipwrecked by the habit of occasional gambling? How many bright intellects have through this insane excitement been despoiled of their power and stripped of their crown of glory, and have descended to the grave, the skeletons of former greatness? What might not Charles James Fox have been? what he not have attained in the English Court? what might works lustre and a name ought he not have effected for his country, for literature and for the world, had not his genius been perverted, and his powers enervated, and his [illegible] and moral character [illegible] by this [illegible]

[illegible] in all vice, but especially in this vice, a disturbing force of evil that, so far as it prevails, tends to absorb the whole soul in itself and shut out all other things, that interfere in any way with the gratification of this passion. I may go farther and declare that it unfits the man to be a good husband or a good father; that all its influence tends to enthrone itself as an absorbing passion, until wife and children are neglected and shut out from the sympathies and strongest affections of the mature gambler. There is a curse in it which vitiates the fountains of a healthful industry and a pure domestic affection, and makes the heart susceptible of only one great passion and binds the soul down to one master excitement.

Next I would have you notice that gambling leads on to dishonesty. It begins in injustice; it lets loose the fiercest excitements to which the soul is subject, and so tends directly to destroy all sense of justice. The mind of the gambler becomes blind to the distinctions of virtue and vice; if successful, the excitement of gain drowns the voice of conscience; if unsuccessful, the secret sense of injustice and the mortification of defeat urge him to retrieve his fortunes by any means open to him. An habitual gambler, becoming unfitted for sober and healthful pursuits, is, by that very fact, tempted to make and repair his fortunes by all the means in his power. The descent is easy enough from a seeming honor to a most finished cheat. Take the first step and there will be no difficulty in taking a second and a third, until cheating is your trade. It is difficult to separate these associated vices. If you smile upon one you find yourself on a level with the other, and ere you are aware, you have a robber's heart in your bosom. Under excitement men will do in an hour, what may ruin their reputation for life and drive them off into the lowest forms of dishonesty. A friend of mine, now a distinguished member of the bar at the East, told me that, on returning from court in a neighboring county, after having gained his first suit, it was proposed among the company, mostly lawyers and officers of the court, to gamble. He joined with others and lost all his own funds. He had with him a large sum of one of his clients. In the excitement of the moment he staked a part of that and lost it; and at length, by resorting to another game most ferocious in its nature, he succeeded in winning back the whole. No sooner had he done this, than the position in which he had placed himself and the infernal influence of the practice, by which he was induced to hazard the funds of another, and thereby risk the bankruptcy of his own character and his client's purse, were vividly impressed upon him. He rose from the table. He was a man of great sternness of purpose, and, although a youth among his seniors, he declared: 'Gentlemen, this is the last game of chance I play. I gamble no more.' He stopped on the verge of ruin. But it was the fearful influence of this vice to destroy the sense of right and lead on to downright dishonesty that appalled him; it was the sight of the yawning gulf beneath his feet, that roused him to a sense of danger and urged him to take at once the decisive step, by which he would forever save himself from such exposures. If a man sets out with the purpose of gambling fairly, according to the rules of honor known among this class of people, how long is it before he can resort to the basest trickery and the meanest appliances for gaining his end? The professional gambler is notorious the world over for the most unscrupulous attempts at swindling. And after all, why should a man who is wicked enough to gain another man's property without rendering him, or his family, or society any return; who is abandoned enough to bankrupt a friend or a stranger and turn him upon the world disgraced and penniless, and who makes it his amusement to fleece the unwary and out-do in strategy the most wary, that he may relieve him of his money, why should *such* a man be conscience-stricken at the idea of cheating a little, or of practicing the most audacious villainy to gain his end? This is only the carrying out of a gambler's principles! Talk of honor among men whose trade is a cheat, and an injustice, and a wrong! Yes! there is honor, the honor bright of thieves, and pirates, and scoundrels. When a gambler's education is finished, he is at best only an accomplished thief; a dexterous pickpocket; all his skill is gained to protect his own purse and rifle that of other people. In the old prison of New York, where the prisoners were congregated together, it was the custom for the old and expert thieves to teach the art of thieving to the young; and when they became so expert that they could pick a pocket without stirring a coat, hanging [illegible] on a line for the purpose, they were regularly graduated as accomplished in the art and mystery of their base profession. So the art of gambling is prosecuted, and the man trains himself for it, that he may become accomplished in all its arts and mystery, for the very purpose of effecting a skillful robbery; for if it were a mere matter of chance it would need no training, no skill; but the chance would be a mere cover for the art, and the [illegible] of the trained and [illegible] gambler. There is no better school for [illegible] where you can better train a lawyer [illegible] trusts, or a merchant [illegible] clerk to [illegible] the funds of his employer. There is very little [illegible] at the gambling table [illegible] gambling [illegible]

In the next place [illegible] and [illegible]

that he may more effectually ply his foul deceptions; and the same policy induces him to use the intoxicating cup, that his victim may be thrown off his guard, and more easily be taken in the snare. Then, when defeat comes, and he loses, the same cup is his consolation; it arms him for his work of sin, and nerves him for the use of means most evil and wicked, to retrieve his fortunes. All the associations of this vice are with intemperance. Hand in hand they move together to ruin the souls of men.

Among the brilliant names which formed the glorious constellation of British statesmen at the opening of this century, there is none more resplendent than that of Sheridan. He stood beside Pitt, and Burke, and Fox, in the House of Commons, when those commanding intellects illumined their nation with the coruscations of their genius; and in the wonderful gift of oratory—in the mystic influence that thrills and subdues listening senates—in the transcendent power which, with electric flash, molts away the strongest links of argument, and stuns the amazed victims of its fury, and creates in the spectators the awe of a sublime and the delight of a celestial vision—in this he surpasses them all. Yet this grand intellect, which soared, for a season, like an eagle in the sun, swept a narrower and lower circle, until at length its mighty wings were broken, its proud plumage draggled in the mire; and that which had commanded and subdued the noblest senate in the world, and attracted to itself the admiring gaze of all civilized nations, and lifted its possessor to a position beside the most august intellects of classic Greece and Rome, ceased to command the respect of the meanest, and descended to the lowest and most despicable condition into which a ruined immortal can sink. He who had triumphed over the greatest minds of modern times was himself conquered by the meanest and most inexorable of foes. His ears had listened to the sirens of the card-table and the wine-cup. With him there was none of the foresight and strength of purpose that saved Ulysses, and none of the divine faith and energy that delivered Orpheus. The one led on the other; the sister vices both assailed his virtue, and when once within their fatal embrace, he fell to rise no more. These twin vices oft combine their arts to effect the ruin of the young; and there is in this world no more firm and natural alliance than that which exists between the gambler and the inebriate.

Gambling leads on to robbery and murder. It educates men for villainy on a large scale; it teaches them to scruple at nothing. Cheating leads on to downright robbery—robbery to murder. The man who wins largely must often flee for his life; the man who loses, smarting under the disgrace of loss, and the sense of injustice, and the appalling prospect of ruin, is often quick to avenge himself upon the now hated and hateful author of his ruin. Virtue he has renounced, and maddened with his loss, and waking up to the idea that should have kept back his hand from the infamous work—the idea that the scoundrel who has ruined him has no right to his money—he invokes justice to aid him, and seeks restitution at the dagger's point. Who commit the murders and assaults that nightly disgrace our streets? Who issue from their hiding-places to strike down the unsuspecting citizen and rob him of his purse? Who perpetrate our burglaries, and where were they educated for this work of robbing and murder? You will find them at our billiard saloons and faro tables; at those infernal rooms where gamblers congregate, and young men begin the career which lands them in the penitentiary or on the gallows. Hand in hand with intemperance and licentiousness, this monster vice educates men to prey upon society, and poisons its fountains.

Natural Food is a condition of health to every organized being. A plant finds its appropriate nourishment in the air, or draws it from the earth. We do not expect a vegetable to flourish in an uncongenial soil, because it is the soil that furnishes a portion of the matter necessary to its growth. It is the same with animals. Every one, from the smallest to the largest, is furnished with its appropriate food by bountiful nature; and every animal but man eats in a natural state the food that nature intended. This supremacy of man over all other animals is proved by the extent of his perversion. His greater capacity and freedom, which enable him to do greater and nobler deeds, enable him at the same time to do meaner and more degrading ones.—*Dodd's Anthropology.*

Green Pri[illegible].—At a [illegible] in Wheeling, Ohio, a few days [illegible] and several other horned [illegible] Clay A[illegible] of Clarke county, Va. had [illegible] of cattle [illegible] would [illegible] thousand pounds. [illegible] [illegible] for the whole [illegible]

Cleaning Wa[illegible].—[illegible]

News of the Week.

FROM THE EAST.

The drought reported by the advices of the middle of August as prevailing, continued with great severity over a large portion of the Northern and Western States, without the occurrence of any serviceable rain, during which the crops, and especially Indian corn, suffered great injury until about the first of September, when showers occurred over extensive districts of country, allaying somewhat the fears entertained for the failure of the corn crop. The wheat crop proved a full average, and was generally saved before the drought set in. The effects of the drought have been greatly overrated.

Destructive fires had occured in various places. At Milwaukie a whole block was destroyed, and the loss estimated at nearly half a million. At Troy. N. Y., a large number of buildings were destroyed; loss estimated at $1,000,000. At Waldoboro, Me., more than one hundred and fifty buildings were destroyed, including stores and dwelling houses, and seventy-five families were left housesless; besides a ship of 1000 tons and a bark of 400 tons, burnt on the stocks, together with valuable ship timber, etc.; the whole loss estimated at $500,000.

A violent tornado swept over Louisville, Ky., on the 27th of August, destroying houses, uprooting trees, &c. The Third Presbyterian Church was destroyed while the congregation were assembled for religious worship. Some twenty-five persons were killed, and a large number injured.

Extensive frauds have to light in Boston, the firm of Pinkham, Adams & Co., commision merchants, No. 5 Central wharf, being the operators. The whole amount it is thought will not fall short of $25,000, and perhaps will far exceed that sum.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Secretary of the Navy has written a letter to Commander Hollins, late of the sloop-of-war Cyane, approving of his conduct in the destruction of Greytown. Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, is recovering from his sickness, and will leave for California in the steamer of the 20th. The U. S. frigate "Independence," under command of Capt. T. M. Tanall, is ordered to the Pacific Station. The Washington Star states that the Government have determined to recall the *exequatur* of the French Consul to San Francisco, as a punishment.

H. B. M. seventy-gun ship Boscawen, Captain Glanville, sailed from Liverpool, August 18th, for Greytown, (San Juan.)

FROM EUROPE.

We extract the following, from the London correspondence, dated August 22, of the N.Y. Herald:

The great event of the day is the surrender of the Russian fortress on the principal island of the so called Aland Islands in the Baltic, Bomarsund. It capitulated on the 16th Aug., after a short resistance. Two thousand Russians surrendered prisoners of war, with the commander and governor of the fortress. The loss on the side of the allies is given at 120, in one account, at only 50 in another. The news was known in London and Paris almost simultaneously, and the funds rose at both places.

The attack on Bomarsund followed immediately after the arrival of the land troops shipped from the camp at Boulogne. The fall of Sebastapol is now regarded as certain, as no less than 90,000 men will be landed on the Crimea. It appears that Sebastapol is not well fortified by land. Riga, the great Russian commercial depot, will, it is said, be the next point of attack, then Helsingfors, Rewel, and Cronstadt.

Bomarsund will now be garrisoned by Anglo-French troops, and form a sort of winter headquarters. It is hoped that Sweden will now declare herself for the Western Powers.

The expedition to Crimea has sailed, and additional reinforcements are joining it from Varna and Constantinople. The cholera is committing great ravages among the troops. One account, which I think is exaggerated, says that 7,000 French and 800 English had already died of it. The epidemic is not confined to the East—it is very bad in London, in Genoa, in Naples, and elsewhere. The heat in Constantinople is excessive. From authentic information, it is stated, that an Austrian division has actually entered the Principalities, and will occupy Bucharest conjointly with the Ottoman troops.

In Asia, the Russian army holds its ground. The Turkish army is badly commanded.

So confident are men here of the attack and capture of Sebastopol, that many gentlemen have sailed in their yachts to witness it.

London is nearly empty, and nearly all the theatres are closed. Most of the ministers have gone to the moors, or to the Continent.

The news from Spain is, to say the least of it, uncertain. The Club of the Union demand a change of dynasty. Espartero is, they say, opposed to this, and rumors are current of dissension among the generals. Espartero threatened to retire into private life again. If these dissensions are not settled amicably, there will be a tremendous flare-up soon. Queen Christiana's head sits uncomfortably on her shoulders.

Cotton, corn, flour, weat, bacon, lard and tallow, had slightly declined.

THE new steamboat called the Queen City, was launched from Mission Point on Saturday last. She is of 400 tons measurement, and is inteuded for the Citizen's line.

THE new City Council was sworn into office on Monday evening last, Mayor Webb delivered his address, in which he fears their duties will be more than usually arduous; they were expected to carry out the principles of Reform in the administration of the affairs of the city. He proposes to submit as early as possible a detailed statement of affairs, derived from the several offices, accompanied with proper suggestions. An increase in the number and effectiveness of the police force is recommended; also proper attention to the subjects of the public schools, and the fire department; but "a general adherence to a wise economy is absolutely necessary to save the credit and secure the prosperity of our beloved city." Mr. Atwill was re-elected President of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. Haight was chosen President of the Board of Assistants. At the first and second sessions of the Board of Aldermen, they were unable to elect a clerk, no one having a majority of votes.

MONDAY being one of the Fast Days of the Jewish Church, the church on Stockton street, "Therith Israel," and that on Broadway, "Emanuel," were well filled, the galleries being occupied by ladies. The congregation appeared much devoted and took a deep interest in the exercises, all of which were conducted in the Hebrew language. It was an odd feature to a stranger to see all of the gentlemen wearing their hats during the services. The priests were attired in a neat white robe, and a number of the congregation wore white scarfs or shawls. The fast was kept inviolate, neither eating or drinking being allowed till 7 P. M., when the services closed.

NEW COMBINATION.—It is understood that Vanderbilt's Independent line has been bought up by the other two companies. In future, the Nicaragua and Panama steamers will have no opposition on their respective routes. The arrivals and departures are to be weekly, and prices of passage to be uniform.

CITY TITLE CONFIRMED.—Commissioner R. A. Thompson and S. B. Farwell delivered an opinion of the Board confirming the City Claim, including all the lands embraced within the Vallejo lines; commissioner A. Felch dissenting as to the boundaries from the majority of the Board.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
13 corner of California and Montgomery streets.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
13 opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., Californin street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that DR. GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It cnuses all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will place bo careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

MARRIED.

On the 23d Sept., in Jackson, by Bruce Husband, Justice of Peace, Mr. J. Sutherland and Miss Helena Miles, all of Jackson.

On the 26th Sept. at Hite's Ranch, Sutter Township, by Rev. J. A. Benton Mr. Wm. Johnstone and Miss E. Hite, both of said township.

On the 28th Sept., at Mitchell's Ranch, by Rev. W. C. Mosher, Mr. Wm. McCarson and Miss Isabella Mitchell.

On the 28th Sept., at Mud Springs, by Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. J. Dean, of Upper Placerville, and Miss Cecilia McLean, of the former place.

On the 1st Oct., in Sacramento, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. G. W. Muberry, of Nevada, and Miss Amanda McCourtney, of Nevada.

On the 2d Oct., at Oakland, by Samuel B. Bell, Capt. Thomas Mann, commander of the Skimmer of the Seas, of Sunderland, England, and Mrs. Anne Edgar, of county Antrim, Ireland.

DIED.

On the 27th Sept., in this city, Thomas M. Crockett, of Brunswick, Maine, in the 34th year of his age.

On the 30th Sept., in this city, Grover Cook McMickel, a native of Missouri, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 1st Oct., in this city, Wm. H. Moylan, late of New York, a native of the city of Dublin, Ireland, in the 33d year of his age.

On the 3d Oct., in this city, after a lingering illness, Miss Mary Cavanagh Nelson, late of New York city, in the 18th year of her age.

To the Farmers of California.

WE beg to call your attention to our superior facilities for transacting a **General Produce and Grain Business.**

Our warehouse, which we put up nearly a year since, covers an entire fifty vara lot, has a capacity of about *six thousand tons*, is thoroughly fire-proof, and constructed with especial reference to convenient and safe storage of merchandise.

We have also a fine wharf on Stewart street, where all Grain and Produce consigned to our house can be landed free of wharfage.

Our arrangements enable us to make liberal advances on Merchandise consigned to us for sale, or stored in our warehouse. An almost uninterrupted experience of five years in the business of this country, affords us, in an extensive acquaintance with business men, unusual opportunity for the prompt and judicious sale of any goods committed to our charge.

Referring to the well known houses named below,

We are, very respectfully,
Your obed't servants,
14 TILDEN & LITTLE.

Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.	Messrs. LUCAS, TURNER & Co.
" PALMER, COOK & Co.	" HUSSEY, BONN & HALE.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, October 4. 1854.

If merchants wish to know the condition of the markets, we say to them go to the Musical Hall, and the Exhibition will tell the story.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal—		Wheat, Chili	2 @ 2½
Shovels,		do Californi	2½@ —
Ames' l. h. bright	$16 00@— —	LUMBER—nominal—	
do s. h.	—@10 00	Timber, Oregon Pine, sq. ₱ M	
Fields', l. h.	14 00@15 00		25 00@— —
Rowland's, l. h.	12 00@14 00	Plank and Sc'ts	35 00@30 00
do s. h.	9 —@10 00	Plank E. w. p. cl.	60 00@70 00
King's, l. h.	14 00@— —	do E. on	80 00@100
Spades, bright c. s.	15 00@18 00	Boards, E.cl. 1st q.	65 00@— —
do iron	8 00@10 00	do 2d q	45 00@55 00
Coal and Grain Scoops, c. s.	12 00@— —	do G. y. p. floor	65 00@75 00
do do iron	—@ 8 00	do O.pine, rough	25 00@30 00
Axes, Collins', a. h.	16 00@18 00	do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00@00 00
do Hunts', do	—@15 00	do Bay & Bolinas	30 00@00 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	8 00@10 00	Floor Joist	25 00@30 00
do other brands	5 00@ 7 00	Shingles, E. best	7 00@ 8 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50@ 4 00	Clapboards, No. 1	30 00@36 00
do axe	2 50@ 4 50	Lathe, Eastern	6 00@ 8 00
Plows, best make	—@—	do Californin	5 00@ 6 00
do steel	30 00@75 00	Doors, Eastern	2 50@ 5 00
Threshing Machines and Horse-power—		Sashes, window	2 50@ 5 00
Hall & Pitts'	$1000@1200	PROVISIONS—	
Other makers'	400@ 600	Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	17 00@18 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	450@ 500	do ½ bbl ex. fam	—@12 50
Straw Cutters,	no sale	Bacon, ex. clear sides, ₱ lb	14@ 16
Rakes, horse and revolving,	20 00@25 00	do Mess, nominal	12@— —
do hand, wood	6 00@10 00	Cheese	20@ 25
do do steel	12 00@20 00	do California	20@ 25
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	—@— —	Eggs, fresh Cal. ₱ doz	90@ 1 00
Scythes, best	—@— —	Butter, choice, ₱ lb	30@ 32
Hoes, steel, g. n.	6 00@ 9 00	do good ordinary	16@ 25
Crowbars, c. s. ₱ lb	10@ 12	do California	60@ 25
Flour Mills, Noyes'	$300@—	Hams, ordinary	12@ 14
do Brown's, 30 in.	450@— —	do extra	18@ 19
FLOUR—		Lard, in kegs	14@ 15
Gallego	12 00@13 00	do tins 10-lb	17@ —
Haxall	12 00@13 00	do 15—20 do	—@ 17
Chile	8 00@ 9 00	Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	17 00@18 00
Rejuckel	—@— —	do do ½ bbl	—@10 00
Horner's Mills	9 00@— —	do mess, ₱ bbl	13 00@15 00
Benicia Mills	9 00@00 00	do do ½ do	—@ 8 00
Meal, in bbls	6 00@ 6 50	RICE—	
do ½ bbls	3 25@ 3 50	Carolina, in bbls ₱ lb	5½@ 6
Bran, ₱ lb	—@ 1¾	China, No. 1, in mats	—@ 5
GRAIN—		do No. 2, do	—@ 4
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	2 @ 2½	Manilla	3½@ 4
Barley, Californin	—@ 1½	VEGETABLES—	
do Chili	—@ 1½	Beans, Chili Bayos	6½@ —
Buckwheat, flour	3 @ 5	do California	3 @ 4
Oats, California	2 @ 3½	do Am. white	6 @ —
do Oregon, none in mk't.		Split Peas	5 @ —
do Eastern	2 @ 2½	Beets, ₱ ton	20 00@— —
		Carrots	40 00@— —
		Onions, prime, ₱ lb	7 @ 8
		Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00@— —
		Potatoes, per sack	50@ 75
		do new, ₱ lb.	2½@ 3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	37	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, ₱ lb	12
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	8
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	6	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	6	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	1	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	8	Salsify	1 00
Potatoes, new	4	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	20
Onions, prime	10	Asparagus, ₱ doz bds	3 00
New Corn, ₱ doz	75	Cucumbers, ₱ doz	25
Egg Plant	37	String Beans	6
Squash	50	Okra	25
Strawberries, ₱ lb	1 50	Raspberies, ₱ lb	1 50
Peaches, each	12½@50	Cal. Grapes, fine, ₱ lb	75
do extra, each	75@1 00	Grapes, foreign	1 50
Gooseberries, do	1 00	Apples, do	25@50
Pears, sugar, do	25	do extra size, each	25@50
do extra, each	25@50	Quinces, ₱ lb	50
Whortleberries, ₱ lb	1 00	Blackberries, ₱ lb	50
Apricots, do	—	Nectarines, do	1 00

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 27—Ship Gazelle, Dollard, New York, June 3; mdse.
Ship Gaiuten, Barber, Boston, June 3; mdse.
Br bark Lady Hayes, Thornhill, Hong Kong, 71 days; mdse.
Schr Pilgrim, Fisher, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.

SEPT. 28—Clipper ship Golden State, Barstow, New York, 125 days; mdse.
Dutch bark Mercator, Vandermecler, Hong Kong, 73 days; mdse and 242 passengers.
Bark Carib, Boyd, Port Madison, 14 days; lumber.
Brig Wm Penn, Huffington, Mendocino, 3 days, lumber.
Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 2 days; produce.
Schr T H Allen, Wait, Island del Carmen, 58 days, via Mazatlan, 53 days; mdse.

SEPT. 29 Stmr Columbia, Dall, Columbia river, 60 hrs.
Dutch bark Valparaiso, Ellerman, Amsterdam, 280 dys; mdse.
Sch S D Bailey, Garcia, San Pedro, via Santa Cruz, 3 dys.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; produce.
Schr W A Tarlton, Morgan, Bodega, 24 hours, for Suisun Bay; lumber.

SEPT. 30—Stmr Carolina, Mellus, St Simon's Bay, via Monterey, with 250 tons mdse from the wreck of the bark Amelia Thompson.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Monterey, 36 hours; 500 sacks potatoes.
Schr Alfred Adams, Gould, Pajaro, 36 hours; produce.

OCT. 1—Bark America, Libby, Seattle, 22 days; lumber.
Steamship America, Fauntleroy, Trinidad, 2 days; pass.
P M steamship John L Stephens, Pearson, Panama, 12 days 17 hours; 750 passengers and U S mails.
Nic steamship Pacific, Seabury, San Juan, 12 days; pass, etc.

OCT. 2—Clipper ship Golden West, Curwen, Philadelphia, 135 days; mdse.
Schr Sierra Nevada, Smith, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Warsaw, Olmstead, Cornel Bay, 5 days, with stone.
Schr Ada, Joselyn, Monterey, 3 days, with wheat.

OCT. 3—French frigate Fort, Admiral Des Sointe, 60 guns, 540 men, 25 days from Peterpoloski (Kamtschatka), all well.
French frigate Eurydice, Capt La Grandiere, 30 guns, 240 men, 25 days from Peterpoloski; all well,
French brig-of-war Obligado, Capt De Rosencort, 18 guns, 150 men, 25 days from Peterpoloski, all well.
Stmr Southerner, Hilliard, San Diego, 3 days; fruit and pass.
Br bark Briton, Tweedle, Glasgow, 193 days; mdse.
Schr Henry Fitch, Bodega, 4 days; lumber.
Schr Empire, Davis, Shoalwater Bay, 6 dys; 1600 bakl oysters.
Schr Pontiac, Lemon, Carmel Bay, 60 hours, with stone.
Schr Ann G Doyle, Allen, Halimoon Bay, 1 day; produce.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 2 dys; produce.

CLEARANCES.

SEPT. 27—Ship Northern Light, Hatch, for Calcutta; Br ship John Gray, McDonald, Hong Kong; Br bark Jesse Byrne, Baker, Callao; Br brig Maria Brennan, Hatfield, do; schr Laura Bevan, Morton, San Pedro.

SEPT. 29—Steamships Yankee Blade, Randall, for Panama; Sonora, Whiting, do; Cortes, Cropper, San Juan; ship Novo Zembla, Jansen, Callao.

SEPT. 30—Stmrs Golinh, Daley, San Diego; West Point (Haw) Honolulu; ships Rowena, Thomas, and St Lawrence, Rand, Puget Sound; bark American, Cousins, ports in Pacific; schs Flying Dart, Freeman Jr, and Restless, Paty, Honolulu.

OCT. 2—Haw stmr Sea Bird, Lovett, for Honolulu; bark New World, Ross, Melbourne.

OCT. 3—Ships John Stuart, Ellery, for Callao; Competitor, Harris, Shanghae; bark Rio Grande, Puget Sound; brig Metropolis, Astoria.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN PRESS: *and will be published as soon as completed, in one 18mo. volume of about 5,000 pages,*

MARRIAGE:
Its History, Character and Results; its Sanctities and and Profanities; its Science and its Facts;
Demonstrating its Influence, as a civilized Institution, or the Happiness of the Individual and the Progress of the Race.
BY
T. L. NICHOLS, M.D., and MRS. M. S. GOVE NICHOLS.

Published by the Authors, at their Reform Bookstore, 65 Walker street, New York. Price *One Dollar.*

This book, like "Esoteric Anthropology," will be sent by mail, post paid, on the receipt of the subscription price, One Dollar. All orders addressed to

T. L. NICHOLS, M.D.
14 65 Walker street, New York.

On the 30th October,
THE
DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
CALIFORNIA ART UNION
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE.

The Public are invited to inspect this beautiful collection at DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALESROOMS. 14

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure CALIFORNIA STARCH now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country, and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco.

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the tree use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair.

☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO'S.

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 159 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco,
House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining.
&c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:
Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tiemann's Colors, (in oil and water;) Tiemann's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tinsel Foil, etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.
11 RAYE & HANKS.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of
Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.
Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

CHARLES D. CARTER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above location for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers. 20

Rags Wanted.

HIGHEST cash price paid for Clean White and Colored Rags. Apply at 129 Montgomery street, (basement Sanders & Brenham's Bank), or at North Beach Rag Room.
13-1m DARENS STOLTZ.

Mission Pottery,
Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTERS & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.
Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.
SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other, Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars Clarinets, etc.
Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS
☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

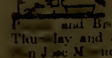
TIME.

PARTICULAL attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 5

Opera Glasses.

JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Bouquet Holders, China manufacture.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay

STEAMERS.



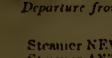
FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Front and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

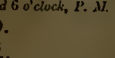
For freight or passage apply on board, or to

15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

California Steam Navigation Company.



ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.



Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRACDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.

H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,..... MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY, ...CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. * 26

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,.....CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.

J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visitors, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable sized Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one, also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
CHAS. G. HARRON, }

6 3m

Mendocino Redwood.

THE California Lumber Manufacturing Company, having [illegible] are ready to contract for the delivery [illegible] DOORS and PLANK, to [illegible] at prices which will [illegible] market.

N. B.—[illegible]

A. HAMMOND, President,
[illegible] streets.

Dennis' Wire Works.

[illegible] Wire Cloth for Farmers' [illegible] Wire Work.

[illegible] CLEVELAND & SAWYER,

[illegible] Market Stall No. 1.

[illegible]

FLOURING MILLS.

Eureka Flour Mills.

FRESH FLOUR ground from pure California Wheat, and warranted [illegible]. For sale by

12 J. FRIEDLANDER & CO., 60 California street.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

FOUNDRIES.

Donahue's Union Iron Works.

[The first established in the State.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco,

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his tools and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, on hand and made to order.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and rivetting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing, Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Find[illegible] for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEES,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22 3m SAN FRANCISCO

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public, that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above [illegible] in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYKE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who [illegible] the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also improvements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting any [illegible] we would refer to L. C. Wells, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, at Haworth & Eells; M. A. Simmons, New Custom House; Wright & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are able to work with facility.

All orders left at Wm. Carey Hall's will be promptly attended to.

SMITH & VAN DYKE.

N. B.—We [illegible] Wells & Steam Pumps for Farmers' [illegible] work done. 7

Montgomery Paint Store,

[illegible]

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GRAINING &c. [illegible]

[illegible]

DAVIS & GARDNER.

6

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Pennock's Patent Seed and Grain Planter.

FOR planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnips, &c. This machine operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c., and by completing the work at one operation, obviates the necessity of harrowing after the grain is sown. With two horses it will plant from ten to twelve acres of Wheat or Barley per day, and of Corn, Beans or Peas, fifteen to twenty per day—besides effecting a considerable saving in the seed. For sale, with full sets of extra parts, by

JOS. S. PAXSON, 26 Front street, cor. of Pine.

Also,—Cultivators, Garden Drills, Hay Cutters, Hay Presses, Grist Mills, &c. &c. 8 6t.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cuphea, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties to 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormack's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes,
Bolting cloth. Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 10 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains and all articles pertaining to Agriculture.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse.
83 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Farming Machinery.

MCCORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrell's Patent Reapers,
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24 4m Corner of Battery and Redwood streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy part[illegible] attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee.)

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, [illegible] every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON
5 Successors to WARREN & SON

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz., Hovey's $4 per doz. and Early Scarlet $4 per doz or $25 per hundred. Plants well packed and forwarded to any part of the State. Now is the time to forward to parties at a distance. Address us at once. Directions for [illegible]

25 WARREN & SON, corner of Clay and Market streets.

Grass Seed.

20 BUSHELS Herds Grass, Orchard and Red Top, [illegible] Perennial [illegible]
Orders left at Wm. Carey Hall's will be promptly attended to.
1 CHARLES SHAW & CO., Battery street.

Chile Seed Wheat.

For sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4

Book Bindery.

[illegible]

N. B.—[illegible]

Patent Pumps.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Olay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.

Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., st Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,

93 *Sacramento and* 81 *Battery streets, San Francisco.*
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultral Implements.

Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Plouchs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.

We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.

8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend Norcross' Patent Planing Machines, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent Mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendant, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the Washington Mills, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.

7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Gutling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 6th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place,) to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily; preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor; also in putting in all the grain nearly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushels per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Bradshaw, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with the operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while I reflect for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing on the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. [illegible] 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and am [illegible] with the [illegible] I [illegible] the acre, with less [illegible] I could also state that I used broad-cast and drilled at the same time on the same kind of land, and the [illegible] in the drilled [illegible] to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX [illegible].

8 [illegible] 13 1m

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would [illegible] Watches [illegible] FRANK & TF[illegible] IT[illegible] Jewelry [illegible] Watches [illegible]

Jewelry and Silverware.

[illegible]

[For the California Farmer.]

TO MY MOTHER, IN HEAVEN.

Mother, I miss thee. Oh! how oft
This aching heart has bled
For thy lost love and tender care;
Alas! for thou art dead.

I know I never more shall feel
Thy hand upon my brow;
The dark, cold grave has closed o'er thee—
Thou art an Angel now.

Upon the ocean wave, Mother,
We closed thine eyes in death;
Kind friends were near as God received
Thy soul's departing breath.

I've stood beside thy grave, Mother,
At the holy hour of eve,
When thy guardian spirit hovered near
To bid me no more grieve.

Thy kind instructions, holy love,
My guiding star shall be,
To shield from wrong thy wayward child,
And bring her nearer thee.

I dreamed of thee, last night, Mother—
Beside my couch thou knelt,
And breathed a prayer to Heaven for me;
Thy parting kiss I felt.

Holy and bright that vision came
To cheer my drooping heart,
To bid me hope for happier days,
And heavenly thoughts impart.

Too soon, alas! the dream is o'er,
Thin Angel vision fled;
Alone I weep for thee, Mother—
For thee, the long lost dead.

Thy image still remains, Mother,
No love like thine is given;
Oh may I hope, when life shall end,
To be with thee in Heaven.

NORA.

George Washington.—His published correspondence is a revelation of the highest virtue and the greatest capacity for the several stations which he filled. He was in all things honest and just, truthful and dignified, liberal and modest, courteous and gentlemanly, and hence the good opinion which all true men everywhere felt for George Washington when he was alive, and which they retain now that he is no more. The following letter is a model one for the example it gives of the true mode of living at home, and we need sueh examples from just such high authority in these days of extravagance, folly and selfishness. The letter we copy is now for the first time published, and was written to Tobias Lear, in England, in 1794. Washington gives the following reasons why he has empowered Mr. Lear to sell a portion of his landed estate:

"I have no scruple in disclosing to you that my motives to these sales are to rednce my income, be it more or less, to specialities—that the remainder of my days may be more tranquil and free from care, and that I may be enabled, knowing what my dependence is, to do as much good as my resources will admit; for although in the estimation of the world I possess a good and clear estate, yet so unproductive is it that I am oftentimes ashamed to refuse aid which I cannot afford unless I sell part of it to answer this purpose. Besides these I have another motive why I earnestly wish for these things—it is indeed more powerful than all the rest—namely, to liberate a certain species of property which I possess very repugnantly to my own feelings, but which imperious necessity compels uutil I can substitute some other expedient by which expenses not in my power to avoid (however well disposed I may he to do it) can be defrayed."

No one, after this disclosure of Washington's financial situation, can accuse him of parsimony. It exhibits the same high integrity and thoughtful honesty which he displayed at the head of our armies and in the Presidential chair.—*National Intelligencer.*

A Treasure Costino no Money.—Which will you do—smile and make your household happy, or he crabbed, and make all those young ones gloomy, and elder ones miserable? The amount of happiness you can produce is incalculable, if you hut show a smiling face, a kind heart, and speak pleasant words. Wear a pleasaut countenance; let joy heam in your eyes, and love grow on your forehead. There is no joy like that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed; and you will feel it at night when you rest, at morning when you rise, and through the day when ahout your business.

A smile—who will refuse a smile, the sorrowing heart to cheer,
And turn to love the heart of guile, and ehock the fallen tear!
A pleasant smile for every face, O, 'tis a blessed thing:
It will the lines of care erase, and spots of beauty bring.

Personal.—A beautiful Jewess attended a party in Philadelphia, where she was exceedingly annoyed by a vulgar, impertinent fellow. "And you never eat pork. Miss M.?" asked he, tauntingly. "Never, sir," was the reply. "Nor use lard lamps?" continued the persecutor. "No, sir," she auswered; "our religion teaches us to avoid everything swinish, physically and morally; therefore you will excuse me for declining to have any more words with *you.*"

There is a young mechanic somewhere, who is trying to get up an engine to be worked by salts and senna. The experiments on himself have proved very satisfactory. All he wants now, to "perfect the thing," is to apply "the principle" to the machine. The inventive genius of the age is from a half to considerable.

A man who advertises for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine, adds that it will be found profitable to the "undertakor."

BANKERS.

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

The establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

Will sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tl

DREXEL, SATTIER & CHURCH,

Bankers, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macnurdo & Co	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

Bankers, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimare, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
Conn. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposite, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon. St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

Bankers, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiania State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

Bankers, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros, & Co	London.
Hottinguer & Co	Paris.
Wm. Hone & Co	New York.
Phœnix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Pump and Domestic Fire Engine.

Cary's Patent Rotary Pump and Fire Engine, as a Pump for domestic use it is unequalled, and by attaching Hose, in a moment is converted into an efficient Fire Engine. The power of one man will throw through 50 feet of hose and 3/8 of an inch nozzle, 20 gallons of water per minute, to the height of a two-story building. This Pump is kept by a number of merchants and others in Sacramento, and used only as a Fire Engine. Miners prefer it, because it throws more water with the same power than any other Pump in use. It is the only complete Rotary Pump ever invented; and the advantage of a Rotary Pump is that the column of water drawn up in the pipe does not stop at every stroke of the handle, but flows in one continuous stream, thereby saving more than one-fourth power. It is simple and not liable to get out of repair, and can be repacked by any one in a few moments. It has taken the premiums at all the Eastern fairs, for the last three years.

No. 1 will raise 25 gallons per minute; price $75. No. 2 will raise 60 gallons per minute; price $150. No. 2½ will raise 200 gallons per minute; price $300.

For sale by GEO. DEITZ & CO.,
Washington street San Francisco;
And SHOBER, BROWN & CO.,
11 Opposite City Water Works, Sacramento.

Hardware at Wholesale.

The subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,

Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, hellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
Beads—The largest assortment in California.

E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardwara Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California,

Hovey & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears: embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubard Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

We are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44	varieties;	Strawberries,	7	varieties;
Pear	do 44	do	Fig Trees;		
Apple	do 54	do	Pomegranates;		
Plum	do 15	do	Walnuts;		
Apricots	6	do	Chestnuts;		
Almonds	2	do	Locust Trees, very large;		
Quinces	do 2	do	Rose Acaciase, Orange,		for hedges.
Cherry	do many	do			
Grapes,	12	do			

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. Delabigne, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
8 1stf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

The proprietar of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The suscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

The attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias', a choice collection; Hellotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutillums, Azaleas, Orleanders, Passiflorns, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fresh Onion Seed!

Just received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

Including everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Notice.

Lone Mountain Cemetery.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.

HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.

QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.

LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information Inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL 412 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT,
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, } Proprietors.

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., } Trustees.
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., 3 3m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Oheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof
MATERIALS FOR SALE!

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warron's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will he in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must he directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Our Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co	Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Utica City Bank	Utica.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
Michigan State B'k	Detroit.
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Geo. Smith & Co	Chicago.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Benicia, Coloma, Georgetown, Greenwood, Sacramento, Grass Valley, Placerville, or Hangtown, Shasta City, Marysville, Nevada, Mormon Islands, Salmon Falls, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta cauntics. Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,	Deer Creek Crossing,	Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar,	Bridgeport, S. Yuba,	French Corral,
Kennebec Bar,	Sweetland's,	Boston Bar,
Union Bar,	Hoyat's Diggings,	Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar,	Cherokee Corral,	Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar,	Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba,	Wombow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar,	Slate Range,	Slate Range,
Oak Valley,	Junction House,	Nevada House,
Indian Valley,	Frenchman's Bar,	Empire Ranch,
Sleighville,	Bullard's Bar,	Downieville,
Cox's Bar,	Minesota Diggings,	Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.		

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

Removal.

The undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.
5 ADAMS & CO.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York.	O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

Have removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Coalkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

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A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

The Man over the Way.

BY ALFRED W. COLE.

When a man has no business of his own to attend to, it is notorious that he is very fond of meddling with his neighbor's. Old half-pay officers, naval or military, unmarried ladies of uncertain age and small means, widows without encumbrance — these, and few others, are the greatest meddlers and busy-bodies in creation. Young men of small fortune and no profession are less inclined to sin in this respect; but they can scarcely be said to have nothing to do, because they generally have a frightful amount on their hands to perpetrate; and this keeps them so well occupied (ill occupied, we should say) that they have not so much time to attend to other people's affairs as might be imagined.

When I avow that I belong to the class of bachelors I have mentioned, a charitable reader will naturally conclude that I am a *mauvais sujet*. Such is far from the case. Positively I am not aware of any particular amount of iniquity that can be laid at my door. I neither game, drink, nor keep bad hours, or commit other peccadilloes which go to swell the list of sins usually booked to an idle man's account. Perhaps I ought not to take too much credit to myself for my exemption from these little bachelor infirmities—because I am dreadfully in love. Absorbed as I am in this passion, I have no thought to give to dissipation—the idol of my heart possesses them altogether.

Lovers are probably selfish; they think of no one but themselves. I form no exception to the rule, saving in one instance—I have long had a terrible curiosity to know all about "the man over the way;" but I must be a little more explicit. I live in lodgings, as nineteen bachelors out of twenty do, unless they have chambers in the Temple. The house at which my rooms are, stands in a narrow street in the neighborhood of Hyde Park. Exactly opposite, occupying a first floor, like myself, is the gentleman concerning whom my curiosity is excited, and whom I have named "the man over the way."

He is apparently a man of fifty or sixty years of age, sunburnt in face, and with long iron-grey hair. He is dressed always in a long brown coat, grey trousers and waistcoat, and a black neckerchief of the old style—that is to say, two or three yards of silk swathed round his throat, as an Egyptian mummy is wrapped in linen. There is nothing very remarkable in the man's appearance, and yet he possesses a strange fascination for me. I cannot help thinking of him, and wondering what he is, and who he is, and whether he has anything to do with my fate; for ridiculous as the last may seem, I cannot divest myself of the idea that this man is bound up in some mysterious way with my history. It is perfectly useless to reason with myself on the proposition and point out its absurdities: I *believe*, and I cannot shake my faith by any process of logical induction.

In consequence of this idea, I am become as curious (as far as this individual is concerned) as any of the old half-pays, or maiden ladies, or unencumbered widows, I have mentioned. If I see a butcher boy with meat in his tray going near the house, I watch to see if he calls there, and wonder whether the meat is for the doiner of "the man over the way." If I see the man himself reading, I wonder what book he has, and what he thinks of it. But beyond everything, I wonder what he thinks of me; for I am perfectly certain that he watches me almost as much as I do myself.

And yet the reader must not suppose that I think of "the man over the way" so exclusively as to make me forget my absent Julia—far from it; I write to her every day, and the baker's man delivers my letter to the cook, and the cook gives it to the lady's maid, and the lady's maid presses it into the hands of Julia herself. The penny post would be more expeditious, but also more expensive; but I grudge neither time nor money when it is a question of [illegible] and consequently for many years to come, and Mr Sniggles [illegible] to pass through these [illegible] and the [illegible] natural and proper [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

rate tailors, and their neck-ties were more striking than tasteful. They were not very ignorant, either; though they knew nothing about the matters I was most *up* in—such as the private history of Madame Spinnini, the great *danseuse*, and the real story about the Duke of Dumps and Signora Salonier, of the Italian Opera, etc., etc.; still, they were not badly informed about the minor matters of history, geography, statistics, and political affairs. * * * *

Six months passed. I had worked every day like a horse—or like a clerk; I understood my business, and was rising into importance.

During the whole of this time I had seen nothing of "the man over the way." He had mysteriously vanished the very day after I had last parted with him, when he sent me to the office. The people at the house where he lodged declared that they did not know whither he had gone, but he *had paid his rent, and they spoke of him with great respect.*

"Mr. Plastic," said old Sniggles, when I entered his room one day with some office work I had just done, "will you dine with me to-day? My daughter will be glad to see you."

Could I believe my ears? How the words thrilled through me! I accepted the invitation. Of course, but in what terms I do not know. I was so flustered, that, for for the first time during my clerkship, I made several blunders in my work that day. At five o'clock Sniggles entered our office, and asking if I were ready, we walked off together. We did not talk much, fortunately for me, confused as I was, for we rode in an omnibus. When we reached Sniggles' house—that house that I had been forbid to enter—how my heart beat! How would Julia receive me? Could I act the part of a mere friend with propriety? What should I do? I was already in the drawing room.

"Julia!" I exclaimed, in spite of old Sniggles himself. She rusbed forward, and I caught her in my arms.

"Very pretty, indeed!" said old Sniggles, smiling, quite benignantly on us.

"What does it all mean?" I exclaimed.

"She's yours, my boy—she's yours," said old Sniggles, almost whimpering as he spoke; "you're a man now, and you deserve her: she shall be your partner for life, if you'll have her; and by Jove, sir, you shall be *my* partner, too, if you like."

I was overjoyed, but still bewildered.

"The truth is, dear Charles," said Julia, "we owe all this happiness to my father's kindness and the interest of my maternal uncle. Since our separation he has been our confidant; and he promised he would make it his business to forward my happiness. He wished to see you what *he* calls 'worthy of me,'—that is, a man of business. He determined to watch you, and even to call on you; but I believe you saved him the trouble of doing that. My father agreed to all his plans; and both confessed that you have gone through your probation nobly. My father has told me so. Let me present you to my uncle—an old acquaintance of yours."

She smiled as she said this, and led me into the next room; where my hand was immediately afterwards warmly seized by—"The Man over the Way."

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Official Reports of Committees

At the Annual Exhibition of the California State Agricultural Society, held in San Francisco, October, 1854.

Report of Committee on Flour and Flouring Mills.

Five samples of Flour were submitted to the undersigned, (purporting to be from as many different Mills,) for their examination, which samples were drawn by one of the committee from the bags, after having them covered over with a cloth, so that if any of us *had* any preferences we could not be charged with knowing *who* the manufacturer was.

The samples thus drawn were at first but *four* in number, and so passed upon, after having marked them A. B. C. D.

Your committee have unanimously decided that "A" was the sharpest ground, but *very defective in color*, (the wheat probably being more or less smutty.) A. was therefore rejected, being of a dark ashy color.

"C" was the next best ground; grinding beautiful, and the color a rich golden hue. This sample was accordingly marked No. 1.

"B" and "D" almost identically the same in color and grinding; the former well adapted for pastry and family use, while the latter better for baker's use.

At this stage of our examination, it was discovered that *one sample* bag of Flour had been overlooked by your committee, *supposing* it to be Buckwheat. This sample was marked "E," and your committee at once decided, that take it, all in all, it was every way superior to those previously examined; *i. e.* in color, bolting, and grinding.

The samples were all mixed up separately in water, and carefully compared in the dough, and your committee have finally decided to make the following award, only regretting, that so few of our mills have sent samples to the Fair; and that *none* of the Millers have placed their Mills in competition, or furnished us with any statistics as to their capacity for grinding, or the number of pounds of wheat used in the manufacture of a barrel of flour.

We therefore declare "E." representing J. Beard, of the San Jose Mission, to be entitled to the first premium.

C, representing "Happy Valley Mills," to be entitled to the second premium.

B. & D. to be *each* entitled to a special premium, the quality of flour being almost identically the same; white, and of very choice quality. B, representing the "Magnolia Mills," Adams, Welch & Co., Agents; D, the "Eureka Mills," J. Friedlander, proprietor.

In conclusion, your committee beg to remark that we have called in many well known judges of Flour, who have generally coincided with us in opinion; but where the samples are so nearly alike, as is the case with B. C. and D, as to be but a shade's difference between them, we feel quite at a loss to know *how* to classify them, the three being almost identically the same, taken as a whole. Though, were your committee made acquainted with the history of each brand or sample of Flour, whether taken promiscuously from a pile, as the average grinding of a mill, or whether taken from the head of the bolt, we might act with some discretion in awarding a special premium.

In justice to one sample submitted, it is but fair to say that the owner of it stated to one of your committee this morning in the street, that he did not intend his Flour for competition, but simply as a sample taken promiscuously from his store, being one out of 3,000 barrels raised by D. W. C. Thompson, of Sonoma, and manufactured by F. C. Hall, of this city; but which sample *this is*, subsequent developments must determine, as the one was unknown to your committee at the time of our examination.

In regard to the two samples of Buckwheat on exhibition, your committee would report that, in their judgment the sample marked "Magnolia Mills" is the only *pure sample* of Buckwheat Flour. The other, from J. Beard, of San Jose Mission, is the most beautiful, but it bears strong evidence of having a goodly mixture of *coarse wheat* flour therein, which, no doubt, is really an improvement to the Meal every way, and will make the best griddle cakes. With this view of the cases, we therefore award the 1st premium to the Magnolia Mills, Adams, Welch & Co., agents; and a Special Premium to the San Jose Mission Mill of J. Beard, Esq., as the meal as prepared is truly a choice article.

All of which is respectfelly submitted.

H. Channing Beals,
Chairman of the Committee.
James Dows,
B. Derham.

N.B.—On going to the exhibition for a key to our report, we find the following memorandum affixed to the bags of Flour from the "Happy Valley Mills:" "sample of 3,000 barrles Flour from wheat raised by D. W. C. Thompson, Esq., of Sonoma, and ground at the Happy Valley Mills by F. C. Hall—entered by D. W. C. Thompson."

Report of Flower Committee.

To F. W. Macondray, Esq., *President California State Agricultural Society.*

Every country has its particular flower. In Britany, it is the Broom; in Auvergne, the Lavender; in Normandy, the star-like Apple blossom. The valleys of Touraine abound in Lilies, the meads of Languedoek are enameled with the finest Daisies; while in Berry, the banks of the streams are adorned with fresh Lilies of the Valley.

When the exile beholds the flower of his home, he longs to return, and while inhaling its perfume, he fancies, for a moment, that he feels the breezes of his native clime.

As one weeps when he hears again the clocks of his native town, or the strains of some melody which he used to sing in his boyhood, so the sight of the home-flower will often start a tear. It looks at you, it recognises you, it speaks to you—"I am thy sister: place me again on the hill, in the valley, in the midst of the meadows, on the bank of the stream where I was born."

There the breeze is more gentle, the waters are cooler, the groves have a softer murmer, and the songs of the birds are more melodious.

"Far from my country, I languish. Take me back! take me back." Thus speaks the flower of our own land.

Happy those who find it on their way. It is the soothing voice of memory, which speaks to them from its fragrant corolla.

But around our home in California we have not only *one flower*, but *many*—it is a land of flowers. God seems to have scattered over our hills and prairies a thousand beautiful and bright gifts, of every shade and form, to greet the various nations that may gather on these golden shores.

There is a mysterious symbol in these various flowers that speak design, for the favorite flowers of many nations grow here as luxuriantly as in their native clime, thus telling that it shall be the "home of many nations."

Let us catch at these intimations of a kind Providence, and use them for a blessing to ourselves and to others.

The committee appointed to the pleasing duty of reporting to you and through you this department of the Fair now open to the public, would respectfully lay before you the result of their investigations. Your committee feel that among all the States of our Union, none can boast the present year of a more splendid array of Flora's choicest gems; none can present a more beautiful collection of Green-house plants; more magnificent roses than the Queen of Autumn Flowers, the Dahlia, or present a better evidence of the advance of this noble science than our own Eureka State: and your committee would congratulate our citizens that such a pleasing assurance can be given.

We now lay before you the result of our labors for your approval.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

The following are the contributions made to the Hall in this department:

From Miss Beard and Miss Nelly Ellsworth, of Sunny Side, Mission San Jose—a large and fine collection of wreathing and branches in fruit of the Olive, which added so much to the drapery and beauty of the Hall.

From Mrs. Edward Gibbons, Oakland, twenty-four seedling Dahlias—they were fine specimens to appearance; but were unfortunately cut too early—being several days before the Fair opened.

From Charles Keivman, Gardener, Sacramento city, made at the United States Nursery—a large Harp, a beautiful design, and giving proof of excellent skill.

From Messrs. W. and J. O. Donnell, U. S. Nursery and Gardens, Mission Road—a design, the "American Flag." The flag-staff and flag composed of brilliant flowers, well arranged and in appropriate form: forming an excellent feature in the Hall. Also—a handsome pyramidal stand of Flowers, supporting a beautiful basket, interlaced, wreathed and filled with fragrant flowers: a very fine design. Also—nearly one hundred pots Greenhouse Plants, (as enumerated below) forming a beautiful ornament to the two wings of the tables in the Hall. The plants were well grown and in fine condition.

List of Plants exhibited by W. and J. O'Donnell,
(United States Nursery.)

13 Fuchias.
13 Camellias.
14 Roses.
7 Geraniums.
3 Salvia splendens.
4 Acacias.
4 Chrysanthemums.
2 Cella Ethiopia.
7 Verbenas.
5 Heliotropes.
1 Abutilon striatum.
1 Canna Indica.
5 Cinerarias.
1 Bouvardia.
1 Honeysuckle.
2 Abutilon venosum.
2 Chinese primroses.
2 Cuphea platycentra.
1 Maurandia Barclayana.
1 Clyanthus puniceus.
2 Fabiana imbricata.
2 Verbena citriodora.

Messrs. O'Donnell also exhibited "Four Vase Bouquets" and "Six Hand Bouquets;" all fine and well arranged.

From Henry A. Sontag & Co., Mission Dolores and Alameda—thirty varieties Perpetual, Noisette, Bourbon Tea and Hybrid Roses; many very rich and rare varieties. Among them the "Green Rose," which attracted much attention and is indeed a curious phenomena of Flora.

List of Plants exhibited by H. A. Sontag & Co.

The Green Rose.
Noisettes.
Lamarque,
Solfatair,
Phaloe—Souvenir de Aurelia.
Bourbon.
Souvenir de la Malmaison,
Duchess de Thurington,
Jupiter,
Pere St. Cyr,
Hermosa.
Tea Roses.
Davonienesis,
Agrippina,
Cardinal,
Eliza Sauvage,
Bougere,
La Sylphide,
Sofrano.
Hybrid Perpetuals.
La Reine,
Giant de Battailes,
Reine de Muilde,
Madame de Coronette,
Dr. Arnotte,
Gen. Charnangier,
Pope Pius IX.
Madame Lalfay,
Triumphant,
Mrs. Bosanquett,
Seule de Austerlitz,
Eugene de Beauharnois.

From Mortimer Ryan, Suscol Ranch—Box "Celosia Custata," or Coxcomb; well grown.

From Wm. O. Brien, gardener to A. P. Smith, Esq., Sacramento city—A Miniature Garden; this was a very neat and pretty design, and in good taste, giving the idea how grounds should be designed.

From Mrs. C. V. Gillespie, San Francisco—one hundred and eight Green-house Plants. This collection formed the front circular group upon the stand in the centre of the Hall. To the connoisseur of Flora's pets, the list here presented will suffice to convince them that this was indeed a rare collection; many specimens here exhibited would grace any conservatory, and were just such gems as were anticipated from this source. The committee regret that time and space will not permit them to speak of every flower worthy of note. It should here be noted that this beautiful collection was kindly contributed to aid the Fair, and not to compete for prizes. The following are the varieties:

List of Plants exhibited by C. V. Gillespie.

24 Fuchias.
14 Geraniums.
17 Roses.
10 Calceolarias.
5 Cinerarius.
5 Acacias.
4 Heliotropes.
3 Vinca rosea.
3 Chinese primroses.
2 Cuphea platycentra.
2 Abutilons.
2 Camellias.
2 Chrysanthemums.
1 Verbena citriodora.
1 Sedum sieboldii
1 Mimulus.
1 Petunia.
1 Hydrangea.
1 Laurustinus.
1 Polygala.
1 Achimines.
1 Jessamine.
1 Salvia splendens.
1 Fabiana imbricata.
1 Mignonette.
1 Gomphrena globosa.
1 Stevia serrata.
1 Verbena
Total 108.

From Center's Commercial Gardens, Mission Dolores, under the superintendence of A. B. Saul, Esq.: "A Floral Temple." This design is in perfect taste and worthy the designer, a pupil of the lamented Downing; and a fit tribute to him who has left his labors here below to enter "a temple not made with bands, eternal in the heavens." Mr. Saul has not only made his mark as a florist and designer in this beautiful temple, but in all his contributions to Flora.

From the same gardens—12 hand Bouquets, very beautiful; and a large collection of Dahlias and cut roses and other rich flowers.

From Mrs. Weaver, Washington Market—A superb Wreath of Roses, which adorned the arbor upon the speaker's stand, and added much to that part of the design. Also, 2 very handsome Bouquets for the table in the arbor.

From Walker's Gardens, "Golden Gate Nursery," new plank road—The largest collection of Plants in the Hall, enumerated in the appended list. This collection made the first beautiful impression upon the mind as one entered, forming a complete semi-circle, and embracing the largest and richest feature in the hall, over two hundred very valuable Plants in full bloom, of every color and shade. To Mr. Walker, this Society and State are greatly indebted for valuable acquisitions to the Flora of California.

List of Plants exhibited by W. C. Walker,
(Golden Gate Nursery).

3 Fuchsia robusta.
1 " one in the ring.
2 " purity.
2 " Carolina.
1 " globosa.
1 " chauverii.
1 " Don Govoinina.
1 " coccinea.
1 " beauty of Deal.
2 Roses giant de battailes.
4 " Madam Bosanquet.
3 " la graceuse.
1 " Napoleon.
1 " Wm. Jessie.
1 " Madam Breon.
1 " Madam Laffay.
1 " Prince Albert.
3 " Souvenier de la Mal-
1 " Rivers. [maison.
1 " Levison Gower.
2 " Safrano tea.
2 Achimenes grandiflora.
1 " rosea.
2 " longiflora.
2 Plumbago Larpentii.
4 Tropeolum Shermanii.
2 Sensitive plant.
1 Acacea dealbata.
1 " decussens.
1 " verticellata.
1 Mannetia cordifolia.
2 Malvaviscus pubescens.
1 Abutilon venustum striatum.
1 " album.
2 " striatum.
2 Vinca rosea.
3 Thunbergia alata.
1 " Fyreril.
1 " alba. [lily.
3 Lillium lancifolium, Japan
1 Lilly of the Nile. [lea.
2 Maurandia Barclayana caru-
2 " " alba.
1 Cuphea platycentra.
1 Euphorbia poinsettia.
4 " jaquiniflora.
3 Siphocampylus bicolor.
1 Swansonia coronellifolia.
1 Geranium Lucia rosea.
18 Carnations.
20 Varieties of Dahlias.
2 Spikes bignonia grandiflora.
2 " Papaver bracteatum.
2 Geranium ivy.
4 " lancy.
1 " apple scented.
2 " nutmeg "
2 " lemon "
2 " rose, true.
2 " rose, Chincse.
8 " scarlet.
1 " oak leafed.
1 Crassula coccinea.
1 Rhodanthe Manglesii.
1 Justicia speciosa.
1 " carnea.
1 Hoya carnosa.
2 Inga pulcherrima.
1 Fabiana imbricata.
1 Ernithemum pulchellum.
1 Lophospermum erubescens.
1 " Rhodochiton.
1 Arabian jasmine.
1 Brugmansia suaveolens.
1 " Knightii.
2 Ecremocarpus scabra.
2 Clyanthus puniceus.
3 Stevia serrata.
1 Habrothamnus fasiculatus.
1 " elegans.
1 Myrtle.
3 Calceolaria (seedlings).
2 Lemon Verbena.
2 Passiflora cærulea.
1 Dolichos (Sp.) I'm Australia.
1 Metrocedrus lanceolatus.
1 Azalia indica.
1 " Phœnicea.
1 Pittosporum undulatum.
23 Helioirope (seedlings).
12 Sweet violets.
23 Chinese primroso.
11 Flowering verbenas.
2 Camelia double white, large.
2 " fimbriata.
2 " cuculdissima.
1 " Caleb Cope.
1 " Duchess deOrleans.
1 " double red.
1 Bouvardia (Sp).
1 Begonia Municata.
4 " Salvia patens.
4 " Swansonia coronilli-
[folia.

From Walker's Gardens, also, was shown the largest and finest collection of cut Roses; the list below will note the variety, and the committee feel confident that in no exhibition in the United States will there have been exhibited the present year a show to surpass them; they were truly Florist's flowers, just in perfect order for exhibition, being in the opening bud—not open and falling, as is too often the case with exhibition roses. The beautiful white Moss Rose attracted great admiration.

CUT ROSES.

Rivers.
Giant de Battaile.
Prince Albert.
Triumphe de la Ducheria.
Fellenberg Noisette.
River perpetual.
White daisy.
Gloire de Rosamene.
Levison Gower.
Bourbon Queen.
Barbot tea.
Souvenier de Malmaison.
Leonie Verdier.
Eliza Sauvage, tea.
La Graceuse.
Madam Bosanquet.
La Reine.
Madam Breon.
Souvenier d'aleelme.
Louis Phillippe.
Madam Laffay.
Eugene Sue.
Safrano tea
Yolana d'arngon.
White moss.
Devoniensis.
Hermosa.
William Jessie.
Cels Multiflora.
La Marque.
Noisette superb.
Musk cluster.
Lioness.
Duchess of Sutherland.
Monthly cabbage.
Barrounc Prevost.
Four varieties unnumed.

The following new and rare blooming plants were upon the stand: Euphorbia Jacquiniflora, do Poinsettii, Begonia Manicatta, Inga Pulcherima, Habrothamnus Elegans, Acacia Dealbata, Tropeolum Shermanii, Tropeollum minus coccineus, Malvavisca pubescens, Jasmina Arabica, Swausonia cornena, Justicia speciosa and Carnea, Eranthemum Pulchellum, Plumbago Larpentii, Eremocarpa scarbra, superb Japan Lilies and two Camellias, largest in the country, one Lady Hume in bloom.

From the same Garden—1 Mantle Bouquet of choice flowers; 1 Vase do. in unique style, and 6 hand Bouquets, as rich as the choicest flowers could make them.

Warren & Son exhibited specimens of the new Fragrant Shrub, from Washington Territory, the same that was exhibited the last year, and bearing a full fragrance, having been exposed in open vases the whole time.

The committee make the following

AWARDS:

For the best Floral Design, a superb Temple, to A. B. Saul Esq., at Mission Dolores, the premier prize, - - - - - $25
For best display of Pot Plants, to W. C. Walker, Golden Gate Nursery, - - - 25
For best collection of Cut Roses, to W. C. Walker, premier prize, - - - - - 10
For best collection of Dahlias, to W. C. Walker, 10
For best pair Vase Bouquets, to W. J. O'Donnell, 10
For best Mantle Bouquets, to W. C. Walker. 10
For best 6 hand Bouquets, to W. C. Walker, 10
For 2d best hand Bouquet, to Center's Gardens, - - - - - - - - 10

GRATUITIES AND SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

To W. and J. O'Donnell, for a beautiful Design of Pedestal and floral Bouquet, gratuity, 10
To W. and J. O'Donnell, for fine display of Pot Plants, a gratuity, - - - - 10
To Center's Gardens, for a fine display of cut Dahlias, - - - - - - - 10
To Wm. O'Brien, of Sacramento, for a very unique Design of a Flower Garden, a special prize, - - - - - - - - 10
To Henry Sontag & Co., of Mission, for Collection of Roses, a special premium 10
For Green Rose, a curious specimen, to which was awarded a premium, - - - - 5
To J. R. Lowe, of San Jose, for a neat Rustic Chair, grautuity, - - - - - - 10
To Wm. and J. O'Donnell, for 2d best hand Bouquet, - - - - - - - - 5
To Charles Kiernan, of Sacramento, for a "Floral Design," of exquisite taste and finely finished a special premium, - - - 10
For a fine display of Pot Plants, exhibited by Mrs. C. V. Gillespie, awarded to the gardener a gratuity of - - - - - - 10

To F. W. Macondray, Esq., who collected from his grounds a large and valuable arboretum of the trees and plants indigenous to California, and which added to the ornament of the head of the Hall, is awarded a special prize.

To Mrs. Beard and Miss Nelly Ellsworth, of Mission San Jose, for wreathing, olivo branches and other trimmings, a special prize each, of - - - - - - - 10

To Mr. Donald, Gardiner to F. W. Macondray, Esq., and to A. B. Saul, for valuable aid of many days, in decorating the Hall, and for wreathing finished, the society award a special prize each.

The committee cannot close without paying a deserved compliment to those ladies who so kindly served days and evenings in preparing the decorations of the Hall; to them, in the name of the society, the committee tender their grateful thanks.

James L. L. F. Warren,
H. Channing Beals,
J. C. White,
} Committee.

Report of Committee on Vegetables.

The committee extremely regret the want of interest that has been manifested at the present exhibition in this department of Agriculture. It may in a measure be attributable to the embarrassed condition of this interest throughout the State; yet it cannot be denied that the cultivators of the State do not seem to appreciate the advantages that can be derived from the liberality of the Government in their bounty to the State Society.

If the cultivators generally would give this subject a just consideration, and look to their own interests sufficiently, they would see the necessity of becoming identified with the State Fair and the State Society, and becoming actively engaged in these efforts to reveal the resources of the State, and unless a deeper and more abiding interest is manifested in these things, the Agricultural interests of the State will be retarded for years.

The committee notice with pleasure the interest shown by a few to make this Fair what it ought to have been; but they cannot but feel that it is far from what it should be, and the specimens of the vegetables are far short of the exhibition opened under private enterprise the last year by Warren & Son. The committee would here earnestly appeal to the cultivators of the State and urge them to more interest, hoping that another year will find them ready and heartily engaged in this work.

It will be seen by this report that many premiums are not competed for, and in several cases premiums were necessarily awarded to productions far from a high standard; but being no competition the committee had no discretion.

The committee make the following awards:

To M. Runnion, of Sutter Slough, Yolo county,
For best bushel onions, premium, - $10
To contributor from San Pedro,
For best bushel Potatoes, - - - 10
To G. W. Johnson, of Petaluma,
For best Turnips, premium, - - 10
To Ansell W. Putnam, of Suscol Ranch,
1st premium on Tomatoes, - - - 10
1st premium on Parsnips, - - - 10
1st premium on Squashes, - - - 10
2d premium on Beets, - - - 5
To J. E. Johnson, San Jose,
1st premium on Pumpkins, - - 10
1st premium on Cabbages, - - - 10
2d premium on Turnips, - - - 5
2d premium on Squashes, - - - 5
Special premium on Peppers, - - 5
To J. K. Rose, of Sonoma,
For eight fine Cucumbers, - - - 5
To Warren Pomeroy, of Alviso,
For superior Blood Beets, 1st premium, 10
To Henry Roe, of Mission San Jose,
For very superior Egg Fruit, 1st premium 10
and also 2d premium, - - - 5
To Obed Clark, Presidio,
For four Mangel Wurtzel, special premium, 5
To Dr. J. S. Curtis, Sacramento,
For stalks of Cotton, Palma Christi or Castor oil Bean, and a fine group of Pea Nuts on vine, a special prize, - - 10
To Mrs. C. V. Gillespie,
For very superior specimens of Short Horn Carrot, of remarkable purity, 1st prem. 10
For fresh specimens of garden Celery, 1st pr. 10
For superior specimens of Apple Tomatus, special prize, - - - - - 5
To Mrs. Weaver, No. 1 Washington Market,
For a very large and very handsomely arrayed basket of Vegetables of every description, a special prize.
To Joseph Aram,
For two fine Squashes of very large size, 65 and 78 pounds, a special prize.
To A. D. Baker, of San Francisco,
For fine collection of Pickles, Gherkins, Onions, Tomatos, grown and prepared by him, a special prize.
To S. B. Martin, San Lorenzo,
For two baskets fine Potatoes, 2d premium, 5
(exhibited by Adey & Richards.)

H. C. Matson,
J. Bryant Hutchinson,
A. B. Saul,
} Committee.

Report of the Committee on Manufactures and Home Industry; also, Works of Art.

To the Managers of the California State Agricultural Fair:

Your Committee having entered upon the duties assigned them, report that the display in their department was very satisfactory, and is far superior to the Legislative exhibition

We regret that so few of our citizens have contributed of their labors, in competition for prizes so generously offered by the State, (five thousand dollars having by the State been set apart for special premiums).

Many of our best and most skillful *Artisans, Manufacturers*, &c., have entirely neglected this opportunity of displaying specimens of their handiwork, and though there are very many choice specimens on exhibition, of "Manufactures" and "Home Industry," as well as "Works of Art," yet we find but few to *compete* for premiums.

Your committee are well aware, that we have in our own city and State large manufacturing establishments of nearly every branch of Mechanism, and Manufacturers generally, and yet but few specimens are exhibited. The same remarks will apply to *boot and shoe makers, tailors, milliners, gold and silverware manufacturers, furniture*, &c., &c.; all, or nearly all, have failed to embrace the opportunity of adding value to this Pioneer Fair of our youthful State, which we greatly regret, and believe the failure to be attributed in a great measure, to the general apathy of the Press to give due and proper publicity to the same.

We cannot close our introduction without making honorable mention of Mr. J. L. L. F. Warren, editor and proprietor of the California Farmer, to whom our citizens are specially indebted for the admirable arrangement of the Exhibition Hall, and for his untiring zeal, long manifested, for the development of the agricultural wealth of our infant State.

In regard to Machinery, we find on exhibition by Davis & Co. of this city, a ten-horse power Steam Engine complete, made by Wm. Burden & Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Also, exhibited by the same parties, a very choice assortment of Brass Work, consisting of engine bell, steam cock and whistle, and everything of the kind necessary to furnishing an engine complete, and for which we feel called upon to recommend an award of a discretionary premium by the Society.

Gordon & Steen, of this city, have exhibited one of Norcross' Planing Machines, which, though not in operation, is well deserving of a premium, as a very superior machine, and well adapted to its work.

Bryant & Co. have also on exhibition a Shingle Machine, capable of making from two to three thousand shingles per hour. Premium.

Dennis Iron Works, of San Francisco, have on exhibition by their agents, Chapin & Sawyer, very superb specimens of Wire Cages, Window Blinds, Wire Cloth, Baskets, etc., all of exquisite Workmanship, and to whom we award the highest premium. It may be well to say that for many of the articles mentioned there is no competition for prizes, yet in this instance the committee are free to say, that the Wire Works above referred to, are equal to the *best* of Eastern manufacture, and therefore richly entitled to the highest premium.

Your committee also desire to speak in flattering terms of the specimens of Starch, choice samples of which are on exhibition from the manufactory of John Everding, of this city. It would have been very gratifying to the committee to have had statistics of the mill, its capacity to manufacture, and whether the starch is made of wheat, flour, corn, or potatoes. As we find it, we award the first premium.

Four Corn Brooms, made from corn raised by Thomas and Stephen Millard, of San Jose—of which they say they have raised sufficient corn this year to make *ten thousand brooms*—the quality of which is equal to the best Shaker brooms in the Eastern States, and we therefore award them the first premium.

P. B. Commins, of this city, has on exhibition a complete and perfect Rifle, made in San Francisco. The instrument seems well adapted to the purpose of taking life, and we therefore award first premium.

James Downs has on exhibition a circular Revolving Clothes Rack, a unique contrivance for drying clothes; its goodness consists in its being well adapted for use in cities and where yard room is scarce. The machine is very simple in its construction, and capable of having 300 or more feet of line at pleasure. First premium.

Church & Martin have on exhibition six bottles of Oil, sperm, crude and refined whale, made in this city, for which the committee award a premium.

Mr. J. H. Purkitt, of this city, has on exhibition a model of his Composition for Roofs, now being extensively used, and on many of our public buildings such as Montgomery Block; and having been fairly tested in our community, we award the first premium.

Mr. A. D. Baker, of San Francisco, has a variety of Pickles on exhibition, in glass jars, which compare favorably with the best imported, and being crisp and well spiced, to award him first premium.

Mr. Harris has on exhibition one case, containing three fancy Caps and one U. S. officer's Cap, one pair (otter's fur) Lady's Cuffs, the latter said to be manufactured first for dress in California. The workmanship of these articles is of the very best character, and great credit to the workmen. We therefore award to Mr. Harris the first premium.

Cross & Co. 117 Commercial street, exhibit one case containing [illegible] and Hats. To these we award the first premium.

Oil Painting: Portrait of an "old California Pioneer;" by Charles Nahl. First premium.

Miniature Painting on Ivory of a Child: by Augustus Wenderoth. First premium.

Family Group: painted in India Ink, by Augustus Wenderoth, copied from Daguerreotypes; a perfect piece of art, and highly commended by connoisseurs in the art—likeness perfect. First premium.

One Landscape Painting in Oil, fancy sketch of ruins, &c.: painted by Mrs. P. B. Clark, of San Francisco. First premium.

Lithographic Views of Honolulu, of great merit: by Britton & Ray. First premium.

Pen Drawing; a very creditable specimen: by B. C. Turnbull. Premium.

Nine Lithographic Specimens, by B. F. Butler; drawings finely executed and very life like. First premium.

Drawing in Water Colors of Private Mansions, very handsomely executed: by L. R. Townsend. First premium.

Mr. Townsend, Architect, has also on exhibition the front and side elevations, with plans, of Calvary Presbyterian Church—Rev. Dr. Scott's. The style of architecture has been much admired. Special premium.

A Rustic Chair: by J. R. Low, of San Jose. Premium.

Mrs. Emily Ann Harrington has two Bedspreads or Coverlets, on exhibition; both very creditable specimens of Needlework—from the Red Woods of California. We therefore award to her the first premium.

Howes & Co. of this city, have on exhibition a Secretary Bedstead, a real Boston notion; and although emanating from that venerable city, we feel warranted in giving the inventors—as being both useful and ornamental, specially so in California,—a special premium.

Chas. J. Ordeman, Civil Engineer, exhibits a Map or Chart of an Artesian Well, "from the West." A curiosity in itself, but not being the product of our own State, do not feel warranted in awarding any premium thereon.

Rich specimens of native Salt, ground at Los Angeles; exhibited by Case, Heiser & Co. G. B. Post & Co. have also on exhibition, very beautiful specimens of Rock Salt, from Carmen Island.

R. H. Vance, Daguerrian Artist, has a splendid exhibition of Portraits, which fully entitle him to the first premium.

L. B. Nason: specimen Paintings of Imitation Wood, Marble, &c. Special premium.

Mitchell & Co. have a fine display of richly ornamental Bridal Cakes and Sugar Flowers; very beautiful. First premium.

Two large show cases of Wax Fruits, the handiwork of Miss Abby A. Warren. First premium.

Two baskets of beautiful Wax Fruits, etc.: by Miss A. A. Warren. First premium.

Patent Leg, made by B. F. Palmer, of Philadelphia: exhibited by Jarvis Jewett, agent.

Four specimens of Sea Weed, prepared by Miss Helen M. Williams, of Monterey; very beautiful. Special premium.

One embroidered Wreath of Flowers; very beautiful: by Mrs. P. B. Clark. Special premium.

Worsted Embroidery: by Mrs. Wm. King, of Marysville. The backs and arms of two armchairs; the seat for one chair; one smoking cap, embroidered velvet; one infant's embroidered shawl. Special premium.

Two Ottoman Covers, embroidered by Mrs. S. S. Simonds, San Francisco. Special premium.

An Embroidered Piano Cover of raised work: by Miss M. E. Beatty; very rich and beautiful. Special premium.

One superior vase Wax Flowers, very beautiful: by Miss Brush. First premium.

One piece Embroidery: by Mrs. A. Stockfleth. "Nuptial of the Prince of Wales," very elaborate and rich; an exquisite piece of handiwork. First premium.

Two pieces of Embroidery: by Mrs. C. A. McNulty. "Moses in the Bulrushes," and "Wm. Tell." Second premium.

Gold and Silver Embroidery: by Mrs. D. Norcross—two cases and two frames; a very rich and elaborate display on silk, satin and velvet. Also, two Artificial Wreaths. First premium.

A collection of Wax Flowers: by Miss Anna Thiller. A special premium.

Paintings and Drawings: A special premium to Messrs. Warren & Son, for their large collection used in ornamenting the walls.

Messrs. Marvin & Hitchcock—a special premium for their handsome display of Paintings and Engravings.

Dr. Thomas M. Logan, of Sacramento City: Two small paintings in Water Colors—*fac similes* of a Munster Peach and Strawberries raised the present season in Smith's garden, near Sacramento, A special premium.

One Buggy Wagon, for one or two Horses—manufactured by Messrs. G. P. Kimball & Co. No. 88 Kearny street. First premium.

One case Wax Fruits, etc., very pretty. Worthy for exhibition only.

One Ladies Dress and Bonnet, from Mrs. Robinson, Bush street: the only [illegible] exhibited. These being meritorious and [illegible] exhibited, we award them [illegible].

One Inlaid Parlor Table, presented by J. W. Campbell, Sacramento city. Special premium.

One exhibition of [illegible] the minerals of Grass Valley, Nevada County, California; [illegible] specimens, [illegible].

For very beautiful Pearl Shell [illegible] Agassiz, Celestine, Vanilla, Rubies, etc., etc., one [illegible]—exhibited by Judge [illegible], of Sacramento. Special premium.

A [illegible] specimens of Gold [illegible] types, [illegible] Hall [illegible].

One Picture Boquet of California Flowers pressed and framed; very beautiful: exhibited by Mr. Cockran. Special premium.

One Chess Board, painted imitation of marble and gold-bearing quartz: by Robert Keller & Co. Special premium.

One Oil Painting, "View in France,"—executed by Delahoussage. Special premium.

One Hydraulic double-action Force and Lifting Pump, manufactured by W. H. Moore and Harran, No. 58 Hallock street, San Francisco. First premium.

One large Card in gilt frame: Monson & Valentine, Book and Job Printers, 124 Sacramento street, of this city; to which we award the first premium.

Wesson's celebrated Telescopic Rifle, manufactured by Allen & Thurston, Mass. capable of shooting 1,000 yards; exhibited by J. Howell, Esq., Sacramento.

Railroad and Farm Fence: B. Wickersham's patent. First premium.

In conclusion, your Committee regret that they are unable to make any Report upon, what the *minority* of members of the Society consider to be, one of the most important and interesting articles of "Home Industry."

When we consider how favorable an opportunity has been presented by the Society for such an exhibition, and the *lively* and beneficial results that *might* have accrued to parents and others, from a noble and dignified comparison between the various members of such an infantile community as our City and State are able to produce, we are at a loss to account for the lack of a generous rivalry among the family circles, in competition for the liberal premiums offered by your Society.

Ever since the days of our first parents, it has been the mother's "weakness" not only to feel, herself, but to endeavor to convince the world, that *her* "little one" was superior in health, beauty, and intellect, to every other "mother's son;" and not doubting the existence of a similar natural feeling among the families of this state, it was to be supposed that your committee would have been greeted (in their *official* capacity) by a large collection of "Babies." We were desirous of stimulating and encouraging such a commendable parental pride and affection, by awarding the premiums offered to the deserving, thereby endeavoring to accomplish a little towards the arousing of an honest ambition in the parents' hearts; which should lead them to a more vigilant and watchful care exercised over the moral and physical conditions of their offspring, thereby fitting them to become, in after life, of increased value to themselves and to society.

However, none have been presented for either our examination or caresses. Although in the language of the official announcement, "every *convenience* would be provided for the exhibition." We do not hesitate to say that we feel convinced that if the Babies of both "1st and 2d classes" could only have had a *single word* to say in the matter, they would have *cried aloud* for an opportunity of promoting so fair and laudable an Exhibition as has been afforded by this Society.

While the elders of the Society, by their laudable and spirited labors are striving to encourage and support this *Infant* institution, your Committee cannot but hope that on the ensuing Annual Festival we shall be gratified in finding the children "in arms," co-operating in furtherance of its success.

We respectfully recommend that the unappropriated premiums for this branch of "Home Industry," be invested in the Stock of some good *mutual* association, as we are confident that by the return of the next festival, your committee will be enabled to record the evidences of its value as being about "Par" (r).

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. Channing Beals,
Chairman of the Committee.
C. Otis Wanowell,
Wm. Baker, Jr.

(The Reports of the Committees are not yet all made. We shall publish the remainder as soon as received.)

Dr. Winslow's Address.—The address of Dr. Winslow before the State Agricultural Society," at the opening of the Fair at Musical Hall on Friday evening last drew a large and highly intelligent as well as fashionable audience—the Hall was well filled, and the Address was listened to with marked attention. In delivery occupied about twenty-five minutes and was of the character to be expected of the learned gentleman from his former efforts. Though the Doctor was not a very close reader the matter of the Address was of a high order, and the delivery was appropriate; many [illegible] were applauded to the echo, and [illegible] the speaker for [illegible]. The Address was [illegible] and we hope [illegible] the Society [illegible] the Address [illegible] the Society [illegible] the Address [illegible] the Society [illegible] the Address

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1854.

What shall be Done?

We were reflecting upon what ought to be done in the present critical condition of the Agriculture of our State, and what means should be used to excite a deep interest in it, to make some impression upon all our citizens, to have them feel that the Agricultural interest was indeed of vital importance to them all—that there was no one interest that was not in a measure dependent on the Agriculture of the country for their own success. But however we might plead, whatever we might say, there are always those who though even engaged in Agriculture, know not its real influence or value to our country; and if measures are proposed that are in advance of the present age, they feel it to be an infringement upon the rights of the *greater interests*, "Commerce and Manufactures." Yet if we take the figures, (and they don't lie,) it is easily shown that our citizens have never yet had a just conception of the immense and overwhelming influence and wealth of Agriculture when compared with Commerce and Manufactures.

We were about to refer to the congressional and other reliable sources for data as to the real value of Agriculture, that we might lay it before our readers with the earnest hope that this might do good to our new State Society and arouse all to become interested in this great wheel that will soon most truthfully verify that Agriculture is indeed our greatest interest, when our exchanges brought us the thoughts of another, and we lay these before our readers and ask them to carefully peruse, and they will see how important it is to cherish it, under all circumstances, and never be permitted to undervalue the science. We commend the following to our readers, and hope they will act upon it;

AGRICULTURE THE GREATEST INTEREST.

The Working Farmer says: We copy the following from the Maine Farmer of August 3d, and we are glad to find the editor of that paper taking the field against those pusillanimous writers on agriculture who fear to state the whole truth, and to attempt an efficient and entire remedy for the evils existing. We want but to make the truth known to the people of this country, and our legislators will very soon be instructed in a language which they will understand as to what is required by the farmers:

In some of the discussions (says the Maine Farmer) had last winter with sundry individuals of the legislature, when the Board of Agriculture proposed and urged appropriations for the promotion of agricultural study and knowledge in our schools, we were often met with the remark, that the *greater interests*, such as commerce and manufactures, were not calling for any such things. These arguments were met at the time with the answer, first, that commerce and manufactures had, in a thousand ways, directly and indirectly, received the protection and patronage of the general government, from the very first hour that said government was organized, to the present time, and second, that commerce and manufactures were not greater interests than agriculture, but that more capital was invested in agriculture, than all the investments in commerce and manufactures *added together*.

This last remark subjected us to no little derision, and we were called upon for proof. At that time we could not put our finger upon any document that would prove the assertion. But we did not give it up.

As nothing definite had been published from any reliable source on this matter, we requested our representative in Congress, Hon. S. P. Benson, to apply at the census office, for some information on this point.

In due time he communicated to us the following note, received by him from Mr. DeBow, the Superintendent of the Census Bureau, in answer to his inquiries.

Hon. S. P. Benson: My dear Sir—You may say to your friend, that on a very rough approximation, the amount invested in Agriculture in the United States, does not fall short of $5,000,000,000,* (five billions.) and that the capital in manufactures and commerce together, cannot possibly be more than one-fifth of that amount. In a new volume of the census, I intend an examination of this matter.

Your obedient servant,
J. D. B. DeBow.

Census Office, June 27, 1854.

Now we would ask these opposers to agricultural improvements—those men who are always ready to *praise* agriculture, but to go into *spasms* when help or appropriation is asked for it, if it is not a commanding interest, one to which more respect should be paid, and to which liberal legislation is due?

At any rate, we request them to look at these figures and remember them, whenever any friend of agriculture shall venture to remind them of its predominating interest and claims to attention, that they do not sneer in his face and ask him for proof of his assertion.

N. B.—The capital invested in manufacturing in 1850, was $528,787,792, (five hundred and twenty-eight millions, seven hundred and eighty-seven thousands, seven hundred and ninety-two dollars.) In another note from Mr. DeBow, it was stated that the amount invested in commerce could not be fully ascertained from the returns in the office, for some time to come.

* Mr. DeBow appends to his note the following schedule, but there must be a mistake in the item of live stock. In an abstract of the census published in 1852, it is much more, namely —$543,969,420, or nearly six hundred millions, instead of one hundred and fifty millions;

Farms	$3,271,500,000
Implements, &c	151,000,000
Live stock	150,000,000
Capital in slaves	1,200,000,000

New Agricultural Machinery.

At the American Institute, Farmer's Club, in New York, August 15th, Mr. Cowan, of New Orleans, exhibited drawings of a portable steam-engine for farm purposes—one of the peculiarities of which is the driving wheels, 14 feet in diameter, by which he thinks it will enable him to cultivate crops, as the body of the machine is so high it does not interfere with growing corn, or cotton, or sugar-cane, until it is over six feet high. The machine is also calculated for applying to the purpose of locomotion on common roads, or for city fire-engines; but his grand object is to furnish a steam locomotive engine for plowing, harvesting, threshing, and ordinary farm work. He also exhibited drawings of gang plows, to be worked by steam, for cultivating three rows at a time. Also, a gang that will turn the earth four inches at a time, to any depth, according to the number of plows in the gang—making a furrow two feet deep at one operation. Of course this kind of machinery can only be operated in large fields, such as may be made upon the great Western prairies. Mr. Cowan talked as familiarly of plowing two feet deep as most farmers do of two inches. He also exhibited a plan of a machine for a rotary digger, somewhat upon the principle of the one invented by Gibbs, which was exhibited last spring upon the farm of Prof. Mapes. He also exhibited a new plan of boiling sugar, by giving more fire surfaces to his pans, without the least danger of burning the sugar, as in the present mode of boiling in open kettles, set directly over the furnace. His plan is to place his furnace surrounded with fresh cane juice, and by dampers shut off the fire before striking the charge from the pans. This pan seems to be a cheap, economical one, and a great saver of fuel.

Another plan of a new machine was for digging ditches, either by steam or horse power, which is different from its predecessors for the same purpose, inasmuch as it digs only a part of the depth at once, and deepens it by passing back and forth.

Flour to China.—This is a cheering feature, "California sending Flour to China," for instead of our gold leaving the country to pay for tea, sugar and spices, silks, shawls and other necessaries and luxuries, we send the products of our soil and the labor of our hands. This is what builds up our State. Four thousand quarter sacks of California flour from the Eureka Mills were sold yesterday by the Messrs. Friedlander & Co., at satisfactory prices, to ship to China. Other shipments of like character will shortly follow: and thus, at length, California has become an *exporter of breadstuffs*.

New Mode of Raising Fruit Trees.—A Bohemian arboriculturist has successfully introduced a new mode of planting. Instead of using the process of grafting, he takes an offshoot of any fruit tree—an apple tree, for instance—and plants it in a potato, both being carefully placed in the soil, so that five or six inches of the shoot shall be above the ground. This latter takes root, grows with rapidity, and produces the finest of fruit.

Leather for Manure.—Old boots and shoes, and old harness and shoe shop scraps, are first rate manure. They may be eaten up in ashes or ley, or added to the compost heap, or chopped fine and plowed in the soil. Old woolen rags and scraps of wool, hair, skins, all should be treated in the same way.

Dr. Winslow's Address at the Formal Opening of the State Fair.

[Corrected by Dr. Winslow for the California Farmer.]

On Friday last there was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen gathered at the Musical Hall, to witness the formal opening of the California State Agricultural Society Fair, and hear the occasional address by Dr. C. F. Winslow. The speaker was listened to with deep attention. He said:

Mr. President:—If one honor can excel another in the ambitious appreciation of men, I esteem the position in which you have placed me this evening, above all others, the most flattering. I am not invited to encourage my fellow citizens to sustain this man nor that man, this party nor that party, for any political preference; but, for the first time in our annals, to draw the attention of the whole people to examine the highest interests, and to support the noblest energies, of our new and glorious commonwealth.

Whatever may be the amount of copper, silver, coal, iron, or even gold, taken from the mountains or the bowels of the earth; whatever may be the aggregate of machinery set in motion, or the steam and water power brought to bear by human enterprise for the support of manufactures, or for the transportation of active millions from one region of a continent to another; no nation nor commonwealth can attain its highest degree of independence and grandeur, while it looks to distant States for bread, or while other departments of its domestic agriculture remain imperfect. In ancient Egypt there was no gold. Agriculture was the basis of her power; and the gigantic monuments of art, which are still visible, or which have been overwhelmed by encroachments of the Lybian desert for two hundred generations, attest to the wealth and greatness of her government. If not to the independence or intelligence of her people. The geological structure of the valley of the Nile is almost identical with that of the great Sacramento valley: and, while the rich detritus which afforded nourishment for the perennial crops of corn and rain in Egypt, was brought down from the mountain ranges of Abysinia and Ethiopia, where it had been stored up for ages before, in the old Mediterranean bottoms, a soil more rich and prolific, if possible, has been brought down from the Sierra Nevada where it was piled away by the providence of God long cycles of ages ago, when those mountain ranges formed the sedimentary beds or the former boundaries of the Pacific ocean. As the reclamation of the tule bottoms of the Nile, and the cultivation of the fine detrital soil of the whole vale of Egypt, furnished sustenance not only for the teeming millions of its own population, but for the tribes of Asia and Ethiopia; so, also within the borders of our virgin State exist inexhaustible resources of agricultural wealth which shall outlast the gold in its hills, and which shall become the basis of prosperity and greatness and of permanent renown, when the feverish excitements of the present age shall all have passed away, and when they shall appear to posterity like events as exaggerated and incredible as the Arabian tales. But it is not alone the broad and prolific vallies of this remarkable range of territory, that should fill the complete scope of your ideas respecting its resources of husbandry. The wide and lofty curves of its highlands stand out like so many beacons on the face of the earth, to win the needy and intelligent millions from the East to plough and plant, to propagate and improve their herds and flocks, and to build up rural communities, where shall reign that same industry, thrift and solid comfort which have made the bleak hills of good old New England so blessed and conspicuous in the history of mankind. While the sunny vales of Los Angeles shall teem with vineyards, olive gardens, and citron and orange groves, and the valleys of Sacramento and San Jose, with wheat and barley; the colder climate of the mountain districts, from Tulare to Siskiyou, will bring forth corn and the hardier fruits in abundance, and exhaustless forests of timber, as precious to the future interests of this State, as were the cedars and fir-trees of Lebanon, to the sacred necessities of King Solomon. If God, in the morning of civilization, crowned Egypt with plenty by the annual inundations of the Nile; then to us He is doubly kind, for He has placed us beyond the reach of famine, by giving us power and skill to tap the bottom of the deepest vallies, and the banks of our streams almost at their mountain sources, by which the living waters may be led around the hills and athwart ravines like so many silver arteries pouring life, health, beauty and thrift, over the slopes and plains, and clothing the whole earth with joy and gladness.

It is to these great natural advantages, fellow-citizens, that I ask your consideration, and to prospects far more valuable and necessary than gold to the solid virtue and happiness of the people of this commonwealth, that I ask your countenance and aid; and now, in the name of the President and Officers of the State Agricultural Society—and through them, in the name of the Commonwealth of California,—I invite you to unite in the celebration of the opening of the first Annual Fair, founded by the authority and munificence of the last Legislature. As the Governor and his advisers constitute the political guardians of the public welfare; so, to these worthy gentlemen have been entrusted the agricultural and industrial.—next to public education —the highest possible concerns of the yeomanry of the State; and we have no reason, fellow-citizens, to doubt, from this rich and abundant display of the fruits and vegetable productions of our hills and valleys, brought together from all parts of the land, that they intend to satisfy the public expectation, and to respond conscientiously to the legislative responsibility delegated to them.

This is the first public exposition of the agricultural productions of the State, under Legislative auspices. Private enterprise, firmly and warmly devoted to the public welfare, has heretofore made the most laudable exertions to encourage and advance rural industry; and those exertions have not fallen wholly dead upon the eyes, the ears, or the hearts of the people. When the mists and blindness of party strife and political selfishness were at last somewhat cleared away or lighted up, the earnest endeavors of a few individuals effected the passage of one or two acts by the last Legislature, which, though seemingly trivial and unimportant at the time, will ultimately bring about a most prosperous condition in the substantial concerns of the Commonwealth. The establishment of annual Fairs by legislative authority, with liberal premiums for the most approved productions of husbandry, for the greatest improvements of breed in all sorts of domestic and useful animals, for the best tilled farms, and vineyards and orchards, for the finest quality and specimens of fruits and flowering plants, must constitute an epoch in the industrial history of California, of the utmost importance not only to ourselves, but to our posterity. The fertility of our soil, and that glowing love of country which devours the heart of every true American, will encourage us to elevate the science of agriculture here to its true dignity, and to stimulate the earth with such emulous pride that California, in rural achievements, shall stand a whole head and shoulders above the other members of our Confederacy.

The proudest days of ancient Greece were when her orators and poets, her painters and sculptors, her philosophers and wrestlers, gathered themselves together at Olympia, to celebrate her solemn games. As these great national festivals drew near, the whole Peloponesus swarmed with intellectual life and physical activity. The Spartan youths oiled their limbs for joyous and refined, but ambitious and zealous conflicts; while the flower and grace of Athens inspired the Hellenic soul with that lofty beauty, burning eloquence and glowing patriotism which will distinguish the Grecian character above all others to the end of time. Here there is no great Olympian Jupiter, to whose fabulously sacred and awful name a gathering nation may ascribe such magnificent honors and distinguished rites. But, overshadowing *us* there is an everlasting arm on the invisible nerves of which hangs the fruitful globe, revolving forever and ever, and bringing, without fail, summer and winter, day and night, rain and sunshine, cold and heat, seed-time and harvest, to satisfy the necessities, and secure the highest happiness of man. If pagan Greece could develope her physical and military power and her political and intellectual glory by her national festivals, when her most encouraging awards were to crown the victors with chaplets of evergreens and garlands of flowers;—so in these days of scientific discovery and Christian light, can we cultivate the arts of peace, and by our *rural* festivals, encouraged and protected by the munificence of the Government, so train the minds and limbs of our youths, that the earth shall be obedient to their strength and skill, and the commonwealth attain a commanding moral greatness which shall far transcend, in stability and solid benefits, the elements of Attic splendor and renown. If the ancient Greeks looked forward with enthusiasm and delight through the long olympiads for their sacred games, the revolving year shall bring to us its successive joys and blessings, and our annual Fairs shall gratify our ambition with a loftier than Attic delight, at the progressive developments of scientific husbandry, and with the happy prospects that peaceful toil will fill the barns of the people with plenty, and their cellars and larders with the comforts and luxuries of a quiet and contentful domestic life.

All around us fellow citizens, are wonderful exhibitions of the fruitfulness of our new home. The sheaves of wheat, barley and oats, are but types and shadows of a plenteousness which lies enwombed in the deep soil of our State, and which shall renew its golden beauty, from year to year, to satisfy the necessities of endless generations. The rich display of varied fruitage, however alluring or wonderful to our senses, is but the mere outcropping of the vast mines of luxurious vegetable wealth which refinement and scientific culture shall bring to light hereafter.

From these exhibitions, my countrymen, ought we not to hail with delight the glorious prospects of rural abundance and national independence for those who are to come after us? It is not for ourselves alone that we live. Those whom we might love, or in whose veins our blood may be transmitted, will breath these airs, and eat of the fruit of this heavenly land, long after our bones have mingled with its soil. When Miles Standish and John Carver and Edward Winslow landed on Plymouth Rock, selfishness alone was not their supreme affection. If they ate the fruit of religious bitterness, they forgot their own sufferings while they stretched their eyes across this broad continent, and determined that if they starved and died themselves, there should be a land of freedom and of plenty for their posterity. Two hundred and thirty-four years after they anchored the May Flower on the wintry coast of New England, their descendants stand on the golden shores of the Pacific, not wholly unworthy of their sublime and sacred lineage. Here we are: fortune, good or bad, and the moving, irresistible tide of civilization and freedom, have cast our lot and heritage here. I for one, thank God, that it is so; and when I survey this new commonwealth, so rich in her auriferous mines, and in her still more precious agricultural resources, I see no reason for the humblest man in the country to despond for want. Human indolence never produced wealth nor greatness. The valleys and the high-

lands are broad and fruitful; their airs are bland and healthy; science is unfolding the long-hidden secrets of the vital forces, which play through vegetable germs, and preside over their development and fructification: and now, at last legislative authority and munificence invite the people to till and stimulate the earth, to improve their minds, their physical comfort, and the happiness of their families, by handsome awards to rural industry.

It remains for me now to invite my fellow-citizens to lend to these efforts of the Legislature and of this Society their encouragement and support. The greater a man's wealth or the higher his standing, the greater is his power to promote the public good. Rather than withhold our moral influence in these respects, we had better forge our ingots into plowshares, and our adornments into pruning hooks—and facing them with steel, scatter them over the length and breadth of the land, to arouse the energies and promote the agricultural industry of its inhabitants. In this shape, they will be far more serviceable to ourselves and to posterity, than wrought into coin, for their abundant possession to make us blind or negligent to these high concerns of the Commonwealth. What matters it to us or to the farmer, in the long run, if we be unselfish, if the markets be glutted with overwhelming plenteousness? We shall all live the cheaper and the better; and when the time comes for us to manufacture our own wool and hides, and import raw material of all sorts to employ domestic labor, we can keep the gold within our own borders; and the palmiest days of Egypt, or Greece, or Rome, or the Indies, will not compare with the future ages of California in magnificence, nor in the arts of peace.

Behold these flowers, around us blooming!
Behold these fruits, before you spread!
They are but emblems of the glory
To bless our sons when we are dead.

These infant arts are but the dawning
Of a resplendant age to come,
When men, forgetting golden treasures,
Shall love the comforts of a home.

These brilliant lamps that burn so brightly,
Bespeak a flame to never die,
An ardent, holy love of country,
To leave our hearts with their last sigh.

Afar is Europe with her millions:
Here bid them come and till the land—
And bring their sons and daughters with them,
To change alone when heaven is nigh.

Whene'er they come, the light of freedom
Shall penetrate misguided mind;
And Books of God, forever open,
They sure and constantly shall find.

The tribes of Asia gather round us,
Apply their limbs to plow and flail;
And let the harvests cease their plenty
When India's willing strength shall fail.

The tides of science swell an ocean,
Bespreading deep the land entire;
Control and use their living forces,
And with them set the earth on fire.

The hills shall bud with verdant gladness,
The valleys bloom with joy and life,
The earth become one bounteous garden,
Amid this great agrarian strife.

When farms, and schools, and churches planted,
Shall fill the State with public health,
Our sons will hail, with loud hosannas,
These glories of the Commonwealth!

The Milk Tree.

In a narrative of travels on the Rio Negro, just published, Mr. Wallace describes an extraordinary tree called the milk tree, which was one of the first wonders he saw near Para. The fruit is eatable, and full of a very juicy pulp; but strongest of all is the vegetable milk, which exudes in abundance when the bark is cut. It was about the consistence of milk, and but for a very slight peculiar taste, could hardly be distinguished from the product of the cow. Mr. Leavens ordered a man to tap some logs that had lain nearly a month in the yard. He cut several notches in the bark with an axe, and in a minute the rich sap was running out in great quantities; it was collected in a basin, diluted with water, strained and brought up at tea time and at breakfast next morning. The peculiar flavor of the milk seemed rather to improve the quality of the tea, and gave it as good a color as rich cream; and in coffee it is equally good. The milk is also used for glue, and is said to be as durable as that made use of by carpenters.—*Ex. paper.*

Some thirty or forty years ago, Baron Humboldt, in his travels in South America, gave a full description of this tree. The people of South America visit it in the morning, and by tapping, as we do our sugar maple draw from it by the pailful. The milk is nourishing and is esteemed important as an article of food.

Propagation of Fine Roses.—Roses of the China varieties may be easily propagated by means of slips. Cut from the well-ripened wood, slips three or four inches in length, and set a part of that to grow and insert them in clear white sand placed in pots or boxes. Keep them moist without water, so that they may not get too dry, and in a regular temperature. They strike root very [illegible]. Some persons cover [illegible] with a bell glass, but [illegible] experience [illegible] necessary.

Early Garden Cultivation.

In order that the greatest success may attend the results of Gardening, it is all important to commence right. In California—in former years those who have been engaged in gardening have never commenced their labor at the right time; they put off their work till the rainy season was over; this is all wrong; gardening should be commenced as soon as the first rains have mellowed the soil. Trees, shrubs and plants should be planted in December and January, and not wait till April and May. We call particular attention to the following article, as worthy of consideration:

GARDENING—HINTS FOR BEGINNERS.

One of the most fruitful sources of disappointment to the tyro in gardening, is the injudicious choice of material, or, in other words the selection of objects for cultivation not adapted to his experience or his circumstances. Mr. A., for instance, by reading, or perhaps by the example of some neighbor, all at once conceives a desire to have a fine garden. He procures the nurseryman's catalogues, or some books, and placing entire confidence in the descriptions which he finds accompanying the names of fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers, selects the newest, and, as he supposes, the *best*. These he *must* have, because he does not wish to be second to any in either the beauty or novelty of the objects on which he is about to lavish his care. Unfortunately for him, however, the stock of new and rare fruit trees, plants and flowers, is small, and the specimens to be had rather feeble, and requiring great care and skill to bring them to a successful issue. His limited experience, as well as his impatience, prevents him from giving them the needful treatment, and they become a total failure. This cools the ardor of the beginner; visions of fruitful and blooming gardens, on which he feasted his imagination, become misty; he hesitates, falls back into indifference, and finally perhaps forever abandons the delightful scheme of gardening in which he had embarked so hopefully and zealously a few months ago. This is a great misfortune; not for him alone, and his family, who are thus to be deprived of some of the highest and purest pleasures of life—the enjoyment of a good garden, but for his neighbors and friends, who are deprived of the good example which his success would have given them; and for the country at large, because gardens are public preachers, inculcating industry, refinement and other personal and social virtues, upon which the comfort and happiness of society in a great measure depend. Now, in order to prevent in some small degree, if possible, the disastrous consequences of such failure, we proposo to offer to beginners a few suggestions.

Gardening cannot be learned in a day, or a week, or a year. Men have to spend years in acquiring knowledge enough to make them competent to manage well, even an ordinary garden. No man can be a good gardener without reading, and extensive reading, too; but no amount of reading can possibly, by itself, enable a man or woman to enter at once upon the management of a garden and do it *successfully*. *Practice* is necessary—much practice—and with it, careful study and observation. We may study in books the written history and character of any given tree or plant, until we suppose we know all that can be known about it, and yet when we undertake its cultivation we often find that our very first step was wrong. This every person of experience will testify to be true. The history of the introduction of every new plant and tree corroborates this. An accurate knowledge of the proper treatment has only been acquired by experience. "What then are we to do?" the uninitiated may ask. "Do you wish to discourage us? Must we go and serve an apprenticeship to some great master of the art and science of gardening, before we undertake to plant and make fruitful, and beautiful our humble half acre?" By no means do we wish to discourage you, or magnify the obstacles that lie in the way of your success. Neither do we ask you to serve an apprenticeship to any great master. What we wish to do, is merely to point out, according to the best of our humble judgment, the true path for beginners to pursue, if they would escape the rock on which so many hopes are shipwrecked.

We caution you against falling into the error which Mr. A. committed, to wit, resolving to eclipse, in his first season, all that his neighbor had accomplished in years. This is a fatal sort of ambition, and one that we cannot approve of, although we admire high aims in general. If you are totally destitute of experience, consult some friend or neighbor who is competent to advise you, and with his assistance lay some plan. Don't make a single move without some fixed plan; and let it be as simple as it possibly can be, so that a very moderate amount of skill, and care, and expense, can carry it out successfully. If your aim be to cultivate fruits, choose a small list of such as are noted in your district for their thorough adaptation to its soil, climate &c. (Few new sorts, no matter how tempting the name or how tempting the description.) The management of these for a year or two, if you observe closely and avail yourself of all sources of information within your reach, will enable you to [illegible] the culture of fruits in general; so you will be able to appreciate what you hear, and what you read, and you may safely enlarge the limits of your garden and experience. [illegible] a small [illegible] and [illegible] the various species [illegible] the [illegible] and influence of stocks which are grafted or budded upon; the mode of growth and bearing of the various fruits. Then, especially, the kind of soil and degree of fertility required or best adapted to each; the hardiness, growth and productiveness of varieties; the sort of pruning and training best adapted to them; and how and when to gather the fruit, and the best mode of ripening and preserving it. On all these points much may be gathered from books; but, after all, we must study our own trees, in our grounds, before we have knowledge applicable to our peculiar wants and circumstances. We know this by experience. What might be judicious and proper at Boston, would very likely require considerable modification to adapt it to Cincinnati or St. Louis; and even more than this, the same practice would not in a multitude of cases, be applicable in adjoining gardens. By far the most intelligent and successful amateur fruit growers within our acquaintance are men who commenced with a few well-tested, easily-grown sorts, and added other and newer ones only as their knowledge of cultivation increased. Their whole practice has been successful, and encouraging to themselves and others.

In ornamental culture we would recommend precisely the same principles, and here indeed it is, if possible more important than in fruit culture, inasmuch as the objects grown are more varied, and involve a greater variety of detail in their management.

It is a great mistake which many people seem to labor under, that to have a fine garden they must needs have a great variety of plants. We admit that variety is a desirable feature in the embellishment of a garden; but there can be, and there are, fine gardens without a great variety. The largest collections of trees and plants fail to yield any satisfaction, unless they are well arranged, and in the most perfect health and vigor. But it is scarcely possible for persons who have just turned their attention to gardening for the first time in their lives, and who endeavor to dispense with the aid of a professional gardener, to arrange and cultivate a great variety of plants with any satisfactory degree of success. When When they do attempt such an undertaking, as they very often do, unfortunately, their first year's experience is a sad chapter of failures and misfortunes. Their seeds fail to grow; their trees and shrubs die; nothing goes right; and the seedsman and nurseryman are charged not only with their own delinquencies, which are generally numerous enough, but they have to bear the *whole* blame. Bad management or unfavorable seasons are not taken into account, because the effects of neither one or the other are understood or appreciated.

We therefore urge upon beginners the propriety of exercising great caution in making their first selections. Every tree, shrub and plant should be perfectly hardy, and of the easiest cultivation. New and rare trees and plants are generally those most noticed in the periodicals, and beginners are too apt to think they must have these; but in this they are wrong. Inquire not for novelties, but for old and well-tried species and varieties that have been proved to succeed everywhere and with even indifferent treatment. These are what you need; and when you have obtained complete success with them, and have become somewhat familiar with the nature of the different tribes of plants, and with the principles as well as details of culture, you may safely enlarge your collection.

Among the plants used in the decoration of gardens there are a great many genera, species and varieties; all of which require a special culture and treatment, and without which they will not succeed. For instance, among the popular families of garden plants, we have Roses of many distinct classes, Carnations, Phloxes, Peonies, Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, and a multitude of other plants considered indispensable to a good garden. Now, if a beginner will at his first essay procure a collection of all these, nothing can be more certain than his failure and disappointment. Far better that he should commence with only one; and we will say roses for an example. But among roses we have many classes, each requiring a treatment of its own; and in every class there are varieties known as vigorous growers, free bloomers, and of easy management in general, while others are notoriously uncertain. Now the beginner should confine himself entirely to such as are least difficult to manage. A fine display can be made with even two or three sorts of Roses grown in perfection. From among the classes known as summer Roses, including Hybrid China Provence, Moss, &c., certain varieties may be selected that grow as freely as Willows, and that no one could fail with, who would give them a good soil, and cultivate them as they would a bed of potatoes. So among the popular classes called Remontants, or Hybrid Perpetuals, there are various growers, and as *La Reine, Baron Prevost* &c., that may always be relied upon. We would plant entire beds of these reliable sorts, for a magnificent show rather than select a great variety, and have a rose-bed resembling a botanical. The gardens we always [illegible] and [illegible] are those which a number of pretty or famous sorts are grown. Few amateurs become [illegible] cultivators, or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1854.

California Resources.

We trust our readers will find in the various reports of the Products of California, among the splendid fruit, the fragrant flowers, the works of art and genius and the manufactures, which begin to beam upon our new State, a source of gratified pride that shall only make them the more convinced that California is ere long destined to occupy a high place among the States of our glorious Union.

We cannot utter as many thoughts as we would, for we must give place to the thoughts of others—to these and to the details of this interesting Exhibition, we call the attention of all who feel an interest in our State, and we trust our readers will feel inclined to forward to their friends East, the reports of these exhibitions, as of great interest to them.

The State Fair.

In continuation of our report last week, we give sketches of the Fruits and Vegetables, such as were recorded before going to press, and shall give the remainder in the next issue, reserving all our space for the reports of the several committees, which will be found of great interest to our readers.

FRUITS.

From Messrs. Beard & Llewellyn, Mission San Jose, the following specimens of fruits, many of them very large and beautiful: The collection consisted of 23 dishes of named varieties. Apples—Baldwin, Esopus Spitzenburg, Monstrous Pippin, Striped Wine Sap, Ross Pevvill(?), Smith Cider Apple, Pound Pippin, Rumbo, Glass Apple, Golden Russet, Blue Pearmain, Michael Henry Pippin. Pears—Fall Butter, Moore's Pear, and some unnamed varieties. This collection added much to the beauty of the entire lot.

From Gen. John A. Sutter, Hock Farm—From this brave Pioneer of the Agriculture of California was received a large box of very fine California Grapes. They were raised without the usual irrigation, having received water but twice during the whole season.

From Wm. Neely Thompson, Esq., "Suscol Ranch," Napa—One bottle large Gooseberries, in liquid, very fine.

From E. L. Beard, Esq., Mission San Jose—10 very large Porter Apples, very beautiful; 6 baskets splendid size Padre Pears, some weighing nearly one pound each, and two branches of the tree in full fruit, containing some twenty or thirty pears, showing the prolific character of California.

From Mr. Delano's, "French Gardens," San Jose—10 White Reinette Apples, 6 Bergamot Pears, 6 Butter Pears. The pears were from the grafts of the spring of '53. The apple tree was grafted in '52, and bore 53 apples the present year.

From Julius K. Rose, of Sonoma—One box of two dozen apples, from old trees of the native kinds, yet very good fruit. 12 pears from trees imported from Chile, some three or four years since. Mr. Rose had on exhibition dishes of splendid Grapes, some of the finest bunches we have seen in California, and of the finest color. They were well grown.

From J. S. A. Griffith, Sonoma Valley—A collection of very beauutiful apples, of the following varieties: Baltimore Russett, Esopus Spitzenburg, Rambo and Griffiths Apple—all very fine, 12 apples in all.

From L. Prevost—Black Hamburg Grapes.

From S. P. S.—Basket fine fruit.

From A. P. Smith, Sacramento, "Pomological Gardens"—Dishes foreign Grapes, and fruits in jars and baskets, making a fine array, of the following varieties: Grapes—Cannon Hall Muscat, Royal Muscadine, White Muscadine, White Sweetwater, Black St. Peters, Black Morocco; Hovey's Seedling Strawberry; Large Crawford Peaches; one jar containing 6 superb Crawford's late Melacaton Peaches in brandy, measuring from 10 to 11 3-4 inches in circumference; one jar with 3 Mixon Cling, one jar with 3 George IV., one jar with 3 Morris White. These fruits were presented in fine order, and reflect much credit upon Mr. Smith, for his skill in growing and preserving.

Three Apples and three Peaches were sent from the gardens of Mr. Llewellyn, by his agent here.

From Warren & Son—A collection of the finest fruits of the various growers in Oregon and from this State, some 40 specimens in all.

From Stratton & Co., Alameda county—3 Peach trees, budded August 6, 1854, on Capt. Richardson's farm, representing 5000 trees.

From Henry Oliver, San Antonio—1 bunch of Grapes grown in a glass jar; a pleasing experiment.

From E. A. Thayer—1 box Strawberries, "Lizzie Randolph," and "Hovey's Seedling," very handsome specimens, and tempting to the sight and taste.

From J. L. Sanford, Shell Mound Ranch—9 varieties of strawberry plants, 2 to 3 months old, Mr. Sanford has displayed good judgment in selecting varieties, and skill in growing, and we are inclined to believe he intends to lead in strawberry culture; it looks like it.

From Col. W. J. Pardee, of this city—1 dish of California Nutmegs, grown at Grass Valley, fine specimens of this native aromatic condiment, just like the original, spicy, and exhaling a pleasure by its presence.

From John Greenfield, of this city—One Fig Tree in bearing, admirably grown and full of fruit.

VEGETABLES.

From Solomon Runnion, Yolo county, (Sutter Slough,) on the American river—One bag of extra sized Onions, weighing from 2 to 3 lbs. each.

From J. Lewellan, San Jose Mission—Three boxes Tomatoes, of very splendid size, some weighing 2 pounds.

From San Pedro—One box of Potatoes, in size from 2 to 3 pounds each.

From G. W. Johnson, of Petaluma—6 Turnips weighing from 16 to 20 pounds, each.

From L. Waugh, Petaluma—1 Cabbage weighing 20 pounds.

From Anson Putnam, "Suscol Ranch," Napa, (Thompson's)—One bushel Tomatoes, very fine shape and quality; one bushel White Dutch Parsnips; one bushel Beets, red turnip; 6 very fine Tue Marrow Squashes, weighing over fifty pounds each, together weighing 320 pounds; 9 small Marrow Squashes from one vine; 6 nutmeg Melons; 1 large Blood Beet.

From Almy & Richards, commission merchants, San Francisco—One sack Irish Potatoes, extra size, weighing from 2 to 4 pounds each, grown by ——.

From J. E. Johnson, San Jose Valley, near the Mission, (Beard's ranchos,)—6 fine Marrow Squashes; 6 Valparaiso Squashes; 6 Pumpkins; 2 baskets Tomatoes; 1 basket White Turnips; 2 baskets Cayenne Peppers; 6 Cabbages, very large. The squashes were very fine, and the cabbages also; the whole collection excellent.

From J. K. Rose, Sonoma—8 large Cucumbers, Long Green.

From Warren's Gardens, Sacramento city—one Club Gourd, the growth of '52.

From Warren Pomeroy—2 baskets extra fine long Blood Beets; these were very extra and *pure blood beets*, measuring 4 feet long.

From Henry Roe, Beard's Landing, near Mission San Jose, (Beard's ranches,)—5 baskets most superb Egg Fruit, and one Plant containing 21 of the fruit in a fine group that stood upon the centre stand; some of the fruit weighed — pounds. Mr. Roe deserves much credit for the skill he has manifested to bring this fine fruit to so much perfection.

From Obed Clark, Presidio—6 fine Mangel Wurtzell.

From Dr. J. S. Curtis, Sacramento—1 stalk of Cotton; 1 do Pea Nut; 1 do "Palma Cresti," or (Castor Oil Plant,")—each specimens of interest.

From Mrs. Gillespie—1 basket Apple Tomatoes, 1 splendid bunch Celery, and 1 bunch Carrots, grown on peat, swampy soil. These three specimens of vegetables were of remarkable purity and excellence.

From Mrs. E. J. Weaver, No. 1 Washington Market—1 basket fancy Vegetables. This basket was arranged with excellent taste, and added much to the display upon the tables.

Two baskets Potatoes, from the ranch of S. B. Martin, San Lorenzo—specimens from a field of 100 acres like the sample.

Two squashes, large size, from Joseph Aram, San Jose—weighing 65 and 78 lbs.

Eight jars Pickles, viz: Gherkins in wine vingar; Onions in wine vinegar; Tomatoes in do do; grown and packed by Mr. A. D. Baker, San Francisco. Another evidence of "home manufacture," thus saving the gold that would leave our shores for the old States, as nearly one hundred thousand dollars are annually sent abroad for these condiments.

CALIFORNIA OIL.—Step by step we progress; onward, is the word. A visit to the Hall of Exhibition will show the "light is breaking" upon the manufacturers of our State. Six varieties of oil manufactured by Messrs. Church & Martin, are on exhibition. The following are the kinds: crude polar oil, refined lard, crude sperm, polar sperm, refined whale, These specimens are worthy of exhibition, and do great credit to the manufacturers. A solar lamp is burning with the oil exhibited. Thus we progress.

Mr. Editor: I see that by an omission of your compositor to correct the proof which I revised, the sense of the fourth stanza of the concluding part of the address is destroyed. Will you be so kind as to improve the error by inserting the stanzas as they were corrected by me.

Respectfully yours, C. F. WINSLOW.

Behold these flowers, around us blooming!
Behold these fruits, before you spread!
They are but emblems of the glory
To bless our sons when we are dead.

These infant arts are but the dawning
Of a resplendant age to come,
When men, forgetting golden treasures,
Shall love the comforts of a home.

These brilliant lamps that burn so brightly,
Bespeak a flame to never die,
An ardent, holy love of country,
To change alone when heaven is nigh.

Afar is Europe with her millions:
Here bid them come and till the land—
And bring their sons and daughters with them,
To do our Maker's first command.

Whene'er they come, the light of freedom
Shall penetrate misguided mind;
And Books of God, forever open,
They sure and constantly shall find.

The tribes of Asia gather round us.
Apply their limbs to plow and flail;
And let the harvests cease their plenty
When India's willing strength shall fail.

The tides of science swell an ocean,
Despreading deep the land entire;
Control and use their living forces,
And with them set the earth on fire.

The hills shall bud with verdant gladness,
The valleys bloom with joy and life,
The earth become one bounteous garden,
Amid this great agrarian strife.

When farms, and schools, and churches planted,
Shall fill the State with public health,
Our sons will hail, with loud hosannas,
These glories of the Commonwealth!

VOLUME OF POEMS.—We have a beautiful morocco and gilt bound copy of poems from the author, James Linen, Esq., dedicated to William Cullen Bryant, Esq. This volume is sent forth in beautiful style, and contains the original song that is exciting so much interest at the present time, and sung by Madam Anna Bishop at the Orphan's Benefit, entitled "I cannot leave my minnie." It is a beautiful volume, and if the contents all correspond with this one beautiful song, then it will find a hearty response and a ready sale.

PUBLIC HOTELS.—Among the fashionable hotels of our city (those that class No. 1), none can stand higher than the "Rassette House." It is most gratifying to know that the able and persevering manager and proprietor, Mr. Rassette, has a large, fashionable and crowded house. No person who has labored for the public is more deserving than this gentleman. An evening spent amid the social circle that usually gathers in the spacious saloon will always be remembered with pleasure.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—We have received from the Mercantile Library, through the politeness of their secretary, their voluminous catalogue. This work shows the deep hold this valuable institution has on the minds of our citizens, Its able officers and its most efficient management have produced these gratifying results.

LOANS ON GRAIN.—Farmers, you can have a loan on liberal terms if you wish to store your grain. Call on Tilden & Little, Empire Warehouse, and they will answer you wants.

THE MARKETS.

THE condition of our markets is chaotic; there are but very few articles that we may say are stable, or in a condition to quote with any degree of certainty. The Grain market is changeable as the wind, ruling, however, very low. Flour is manufactured in great quantities; mills innumerable run nigh and day, and in the present state of affairs we suppose we shall soon have sufficient flour to supply the State for a year to come Vegetables are not so abundant as last year. Potatoes are advancing and will pay the farmer this year. Provisions generally have advanced, and will more, such as beef, pork, butter, lard, hams, &c. Butter is scarce, but little California to be had. Amid the confusion of a deranged market, we can see a better state of things coming.

MARRIED.

On the 1st Oct., in Georgetown, David E. Buell, Sheriff of E. Dorado county, and Miss Nina L. Terrill, of Trumbull county Ohio.

On the 5th Oct., in Sacramento, Mr. David Zumervelt and Miss Nancy Murphy.

On the 5th Oct., in Shasta, Mr. A. Grotefend and Miss Amelia Zumbihl.

On the 8th Oct., in Sacramento, by Justice Aubury, Wm. A. Bird and Miss Elizabeth Coolidge.

On the 8th Oct., in this city, by Rev. B. Brierly, John V. McElwee, of Philadelphia, and Miss Mary A. Scott of Boston, Mass.

In this city by Rev. Mr. Cutler, Mr. S. O. Johnson of San Francisco, and Miss Lucy M. Dodge, of Lowell, Mass.

DIED.

On the 3d Oct., at San Jose, Edwin, son of Wm. J. and Emilie C. Whitney, aged 11 months and 17 days.

On the 5th Oct., in this city, Maria Louisa, only child of Chas. and Sabina M. West, aged one year.

On the 7th Oct., in this city, Albert W. Chick, of typhus fever aged 21 years, son of James B. Chick, Frankfort, Me.

On the 8th Oct., at Washington, Yolo county, Robert McKibben, late of the steam ferry boat "Yolo."

On the 10th Oct., in Sacramento, of consumptian, Mr. James Beckett, aged 36 years, formerly of New York.

RATES OF TAXATION.—The Common Council, on Monday night last, passed an ordinance, fixing the following rates of taxation for the ensuing year: Seventy cents on every $100, to pay the interest on the Fire Department Bonds. Twenty-five cents on every $100, for the support of the Common Schools; and one dollar for current expenses. The total amount for city taxes, is $2 50 for every $100 of property.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
13 corner of California and Montgomery streets.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
13 opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., California street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that DR. GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 4—Brig Wolcott, Falconer, Puget Sound, 7 days; lumber.
Schr Mt. Vernon, Dame, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lime.
Schr Francisco, Miller, Pajaro, 3 days; produce.
Schr Damariscove, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lime.
Oct. 5—Brig Conant, Trask, Puget Sound, 9 days; lumber.
Schr Mary Reed, Hobart, Carmel Bay, 2 days; stone.
Oct. 6—Mex brig Desterrado, De Prieto, La Paz, 38 days; salt.
Schr Young America, Charles, Santa Cruz, 2 days; produce.
Oct. 8—Bark A A Eldridge, Ridgway, Humboldt Bay, 3 days, with lumber.
Bark Ork, Oakes, Mendocino, 10 days; lumber.
Brig Leonesa, Patterson, Port Orford, 3 days; lumber.
Brig Detroit, Hoag, Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Brig Æolian, Briard, Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Schr Gazelle, Hurd, Humboldt Bay, 5 days; lumber.
Schr Sovereign, Waterman, Santa Cruz, 2 days; produce.
Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 2 days; produce.
Schr Mary Taylor, Winants, Shoalwater Bay, 5 days; lumber.
Oct. 10—Brig Merchantman, Gilroy, Puget Sound, 11 days, via Cape Flattery, 7 days; lumber.
Schr Quadrant, Finsley, Oregon, 5 days; lumber.
Schr Favorite, Wineswright, Monterey, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Exact, Comedon, Carmel Bay, 20 hours; granite.
Oct. 11—Brig Glencoe, Carlton, Mendocino, 9 days; lumber.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Pajaro, 15 hrs; produce.
Schr Ortolan, Robinson, Santa Cruz, 3 days; produce.

CLEARANCES.

Oct. 5—Br stmr Otter, Miller, for Victoria, V I; Prus brig Titania, Vass, Callao.

Oct. 6—Stmr America, Fauntleroy, for Umpqua river; ship Mason, Wilkinson, Puget Sound.

Oct. 7—Stmr Isthmus, Hilliard, for San Diego; schr Staghound, Terry, Melbourne.

Oct 9—Stmr Brother Jonathan, Seabury, for San Diego and Point Conception; Br bark Lady Hayes, Thornhill, Hong Kong; Brig Fawn, Barret, ports in the Pacific.

Oct. 10—Bark Ocean Bird, Wiggins, Portland.

To Loan.

50,000 ON Wheat, Flour, Barley, and other California Produce. By TILDEN & LITTLE, Empire Warehouse,
13 Beale street, near Market

To Farmers and Gardeners.
WICKERSHAM'S
Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and subdividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now an exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be continually receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets.
October 8, 1854. 15

Splendid Private Residence.

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

THE following applications made to the undersigned by persons of middle age means, to put out upon securities at interest, sums too small to make it an object to the borrowers, have induced them to adopt a plan by which money can in any sum bring to the possessor a rate of interest equal to that claimed by larger capitalists, and secured in the most convenient and ample manner. It is by the combination of large sums in our Loan, and secured by one security, so that each depositor—no matter how small the amount—may receive the income to which his money is entitled, and that, too, in such a shape as will combine in his possession both the evidence of money loaned and the use of money deposited.

Money, in Cash or Gold Dust, will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The advantages, not hitherto supplied to depositors, and which we present by this institution, are: SECURITY, CONVENIENCE AND SIMPLICITY.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank," which fact added to the experience of five years in this city, in all branches of business connected with Loans upon Real Estate or the investigation of titles to property, will present this as the BEST SAVINGS BANK, to the frugal and industrious.

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed.

Our certificates are issued in the sum of Ten Dollars, and One Hundred Dollars, and in such other convenient amounts as may become at all times *available* to the holder, and are only issued to the amount of, and are represented by, the actual Cash or Gold deposited with us.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco.

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium given by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL, Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Fair Haven Oil Company.

CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street,
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.

THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

AT the Nursery of William Hall, in Bradford, Massachusetts, all the various kind, warranted true to names. Gentlemen in California, intending to set out trees, should forward their orders during this month.

Refers to Capt. H. C. Chewer.
" " Isaac A. Morgan.

October, 5th, 1854.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to
WADSWORTH & MESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

On the 30th October,

THE
DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
CALIFORNIA ART UNION
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE.

The Public are invited to inspect this beautiful collection at DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALESROOMS. 14

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,

No. 159 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.
House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining,
&c., &c., &c

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;) Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tassel Foil, etc., etc., etc.

Brushes in every Variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line of the best quality.

11 RAVE & HANKS.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
[illegible] Counties,
Pay particular attention to compounding
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and feel confident of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased as being of the
Purest and Best Quality.
and
[illegible]
6

GENERAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.

FOR 1854,
NOW READY FOR SALE
AT
GRAY & CO'S,
5

CHARLES D. CARTER,

[illegible] Montgomery street, near Commercial.

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,.....MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. (17) R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,.....CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

Rassette House,

SAN FRANCISCO,.....CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.

J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.
Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G HARRON, }

To the Farmers of California.

WE beg to call your attention to our superior facilities for transacting a General Produce and Grain Business.

Our warehouse, which we put up lately a year since, covers an entire fifty vara lot, has a capacity of about *six thousand tons*, is thoroughly fire-proof, and constructed with especial reference to convenient and safe storage of merchandize.

We have also a fine wharf on State wart street, where all Grain and Produce consigned to our house can be landed free of wharfage.

Our arrangements enable us to make liberal advances on Merchandize consigned to us for sale, or stored in our warehouse. An almost uninterrupted experience of five years in the business of this country, affords us, in an extensive acquaintance with business men, unusual opportunity for the prompt and judicious sale of any goods committed to our charge.

Referring to the well known houses named below,
We are, very respectfully,
14 Your obed't servants,
TILDEN & LITTLE.

Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co. | Messrs. LUCAS, TURNER & Co.
" PALMER, COOK & Co. | " HUSSEY, BOND & HALE.

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality:

ATLANTIC, UNION and FRENCH WHITE LEAD;
TIEMAN'S ZINC WHITE, ENGLISH BOILED OIL;
TURPENTINE; 1st QUALITY FRENCH PICTURE GLASS;
WINDOW GLASS; TIEMAN'S COLORS, in oil and water;
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
BRUSHES in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAVE & HANKS.

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure CALIFORNIA STARCH now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS WEAVER would inform their Friends, Residents and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street, where they offer each morning every thing that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest meats in the market, consisting of Fowls of every kind, Game, Italian poultry—in short, the most choice Refreshments of the Day, and we flatter ourselves No. 1
5 MR & MRS WEAVER.

Patent Planing Machine.

WE inform all persons interested in planing work, that we have purchased the right of the above valuable Patent Planing Machine, and the operation of Nourse's Patent Planing Machine.

Having [illegible] we are prepared to do work in the most expeditious manner, and on reasonable terms. Orders left at the Mill, corner of Battery and Union streets, will meet with prompt attention.

W. VAN VORST.
3 Proprietor.

Mission Pottery

DEALER IN WARE, [illegible]

Rags Wanted.

HIGHEST [illegible]

FLOURING MILLS.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workmanlike manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Eureka Flour Mills.

FRESH FLOUR ground from pure California Wheat, and warranted *extra superfine*. For sale by
12 J. FRIEDLANDER & CO., 60 California street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Joist, Timber and Piles, Doors, Windows and Building materials of [illegible] 24

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co., I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN OTIS F. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 San [illegible] st., Washington, Pratt

TREADWELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and [illegible] streets.
22 3m San Francisco.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND [illegible]
Saw Mills, &c.
Force and Lift Pumps, Pumping Apparatus,
Force, Pumps and Machinery;
Saw Mills, &c.
Force and Lift Pumps.
These works are [illegible]
[illegible] kind of power required.
Orders [illegible]
Works [illegible] San Francisco,
22 3m A. [illegible]

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would [illegible]
SMITH & VAN [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Pennock's Patent Seed and Grain Planter.

FOR planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnips, &c. This machine operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c., and by completing the work at one operation, obviates the necessity of harrowing after the grain is sown. With two horses it will plant from ten to twelve acres of Wheat or Barley per day, and of Corn, Beans or Peas, fifteen to twenty per day—besides effecting a considerable saving in the seed. For sale, with full sets of extra parts, by
JOS. S. PAXSON, 26 Front street, cor of Pine.

Also.—Cultivators, Garden Drills, Hay Cutters, Hay Presses, Grist Mills, &c. &c. 8 6t.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Goblen Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormack's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and hurr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains and all articles pertaining to Agriculture.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse.
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily; preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor; also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, put of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushels per acre.* EMUEL ROBINSON.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. F. J. DAVIS.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time the same kind of land, and the soil was much greater upon the drilled ground. I saw the Drill in operation [illegible] broad-cast. HENDERSON REINLY.

[illegible] HENDERSON, proprietor,
17-1m and Agent for sale of Machines.

New Planting Machines.

THE [illegible] right for the State of California, to sell and vend Norcross' Patent Planting Machines. [illegible] of parties [illegible] the same. These machines [illegible] deemed unnecessary to [illegible] for [illegible] weeks [illegible] Western States, at Fort [illegible] the Atlantic [illegible] New York, and also from [illegible] California. At [illegible] Boston [illegible] exhibited [illegible] Agricultural Exhibition [illegible] my [illegible]

To [illegible]

Dowds' Sensitive [illegible] Mark

To [illegible]

ORIGINAL].

TO THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

BY LAVINIA.

Were I a "Milton," "Byron," "Scott,"
Or "Hervey 'mongst the tombs,"
The Farmer should not be forgot
While I could chase its glooms.

I'd dedicate to it my hours,
In "Poetry" and "Prose,"—
Lay at its feet my strongest powers,
To serve it ere they rose!

But when from anxious cares I'm freed,
I'll cast "The Widow's Mite,"—
And trust the will may for the deed,
Not meet a sudden blight!!!

Putah Creek, Oct, 2, 1854.

A "Great Country!"—Men of America.—The greatest man, "take him all in all," of the last hundred years, was Gen. George Washington—an American.

The greatest Doctor of Divinity was Jonathan Edwards—an American.

The greatest of living Sculptors is Hiram Powers—an American.

The greatest of living Historians is William H. Prescott—an American.

The greatest Ornithologist was John James Audubon—an American.

There has been no English writer in the present age, whose works have been marked with more humor, more refinement, or more grace, than those of Washington Irving—an American.

The greatest Lexicographer, since the time of Johnson, was Noah Webster—an American.

The Inventors, whose works have been productive of the greatest amount of benefit to mankind in the last century, were Godfrey, Fitch, Fulton, and Whitney—all Americans.

Rules for Prospering in Business.—1st. Never lose any time. We do not consider that lost which is spent in amusements or recreation, a proper proportion of each day; but always be in the habit of being employed.

2d.—Never err the least in truth.

3d.—Never say an ill thing of any person when thou canst say anything good; not only speak charitably, but feel so.

4th.—Never be irritable or unkind to any one.

5th.—Never indulge in luxuries that are not necessary.

6th.—Do all things with consideration, and when thy path to act right is most difficult, feel confidence in that power which alone is able to assist thee, and exert thy own powers as far as they go.

A Bashful Yokel was paying his addresses to a gay lass of the country, who had long despaired of bringing things to a crisis. Yokel called one day, when she was alone at home. After settling the merits of the weather, Miss said, looking slyly into his face—

"I dreamed of you last night."

"Did you? Why, now!"

"Yes, I dreamed you kissed me."

"Why, now! What did you dream your mother said?"

"Oh, *I dreamed she wasn't at home!*"

A light dawned on Yokel's intellect, and directly something was heard to crack—perhaps Yokel's whip, and perhaps not; but in about a month or more they were made twain, &c.

Individual Responsibility—The moment a man parts with moral independence, the moment he judges of duty, not from the inward voice, but from the interests and will of a party; the moment he commits himself to a leader or a body, and winks at evil because division would hurt the cause; the moment he shakes off his particular responsibility, because he is but one of a thousand or a million by whom the evil is done—that moment he parts with his moral power. He is shorn of the energy of single hearted faith in the right and true. He hopes from man's policy what nothing but loyalty to God can accomplish. He substitutes coarse weapons, forged by man's wisdom, for celestial power.

A Scene in Court.—The following rich scene recently occurred in one of our courts of justice, between the Judge and a Dutch witness all the way from Rotterdam:

Judge—What's your native language?

Witness—I pe no native; I's a Dootchman.

Judge—What't your mother tongue?

Witness—O, fader says she pe all tongue.

Judge—(In an irritable tone)—What language did you speak at the cradle?

Witness—I tid not speak no language in te cradle at all; I only cried in Dootch.

There was a general laugh, in which the judge, jury, and audience joined. The witness was interrogated no further about his native language.

A very honest chap, who wished to sell his horse, advertised as follows: "For sale, a brown horse, with a Roman nose, in condition, and very fond of traveling—having run away four times within a week."

He who marries a beauty only, is like a buyer of cheap furniture—the varnish that caught the eye will not endure the fireside blaze.

The best part of human qualities are the tenderness and delicacy of feeling in little matters, the desire to soothe and please others, the minutiæ of the social virtues.

He who feels sad in hearing a good character of his neighbor, will feel a pleasure in the reverse; and those who despair to rise in distinction by their virtues, are happy if others can be depressed to a level with themselves.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubard Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44 varieties;	Strawberries,	7 varieties;
Pear do	44 do	Fig Trees;	
Apple do	54 do	Pomegranates;	
Plum do	15 do	Walnuts;	
Apricots	6 do	Chestnuts;	
Almonds	2 do	Locust Trees, very large;	
Quinces do	2 do	Rose Acacinse,	for hedges.
Cherry do	many do	Osage Orange,	
Grapes,	12 do		

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. Delabigne, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
8 1st L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias', a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutillums, Azaleas, Orleanders, Passiflorns, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.

HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.

QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.

LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plots, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery."

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL 312 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT, } Proprietors.
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN,

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., } Trustees.
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., 3 3m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof
MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....Milwaukie.
Commercial Brauch Bank of State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Utica City Bank.....Utica. | Bank of Syracuse...Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn. | Bank of Attica.....Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k..Rochester. | Geo. Smith & Co....Chicago.
Michigan State B'k....Detroit. | Clinton Bank...Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada, Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands, Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls, Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kenebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyat's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Curral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Woonbow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range.
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodycar's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express. From Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.
7 ADAMS & CO.

Removal.

THE undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.
5 ADAMS & CO.

WM. B. WADSWORTH, Of New York. } { O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negotiated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 1m

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Graters, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank.....New York.
Bank of North America.....Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Drexel & Co.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq.....Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer.....Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq.....Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.....New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Utica City Bank.....Utica
Bank of Syracuse.....Syracuse
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn.
Bank of Attica.....Buffalo
Rochester City Bank.....Rochester.
George Smith & Co.....Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank.....Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Clinton Bank.....Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.....London.
F. Huth & Co.....London
American Exchange Bank.....New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....New York
Atlantic Bank.....Boston.
Philadelphia Bank.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank.....New Orleans.
Page & Bacon.....St. Louis.
Hotchings & Co.....Louisville.
T. S. Goudman & Co.....Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.....Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co.....London.
Hottinguer & Co.....Paris.
Wm. Hope & Co.....New York.
Phœnix Bank.....do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.....Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.....New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.....St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers.....Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

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CARY'S Patent Rotary Pump and Fire Engine, as a Pump for domestic use it is unequalled, and by attaching Hose, in a moment is converted into an efficient Fire Engine. The power of one man will throw through 50 feet of hose and ⅜ of an inch nozzle, 20 gallons of water per minute, to the height of a two-story building. This Pump is kept by a number of merchants and others in Sacramento, and used only as a Fire Engine. Miners prefer it, because it throws more water with the same power than any other Pump in use. It is the only complete Rotary Pump ever invented; and the advantage of a Rotary Pump is that the column of water drawn up in the pipe does not stop at every stroke of the handle, but flows in one continuous stream, thereby saving more than one-fourth power. It is simple and not liable to get out of repair, and can be repacked by any one in a few moments. It has taken the premiums at all the Eastern fairs, for the last three years.

No. 1 will raise 25 gallons per minute; price $75. No. 2 will raise 60 gallons per minute; price $150. No. 2½ will raise 200 gallons per minute; price $300.

For sale by GEO. DEITZ & CO.,
Washington street San Francisco;
And SHUBER, BROWN & CO.,
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Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscribers offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,

Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, belts, &c.;
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Beads—The largest assortment in California.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1854. NO. 16.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Official Reports of Committees

At the Annual Exhibition of the California State Agricultural Society, held in San Francisco, October, 1854.

Report of Committee on Farms Gardens, Nurseries, &c.

To F. W. Macondray, Esq., President of the State Agricultural Fair:

THE undersigned, on behalf of the Committee on Farms, regrets to state that the committee is not prepared to report. The committee commenced the performance of its duties by visiting the beautiful counties of Napa and Sonoma, and inspecting many of the well tilled farms with which those counties abound. But causes entirely beyond the control of the committee, prevented the further prosecution of its duties, and it is therefore impossible to report. Finding that the committee would be unable to prosecute its labors, it deputed Col. Warren, one of its members, to visit the several farms, orchards and vineyards, with a view to lay before the society, such information as he might be able to obtain, touching the subjects referred to the committee. We understand he has performed his duty, and will submit to the society the results of his information.

The committee regrets exceedingly that insuperable obstacles have prevented the performance of its duties; but it is to be hoped, that the information furnished by Col. Warren, will enable the Society to render some fitting testimonial to those who have distinguished themselves by the superior manner in which their farms are conducted.

Respectfully, J. B. CROCKETT,
On behalf of the Committee.

San Francisco, Oct. 10, 1854.

The undersigned on behalf of the committee to whom was intrusted that duty, beg leave to report that in pursuance of this trust, tho very short time in which their duty was required to be done, made it utterly impossible to accomplish the task assigned them as they would wish.

It will be remembered that by a vote of the society on the 8th June, all Farms and Gardens, Orchards and Nurseries, were to be entered before the 15th July—the following only were entered at that date.

It should be conceded, however, that several were ready for entering, and were deservedly worthy of notice, but the proprietors were not aware of the fact as they should be, that their entries should have been made so early—and there was such distress among the farmers that these matters were overlooked till it was too late.

The following entries were made in the months of June and July:

D. W. C. Thompson, Sonoma.
J. W. Osborn, Napa.
J. C. Woods, Pajaro.
E. O. Crosby, San Jose.
J. D. Carr, San Jose.
Jesse Beard, Mission San Jose.
Hutchinson & Greene, Putah Creek.
A. P. Smith, Sacramento.
S. H. Bascom, San Jose.
J. M. Horner, Mission San Jose.
Leonard Frost, Santa Clara.
F. E. Kemper, Napa.
Hawes & Carnell, Union City.
E. L. [illegible], Union City.

The [illegible] entries would place the [illegible] of Farms:

D. W. C. [illegible], J. W. Osborn, J. C. Woods, E. O. Crosby, J. D. Carr, Jesse Beard, Hutchinson & Greene, [illegible].

[illegible] Orchards and [illegible].

A. P. Smith, S. H. [illegible], Leonard Frost, E. [illegible], J. M. Horner.

Agricultural Implements: Hawes & Carnell.

[illegible] vineyards and [illegible] they have [illegible] and they have [illegible] to many [illegible] the grounds and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible]

Report of Committee on Agricultural Implements.

The undersigned in behalf of the executive committee reports the following:

It was with extreme regret that the society saw so little interest shown in this very important branch of our State's industry.

The society having offered the liberal premiums provided by the prompt action of our legislature, induced them to believe those interested in the manufacturing interests would cheerfully and promptly respond; but this portion of the exhibition was sadly deficient.

The most prominent feature of the department was the very handsome display of agricultural implements of every variety, arranged with excellent taste, and exhibited by Messrs. Bryant & Co., of San Francisco. To this house the society feel much indebted for the interest they have manifested in this exhibition, and trust that by their display of such beautiful implements they will be remembered by the agriculturists of this State, when they desire the finest implements. The executive regret that by their by-laws they cannot award premiums except to implements manufactured in California, otherwise Messrs. Bryant & Co. would have been the recipients of the first. The following is a sketch of the implements shown:

Plows, made in Milford, N. H.; Ox Yoke, made by D. Rich; Cheese Press, made by Parker & White; Rotary Churn, made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason; Thermometer Churn, made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason; Garden Engine, Bush Hooks, Horizontal Retort, Garden Seeds, Garden Syringe, Garden Syringe, for ladies use; Corn Sheller, Clipper Straw Cutter, Steam Pump, Worthington's Patent Post Augurs, Long and Short Handle Shovels, Hand and Horse Grain Mill, Ox Bows, Fence Wire, Grime's Smutt Machine, Improved Bolting Cloth, Horizontal Shears, Wire Cloth, Tobacco Cutters, India Rubber Belting, Sickles, Shingle Machine.

L. Henderson, of Santa Clara—a large Wheat Drill of highly approved construction, as shown by several growers of wheat that have used it successfully. To this *home made* implement the society award the first premium.

Lewis Regan exhibited a new pattern of Cast Plow, entirely novel in its construction; believed to be an improvement, the same having been secured by patent. Warren & Son sole agents for same. To this plow the committee award first premium.

Edward Ryan exhibited a Hay Cutter, improved pattern, made in Baltimore, Md., which, had it been of California make, would have won a prize.

The Smut Mill, exhibited by Messrs. Bryant & Co., called "Grimes' Smutter," if manufactured in California, without infringing a patent right, will be entitled to a first class premium.

Messrs. Shaber & Brown, of Sacramento, exhibited Cary's Rotary Steam and Water Engine, Force Pump and Hydrant—many improvements in its setting and application to use, entitle the exhibitors to a special prize.

The executive desire to express a hope that with another year a proper spirit of emulation will be manifested, and all the principal agricultural implements of this vast country—all that are needed—will be the manufacturing of our own citizens, and not only equal to those of our sister States, but bearing a mark of that progress in science and art that is demanded by the advanced light and knowledge that is laid open to us.

For the Executive Committee.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,
Corresponding Secretary California State Agricultural Society.

HORSE SHOWS.—Two National Horse Shows are advertised—one to take place on Long Island, N. Y., the other at Salem, Ohio. The first is the show of the National Jockey Club, and was to be held at their Course, near the city of New York, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th days of this month. In Thorough breds, a premium of $200 is offered for the best mare. For "horses of all work" the same sums are offered for the best stallion and mare as for Thorough-breds. Under the head of Road Horses, $100 is offered for the best gelding, and the same for the best mare. As Farm or Draft Horses, premiums are offered for *teams*, but not for stallions or mares. The whole amount offered in premiums is about $3,000.

It appears that the Club is aware of the necessity of having different classes of horses, and as a *national* association it would seem to be within their legitimate sphere to encourage the breeding of all kinds which the country requires. They do, in fact, offer premiums for Thorough-breds, Horses of All Work, Road Horses, and Farm or Draft Horses. But in the two latter classes no premiums are offered on *stallions* and both these and *mares* are omitted in the last. Now we ask this question: If it is proper to have these different classes (and that it is the Club admits by recognizing them in their prize list,) why should not premiums be offered for breeding stock of both sexes in the classes of Road Horses, and Draft Horses, as well as in Thorough-breds, and Horses of All Work.—*Bost. Cultivator, Sept.* 9.

PAINFUL VEROICT.—We grieve to learn, says the Sacramento Union, "that the jury in the case of the State *vs.* Tabor, felt bound, under their oaths, to return a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, against the unfortunate defendant. The jury were about three hours making up their verdict. Another man is found guilty of a murder, which may be attributed to the reprehensible custom of carrying deadly weapons, and to the equally reprehensible practice of indulging in personally insulting language in the columns of a newspaper."

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1854.

The Beautiful.

THAT strain of the beautiful which we publish in our columns to-day, we especially commend to those who are touched with thoughts like these. This picture will be known and recognized by those to whom it belongs. True poetry finds a joyous response in many a heart that never penned a line. The poet inspired by the truths of nature, touches a chord that vibrates in many hearts, and as he breathes those thoughts that harmonize among the glowing imagery of nature, he is unknowingly playing upon a thousand hearts that at the same moment are in unison with his own; and the thoughts breathed there are known and recognized the moment the eye greets them; they are not the thoughts of one only, but of many, uttered by one, for the true heart recognizes truth everywhere, and truth is beautiful always.

The glorious sun, at its morning advent, is beautiful; the same luminary as it gilds the earth with its departing rays, is beautiful. The pale orbed moon, as it lifts its silvery light and chases away the darkness from the earth, is beautiful. These all are beautiful, because they are beautifully true.

The towering mountains whose lofty peaks peer into the bright blue dome above, gleaming with their icy caps, are beautiful. The broad and fertile valleys, teeming with their luxuriance, are beautiful. These all are "beautiful pictures," that are ever present to the minds of those whose tastes are elevated sufficiently to appreciate them.

But we have seen a "Picture of the Beautiful," that will not soon or easily fade from our mind.

Nature is beautiful ever. Art and Genius create the beautiful, and Science aids them all.

We spent a happy hour in that spacious hall, known as Vance's Daguerrean Gallery, and there amid the thronging evidences of this beautiful art, we gazed in wonder and admiration upon the many—many familiar features, that have been so truthfully enclosed in their golden frames. What a joyous throb swells the heart as one by one we greet kind friends—what gift more priceless than the speaking features of a dear friend. We gaze upon them, we feel that we *can* talk with them even, for the spirit wakes, and we almost see the lips move—and as we look upon this picture and upon that, they come to us each more and more dear; and when we find the *one* that is *dearest*, linked to us in all the holiest affections of the heart—father, mother, wife, child,—how the very heart leaps, the lips move, we utter the words dear father, dear mother, and pressing the loved features to our lips, we exclaim—*Immortal Art*. It is *immortal*, for it bears the stamp of truth, the "human face Divine." The dearly loved ones are brought to us ever, and the heart loves to gaze upon the loved and the beautiful; such communion purifies the affections, leaving upon them the impress of the Divine.

Too Late!---To Late!!

No one can regret more than ourselves the disappointment many have experienced in not having seen the State Exhibition. Procrastination is indeed the thief of time, and the many that continually postponed from day to day, visiting the Hall, at last found it too late. This was "the day after the fair,"—and the various contributors that delayed from time to time, even to the last day of the Fair, found themselves "to late" to be included in the Reports; thus were many badly disappointed, Many valuable contributions were thus lost to the Exhibition, and the labor of the exhibitors were of little avail.

We have received many valuable specimens, even since the close of the Fair; implements of various kinds. The splendid Fruits from Gen. McCarver, alluded to in another column, were received one day after the close of the Fair. Currant Wine, a monster Sweet Potato, fine specimens of Tobacco, and many other valuable products, have also been received. This we truly deplore.

The State Society have done all they could to awaken an interest, and it certainly is a source of regret to find so many contributors so late, and so many disappointed. But as there are always those who are five minutes too late for steamers and railroads, so there are always those that will be "the day after the Fair."

IMMIGRANT STOCK.—The Butte Record publishes a list of the stock which arrived in Bethwick valley from August 27th to September 20th. It states that thirty-nine trains passed through in that period, with 6,929 head of stock. The number they started with was 8,339; showing a loss on the road of 1,910.

The Reason Why.

THERE have been many reasons that have operated at the present time to hinder the success of the State Agricultural Fair—among the many, we could enumerate the following:

First, the general embarrassments upon all agricultural interests, so much so as to take away a great portion of the pleasure that would have been given to a business in itself prosperous.

Second, the condition of the mercantile and commercial interests, which has so engrossed the minds and souls of men as to prevent the mass of our citizens from being able to give it the attentions they desired.

Third, the want of an abiding interest on the part of those on whom devolved the responsibility of *creating an interest*—we mean those who are largely engaged in agricultural pursuits and in real estate, and whose duty it was to give a portion of time especially to this purpose.

Fourth, the apathy of our public journals. It is true several of them have done well, but the great mass of our public journals are so allied to politics that they have no time to devote to the collection of statistics of Agriculture or of the results that are daily being developed; they do not feel that degree of interest which would prompt them to examine into these sources of wealth to our State.

"Another reason why" the right interest was not manifest, arose from that *selfish spirit* which often appears prominent in all exhibitions where prizes are contended for. We had occasion to notice that greedy and grasping spirit in several instances; the *prize*, the *prize*—the money—*that* was the object; it was not the desire of promoting the public interest in any degree, (we allude to these particular cases,) but all and every effort put forth by these parties were for the $40 or $50, that was especially convenient just in these times. To illustrate—we give the language "verbatim et literatim," of the parties we were called upon by, to know where the prize money was to be had that was won. We inquired of the party, and finding it was in the Cattle Show, we referred him to the proper committee. The party did not seem to like to take the trouble to wait upon the proper authority, but seemed very anxious to clutch the money. We simply remarked that we thought he was in a great hurry, (this was two days before the Fair was closed.) He said he had "*spent some time—money* was d—d hard now-a-days; men don't give me anything and I wont give them anything." Here was the spirit manifest, and while the mere dollar and cent feeling is so uppermost, there cannot be that interest and generous rivalry that should characterize an Exhibition. If the *prize* is the only aim, the public good will be forgotten, and a glorious science will become like our political arena—the place where men do most congregate, to grasp the "loaves and fishes." Such a spirit should be rebuked, and a better spirit take the place of it; and we trust that better day will come.

Big Sweet Potato.

The letter annexed will show from what source the "Big Potato" has just been received. We find this specimen, which is of the "Mexican Yam species, to weigh but little short of the original; by shrinking it has lost 1 1-2 pounds and a few inches in girth. It is indeed a monster tuber, and when attention shall be given to these products, the yam and the true sweet potato, we shall have crops that will surpass anything on record:

GROVE RANCH, October 12, 1854.

MR. WARREN: Sir—I would like to enter the Sweet Potato accompanying this, as a specimen for premium. It has been dug about two weeks; was raised by me at my ranch, "Grove Ranch," on the Sacramento river, twelve miles below Sacramento city. It weighed when dug twelve pounds, measuring around the largest part two feet seven inches.

By giving this notice and a conspicuous place in your Fair, you will oblige,

Yours truly, EDW'N F. AIKEN.

To Prevent Smut in Wheat.

A remedy as simple as the following, for the smut in wheat, will be of great value to our farmers another season; we received it from a practical farmer, who says he has tried it extensively at the East and in this country, and it has always proved effectual:

RECEIPT FOR SAVING WHEAT FROM SMUT.

Take one pound of blue-stone, dissolve it in water, and sprinkle it over four bushels of wheat the day before you sow it.

I never knew it to fail.

OSCAR P. V. KALLENBACH.

THE amount of treasure shipped by the Golden Gate on the 16th inst. was $1,869,288 20.

Splendid Fruit, Wine, &c., from Oregon.

WE received on Saturday evening last, two large trunks and one box of the finest Apples ever exhibited upon the Pacific Coast. It is a source of much regret that they were not received in time for the State Exhibition, but literally speaking they were received "a day after the fair," the Exhibition having closed on Friday.

Among the specimens sent us from Oregon, we examined several new seedlings of excellent character. Among the known varieties we recognize the famous Gravenstein, one of the finest flavored and richest looking Apples grown; the River Apple, Hawthordan, Gloria Mundi, Red Streak, Greening, Green Pippin, Wine Sap, Red Spice, and the famous "Tallpahocking,"—the last a large green apple, with red cheek, we esteem one of the very finest looking apples we have yet seen—not yet in eating, we cannot judge the quality correctly.

Very superior Quinces, Apple and Portugal, were also received from the same source.

We received the Peaches, and though closely packed and some injured, they were of extra quality, a large and beautiful peach measuring ten inches in circumference.

The apples weighed from three-fourths to one and one-fourth pounds each, and girt from ten to fifteen inches.

This fruit was sent from the large orchard of Gen. M. M. McCarver, of "Mount Farm," Oregon City, O. T. It will be recollected that Gen. McCarver took the premium the last year for finest fruits, and could this invoice which was prepared for this year's show, have reached in season, most surely it would have made a most honorable display and received a token of notice worthy of it. As it is, the Executive Committee of the State Society and other committees will examine it, and we feel personally obliged and know the Society will so feel, at the interest which this gentleman has always evinced in the cause of Horticulture.

We append extracts from the General's letter, to show his wishes.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Oct. 2, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I had just started this far on my way to the Fair, at your place, with two trunks of Apples, (one of them specimens of various kinds.) The largest of them were grown in my orchard, and the large, flat, green ones are my winter seedlings,—which I wish you to pay particular attention to, as I deem them the best Apples, all things considered, we have in Oregon. Three or four of them are my seedling premium Apple, although the Green Apple is much its superior. Most of them in the township are "Tolpehockings," but you will please class them if you can. I send a small trunk of seedling Peaches; put out such as are worthy of exhibition. There are three or four Quinces, of the Apple and Portugal kinds.

I regret that I could not come down to the Fair, as I had intended to do.

I had forgot a box of Currant Wine, containing six bottles; there are two of them that has less water than the rest—say which is the best. I have a quantity of it; if it can be sold at a dollar and a half per bottle, please engage for me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. McCARVER.

The fruit is on exhibition at the rooms of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, where all interested are invited to call.

J. K. ROSE'S VINEYARD, SONOMA.—In the Report of Vineyards, published in another column, the award reads—"To J. K. Rose, of Sonoma, a special prize of $50." By an omission which was overlooked in the proof, the words, "For best Vineyard," were omitted. The Committee were more fully sustained in their decision by the splendid samples that were exhibited at the Hall during the Fair, large and well ripened clusters of many pounds showing most satisfactorily the justice of the report.

NATIVE TOBACCO.—We have received from ranches on the American river, several samples of "Havana Tobacco," as excellent as any one ever saw. These were sent to us by J. R. Johnston, Esq., and John Bertram, Esq., and gives assurance of a knowledge in growing and sweating by the cultivators. Those who feel any interest in this product are invited to call and examine these specimens at the CALIFORNIA FARMER office.

THOSE who love thus to look upon the most perfect specimens of this most glorious art, should go to "Vance's Daguerrean Gallery," They will be happy amid the triumphs of art, that now gives to us a continued vision and love of the beautiful.

ON FIRE.—The tules in the neighboring county of Yolo were on fire on Sunday night, and burned with great rapidity. How is it that the great tule fires are after the rains rather than before them?—*State Journal.*

Plant Bulbs.

Now is the time to be preparing to plant Bulbous Roots in the *grounds outside;* at the approach of the rainy season, the ground should be very carefully prepared, under the eye of one who thoroughly understands such matters. Each variety requires a peculiar kind of soil, and our hills and valleys and our peat meadows all contain the various soils so necessary to mix with the sand and loam which make up the soil of our garden lots in the city. "Once well done, is forever done," is a good motto, and the great cause of the poor condition of many of our city gardens, is the result of mere "botching" the place, instead of making a foundation in the beginning.

It is important that the soil and preparation should be made to suit the climate and season of growth, and when these laws are better understood, our city gardens will present one continued bloom of the richest flowers the entire year.

The Bulbous Roots thrive well here, and we hope the Hyacinth, Tulip, Jonquil, Narcissus, Crocus, Crown Imperial, Tubarosa, Ranunculus, and many other fine bulbs, will grace and beautify every garden *parterre* of our city.

The "Ranunculus," of which we publish to-day an interesting article, should be extensively grown. The various beautifully-colored flowers that spring from this little tuber, form one of the most superb flowers known, and should be better known to be appreciated. We sincerely hope a better attention, and more skill will be given, to all such beautifiers of our "Homes."

The Ranunculus.

The Ranunculus is admitted to be the *ne plus ultra* of floral perfection, and yet it is a singular fact that its culture is all but neglected by florists in general. Let us hope, however, that its present limited cultivation may soon be extended, and that all may become more familiar with its appearance. Few flowers can be grown in so limited a space and with so small an annual cost; and when in bloom, what surpasses it in beauty! Among southern growers, Messrs. Tyso, Costar, Airzee, Reeves and Hook, stand prominent: but these are not enough, and our midland florists seem to be quite as neglectful of its colture as our metropolitan friends.

I trust that these remarks may be the means of inducing a few new growers to enter the field; and with a view to accelerate this desideratum, I venture to point out to the uninitiated the best modes of cultivation, and which are to be found in Tyso's little treatise on this flower. I have carried out the following instructions as to soil, formation of beds, and planting, fully, and with such excellent success that I convinced the drawing attention to them here will be doing a real service: "The foundation of all good culture is the adaptation of the compost to the natural habitats of the plant. Experience teaches that the Ranunculus delights in a rich hazelly loam. If, therefore, the natural soil of the garden be unfavorable, procure the top spit of a pasture, of rather heavy and tenacious but not clayey qualities, with the turf, and lay it on a ridge some months, and turn it two or three times before use. To give precise and accurate directions in print for selecting a soil is difficult; but it is deserving of remark, that a pasture abounding with and luxuriantly sustaining the British varieties of the Ranunculuses, or Butter-cups, as they are usually called, has also been found congenial to the Asiatic species. The addition of fertilizing agents to maiden soil is of paramount importance. Many composts have been recommended to the amateur, the proportionate ingredients of which have been prescribed with the precision of a physician's formula. The secret of vigorous foliage and enormous blooms has been a mixture of powerful chemical stimulants, or a substratum of cow-dung a foot thick, or some other unnatural process. Our advice is to avoid quackery. Many valuable collections have been ruined by excessive applications of suitable manures, or the use of such as are destructive rather than nutritive. Decayed stable and cow-dung, in equal quantities, constituting together about one-third, added to two-thirds of loam, will, when mixed and thoroughly incorporated, form a compost for the main depth of the bed, reserving a portion of loam sufficient to make a top layer of soil two inches deep, to which about half the above-stated proportions of well decomposed manure may be added. It is of importance that the tubers should not be placed in contact with fresh manure as it engenders disease in the roots, and is consequent injury to the tuber. Having chosen an open but not exposed part of the garden, which will admit of the beds being laid down about east and west, remove the earth a foot deep, and from three to three feet wide, as will suit the height of the proposed stages which are to support the frames, and fill the bed with the prepared compost, which should consist of rich, fibrous loam, and thoroughly rotted cow-dung in equal proportions, and to which add the [illegible] may be neatly edged with inch boards painted lead color; and in case named sorts are planted, should be numbered with white paint to correspond with the numbers entered in the amateur's list. As a bed well constructed at the commencement will admit of several successive plantings, with an annual addition of fertilizing materials, it is worthy of the particular care of the cultivator, though the preparation at first may involve some little trouble and expense. The best season for general planting is the last fortnight in February—the plants have not then to contend with the severities of the winter. In some favorable seasons roots may be planted with advantage in October; they will have more time to vegetate and establish themselves—will make stronger plants, and will bloom more vigorously, and about a fortnight earlier than if planted in spring. Considerable hazard, however, attends autumn planting, and it is not recommended, except by way of experiment to those who possess a large stock and can afford to risk a portion. In fine weather, toward the close of February, rake your beds perfectly level, and divide them into six longitudinal rows for mixed ruots, allowing four inches from the outside row to the edge; or for named sorts, mark your rows transversely at distances of five inches asunder, and plant six in a transverse row. Draw drills one inch and a half deep, and plant the roots with the claws downward, with a gentle pressure to secure them in the soil, so as to be one inch and a half from the crowns to the surface. When planting on a small scale, a dibble with a shoulder at the precise depth may be used, but in large quantities it is an inconvenient method; and planting at the bottom of a drill with slight pressure, and without disturbing the subsoil, is attended with similar advantages to the use of a dibble, and in practice will be found to have some points of preference. If the top soil is light after planting it may be gently beaten with the back of the spade; this operation, however, must be only done in dry weather."—*C. in Gardener's Chronicle.*

We copy with true pleasure the following admirable thoughts from that excellent journal, the "Wide West." We know its truth, and when our public press shall unite upon these themes and scatter the proof of the blessings that flow from Agriculture and its kindred sciences, society will assume a brighter, better and happier form:

"We hail with delight the opening of this Fair, under Legislative authority and encouragement, as an epoch fraught with most desirable consequences. It is a great step towards unfolding the pages of that hitherto sealed book, on which are inscribed the golden characters of a happy destiny. No longer will California be looked upon with fear and trembling by the eye of affection, which has been accustomed to portray ruin to all the best feelings of the heart, as consequent on a sojourn amid gold-hunters—for other pursuits, equally lucrative in the end, and far less perilous to all man's best attributes, are now opened to honorable competition. The cruel and heart-rending severance of domestic ties, of holiest love and strongest affection, which so long has been the sad condition and penalty attached to the adventurer in search of auriferous treasures, will exist no longer than the time required for the intelligence to reach the thousands of yearning hearts in the loved East, that every requisite for a "Home" is here to be found—that California contains everything needed to emulate, if not excel, the abundant luxuries and comforts which settlers there may be called upon to relinquish. It is pleasing to think that the period is at hand when instead of solitary self-exiled individuals, straggling from digging to digging to hurry up his pile, that he may return to those friends whose absence he so keenly feels, whilst ruthless time is corroding the cherished feelings as he pursues the absorbing and uncertain avocation—whole families of loved and loving ones may here be assembled, and gladdening the face of the country with their happy *homes*, may enjoy the greatest meed of happiness permitted to humanity. Peace and plenty will then reign in a land teeming with fruits, flowers and grain, in profusion, with generous wine, and a genial clime—with flocks and herds, and crowded garners.

Under his own vine and fig tree—not figuratively, but literally—the happy immigrant, from whatever quarter of the globe, may henceforth expect to find that with ring want supplied—a home and the unbroken circle of love.

Speed, then, the news of the riches of our Agriculture, to gladden the hearts of those who have been taught to look on California but as a temporary abode—the stepping-stone to wealth—but the grave of feeling, and a place wholly unfit for a Home!"

Novel Railroad.—An American traveler in Germany, sends home an account of a dinner to a railway company, at which a locomotive appeared upon the table to which was attached a train loaded with [illegible] of the choicest and most solid food. The [illegible] was adopted, in imitation of the [illegible] on roads. After having made the tour of the table with it stopped before every guest that [illegible] with whatever he was fancied to eat, and presented [illegible]

Good Living---"High Pressure" Dinners.

We all have our *likes* and *dislikes*—and we have always *prefered* our "pets" tho *low pressure boats*, and for several reasons: they are more steady, more cool and comfortable in hot weather, being more separate from the boilers, and the various saloons and staterooms being more private and more beautiful. But then, some things effect one's appetite more than others, and men will go a little out of the way to get a good dinner; and thus with some of us occasionally, and we do confess our *taste* is affected in this way.

Although all the steamers upon the "Combination" line live well and set a good table, yet we are bound in truth to declare that there is nothing in California that can excel the style which is shown on board our "high pressure" river boats, in their skill and taste in the culinary department. We do not believe that the Tremont or Revere houses in Boston, or the Astor or Metropolitan in New York, set a table uniformly that will excel that of the Bragdon, Urilda or Helen Hensley. Returning twice recently on the latter boat, we say confidently that for arrangement, variety of dishes, quality and quantity of them, the splendid style presented, and for attention and courtesy of table attendants, our high pressure boats bear off the palm—they cannot be beat. And all this we know is but the effect which follows a cause; the cause—these able and courteous commanders and officers, who knowing their province and having a *taste* also to it, they make a sure thing of it—and then "sit down to a glorious dinner."

Had we space, we would like to enumerate the long list of "good things," just to make the mouth water of some of those who direct upon the other lines; and as all they all belong to one line, we hope they will all have "uniform rates."

While speaking of our river steamers, we should not forget how sadly this company forget the wants of the passengers, in delaying to send those fine toned pianos on board, that were *almost* promised some time since. But we suppose the New World will soon take her place in the line, and then we shall have music; and we presume to hope as each steamer is retouched, we shall hear tones of music on them too, on their return. That Piano that was expected on board the "Hunt," we presume is the one that is preparing at Woodworth's celebrated warehouse, as a sample of those that are to be placed on board all the boats of the line.. Wise move, friend Woodworth, —a good place for a sample piano—it would be so odd for one boat to have music and not all the others;—and music upon the waters, at moonlight too—there's no resisting it—it must be done.

Passenger and Specie Transit.—The following statement, from the Panama Herald, gives the number of passengers to and from California, and the amount of specie conveyed across the Isthmus, during the six months ending June 30th, of this year, compared with the same period in 1853. It will be seen, that while the increase in the number of passengers amounts to nearly one hundred per cent., the decrease in the amount of specie is nearly in the same proportion:

PASSENGER TRANSIT.

Jan. 1st to June 30th.	Sailed for California.	Arrived from California.	Total.
1853, . .	6,453	5,225	11,678
1854, . .	9,809	10,419	20,220
Increase in '54,	3,356	5,194	8,460

Specie imported for transit across the Isthmus of Panama, during the first six months of the years 1853 and 1854:

	1853.	1854.
Chile and Peru. . .	$2 873,745	$3,3 3,280
Mexico, &c., . . .	1,700,990	1,078,677
Australia, ...	——	38,293
California, . . .	28,48[illegible]	13 2[illegible]
Total, ...	$[illegible]	$17,724,[illegible]9

From the Sandwich Islands.—Dates have been received [illegible] the 14th Sept., but the papers contain nothing of much importance.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, Capt. Dornin, arrived at Honolulu, on the 12th from Callao.

The authorities of Honolulu have set about cleaning the streets, [illegible] against the [illegible].

No ship of the war [illegible] had yet arrived.

A correspondent at Lahaina under date of 6th Sept., writes to the Friend as follows:

"If any of your readers can [illegible] speak out. I have just [illegible] the gardens [illegible] of which grow on the Sandwich Islands and in New York on the same [illegible] through [illegible] a pair [illegible] exported from New York [illegible] the Sandwich Islands [illegible]

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Woman.—Perhaps a more just and beautiful compliment was never made to woman, than the following by Judge Story:

"To the honor, to the eternal honor of the sex, be it said, that in the path of duty no sacrifice is with them too light or too dear. Nothing with them is impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence and religion require. The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unheeded—but *the voice of affliction never. The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altars of religion, never missed the presence of the sympathies of Woman!* Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her, on such occasions she loses all sense of danger and assumes a preternatural courage which knows not and fears not consequences. Then she displays that undaunted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which utters neither murmurs nor regret; and that patience in suffering which seems victorious even over death itself."

The Home of Taste.—How easy it is to be neat! to be clean! How easy it is to arrange the rooms with the most graceful propriety! How easy it is to invest our houses with the truest elegance! Elegance resides not with the upholsterer or the draper; it is not put up with the hangings and curtains; it is not in the mosaics, the carpeting, the rosewood, the mahogany, the candelabras, or the marble ornaments; it exists in the spirits presiding over the chambers of the dwelling. Contentment must always be most graceful; it sheds serenity over the scene of abode; it transforms a waste into a garden. The home lightened by these, imitations of a nobler and brighter life may be wanting in much which the discontented desire, but to its inhabitants it will be a place far out-vying the oriental in brilliancy and glory.

Egg Plants.—Peel the fruit and cut them into thin slices; boil in salt and water, until quite tender; drain off the water and add sweet milk; crumb in toasted bread, and while simmering gently, add butter, pepper, &c., and break in three or four fresh eggs; take up before the eggs cook hard, and you will have a dish almost equal to stewed oysters. To fry egg plants they should be peeled, cut into thin slices, parboiled, then dipped in batter which has been highly seasoned, and fried in butter or lard; either way they are delicious.

Tomato Catsup.—Tomatoes, a bushel, should be boiled till they are soft. Squeeze them through a wire sieve, and add half a gallon of vinegar, a pint and a half of salt, two ounces of cloves, a quarter of a pound of allspice, three table-spoons full of black pepper, (all ground finely.) Mix and boil several hours, till reduced about one half. When sufficiently cool, bottle without straining.

Peach Jelly.—Take freestones, not too ripe, wipe them, and cut into small quarters; crack the stones and break the kernels small; put the peaches and kernels into a covered jar, set them in boiling water, and let them do till soft; strain them through a jelly bag till the juice is squeezed out; allow a pint of white sugar to a pint of juice; put the sugar and juice into a preserving kettle, and boil them twenty minutes, skimming very carefully; put the warm jelly into glasses or jars, and when cold tie up with brandied papers.

Immense Shipment.—On Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, there were standing in line fifty-four drays, loaded with all description of merchandise, waiting for an opportunity to discharge the same convenient to the Sacramento and Stockton boats. The line extended from the steamer Antelope about half way down Vallejo wharf, along Davis street, near Pacific. It was the best evidence as to whether there is any business being done in this city, or not that we have seen in some time, and shows conclusively what a vast revenue is afforded by the easy communication we have with the interior. Freight had been coming down the wharf since 10 o'clock A. M., and large quantities were left on the wharf so as to be in time for the boats going up at 4 o'clock. During the rush is in a measure caused by the [illegible] on freight made by the California Steam Navigation Company who have [illegible] the price at $5 per ton between [illegible] Stockton. We [illegible] Sacramento [illegible] the other [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1854.

The Grains of California.

The exhibitions of Grains were not what they should have been for a State like ours—a State that can excel the world in quantity and quality—a State whose first crops under ordinary cultivation, in a new and untried climate, have surpassed any on record.

The most attractive feature of the Grain Exhibition was the fine collections of Grains in specimens from the several counties of our State, collected by Messrs. Adams & Co. through their express, and arranged very handsomely by J. W. Osborne, Esq., of Napa,—in *fifty-seven parcels*—Mr. O. having caused to be made, neat cases for their exhibition. Mr. O. has so arranged the grains that in many cases specimens were shown for three successive years, thus showing the effect of soil and climate upon the several varieties of grain.

These specimens were arranged at the end of a circular table, and supported by *three* sheaves of grain—one of wheat, one of oats, and one of rye—and their base shielded a handsome short sheaf of Russian barley. The wheat bore record as follows: "Sheaf Rye, from Oak Knoll, 113 bushels per acre; Wheat, 50 bushels do.; Oats, 70 bushels do.; Russian Barley, not entered for premium." The list of Wheat specimens is as follows:

1. 1 lot Wheat, Alameda, large and superior.
2. 1 do Marin, large Oregon seed, fine.
3. 1 do Monterey, heavy, good.
4. 1 do Sacramento, A 1 large white superior.
5. 1 do Monterey, common but good.
6. 1 do Alameda, large but smutty.
7. 1 do Contra Costa, light and poor.
8. 1 do Sonoma, very good, bright.
9. 1 do from the first lot of Australian wheat sown three years ago, very smutty and inferior.
10. 1 do California Bearded Nap; has been grown 18 years in succession on the same ground. It is a prime article for milling.
11. 1 do Santa Cruz, superior, white.
12. 1 do Contra Costa, superior, white.
13. 1 do Napa, A 1, Chili seed, white and beautiful.
14. 1 do Santa Cruz, large and good, but light.
15. 1 do San Jose, bright and good but light
16. 1 do Solano, A 1, magnificent, Chili.
17. 1 do Yolo, A 1, FF, very superior.
18. 1 do Pajaro Valley, large, some smut, Australian.
19. 1 do San Jose Valley, California seed, small, heavy.
20. 1 do Napa, California, good milling.
21. 1 do Calaveras, A 1, superior Chili.
22. 1 do San Joaquin, A 1, superior Chili.
23. 1 do Oak Knoll, 2 years, Chili, 40 bushels per acre.
24. 1 do Pulgas, Genesee wheat, A 2.
25. 1 do Oak Knoll, Genesee wheat, small, plump.
26. 1 do Pulgas, Salt Lake wheat, good.
27. 1 do do do seed, smutty.
28. 1 do Imported by Friedlander, 1853, Chile, dark but heavy.
29. 1 do Pulgas, Genesee seed, small and heavy.
30. 1 do Pulgas, Austral. seed, good mill'g.
31. 1 do Pulgas, Chili, very smutty.
32. 1 do very fine, imp. in 1854.
33. 1 do Pulgas, Australian seed, good.
34. 1 do Oak Knoll, very superior, A 1.
35. 1 do Pulgas, Chili seed, A 1.
36. 1 do Oak Knoll, Australia seed, from good seed last year, very smutty.
37. 1 lot Wheat, "Gen. Hutchins," very superior, 200 acres, average 52 1-2 bushels per acre, A 1.
38. 1 do J. E. Johnson, San Jose, prime, heavy.
39. 1 do Salinas, Monterey, county, dark, heavy, 229 acres, highest yield 82 1-2 bushels.
40. 1 do Napa Valley, A A 1, very superior.
41. 1 do Suisun, superior, some smut.
42. 1 do James Bowls, Brighton, very superior,
43. 1 do Stockton, San Joaquin, very good.
44. 1 do very old stock, good, 40 bushels per acre.
45. 1 do 17.000 bushels, Hutchinson & Green, Putah Creek, premier 1.
46. 1 do Lence & Fosters, 5 miles Stockton, 1.

Two sheafs Wheat from J. Bryant Hill, of Salinas Plains. One specimen stated that one hundred pounds seed was planted to the acre, and the crop harvested sixty bushels per acre.

One sheaf Australian Wheat, very fine.

One sheaf of four kinds of Grain from Hawley & Cornell, of Union City; that sheaf was neatly arranged in pyramidal style, highly ornamented.

One sheaf from Mr. McLellan, of Sonoma.

Two sheafs very handsome Wheat, exhibited by Judge Chambers, brought from the farm of Mr. Mansfield, Napa.

One sheaf very extra Wheat from James Morrison, of Oaklaud.

One sheaf Oats from the ranch of E. L. Beard, Esq., Mission San Jose, measuring over nine feet high.

One sheaf ditto very heavy.

One sheaf heavy Red Wheat.

One sheaf superb Barley.

One sheaf White Flour Wheat.

All these specimens added much to the beauty of the Hall.

Four neat specimens of Grasses were sent by Dr. Webster, from Rogue River—varieties: Kentucky Blue Grass, Timothy Grass and Red Top. These were fine evidences of the character of the soil to produce grasses.

A sheaf or group of Corn upon the stalk was exhibited by Messrs. Auld & Wilson, from Russian River, Los Angeles county. The specimens were eighteen feet high, and a sample of 1,800 acres; the variety was the Gourd seed and heavy, and when we consider this was grown high in mountain ward, it was extraordinary.

Very splendid specimens of yellow Corn from Auld & Wilson. These specimens were of superb quality, fully ripe, full ears and very bright; a certain assurance that we can raise corn equal to any State in the Union, if the proper attention is paid to location, soil and season of planting.

Exhibition of Dairy Products.

The exhibition of the products of the dairy farms of our State were not creditable to them upon the whole. Their omission to be represented will result in their own injury to a serious degree, and will also injure others. By not being fully and fairly represented at this Fair, those of other States will believe there are no dairies here of any extent, and the consequence will be *large shipments of butter and cheese*,—first draining the specie from our country and again overstocking our markets—again will the price of this "home product" fall—again the dairy here receive a small price for their labors, and all resulting from the lack of that just foresight, which should ever be uppermost in the minds of the producers, to protect their own interests. The exhibition of butter and cheese, so far as it went, was creditable. Those who have neglected this Fair will find their neglect operate very seriously against them another year.

The butter in tubs, exhibited by J. W. Osborne, Esq., of Napa, was of very superior merit, coming up to the standard, as will be seen by the report of the committee of awards.

The various samples from Mr. Charles Purbin, of Petaluma, were very handsome, being in good style for table, neatly stamped and in small lumps.

The samples from D. W. Swain, of Santa Clara, were fine.

Those from Messrs. Waugh & Martin, were excellent, and all the specimens of butter were the sure evidence that California will soon take her stand as a State entirely independent of all foreign sources for her dairy products.

One invoice of Cheese only was entered, that from Messrs. Reirson & Lewis, Petaluma—seven cheeses weighing 131 pounds, entered by Horace Gushee. These cheeses were all of superior character, and having not only been assured by their appearance and the pleasing favor they exhaled, but by the taste also, (a nice slice having been kindly given us,) we can say that it was equal to our Eastern dairies. Messrs. Pierson & Co. have a dairy of 120 cows, and makes this season 170 pounds per day.

We had anticipated a better interest, something like that evinced among our dairymen of old New England, where they come up to our Festival Fairs, as the Pilgrims go up to Jerusalem. But we have been much mistaken, we regret to say, and unless our dairymen come themselves and attend to *their own business*, they must not expect much prosperity, for "God never helps those who do not help themselves."

We append the report as handed in; it will speak for itself:

The ladies appointed on committee having carefully examined the samples of Butter entered for inspection, award the first premium to—

1st. Mrs. J. W. Osborne, of Napa;

2d. The second to Chas Purbin, of Petaluma.

The committee also notice two fine samples of Butter from the dairies of Messrs. Waugh & Martin, of Petaluma.

Mary A, Thompson,
Rebecca B. Edgar.

Liberality.

Now that the exhibition is over and we can look back and reflect upon the many scenes of labor and duty with which such exhibitions are connected and surrounded, it is always pleasant to call to mind acts of courtesy, liberality and kindness, that stand out as sunny spots amid a sky often clouded by care and anxiety. Among the prominent and efficient helps and facilities received in aid of the State Fair, were the generous offers of the Steam Navigation Company, to convey to and fro stock and contributions to the Fair.

To Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., the enterprise was greatly indebted. This eminent house promptly and generously addressed a note to the secretary, offering the use of their offices throughout the State for receiving and conveying packages, letters, parcels, &c., free of charge. This act of courtesy deserves to be remembered.

Messrs. Adams & Co. signified a readiness to do all in their power in like manner. Letters, packages, etc., were promptly delivered by these efficient and ever active messengers, and on these messengers particularly, such enterprises and all speedy intelligence must every rely.

To the ladies who kindly came forward to aid in the decorations, to them the exhibition owes a goodly portion of the most interesting feature of the Hall. To many contributors who kindly sent pictures and paintings, and specimens and samples for exhibition, thus adding a deeper interest—to all such friends comes up a pleasing remembrance, "they have done their duty."

To a *portion* of the Press, the cause of Agriculture will ever be indebted. They have laid aside all pecuniary considerations and have spoken earnestly and boldly, and they will find it will prove as "good seed" for them, for they will be remembered, and the seed will yield a plenteous harvest.

We would desire to speak of all and every cultivator in such cases, had we time or space. Personally, we shall never forget them. The record is made, and ere long we *guess* the record may be read again.

The Vermont State Fair.—The fourth annual Fair of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, held at Brattleboro, appears to have been all that the friends of improvement in that State could desire. The show of cattle of all kinds was the best of any of the previous Fairs. It was estimated that 15,000 people were on the ground at one time during the second day. On the third day the crowd were dispersed by a very unusual occurrence this season—it rained. The excellence and beauty of the working oxen was a noticeable feature. One yoke, owned by Josiah Forbes, of Deerfield, Mass., weighed 6,000 pounds. There was one string of oxen owned in Brattleboro, of fifty yoke, nearly all handsome red. Judging from the enthusiasm that prevailed, we argue much good from this exhibition, which proved a great gala day for the families of farmers.—*Tribune.*

Fatality among Horses on the Plains.—The Sacramento Union states that the singular epidemic that has prevailed so generally among horses on the plains during the present season, has not been wholly confined to those on Humboldt and in Carson Valley. Mr. Turner informs them that his horses were afflicted with it all the way from Soda Springs, on Bear River, to Goose Creek, a distance of some three hundred miles. The disease is unaccountably singular in its attacks, seizing the animal sometimes in the neck, sometimes in the flank, and, in fact, in any part of the body. This distemper is termed by the Mormons "Mountain Farcy." There is a diversity of opinion among them as to the origin of the disease, some alleging that it is caused by poison infused into the system by the bite of a species of fly, and others that it is occasioned by sudden and severe changes of the weather. The epidemic is not only wide spread, but almost universally fatal.

The Plaza.

This famous place begins to "assume form and comeliness," and after all that has been said about the iron fence, it is not so bad. 'Tis true, there is not that grace and beauty that there should be in a fence around so conspicuous a spot, but we are glad to see it enclosed; the acorn caps should have been much larger, and a different style to the main entrance to have made it what it should be. Now that the fence is finished, we trust the grounds will be designed and laid out appropriately, laid out as a place of this kind should be. Everything now depends upon the laying out and planting the grounds. We esteem the present design totally unfit, utterly unharmonious to the position of the land and the space enclosed. The preparations already made must even be destructive to what is planted, and any effort to make a park or finished ground in it, must result in a failure and an eyesore to every person of taste.

We trust our new Mayor will see that this work is placed in the hands of some one qualified to plant *trees* and *shrubs* that shall be appropriate to the place and of appropriate size and form. Everything depends upon a knowledge of the growth of trees, of their various heights and forms; and in their various relative dispositions, to make the entire group harmonious; the proper intermingling of the "Conifera" with the "Deciduous" trees, the grouping of evergreen trees and shrubs to give them all a *natural appearance*—on this depends the finished beauty.

We noticed some time since a writer in one of our daily papers, describing the manner of planting *evergreens*, so much at variance with true science, or the knowledge that could have resulted from experience, either theoretical or practical, that we fear, should such doctrines prevail, our Plaza would remain as long barren of foliage now that it is enclosed, as it was before. We trust however that our new city government will not permit it long to remain unimproved; the soil should now be prepared carefully, and the work be commenced forthwith—now is the time and we hope it will not be lost.

The Catawba Grape.

The Catawba Grape was first discovered near Asheville, in Buncombe county, North Carolina; in the southwestern corner of the State, near the head waters of the Catawba river. It was found by a Mr. Murray, about the year 1801; the grapes were growing wild in the woods, in the greatest profusion. Gen. Davy, a senator in congress, living at Rocky Mount, on the Catawba river, transplanted some of these grapes to his residence, and from thence took a few plants with him to Washington, during the period of his senatorship—some time prior to 1816. From or through him, the distinguished Major Adlum obtained some of the plants, and was the first person who made wine from them—about 1822. In 1823 he sent some of the plants, with specimens of this wine, to Mr. Longworth, of Cincinnati, to whom we are thus indebted for its first introduction in the West.

There are several other varieties of native grapes from which small quantities of wine are made, but they are generally inferior in many respects to the Catawba; from the wine of this grape, which has undergone simple fermentation, is made the celebrated "sparkling wine" first introduced to the world at Cincinnati, in which vicinity there is at the present time near fifteen hundred acres in cultivation, producing an average yield of three hundred gallons to the acre; during the past season some have realized as high as five hundred, seven hundred, eight hundred, and eight hundred and fifty gallons to the acre. Our success in producing wine from this grape is in some measure to be attributed to the greater length of our seasons and the character of our soil in this vicinity; it being absolutely necessary to make wine from this or any other grape, that it should reach the degree of ripeness or maturity which will furnish the requisite amount of sugar or saccharine matter to preserve the wine by its conversion into alcohol in the process of fermentation. Grapes may be considered ripe enough for eating which would not do for wine making. —*Cincinnati paper.*

A Princess Turned Farmer.—Princess Murat has recently purchased a residence in the vicinity of Cincinnati, says the N. O. Register, which she is improving and ornamenting according to her own taste. She lately sent to the editor of the Florida Sentinal an Irish potatoe weighing fifteen ounces, as a sample of her crop. We rather suspect however that this over an average specimen. The Princess Murat our readers know, is widow of Achille Murat, son of Marshal Murat, King Joachim of Naples. She is a Virginia lady, daughter of the Hon. Bird Willis.

Pulsation of various Animals.—The pulse of several of our domestic animals, as given by Vattel, in his Veterinary Pathology, is nearly as follows: Horse, from 32 to 38 pulsations per minute; ox or cow, 25 to 42; ass, 48 to 54; sheep, 70 to 79; goat, 72 to 76; dog, 96 to 100; cat, 110 to 120; rabbit, 120; guinea pig, 140; duck, 135; hen, 140.

New Feature in Agricultural Fairs.

The Cayuga County (New York) Fair, which was held in September last, was brought to a close by a riding match, participated in exclusively by ladies, which is thus described by a correspondent in the Tribune:

"The following fair ones entered the list for the premiums, which ranged from silver goblets down to plated candlesticks—Mrs. Schenck, Mrs. Conrad, Miss Elderton, Miss Bartlett, Miss McCabe, Miss Stevens, and Mrs. Henry. The awards for the required degrees of proficiency in horsewomanship, ran thus: No. 1, Miss Stevens; 2, Mrs. Conrad; 3, Mrs. Bartlett; 4, Mrs. Schenck. To Mrs. Henry, a 'special premium' was voted. The reason assigned for this by the committee was, that she not only came in too late for full competition, but presented a test they were not exactly prepared for She was mounted without any saddle—a blanket alone protecting her riding habit. Although she had a young and very 'heady' horse—a mere colt of her own breaking, it is said—so easily did she sit, and such was her self-possession as well as skill, that the committee never suspected the absence of a saddle until she was about leaving the ring."

We hail the above as not only a *new feature*, but a *bright* one. We hail it as an omen that bespeaks advance. Progress in truth, in freedom; progress in action—such as shall give a tone to society that will affect its well being.

When the grounds were preparing for the Fair at the Race Course, we expressed an opinion to the committee that we believed a trial of skill of the same character, a match, or a contest for prizes, among our ladies, would add much to the interest of the occasion. The suggestion was approved by some, ridiculed by others; but nevertheless, we believe such trials would result in good in more ways than yet conceived of. The presence of ladies would serve as a restraint upon that coarse or reckless conduct which often disgraces public Fairs.

We believe that the time will come, and speedily, when public sentiment will be set right in such matters; when it will not be esteemed out of place for woman to show that she possesses skill and grace in the management of the "noblest animal" given us for our use; when all such exhibitions will be influenced by her presence; when drunkenness, ribaldry and rowdyism shall be driven away, and such scenes shall be enlivened and graced by her participations in so delightful and healthful exercise and recreation. We need a freedom of mind more enlarged—a freedom to act and speak without being afraid of what Mrs. Grundy will say!

We hope the time will speedily come when we shall have more individuality of thought, speech and action, and these guided by a higher and purer aspiration, acting as God and nature shall dictate. When this glorious era shall come, Man will be more noble; for envy, jealousy, and all uncharitableness will be in a great measure done away. When this day shall come, Woman will rise in her moral beauty and grandeur, and exert that influence which she was destined to exert, shedding upon the world in her true sphere from the "the sanctuary of home," a purifying and hallowing influence that shall be the forerunner of the bright days anticipated—when wars and rumors of wars shall be done away, and there shall be breathed over all the world—"Peace on earth, good will to men."

Collins & Co.'s Premium Hats.—It would be wholly unnecessary to speak of this beautiful article of dress, if our citizens visited the Fair at Musical Hall, for there they could see some of the finest hats made in the United States. But as all have not been wise enough to improve the opportunity to see and to take an interest in these branches of home industry, it is necessary we should say to them that Collins & Co.'s cannot be beat. We know this for we were the recipient of a magnificent beaver the best lit we ever had, and our neighbors will please accept our kindest wishes for their prosperity—remembering their kindness as often as we wear it.

The Butterfly Plant.—The National Intelligencer says that a specimen of the singular and beautiful "Butterfly Plant" is now in bloom at the Botanical Green House in Washington. The [illegible] very large and yellow, reddish [illegible] and marbled with every [illegible] to resemble very much the [illegible] which it derives its name. The [illegible] Peruvian.

Cannot.—The man who admits this word into his vocabulary is good for nothing, because he will never accomplish anything.

Ask your neighbor why he runs in debt for things for which he can have no possible use, and he will tell you he cannot avoid purchasing when a bargain is offered, even if not needed now. The time may come when a cannot of a different kind may stop him, even the time when foolish purchases have so reduced him that no one will trust him.

Ask farmer A. why he allows that bottle to be carried into the harvest field, and as the ill-cut grain confirms his manifest loss, he replies that he has been so long in the habit of doing it, that he cannot do otherwise when hard at work. All nonsense.

Ask his neighbor B. why he permits his field to be overrun with thistles, his corn over topped with weeds, and his answer is, he cannot attend to everything at the same time—he has so much work to do, some must be neglected. Such an answer only makes a bad matter worse. It shows that he is a bad calculator, as well as an idler.

Call his attention to the insecureness of the bars of his corn field, or the gate of his wheat field, and he tells you that he is aware of their condition; that he intended during the week to have made new bars, and to have hung a new gate, but he lost so much time attending that lawsuit that he "cannot" do it now, and must put it off till next week. The next morning he finds a whole herd of unruly animals in his fields, his crops half destroyed, and a beautiful foundation laid for another lawsuit with his neighbor.

If you hope for success in any laudable undertaking, never use "cannot." When the noble Miller was asked by Scott, at Niagara, if he could carry the enemy's batteries, if he had said "I cannot," where would be his fame to-day, and what would have been the result of that contest?

Cannot, accomplishes nothing but the ruin of those who use it. Keep shy of cannot. You can do all that is necessary to be done, if you set about it in the right way and at the right time. Neglect nothing. See that every part moves on in harmony and at the same time, and you will have no use for "cannot."

Butter.—Not one pound in five of the butter sold in the market is fit for human food. Butter-makers should remember these few short rules:

The newer and sweeter the cream, the sweeter and higher flavored will be the butter.

The air must be fresh and pure in the room or cellar where the milk is set.

The cream should not remain on the milk over thirty-six hours.

Keep the cream in tin pails, or stone pots, into which put a spoonfull of salt at the beginning, then stir the cream lightly each morning and evening; this will prevent it from moulding or souring.

Churn as often as once a week, and as much oftener as circumstances will permit.

Upon churning, add the cream upon all the milk in the dairy.

Use nearly one pound of salt to one pound of butter.

Work the butter over twice, to free it from the buttermilk and brine, before lumping and packing.

Be sure that it is entirely free from every particle of buttermilk, or coagulated milk, and it will keep sweet as long as desired.

In Scotland, a syphon is sometimes used to separate the milk from the cream, instead of skimming the pans.—*Granite Farmer.*

Farming in France.—One of the richest men in France, and who associated in that country with those distinguished for rank and fashion, left Parisian gaiety a few years since and took to farming. He had his estates in Normandy farmed after the English fashion, bought a steamer and established a communication between Carenton and Southampton, to convey horned cattle, sheep, poultry, and all kinds of dairy produce from France to England. The captain and crew are all English. The steamer makes one or two trips a week, and realizes an immense profit. A large establishment, both French and English, is kept employed by the farming operations and the steam traffic. Carenton is a small town, where Norman manners exist in perfection. It has a church near a thousand years old. Among the native farmers in the neighborhood, agriculture is carried on with primitive simplicity. Their horses are harnessed by coarse ropes and heavy chains, as in the days of William the Conqueror. Apples, wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, all grow in the same field, Carenton is about twenty-five miles from Cherbourg, and is connected by a fine old Roman road, straight as an arrow.

Preservation of Grapes.—A traveler who lived at St. Petersburgh during the winter season, states that he ate there, the freshest and the most beautiful grapes he had ever seen. To preserve them, they should be cut before being entirely ripe. Do not handle the berries; reject all damaged ones, then lay the grapes in a stone jar reaching about thirty gallons. The mouth should be narrow so that the grapes will not touch each other. Fill the spaces between them with millet. Cover [illegible] with a [illegible] and [illegible]. Over this place a thick paper, and let it be [illegible] tightly around so as to entirely exclude the air. In this [illegible] the grapes will keep fully and [illegible] a fever without [illegible] any other [illegible] that have [illegible] the [illegible].

God Seen in all His Works.—In that beautiful part of Germany which borders on the Rhine, there is a noble castle, which as you travel on the western bank of the river, you may see lifting its ancient towers, on the opposite side, above the grove of trees, about as old as itself.

About forty years ago, there lived in that castle a noble gentleman, whom we shall call Baron ——. The Baron had only one son, who was not only a comfort to his father, but a blessing to all who lived on his father's land.

It happened on a certain occasion, that this young gentleman being from home, there came a French gentleman to see the Baron. As soon as this gentleman came to the castle, he began to talk of his Heavenly Father in terms that chilled the old man's blood; on which the Baron reproved him, saying, "Are you not afraid of offending God, who reigns above, by speaking in such a manner?" The gentleman said he knew nothing about God, for he had never seen him. The Baron did not notice at this time what the gentleman said, but the next morning took him about the castle grounds, and took occasion first to show him a very beautiful picture that hung upon the wall. The gentleman admired the picture very much, and said, "whoever drew this picture, knows very well how to use the pencil."

"My son drew that picture," said the Baron.

"Then your son is a very clever man," replied the gentleman.

The Baron then went with his visitor into the garden, and showed him many beautiful flowers and plantations of forest trees.

"Who has the ordering of this garden?" asked the gentleman.

"My son," replied the Baron; "he knows every plant, I may say, from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop upon the wall."

"Indeed," said the gentleman; "I shall think very highly of him soon."

The Baron then took him into the village, and showed him a small, neat cottage, where his son had established a small school, and where he caused all young children, who had lost their parents, to be received and nourished at his expense. The children in the house looked so innocent and so happy, that the gentleman was very much pleased, and when he returned to the castle, he said to the Baron—"What a happy man you are, to have so good a son?"

"How do you know I have so good a son?"

"Because I have seen his works, and I know he must be good and clever, if he has done all you have showed me."

"But you have never seen him."

"No, but I know him very well, because I judge of him by his works."

"True," replied the Baron, "and this is the way I judge of the character of our Heavenly Father. I know from his works that he is a being of infinite wisdom, power, and goodness."

On Novel Experiments.—Now that poultry keeping is not considered solely an employment befitting poor old women, but high and low, the aristocracy and the mobocracy, rich and poor, are all sensibly engaged in proving poultry keeping to be an occupation befitting all ranks, we may hope to see some of our savants condescending to promote science, and to clear away the theoretical impossibilities by a series of experiments.

Many of your readers may have seen the result of some experiments tried by a Frenchman to prove that by feeding insects on certain plants that they would imbibe the juices of the plants, and thus incorporate certain dyes. Mr. Wallace, the writer of a tour up the great Amazon river, narrates the mode the natives treat birds to obtain feathers of peculiar colors; he says that the Indians rear numbers of tame parrots whose natural plumage is green or blue; that they pull out certain feathers and inoculate the flesh wound with the secretion from the skin of a toad or frog; when the feathers grow again they are of a brillant yellow or orange color, without any intermixture of the original green or blue, as in the natural state of the bird; and on the new plumage being again plucked out, it is said to come of the same color without any fresh operation. What a field for novel experiments? What's to prevent our shows being graced with bright blue or crimson feathered birds, if we can only find out the process? Buff has been all the go, why not blue red, or green?—the latter color may be objectionable to some, reminding them too strongly of verdant transactions—besides, what a useful way of marking birds it would be. We have the blue room, the green room, and other color-denominated rooms in our houses, why not have the blue hatch, the green hatch, &c., &c.? Joking apart, I think there is a fair scope for experiments without cruelty; drawing a wing-feather and inoculating its wound—but with what? that's the question. Pray, Mr. Editor, start the subject and some one will perhaps solve it.—H. W. W. *in Poultry Chronicle.*

A Grand Undertaking.—The city government of Chicago have resolved to construct a system of tunnelling under the river as proposed by the American Sub-Marine Tunnel Company of New York. It is to be made of [illegible] a grade not exceeding [illegible] per foot for the engine tunnel, and two feet two inches per foot for the [illegible] tunnel. The top of the tunnel will be [illegible] feet below the surface of the river.

Calhoun's Death.—We heard Mr. Webster speak on the day when it was announced to Congress that Mr. Calhoun was dead. It had been known to the city the day before, which was Sunday, and the next day a great crowd had gathered in the galleries and on the floor. A solemn expectation evidently pervaded all, of hearing the most impressive funeral eloquence, from the most celebrated compeers of the great man who was dead. The whole scene was awe-inspiring. Benton was in his place—an iron-looking man—and it was whispered that in the new-made grave, animosities would sink, and that his voice even would rise in the chorus of eulogium. At a short distance from him was a single senator's chair, the only one unoccupied in that thronged hall. On the other side of the main aisle sat Webster, dressed in the deepest mourning; his massive features set like stone, with a monumental look, seeming far gloomier and more sepulchral than they looked, when no very long time after, in full senatorial costume, his own dead form lay out beneath the mighty branches of his patriarchal elm. Near him was seated Mr. Clay. When the formal announcement was made, there was a profound stillness. No one seemed willing to rise first, to give voice to the sorrow of the Senate. At length Mr. Webster turned his head to Mr. Clay as if he would say, that his longer Congressional career entitled him peculiarly to open the great cadence of lamentation.

Slowly and quietly he rose. He began very gently in instinctive harmony with the universal feeling. His rare voice, beautiful, though subdued, and, as it were, muffled, rose gradually as he pictured the younger scenes of his association with his friend. And as he drew a rapid view of his domestic relations, and descanted on the virtues and agreeable excellencies of the wife who had cheered the long campaign of the political soldier, grateful recollections thickened on his mind, the life-blood began to push its way into dulled memories, and his eye began to shine, and his whole form to sway about gently and gracefully, while the tones waxed louder, though not at all vehement, but rather more and more pathetic and affecting. Never shall our ears forget the touching melody with which he pronounced this closing period of a sorrowing climax, "he was my junior in years,—in nothing else;" and then he rested in the gentle tide of his words, he turned his eyes on the empty chair—a moment of silence intervened—then this accumulated weight of feeling gushed forth in one brief, moving, question, as he gestured towards the chair.—"When shall that great vacancy be filled?" *Forever* shall those swelling words, "that great vacancy" sound and resound in our ears. Their tone was the tone of a dirge, and of a panegyric, and a prophecy combined.—*Waverly Magazine.*

The Crystal Palace.—*Is it open?* We have heard that question lately often asked of the Crystal Palace.

It will be open, however, during all the week of the great Agricultural State Fair until 10 o'clock, every night, lighted to the full extent of its brilliancy.

We are told that the lighting of one hundred nights last winter and spring, cost $13,000. We cannot tell the number of lights or cost of gas-fixtures, but there is the following item in the building account:

"For fitting, furnishing and decorations, including gas-fixtures, counters, tables, flags and flag-staffs, office furniture, &c., $106,172 84.

We hope the farmers who come to the State Fair will all visit the Crystal Palace. They will find among the implements of farming—74 plows, 15 cultivators, 9 harrows, 2 rotary spades, 15 drills and seed-planters, 17 reaping and mowing machines, 2 cloverseed harvesters, 13 grain cradles, 7 horse rakes, 25 straw cutters, 20 corn shellers, 14 threshing machines, 9 horse-powers, 8 grain cleaners, 7 portable mills, and an immense variety of small tools.

Our country friends should make their arrangements to spend one whole day and evening in the examination of the almost innumerable curiosities of this great building. It is a show well worth attending. It will furnish food for conversation through many a pleasant evening at home, thus made more pleasant by a visit to the Crystal Palace.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

They were never Children.—We talk of Eve as having been [illegible] before the fall, in a very happy condition; but on this they [illegible] they never were children.

True. We never thought of that. Adam [illegible] play with Eve. He never [illegible] to [illegible] never [illegible] a [illegible] never [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] rope or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

From the East.—The principal events in Europe, by the latest arrivals, are—a battle between the Turks and Russians in which some 40,000 men were engaged, and the Turks defeated; that Russia had rejected the propositions of Austria; the Queen Mother had been expelled from Spain; Prince Albert was on a visit to the Emperor of France, and Cuba could probably be purchased by the United States.

Destruction of Flumes.—We are informed, (says the Shasta Courier of the 14th,) by Mr. Pennybacker, mail carrier, that Trinity River, on Thursday, was so much swollen as to render certain the destruction of every flume and wing dam on that stream. We learn also that many of those on Clear Creek have met with a similar fate. As yet we have learned none of the particulars of their destruction.

Rain.—The rainy season has doubtless fully set in. During the past eight days a very large quantity of water has fallen, and the modest streams that a few days since could be stepped across, are now big with suddenly acquired volume, while a thousand gulches and ravines that recently were silent as the night, (not a night in Shasta, however), are now vocal with the roaring of the rolling, tumbling waters in their eager rush to the Sacramento.—*Shasta Courier.*

Late dates from Mexico confirm the accounts that Count Raousset Boulbon had been shot by order of the Government. The other prisoners were sent away, and some have arrived here.

It is said that Lola Montes talks of visiting the Sandwich Islands. The Sacramento Journal advises King Kamehameha to look sharp, as the divine Lola is famous for annexation, especially for annexing kings.

Silas E. Burrows, who left this port some time since in the ship Lady Pierce, for Japan, is reported to have arrived there, and been recived with "all the honors."

The San Jose Tribune says arrangements are being made at that place for the accommodation of the next Legislature.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, October 18, 1854.

We repeat only what we have previously said relativn to our markets—nothing settled—nothing definite—for particulars in many of the products, we refer to the various reports in another portion of our paper. Some articles of merchandise have advanced in anticipatioo of the rainy season. This will always be the case.

There is some splendid fruit constaotly arriving from Oregon.

JOBBINO PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal—		Wheat, Chili	2 @ 2½
Shovels,		do Californi	2½@ —
Ames' l. h. bright	$16 00@— —	LUMBER—nominal—	
do s. h.	— —@10 00	Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	25 00@— —
Fields', l. h.	14 00@15 00	Plank and Sc'tl'g	35 00@30 00
Rowland's, l. h	12 00@14 00	Plank E. w. p. cl.	60 00@70 00
do s. h.	9 —@10 00	do E. on	80 00@100
King's, l. h.	14 00@— —	Boards, E.cl. 1st q.	65 00@— —
Spades, bright c. s.	15 00@18 00	do 2d q	45 00@55 00
do iron	8 00@10 00	do G. y. p.	60@65 00@75 00
Coal and Grain Scoops, c. s.	12 00@— —	do O. pine, rough	25 00@30 00
do do iron	— —@ 8 00	do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00@00 00
Axes, Collins', a. h.	16 00@18 00	do Bay & Bolinas	30 00@00 00
do Hunts', do	— —@15 00	Floor Joist	25 00@30 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	8 00@10 00	Shingles, E. best	7 00@ 8 00
do other brands	5 00@ 7 00	Clapboards, No. 1	30 00@36 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50@ 4 00	Laths, Eastern	6 00@ 8 00
do axe	2 50@ 4 50	do Californin	5 00@ 6 00
Plows, best make	— —@— —	Doors, Easterub	2 50@ 5 00
do steel	30 00@75 00	Sashes, window	2 50@ 5 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		PROVISIONS—	
Hall & Pitts'	$1000@1200	Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	17 00@18 00
Other makers'	400@ 600	do ½ bbl ex. inn	—@12 50
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	450@ 500	Bacon, ex. clear sides, ₱ lb	14@ 16
Straw Cutters,	no sale	do Mess, nominal	12@— —
Rakes, horse and revolving,	20 00@25 00	Cheese	20@ 25
do bund, wood	6 00@10 00	do California	20@ 25
do do steel	12 00@20 00	Eggs, fresh Cal. ₱ dz	90@ 1 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	—@— —	Butter, choice, ₱ lb	30@ 32
Scythes, best	—@— —	do good ordinary	16@ 25
Hoes, steel, g. n.	6 00@ 9 00	do California	00@ 25
Crowbars, c. s. ₱ lb	10@ 12	Hams, ordinary	12@ 14
Flour Mills, Noyes'	$500@— —	do extra	18@ 19
do Brown's, 30 in.	450@— —	Lard, in kegs	14@ 15
FLOUR—		do tins 10-lb	17@— —
Gallego	12 00@13 00	do 15—20 do	—@ 17
Haxall	12 00@13 00	Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	17 00@18 00
Chilo	8 00@ 9 00	do do ½ bbl	—@10 00
Ropacked	—@— —	do mess, ₱ bbl	13 00@15 00
Horner's Mills	9 00@— —	do do ½ do	—@ 8 00
Benicia Mills	9 00@00 00	RICE—	
Meal, in bbls	6 00@ 6 50	Carolina, in bbls ₱ lb	5½@ 6
do ½ bbls	3 25@ 3 50	China, No. 1, in mats	@ 5
Bran, ₱ lb	—@ 1½	do No. 2, do	@ 4
GRAIN—		Manila	3½@ 4
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	2 @ 2½	VEGETABLES—	
Barley, California	@ 1½	Beans, Chili Bayos	6½@ 6
do Chill	—@ 1½	do California	3 @ 4
Buckwheat, flour	3 @ 5	do Am. white	6 @ —
Oats, California	2 @ 3½	Split Peas	5 @ —
do Oregon, none in mk't.		Beets, ₱ ton	20 00@— —
do Eastern	2 @ 2½	Carrots	40 00@— —
		Onions, prime, ₱ lb	7 @ 8
		Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00@— —
		Potatoes, per sack	50@ 75
		do new, ₱ lb.	2½@ 3

RETAIL MARKET.

Cabbage, ₱ head	37	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, ₱ lb	12
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	8
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	6	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	6	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	1	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	8	Shallots	1 00
Potatoes, new	4	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	20
Onions, prime	10	Asparagus, ₱ doz bills	3 00
New Corn, ₱ doz	75	Cucumbers, ₱ doz	25
Egg Plant	37	String Beans	6
Squash	50	Okra	25
Strawberries, ₱ lb	1 50	Raspberies, ₱ lb	1 50
Peaches, each,	12@50	Cal. Grapes, fine, ₱ lb	75
do extra, each	75@1 00	Grapes, foreign	1 50
Gooseberries, do	1 00	Apples, do	25@50
Pears, sugar, do	25	do extra size, each	25@50
do extra, each	25@50	Quinces, ₱ lb	50
Whortleberries, ₱ lb	1 00	Blackberries, ₱ lb	50
Apricots, do		Nectarines, do	1 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 corner of California and Montgomery streets.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., California street.

☞ **"A Thing of Baauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people codure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kiod, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removiog Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smootb and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wisb the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores nod poisonous wounds to discharge all in fected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming bealth in the place of ugliness and soul-sickeoing disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of otber disagreeablo and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the usn of this medicine.

Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 12—Steamship Uncle Sam, Baldwin, San Juan, 11 days.
Clipper ship Mary Robinson, Crocker, Boston, 130 days; mdse.
Port ship Joven Jdap, Rosario, Hong Kong, 58 days; mdse and 360 Chinese.
Bark Sarah Warren, Gove, Bellingham Bay, 11 days; coal.
Schr Mount Vernon, Austin, Santa Cruz, 16 hours; lime.
Oct. 13—Fr ship Leon, Bonnet, Bordeax, 162 days, via River of Plate 90 days and Valparaiso 51 days; mdse—66 pass.
Brem bark Orestes, Daunmann, Humburg, 153 days, via Valparaiso 52 days; mdse—31 passengers.
U S surveying brig Fauntleroy, Allen, Rosario Straits, 10 dys.
Brig Cyclops, McDonough, Puget Sound, 13 days; lumber.
Brig Marshall, Robinson, Mendocino, 6 days; lumber.
Brig Ida, Conner, Prince Frederick Sound, 18 days; ice.
Schr Ada, Joscelyn, Monterey, 3 days; produce.
Schr A M Simpson, Hanson, Bodega, 1 day; 100 bags potatos,
Schr Lady Jane, Penbillow, Honolulu, 25 days; mdse.
Schr Toronto, Turner, Noyin River, 4 days; lumber, etc.
Oct. 15—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blethen, San Juan, 11 days.
Steamship America, Fauntleroy, Port Orford, 3 days.
Steamship Brother Jonathan, Seabury, from the wreck of the Yankee Blade.
Steamship Columbia, Dall, Columbia river, 3 days.
Steamr Humboldt, West, Humboldt Bay, 40 hours; lumber.
Clipper ship Star of the Union, Stall, New York, 112 d.; mdse.
Clipper ship Nor' Wester, Eldridge, New York, 119 d.; mdse.
Bark Naumkeag, Arthur, Humboldt Bay, 6 days; lumber.
Bark Aeadia, Vandeword, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Mex brig Maria Trinidad, Wilson, Guaymas, 58 days, in ball'st.
Brig Wellington, Trask, Mendocino, 2 days; lumber.
Brig J B Lunt, Richardson, Mendocino, 36 hours, in ballast.
Brig G W Kendall, Wilson, Mendocino, 1 day, in ballast.
Brig Jane, Kingston, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Brig Franklin Adams, Knipe, Mendocino, 1 day, in ballast.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, Mendocino, 1 day; lumber.
Schr J M Ryrason, McCarty, Mendocino, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Laura Bevans, Morton, San Pedro, 8 days, in ballast.
Schr Packet, Waters, Albion river, 2 days; to ballast.
Oct. 16—P M steamer Golden Age, Dow, Panama, 14 days, via intermediate ports, with U S Mails, etc.
Bark Columbus, Hunter, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Brig Wyanbut, Woodley, Humboldt Bay, 26 hours; lumber.
Brig Tigris, Mead, Humboldt Bay, 6 days; lumber.
Brig Lyra, Wood, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Brig Cohassett, Stevens, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Brig North Bend, Lent, Mendocino, in ballast—40 passengers.
Schr Arno, McGillvery, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Schr L P Foster, Wiggin, Teekalet (W T), 9 days; lumber.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Schr Damariscove Copeland, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Oct. 17—Dutch bark Peking, Hydeman, Amsterdam, 118 days, with mdse.
Brig Agate, Collins, Oregon, 5 days; lumbor,

CLEARANCES.

Oct. 11—Ships Gazelle, Dillard, Whampoa; Bonita, Hollis, Calcutta; Oud Nederland (Dutch), Ripper, Callao.
Oct. 12—Ships Golden State, Burstow, Saanghae; Gallatea, Barber, do; barks Archibald Gracie, Pierce, Australia; Wm T Sayward, Hedges, Shanghae; Ham brig Louisa & Leoneea, Mazatlan.
Oct. 13—Brig E D Wolf, Cones, Olympia.
Oct. 14—Stmrs Golden Gate, Watkins, Panama; Goliah, Erskine, San Diego.
Oct. 16—Stmr Golden Age, Dow, Benicia; schr Ada, Joscelyn, Monterey.
Oct. 17—Dutch bark Decatur, Vandermeester, Hong Kong.

MARRIED.

On the 15th Oct., in this city, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Casten Henken and Miss Sophie Pepee.
On the 15th Oct., in this city, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Henrich Bruns and Miss Sophie M. Ebel.
On the 14th Oct., in this city, by Rev. Bishop Kip, Capt. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., and Miss Mary M. Thompsnn.
On the 15th Oct., in Sacramento, by Justice Fry, Hon. Chas. A. Leake, Senator from Calaveras county, and Miss Amanda J. Knox, of Sacramento.
On the 16th Oct., by Orrin Bailey, Esq., Mr. Peter Anthes and Miss Mary Louise Meyer, all of this city.
On the 15th Oct., in this city, by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. Henry C. Wilson and Miss Susan P. Keeler, both of Washington Territory.
On the 15th Oct., in Marysville, by Justice Singer, Mr. Vincent Henderson and Miss Nancy Humphrey, all of Bear River.

DIED.

On the 17th Oct., in this city, after a short illness, Miss Elizabeth Mulhall, a native of Ireland, aged 25 years
On the 17th Oct., in this city, of consumption, Mr. Biscinto Cordero, a native of Mexico, aged 34 years.
On the 15th Oct., in Marysville, Adam Whitman, of typboid fever, aged 21 years, formerly of Illinois.
On the 15th Oct., in this city, George Washington Barrett, of Nantucket, Mass., aged 24 years.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In Press: *and will be published as soon as completed, in one 18mo. volume of about 5,000 pages,*

MARRIAGE:

Its History, Character and Results; its Sanctities and and Profanities; its Science and its Facts;

Demonstrating its Influence, as a civilized Institution, or the Happiness of the Individual and the Progress of the Race.

BY

T. L. Nichols, M.D., and Mrs. M. S. Gove Nichols.

Published by the Authors, at their Reform Bookstore, 65 Walker street, New York. Price *One Dollar.*

This book, like "Esoteric Anthropology," will be sent by mail, post paid, on the receipt of the subscription price, One Dollar. All orders addressed to

T. L. NICHOLS, M.D.
14 65 Walker street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows.	Corn Mills,
Eagle No. 20 "	Corn Shellers.
Eagle No. 19½ "	Straw Cutters.
Eagle No. 19 "	Fan Mills.
Eagle B "	Burr Mill Stone.
Eagle M "	Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.	Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, assort'd
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.	[Nos.
Rover Steel Plow.	Thermometer Churns.
Peoria Steel Plow.	Four Horse Farm Wagons.
Ox Yokes and Chains.	Garden Hoes.
Harrows & Harrow Teetb.	Manure Forks.
Road Scrapers.	Ketchum's improved Mower.
Platform Scales, &c., &c.	

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY,
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

Family Boarding School for Boys.

MR. and MRS. C. M. BLAKE, at Benicia, receive into their family a limited number of select LADS, who are thoroughly instructed in all the branches of COMMON and HIGHER EDUCATION, and properly cared for in all respects.

This School has been established since 1852, and enjoys the confidence of the best families in the State.

☞ For further particulars, Circulars, &c., address,

REV. C. M. BLAKE,
16 Collegiate Institute, Benicia, Cal.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"California Farmer" Office, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.,

Corner California and Montgomery streets.
16 WARREN & SON.

Fair Haven Oil Company.

CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.

Manufactory, First street.

Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.

THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 1S 3m*

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets,	Cups,
Waiters,	Cake Baskets,
Pitchers,	Castors,
Salvers,	Spoons,
Goblets,	Forks, &c.

Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customor Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

CHARLES D. CARTER.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers. 20

WELLS, FARGO & CO

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a

Daily Express to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mt. Ophir, and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia.

WELLS FARGO & CO.,
114 Montgomery street.

On the 30th October,

THE

DISTRIBUTION

OF THE

CALIFORNIA ART UNION

WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE.

The Public are invited to inspect this beautiful collection at DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALESROOMS. 14

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,

No. 159 Montgomery street,

(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.

House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining, &c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tuoman's Colors, (in oil and water;) Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tinsel Foil, etc., etc., etc.

Brushes in every Variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.

11 RAYE & HANKS.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,

139 Montgomery street,

Between Clay and Commercial streets,

Pay particular attention to the preparation of

Physicians' Prescriptions,

and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the

Purest and Best Quality,

and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.

Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.

☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.

FOR 1854,

LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE

AT

GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WLLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,

Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.

No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 Clay street wharf,

between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.

Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

HARDWARE AND LEATHER,

Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,

24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.

Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,

95 *Sacramento and* 81 *Battery streets, San Francisco.*

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.

Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.

We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.

8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

To the Farmers of California.

WE beg to call your attention to our superior facilities for transacting a General Produce and Grain Business.

Our warehouse, which we put up nearly a year since, covers an entire fifty vara lot, has a capacity of about *six thousand tons*, is thoroughly fire-proof, and constructed with especial reference to convenient and safe storage of merchandise.

We have also a fine wharf on Stewart street, where all Grain and Produce consigned to our house can be landed free of wharfage.

Our arrangements enable us to make liberal advances on Merchandise consigned to us for sale, or stored in our warehouse. An almost uninterrupted experience of five years in the business of this country, affords us, in an extensive acquaintance with business men, unusual opportunity for the prompt and judicious sale of any goods committed to our charge.

Referring to the well known houses named below,

We are, very respectfully,
14 Your obed't servants,
TILDEN & LITTLE.

Messrs. Macondray & Co. | Messrs. Lucas, Turner & Co.
" Palmer, Cook & Co. | " Hussey, Bond & Hale.

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,

San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; Tieman's Zinc White; English Boiled Oil; Turpentine; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Window Glass; Tieman's Colors, in oil and water; Artists' Materials, a large assortment, to arrive soon; Brushes in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS.

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,

139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of Norcross' Patent Planing Machine.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure California Starch now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we aim to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Book Bindery,

No. 73 Merchant street, below, Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for Book Binding of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style and price.*

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.

N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Rags Wanted.

HIGHEST cash price paid for Clean White and Colored Rags. Apply at 129 Montgomery street, (basement Sanders & Brosbaru's Bank), or at North Beach Rag Ranch.

13-1m DAKENS STOLTZ.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Patent Stock Digger Seed and Grain Pinster.

FOR [illegible] Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Beans, [illegible] Turnips, &c. This machine operates equally well on [illegible] of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with [illegible], &c., and by completing the work at one operation, [illegible] the necessity of harrowing after the grain is sown. With two horses it will plant from ten to twelve acres of Wheat [illegible] per day, and of Corn, Beans or Peas, fifteen to twenty per day—besides effecting a considerable saving in the seed. For sale, with full sets of extra parts, by

JOS. S. PAXSON, 26 Front street, cor. of Pine.

Also.—Cultivators, Garden Drills, Hay Cutters, Hay Presses, Grist Mills, &c. &c. 8 6t.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabdis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cuphea, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;

Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;

Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;

Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;

McCormack's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;

Ketchum's reaper and mower;

Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes,

Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;

Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;

Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;

Rover steel plows, extra article;

Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains and all articles pertaining to Agriculture,

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;

Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.

Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.

Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.

Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.

ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24 1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Strawberry Plants.

A FINE [illegible] Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black [illegible] $4 per doz.; Hovey's $4 per doz. and Elton $4 per doz. [illegible] strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and [illegible] and ready to direction, to parties that forward the [illegible] order to us. Now is the time.

Directions [illegible] with the plants.

WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Grass Seed.

30 BUS. Hungarian Grass and Red Top, of the very [illegible] Being now [illegible] for immediate delivery [illegible] will be promptly attended to by

G. O. N. S. A. W. & C. Battery street Wharf.

Chile Seed Wheat.

[illegible] J. F. [illegible] ANDER & CO.
[illegible] Commerce street

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

[illegible]

Wheat for [illegible]

[illegible]

FLOURING MILLS.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Orientnl.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Eureka Flour Mills.

FRESH FLOUR ground from pure California Wheat, and warranted *extra superfine*. For sale by
12 J. FRIEDLANDER & CO., 60 California street.

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now an exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the less doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets.
Octbr 8, 1854. 15

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre, the last giving 60 to 80 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium given by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $2 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey, and steamboats from Monterey. Land Office, Surveyor and Bank in the vicinity. For persons having some large means it is thought to offer a great opportunity for investment as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from [illegible] acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL, Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MESEGALS,
15 Bankers, 177 Front street, San Francisco.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would [illegible] inform the public that we are fully prepared [illegible] the above business in a manner [illegible] or no [illegible] will be [illegible]

SMITH & VAN DYKE [illegible] East, with an [illegible] and experience [illegible] we [illegible] to contract [illegible] to guarantee success in all contracts [illegible] warrant our work for one year. We [illegible]

[illegible]

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets, ... MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY, ... CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. * 26

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO, ... CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.

J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT ..... Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guests can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Splendid Private Residence.

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Jackson and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at [illegible] o'clock, with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HOSMER & CO., Broadway Wharf

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 6 [illegible], P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
[illegible] Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. [illegible], master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Crane, master,
Steamer H. T. CLAY, [illegible] Master,
[illegible] Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Peck, master;
Steamer [illegible] [illegible], master;
[illegible] Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. [illegible] ——Monday and
Thursday
Steamer [illegible] LEY, E. C. M[illegible], master, ——
Wednesday
[illegible]

[illegible]
9 [illegible] A. M.
3 [illegible] A. M.

FOR COLUSI, REDBLUFF AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS

The [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

THE frequent applications made to the undersigned by persons of moderate means, to put out upon security, at interest, sums too small to make it an object to the borrower, have induced them to adopt a plan by which money can in any sum bring to the possessor a rate of interest equal to that claimed by larger capitalists, and secured in the most convenient and ample manner. It is by the combination of large numbers into one loan, and secured by one security, so that each depositor—no matter how small the amount—may receive the interest to which his money is entitled, and that, too, in such a shape as will combine in his possession both the evidence of money loaned and the use of money deposited.

Money, in Cash or Gold Dust, will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The advantages, not hitherto supplied to depositors, and which we present by this institution, are: SECURITY, CONVENIENCE AND SIMPLICITY.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank," which fact added to the experience of five years in this city, in all branches of business connected with Loans upon Real Estate or the investigation of titles to property, will present this as the BEST SAVINGS BANK, to the frugal and industrious.

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed.

Our certificates are issued in the sum of Ten Dollars, and One Hundred Dollars, and in such other convenient amounts as may become at all times *available* to the holder, and are only issued to the amount of, and are represented by, the actual Cash or Gold deposited with us.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.
No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily: preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushes per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX RENEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13 1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend Norcross' Patent Planing Machines, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others it would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York, and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by all of them, and consider it in every point of view,

To set aside all doubts which may exist in the minds of the public relative to the infringement, it is necessary to state that the claim granted from the United States Patent Office to the Court of the United States, decided by Judge Paterson.

"Therefore, The defendants, Norcross, have made a new and independent invention, and do not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the parts claimed herein. It is not a infringement."

Machines together with rights for counties, manufactured at the Washington Mills, San Francisco, will be ready for delivery in [illegible], and all necessary

7 D. W. VANCOURT.

Dowin' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor [illegible] and Patentee of the above [illegible] Rack, [illegible] the public that [illegible] the same [illegible] the Patent Office [illegible] and [illegible] the Patent [illegible]

By the [illegible] a person [illegible] a [illegible] Rack [illegible]

A [illegible] merit [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE BEAUTIFUL.

BY MARY ANN WHITAKER.

Where is the Beautiful? "Is everywhere!
It permeates all life; its presence beams
On the glad earth, like some bright star which seems
All glowing with the eloquence of prayer.

What is the beautiful? A mystery!
Not man, but God alone its depths can sound;
Would'st thou among its worshippers be found?
Rise on the wings of Faith, where thought is free,

And thou shalt know the beautiful—yet not
As one whom worldly wisdom fast enchains
Within the prison-house of self; whose claims
Are based on Pride, and therefore soon forgot.

But how thy heart before the Beautiful
In simple, child-like love; content to feel
Thy greatest thought too feeble to reveal
God's secret workings, vast and wonderful.

So shall the Beautiful encircle thee
With a diviner radiance, whose light
Will fall, like silver moonbeams o'er the night
Of doubt and sorrow—soft and lovingly.

Or would'st thou woo the Beautiful, when joy
Rings her rich laughing music in thine ear.
And bids thee welcome to fair nature's cheer
'Neath sunny skies? Oh! let not sin destroy

The altar of the Beautiful, which lives,
Upreared by angels, in each human heart;
But garland it with fadeless flowers, nor part
With one memorial truth or virtue gives.

Worship the Beautiful, in thought and deed?
Scorn not earth's symbols, for by them alone
Can we approach the mystic spirit home
Where beauty from mortality is freed.

Seek, seek the Beautiful in nature! then,
Then thou wilt find upon her monuments
Of rock and mountain, records of events
Most wondrous—and prophetic words to men.

Love, love the Beautiful, when smiling earth
Presents a gentler face to greet thy kiss,
Like a young, blushing bride, whose purest bliss
Is found in earnest trust, and honored worth.

Be worthy of the Beautiful! thy home,
Thy heart of hearts should be its resting place;
Oh! powerful be its ministry of grace!
Within each dwelling bid the angels come.

And God's own smile the Beautiful will bless,
Reminding us that He, the Giver, wills
All to claim freely the kind hand which fills
This world with purity and loveliness.

PHŒNIX'S ANTIDOTE FOR FLEAS.—John Phœnix sends the following antidote to the editor of Pioneer, but the wicked wag, oblivious of the fact that Miss Hannah Moore was never caught having anything to do with fleas, makes the departed maid father (or rather mother) the recipe:

"In a climate where the attacks of fleas are a constant source of annoyance, any method which will alleviate them becomes a desideratum. It is therefore with pleasure I make known the following recipe, which I am assured has been tried with efficacy.

Boil a quert of tar until it becomes quite thin. Remove the clothing, and before the tar becomes perfectly cool, with a broad flat brush, apply a thin smooth coating to the entire body and limbs While the tar remains soft the flea becomes entangled in its tenacious folds, and is rendered perfectly harmless; but it will soon form a hard, smooth coating, entirely impervious to his bite. Should the coating crack at the knee or elbow joints, it is merely necessary to retouch it slightly at those places. The whole coat should be renewed every three or four weeks. The remedy is sure, and having the advantage of simplicity and economy, should be generally known.

A still simpler method of preventing the attacks of these little pests, is one which I have lately discovered myself—in theory only. I have not yet put it into practice. On feeling the bite of a flea, thrust the part bitten immediately into boiling water. The heat of the water destroys the insect and instantly removes the pain of the bite.

A RUSH.—One of our Secretaries of State for the United States struck out a good mode of getting rid of an intruder in a particular case. It appears that the doorkeeper of the Secretary's was remarkably obliging, which proved quite the thing for a rabid office seeker, who managed to get in every day and bother the Secretary. When the annoyance continued three or four days, the Secretary stepped up one morning to the doorkeeper, and asked if he knew what that man came after daily.

"Yes," replied the functionary, "an office, I suppose."

"True, but do you know what office?"

"No."

"Well, then, I'll tell you; he wants your place."

The next morning, the scene between the office seeker and the polite door-keeper is said to have been rich, from the peculiar manner in which the intruder was informed, "The Secretary is not at home!"

AN Irishman about to enter the army, was asked by one recruiting officer, "Well, sir, when you get into battle, will you fight or run?" "By my faith," replied the Hibernian, with a comical twist of countenance, "I'll be after doin', yer honor, as the majority of ye does."

WHEN your wife begins to scold, let her have it out. Put you feet up cosily over the fireplace, loll back in your chair, light one of your best cigars, and let the storm rage on. Say nothing, do nothing, know nothing.

"I've just looked in to see if you are doing well," as the cook said to the lobster, when she lifted the lid of the saucepan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,

2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than the e offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio.....Cleveland.

Utica City Bank.....Utica.	Bank of Syracuse...Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn.	Bank of Attica.....Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k..Rochester.	Geo. Smith & Co...Chicago.
Michigan State B'k....Detroit.	Clinton Bank...Columbus, O.

☞ In the NORTHERN MINES we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada, Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands, Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls, Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BRO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,	Deer Creek Crossing,	Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar,	Bridgeport, S. Yuba,	French Corral,
Kennebec Bar,	Sweetland's,	Boston Bar,
Union Bar,	Hoyut's Diggings,	Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar,	Cherokee Corral,	Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar.	Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba,	Woonbow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar,	Slate Range,	Slate Range,
Oak Valley,	Junction House,	Nevada House,
Indian Valley,	Frenchman's Bar,	Empire Ranch,
Sleighville,	Ballard's Bar,	Downieville,
Cox's Bar,	Minesota Diggings,	Kanaka Creek,

Goodycar's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stocktou to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

Removal.

THE undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

5 ADAMS & CO

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. | O. H. MIESSEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento

11 4m

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE

MARYSVILLE.

CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,

BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Grocers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Coumercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank.....New York.
Bank of North America.....Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Drexel & Co.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq.....Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Lorimer.....Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq.....Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Maenardo & Co.....New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.

1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Utica City Bank.....Utica
Bank of Syracuse.....Syracuse
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn.
Bank of Attica.....Buffalo
Rochester City Bank.....Rochester.
George Smith & Co.....Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank.....Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Clinton Bank.....Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Hight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.....London.
F. Huth & Co.....London
American Exchange Bank.....New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....New York
Atlantic Bank.....Boston.
Philadelphia Bank.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank.....New Orleans.
Page & Bacon.....St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.....Louisville.
Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.....Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co.....London.
Hortimer & Co.....Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.....New York.
Phœnix Bank.....do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.....Boston.
Horace Renc & Co.....New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.....St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers.....Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

DEPOSITS draw interest at the rate of one and a half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.

Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE.....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Pump and Domestic Fire Engine.

CARY'S Patent Rotary Pump and Fire Engine, as a Pump for domestic use it is unequalled, and by attaching Hose, in a moment is converted into an efficient Fire Engine. The power of one man will throw through 50 feet of hose and ⅜ of an inch nozzle, 20 gallons of water per minute, to the height of a two-story building. This Pump is kept by a number of merchants and others in Sacramento, and used only as a Fire Engine. Miners prefer it, because it throws more water with the same power than any other Pump in use. It is the only complete Rotary Pump ever invented; and the advantage of a Rotary Pump is that the column of water drawn up in the pipe does not stop at every stroke of the handle, but flows in one continuous stream, thereby saving more than one-fourth power. It is simple and not liable to get out of repair, and can be repacked by any one in a few moments. It has taken the premiums at all the Eastern fairs, for the last three years.

No. 1 will raise 25 gallons per minute; price $75. No. 2 will raise 60 gallons per minute; price $150. No. 2½ will raise 200 gallons per minute; price $300.

For sale by GEO. DEITZ & CO.,
Washington street San Francisco;
And SHOBER, BROWN & CO.,
11 Opposite City Water Works, Sacramento.

Hardware et Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,

Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.

SAFES—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.

BEADS—The largest assortment in California.

E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 San Francisco.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 20 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubard Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44	varieties;	Strawberries,	7	varieties;
Pear	do	44 do	Fig Trees;		
Apple	do	54 do	Pomegranates;		
Plum	do	15 do	Walnuts;		
Apricots		6 do	Chestnuts;		
Almonds		2 do	Locust Trees, very large;		
Quinces	do	2 do	Rose Acacinso, Orange Orange,		for hedges.
Cherry	do	many do			
Grapes,		12 do			

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, MR. DELABIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 tf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicus, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and chinbby Roses, do do;
Fuschias', a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutillums, Azaleas, Orleanders, Passiflora, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address R. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.

HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.

QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.

LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths 20 per cent. less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the Cemetery."

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL 412 Montgomery street. Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT,
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, } Proprietors.

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., } Trustees.
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., 3 3m.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1854. NO. 17.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

I LIVE for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true;
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too:
For the human ties that bind me;
For the task by God assigned me;
For the bright hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn THEIR story
Who've suffered for my sake:
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake;
Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages,
The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crowd History's pages,
And Time's great volume make.

I live to hold communion
With all that is divine;
To feel there is a union
'Twixt Nature's heart and mine;
To profit by affliction,
Reap truths from fields of fiction,
Grow wiser from conviction—
Fulfill each grand design.

I live to hail that season
By gifted minds foretold,
When men shall live by reason,
And not alone by gold:
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted
As Eden was of old.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true;
For the Heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance;
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

Passages from Barnum's Life.

P. T. BARNUM, the great managerial diplomist, is engaged in writing his autobiography for publication the ensuing winter. The following advance chapters, which we find in the Bridgeport Standard, will prove a capital advertisement of the forth-coming book:—

BARNUM'S FIRST VISIT TO NEW YORK.

I was not quite twelve years of age when I had the pleasure of visiting the commercial metropolis for the first time. It happened as follows: My father (as before stated) kept the village tavern in Bethel, Conn. Late one afternoon in January, 1822, a Mr. Brown, drover from Southbury, Conn., arrived at our house with a drove of fat cattle, which he was driving to New York. His cattle were put in our large barn-yard, the horse of himself and man were placed in the stable, and Mr. Brown ordering and partaking of a warm, comfortable supper, drew off his boots, and put on his slippers, and proceeded to spend the evening comfortably. I looked upon him as a great man, for he had been to "York," and to "go to York" in those days was thought quite as much of, as to go to Europe now. I listened to the relation of his adventures in the city and country, and my mind became quite excited. At last, I heard him say to my father that he expected to buy a great many more cattle at Ridgefield, and at other points on his way to the city, and he would be glad to get a boy who was light on foot, to run along with him and assist in driving the cattle. I immediately besought my father, (like a modern office-seeker) to interest for me, and if possible, to procure for me the coveted situation. He did so, and a consultation was held with my mother, who, giving her consent, it was immediately arranged that I should visit New York, and I was told to go to bed at once as I must be ready to start with the drove of cattle at daylight in the morning. I went to bed at once, but not to sleep. Visions of all sorts had taken possession. A new world was about to be opened to me. I slept but little, as I was towards morning [illegible]

[illegible] I was awakened, took a hasty breakfast, and started on foot [illegible]

[illegible] way to send me back, for I was not yet ten miles from home. He very considerately allowed me to ride behind him on the horse, and the landlady of the hotel where we stopped bathed my ankle, which was considerably swollen. The next day it was a trifle better, but as I continued to limp, Mr. Brown permitted me to ride most of the time. In three or four days we reached the city of New-York, and put up at the Bull's Head tavern, kept by a Mr. Givens. Mr. Brown would be busy a week selling his cattle, and then I was to return with him in his sleigh. This was a great week for me. My mother had given me a dollar before I left home, and I never expected to see the end of it. I supposed it would supply me every wish, and yet leave unknown quantities of change on hand. The first outlay I made was for oranges. I was a great lover of this fruit, and had often wished I could have as many as I could eat. I entered a confectionery store and inquired the price of oranges. "Fourpence a-piece," was the reply.

Now "fourpence" in Connecticut is six cents, and I supposed that it was the same the world over. With my great propensity for "beating down" the price, and an ardent belief in Franklin's proverb, that "a penny saved is two-pence earned," I informed the lady that "I considered fourpence a piece too dear, but I would give her ten cents for two." The feminine shopkeeper hesitated for a moment, but finally said that "seeing it was me," and it was probably my first visit to New York, she would let me have the two oranges for ten cents, but she would expect me to trade with her whenever I wanted anything in her line. I thanked her and took the oranges. I thought it was very liberal in her thus to deduct two cents from the price of her fruit, little dreaming that owing to the difference in currency, I was paying her two cents more than she asked!

I soon dispatched my two oranges, and purchased two more at the same reduced price. I still had eighty cents left, and that seemed to me sufficient for all mortal wants. I then purchased for thirty-one cents a little gun which would "go off," and send a stick some distance across the room. I intended to astonish my play-mates with that gun when I got home, for it astonished me considerably, as I had never seen anything of the kind before. I went into the bar-room of our hotel, and began to amuse myself with the extraordinary gun. The bar-room was crowded with customers. Letting of my gun at random, it grazed one man's nose and passed on, hitting the bar-keeper in the eye. Smarting under the pain it occasioned, he came in front of his counter, caught me by the collar, giving me several severe shakes and boxing my ears soundly, he told me to put that gun out of the way, or he would throw it in the stove. I felt considerably injured in my feelings, and, sneaking slily up stairs, placed the precious gun under my pillow. I soon visited the shop again. The good woman instructed me in the mystery of torpedos. I had never seen one before. She threw one with considerable force on the floor and it exploded. I was delighted. Would not these astonish our school boys? I bought six cents' worth for that purpose. Arrived in the hotel just as the guests were going to dinner, and supposing they had never seen anything in the torpedo line, and would be delighted to do so, I could not refrain from giving them the opportunity; so taking two from my pocket and throwing them with all my strength against the side of the hall through which the crowd was passing, a loud double report followed, much to the surprise and annoyance of the guests. The landlord came rushing out in a high state of excitement, and finding out the culprit, he stretched me upon the floor at a single blow from his open hand.

"There you little greenhorn," he exclaimed, "see if that will teach you better than to explode your d——d crackers in my house again!"

It did. I was perfectly taught in a single lesson. I went up stairs and deposited the balance of the torpedoes with my gun. I ate no dinner that day. My dignity had been insulted, and my appetite had vanished. I was humbled. I felt forlorn and forsaken. I had one resource. It was the toy shop. I visited it again, bought a watch, a breast-pin and top. I was a rich man. I had eleven cents left. I went to bed and dreamed of all my possessions. The next morning as soon as I had swallowed my breakfast, I visited the toy-shop again to look around. I observed many persons who had come in while I was in the city previous. Presently I saw a [illegible] I knew [illegible] was a great [illegible] art to exhibit [illegible] ment. My fingers [illegible] for [illegible] Alas, I had but eleven. I found to my astonishment that my funds were exhausted. But have the knife I must, so I proposed to my good friend, the shop woman, that she should receive back the top and breastpin at a slight deduction from what I had paid her the day previous, and then taking my eleven cents, should let me have the knife. The kind creature consented, and thus I made my first swap, and got the knife. Presently, I discovered some molasses candy. It was whiter and nicer than any I had ever seen before. I must have some, so I asked the lady to take back the watch at a slight discount, and let me have the worth of it in molasses candy. She did so, and I found it delicious. I had never tasted anything so nice before. Before night I had resigned my gun into her possession, and devoured its value in molasses candy. The next morning I had swallowed all my torpedoes in the same shape, and in the course of the day even my knife followed in the sweet footsteps of its illustrious predecessors. Molasses candy was the rock on which I split. My money was all gone—my notions all swapped for it, and yet, like Oliver Twist, "I cried for more." The good woman had a boy of about my size. I had no particular use for my two pocket handkerchiefs. Her boy could use them, and I gladly accepted her proposal to trade them for four sticks of molasses candy. I had an extra pair of stockings which I was sure I should never need, and they went for five more rolls of molasses candy! When thus divested of all I possessed, I became resigned to my fate, and began to turn my attention to some other sources of excitement.

I made the acquaintance of a young gentleman from Connecticut, some twenty years of age. He had been in New York once before, and knew the ropes. He proposed to show me the city. I gladly accompanied him, and saw many sights that day which astonished me beyond measure. He took me to "Bear Market," as it was then called—"Washington Market," as it is now designated. I was, of course, suprised at the immense quantities of meat there displayed. "What under Heaven do they expect to do with all this meat?" I asked my companion with much curiosity.

"They expect to sell it, of course," said he. "They'll get sucked in, then," I replied, exultingly, for I felt assured that it would never be possible to consume all that beef before doomsday. It was all masticated within the next twenty-four hours; but to a raw boy from the country, such a thing would seem incredible.

I think I shall never forget an inscription which I saw painted upon a small square piece of board, and fastened to a post on the dock, at the rear of the market. It was a corporation warning, and read as follows:

> Five Dollars fine for
> throwing any kind of dam'd
> aged meat, or fish into
> the public docks.

I was astonished at the profanity of the public authorities, and wondered why they could not have said simply, "aged meat or fish" without prefixing the offensive adjective. I called the attention of my friend to the deplorable state of public morals, as exhibited on their "sign," when he explained that some wicked wag, not having the fear of the city Alderman before his eyes, had stuck in the little "d" as an exterpolation, and thus made the word "damaged," express its own true meaning, though in an unnecessarily strong and objectionable manner.

My friend also took me clear out of town to see the State Prison, paid my way in and witnessed my astonishment at seeing so many wicked convicts dressed in the prison suit, and especially to see some two hundred shoemakers all turn their faces to the door when we entered, with as much precision as if they had been automatons, all moving by a single wire. I also saw a large [illegible] mill the same way, which was the first time I had ever seen the like.

My week was soon up. Mr. Brown took me into his [illegible] immediately after dinner, drove as far as Sawpitts, now called Port Chester, stopped over night, started early the next morning, and arrived at Bethel early the same evening.

I had a thousand questions to answer, and found my brother and sisters [illegible] that I had been to the [illegible] Bear Market, and finding it two [illegible] of sour grapes when I was obliged [illegible] I was however, fra[illegible] the [illegible] boys, for I had seen [illegible] now with [illegible] ders which [illegible]

[illegible]

My father [illegible]

A STRANGE CASE.

Alas, I had but eleven. I found to my astonishment that my funds were exhausted. But have the knife I must, so I proposed to my good friend, the shop woman, that she should receive back the top and breastpin at a slight deduction from what I had paid her the day previous, and then taking my eleven cents, should let me have the knife. The kind creature consented, and thus I made my first swap, and got the knife. Presently, I discovered some molasses candy. It was whiter and nicer than any I had ever seen before. I must have some, so I asked the lady to take back the watch at a slight discount, and let me have the worth of it in molasses candy. She did so, and I found it delicious. I had never tasted anything so nice before. Before night I had resigned my gun into her possession, and devoured its value in molasses candy. The next morning I had swallowed all my torpedoes in the same shape, and in the course of the day even my knife followed in the sweet footsteps of its illustrious predecessors. Molasses candy was the rock on which I split. My money was all gone—my notions all swapped for it, and yet, like Oliver Twist, "I cried for more." The good woman had a boy of about my size. I had no particular use for my two pocket handkerchiefs. Her boy could use them, and I gladly accepted her proposal to trade them for four sticks of molasses candy. I had an extra pair of stockings which I was sure I should never need, and they went for five more rolls of molasses candy! When thus divested of all I possessed, I became resigned to my fate, and began to turn my attention to some other sources of excitement.

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> the public docks.

I was astonished at the profanity of the public authorities, and wondered why they could not have said simply, "aged meat or fish" without prefixing the offensive adjective. I called the attention of my friend to the deplorable state of public morals, as exhibited on their "sign," when he explained that some wicked wag, not having the fear of the city Alderman before his eyes, had stuck in the little "d" as an exterpolation, and thus made the word "damaged," express its own true meaning, though in an unnecessarily strong and objectionable manner.

My friend also took me clear out of town to see the State Prison, paid my way in and witnessed my astonishment at seeing so many wicked convicts dressed in the prison suit, and especially to see some two hundred shoemakers all turn their faces to the door when we entered, with as much precision as if they had been automatons, all moving by a single wire. I also saw a large [illegible] mill the same way, which was the first time I had ever seen the like.

My week was soon up. Mr. Brown took me into his [illegible] immediately after dinner, drove as far as Sawpitts, now called Port Chester, stopped over night, started early the next morning, and arrived at Bethel early the same evening.

I had a thousand questions to answer, and found my brother and sisters [illegible] that I had been to the [illegible] Bear Market, and finding it two [illegible] of sour grapes when I was obliged [illegible] I was however, fra[illegible] the [illegible] boys, for I had seen [illegible] now with [illegible] ders which [illegible]

[illegible]

My father [illegible]

quently to turns of some pretty cute tricks. On one occasion a young man named Nelson Beers applied to him for the use of a horse to ride to Danbury, a distance of three miles. Nelson was an apprentice to the shoe-making business, nearly out of his time; was not overstocked with brains, My father thought it would be better for Nelson to make his short journey on foot, than to be at the expense of hiring a horse, but he did not tell him so. We had an old horse named "Bob," that having reached an age beyond his teens, was turned out in a bog lot near our house to die. He was literally a "living skeleton," and was much in the same condition of the Yankee's nag, which was so weak his owner had to hire his neighbor's horse to help him draw his last breath. My father, therefore, in reply to Nelson's application, told him that the livery horses were all out, and he had none at home except a famous "race horse," which he was keeping in a low flesh, in order to have him in proper trim to win a great race soon to come off.

"Oh, do let me have him Uncle Phile,* I will ride him very carefully, and not injure him in the least," said Nelson Beers.

"He is too valuable an animal to risk in the hands of a young man like you," responded my father.

Nelson continued to importune, and my father to play off, until it was finally agreed that the horse could be had on the condition that he should in no case be rode faster than a walk or slow trot, and that he should be fed with four quarts oats at Danbury. Nelson started on his rosinante, looking for all the world as if he was on a mission to the "carion crows," but he felt every inch a man, for he fancied himself astride of the greatest race horse in the country, and realized that a great responsibility was resting upon his shoulders, for the last words of my father to him were "Nelson, if any accident should happen to this animal while under your charge, you could not pay the damage in a lifetime of labor."

Old "Bob" was duly oated and watered at Danbury, and at the end of several hours Mr. Beers mounted him and started for Bethel. He concluded to take the "great pasture" road home, that being the name of a new road cut through swamps and meadows, as the shorter route to our village. Nelson, for once forgetting his responsibility, probably tried the speed of his race house, and soon broke him down. At all events, *something* occurred to weaken old Bob's nerves; for he came to a stand-still, and Nelson was forced to dismount. The horse trembled with weakness, and Nelson Beers trembled with fright. A small brook was running through the bog at the roadside, and Beers, thinking that perhaps his "race horse" needed a drink, let him into the stream; for old "Bob" got stuck in the mud, and not having strength to withdraw his feet, quietly closed his eyes, and like a patriarch as he was, he dropped into the soft bed that was awaiting him, and gave up the ghost without a single kick.

No language can describe the consternation of poor Beers. He could not believe his eyes. He tried to open those of his horse, but it was no go. He placed his ear at the mouth of poor old Bob," but took it away again in utter dismay. The breath had ceased. At last, Nelson, groaning at the thought of meeting my father and wondering whether eternity, added to time, would be long enough for him to earn the value of the horse, took the bridle from the "dead head" and unbuckling the girth, drew off the saddle, and placing it on his own back, trudged gloomily toward our village.

It was about sundown when [illegible] victim coming up the [illegible] and bridle thrown across his shoulders, [illegible] wearing a look of [illegible] father who [illegible] of Bob and [illegible] life and [illegible] instantly [illegible] Poor Beers [illegible] by the [illegible] grave.

When [illegible] Way [illegible] to [illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"Well, what is the matter? where is he? wha ails him?" nsked my father.

Oh, *can't* tell you—I can't tell you that," said Beers, with a groan.

"But you *must* tell me," returned my father.

"It will break your heart," groaned Beers.

"To be sure it will, if he is seriously injured," replied my father; "but where is he?"

"He is *dead!*" said Beers, as he nerved himself up for the announcement, and then closing his eyes, sunk into a chair completely overcome with fright.

My father gave a groan that started Nelson to his feet again. All the sensations of pain, despair, horror and intense agony were depicted to life on my father's countenance.

"Oh, Uncle Phile, Uncle Phile, I can only work for you as long as I live, but you shall have my services till you are satisfied, after my apprenticeship is finished," returned Beers.

After a short time my father became calm, and although apparently not reconciled to his loss, he asked Nelson how much he supposed he ought to owe him.

"I don't know—I am no judge of the value of blood horses, but I have been told they are worth fortunes sometimes," replied Beers.

"And mine was one of the best in the world," said my father, "and in such perfect condition for running—all bone and sinew."

"O yes, I saw that," said Beers, despondingly, but with a frankness that showed he did not wish to deny the great claims of the horse and his owner.

"Well," said my father with a sigh, "as I have no desire to go to law on the subject, we had better try to agree as to the value of the horse. You may mark on a slip of paper what sum you think you ought to owe me for him, and I will do the same; we can then compare notes and see how far we differ."

"I will mark," said Beers, "but, Uncle Phile, don't be too hard with me."

"I will be as easy as I can, and endeavor to make some allowance for your situation," said my father, "but, Nelson, when I think how valuable that horse was, of course I must mark something in the neighborhood of the amount of cash I could have received for him. I believe, however, Nelson, that you are an honest young man, and are willing to do what you think is about right. I therefore caution you not to mark down one cent more than you really think, under the circumstances, you ought to pay me when you are able, and for which you are now willing to give me your note of hand. You will recollect that I told you when you applied for the horse, that I did not wish to let him go.

Nelson gave my father a grateful look, and assented to all he said. About a dozen of our joke-loving neighbors were witnessing the scene with great apparent solemnity. Two slips of paper were procured; my father marked one, and after some hesitation Beers wrote on the other.

"Well, let us see what you have marked," said my father.

"I suppose you will think it is too low," replied Beers, handing my father the slip of paper.

"Only three hundred and seventy-five dollars!" exclaimed my father, reading the paper. "Well, there is a pretty specimen of gratitude for you!"

Nelson looked humbled, and could not muster courage enough to ask my father what he had marked.

Finally, one of our neighbors asked my father to show his paper. He did so. He had marked "*six and a quarter cents!*" Our neighbor read it aloud, and a roar of laughter ensued, which fairly lifted Beers to his feet. It was some time before he could comprehend the joke, and when he become fully aware that no harm was done, he was the happiest man I ever remember seeing.

"By thunder!" said he, "I've got a dollar and thirty-seven and a-half cents, and darned if I don't treat out as free as air; I was never scared so bad in all my life."

Nelson stood treat for the company, and yet having half his money left on hand, he trudged home happier, if not a wiser man.

Remarks on Magnetic Forces,

BY C. F. WINSLOW, M. D.,
In a Letter to the California Farmer.

DEAR SIR: In an article, in one of the city papers, published a few days since, accounting for possible causes of variation of compass by which the Yankee Blade was led to shipwreck, I perceive a cause was named, which had been casually suggested by me, the evening previous. With your permission I will open that subject more largely, having reflected somewhat on the influence of the forces, which would result from, or accompany certain physical conditions transpiring throughout the atomic constitution of the globe, at this season of the year;—conditions which, I am more and more satisfied, are transpiring in direct relation to the position of the earth in her orbit, and dependent on the yet mysterious interchange of forces radiating from, and playing between her and the sun, the great central and controlling body of our system.

In my "Cosmography," a philosophical treatise developing the existence of an active planetary force of REPULSION, published a year and a half ago, I announced theoretically—and endeavored to establish by important facts—the reign of a physical law, not heretofore, nor even yet, recognized by physicists. It is that of *variation of density* in the masses of the earth and all other planetary bodies, as they approach and recede from the sun, which gives rise to a play of molecular attraction and repulsion by which, as one physical resultant, the continents rise above and fall below the ocean, and as another resultant by radiation of forces through space, the stability of the universe is maintained, under the direct control of the Infinite Creator lying beyond and around all matter and force, and whose incomprehensible providence embraces and governs all things. The doctrine is, that as the earth approaches the sun—(*the earth's orbit being an ellipse and the sun fixed in one of its foci*)—it becomes more dense until it reaches its perihelion; and that as it recedes, it becomes less dense until it reaches the aphelion;—and, that during its increasing density, a power of repulsion is generated or manifested, which dies away and becomes less manifest as the earth moves towards its aphelion. If cosmical attraction be a magnetic principle, then cosmical repulsion must exist as a paramagnetic principle. If this theory shall ever be proved to be true, then from July to January, repulsion, or a paramagnetic influence will become a manifest principle, and the north point of the compass on THIS COAST will be deflected to the *westward*, and from January to July it will fall back to the mean north point, for about the last of December the earth passes the perihelion, and the last of June, the aphelion, points of its orbit. Now, if the compass of the Yankee Blade, or any vessel sailing down and very near the coast, should encounter the influence described, the south point would necessarily be directed to the eastward and more toward the coast; and as they often run very near the shore to please passengers with landscape views, or to obtain nautical sights of prominent points of coast, the danger of shipwreck will be great, and always greater, from July to January, as the steamers go down the coast; and the risk of their running by ports of destination, from variations of compass, as vessels proceed up the coast, will be greater during the same period, and the reverse state of circumstances would be more likely to occur from January to July. How this may be in fact I do not know; but I state the theory, hoping that observations may be made by persons having tastes and opportunities, for the public benefit that may result from the discovery of facts, one way or the other.

The laws governing the variations of the magnetic needle are enveloped in complete obscurity, though a multitude of interesting phenomena have been observed, which with other well authenticated facts, will ultimately direct some competent philosophical mind to broad and important generalizations of the highest utility to science and mankind. The periodical vibrations of the magnetic needle, which are now known to correspond with the increasing and diminishing number and size of spots on the sun, show that the forces acting throughout the molecular constitution of the planet, must have some definite relation to the agitated conditions—the variations of density—which are visible in the solar atmosphere. And as the most violent agitations of the gaseous envelop of this earth, are connected intimately with the play of forces emanating from the solid mass of the planet, so probably the solar atmospheres are disturbed by the tremendous power of forces which must necessarily emanate from the vast mass of the solar centre whose attractive power is well known to be one important element in the stability of our planetary system.

To show the connection of these hypothetical principles with, or rather their universal application to observed phenomena, I will illustrate the subject, by reference to remarkable events in space, which appear to be brought about by forces similar to those that act on the magnetic needle and thereby modify the direction, and influence the position, of vessels moving near a lofty coast, only, in the last case, the results would be reversed in consequence of vessels being guided in courses opposite to those given by attraction and repulsion to the north point of the mariners' needle. The last appearance of Biela's comet in 1852 was an exceedingly interesting circumstance, inasmuch as during its previous visit to human observation in 1846, it was seen by telescopic astronomers to divide itself into two distinct parts, under the action of some unknown force, which, after separating at an average rate of 129 1-6 miles per hour, became apparently fixed at the distance of one hundred and fifty-six thousand miles from each other. The most eminent mathematical astronomers instituted laborious and profound calculations for its return, on the basis of its previous well known elements. It was declared by some one of them, as a result of his fluxional deductions, that when these two bodies reached their aphelion they would have approached each other more closely than when last seen. This, of course, could not be determined by the human eye, as the very elliptical form of their orbit, and other circumstances, threw them far beyond the possible reach of telescopic vision. But when they should approach their perihelion, and come within sight of the earth, other observations could be made, which would determine the accuracy of the epbemeris tables previously promulgated. However accurate they might have been for the daily positions of these cometary masses in regions of space so remote as to be beyond human observation, no one can tell, but when they approached, and passed around, the sun, the calculations were found to be very far out of the way. The two bodies were observed to be much farther apart than calculations of the value of known elements, had predicted them to be, and the ephemeris for that region of space, at least, was wholly inaccurate, and it is announced by Professor Hubbard, of the Washington Observatory, in his latest investigations respecting these two nuclei, that their "maximum distance from each other was at their perihelion." Now this only shows that some element of force, pervading the mass and controlling the motions, of the heavenly bodies, must prevail throughout the universe besides that of *attraction of gravitation*, so firmly and immovably established by the searching and sublime intellect of Sir Isaac Newton. The circumstance of Biela's comet separating into two distinct bodies, exhibits the absolute fact that an opposite principle to that of molecular attraction, so prevalent in cosmical spheres as to constitute what is called GRAVITY, must exist, otherwise the mass would be held forever together, and even Biela's comet could never separate into two masses of different and opposite characters. Besides, if they did separate, by some antagonistic molecular action transpiring in the original homogenous mass, the two nuclei would have remained forever in contact, sphere touching sphere, by the power of the great Newtonian law of cosmical attraction, or what is called attraction of gravitation. But these two bodies did not remain in contact. They separated to the distance of 156,000 miles, at the mean rate of 129 1-6 miles per hour, or over two miles per minute, before they became apparently stationary, or had attained fixed relations to each other. Now, did attraction of gravitation effect this separation? The cosmical result was contrary to the action of that law. Was the separation a consequence of mere absence of that law? That cannot be; for where matter has accumulated into masses in space, that law prevails—the power being in proportion to the mass;—or, if in this instance, it become nugatory, the law of inertia would preclude the possibility of such a stupendous result. Therefore, an active, living law of cosmical repulsion must exist;—and, if it exert its reign over two celestial bodies which, by the providence of God, were broken apart, before our eyes, to arouse our intelligence to new recognitions of divine power and omniscience, the then probabilities are that its reign is universal, pervading and governing the motions of all cosmical bodies, whether gaseous or solid, composing this system and all other systems in the universe.

Not only do the fact of the separation of Biela's comet rise into two nuclei, and the deductions resulting from it, go to substantiate the correctness of the hypothesis advanced in my cosmography; but the fact of the two nuclei becoming more remote from each other, on their return to the perihelion, go to confirm it still more cogently. For, the doctrine there set forth, is, that all revolving spheres vary in density as they are nearer to, or more remote from, their central body; and that this increasing or diminishing density is not only accompanied with marked changes in the physical constitution of the mass itself, but also with the manifestation of radial phenomena affecting the force and direction of magnetic currents, and extending beyond their periphery, and acting through space to unknown distances. Thus, when a comet approaches the sun, it contracts in size and increases in density, and with this increase of density is generated, or at least manifested, a principle of repulsion, or paramagnetism—which increases the rapidity of its passage around the sun. In the particular case of the two nuclei of Biela's comet, this principle would so act as to increase the distance between those bodies, and as they recede from the sun and pass toward their aphelion, their molecular condensation and tension would diminish, and with this change of atomic condition, would diminish the radial power of repulsion, and at the aphelion the two bodies would be somewhat nearer to each other than at their perihelion. So these phenomena would be repeated during each successive revolution of these bodies around the sun. In relation to visible and substantial effects of these alternating changes of density and variations in force of gravity in the solid mass of this globe, or any other planet, we behold them in the distribution of the elevations and depressions of their surfaces. In our earth which is surrounded by an envelop of water, with projections of land above it, here and there, so marked that we can study the aspects of its surface, no change of elevation or depression would ever take place, were this density of its mass always the same. The continual surgings of the ocean might wear away the land at present above it, but no further elevation of continental areas could take place, if all particles of matter constituting the mass of the planet, were completely at rest. If forever at rest, and all change of juxtaposition of molecules, from centre to circumference of the globe, were impossible, then no elevation nor subsidence of the earth's crust could ever take place. Such elevations and depressions on the most prodigious scale, do, nevertheless, exist, and are unceasingly going on. Pervading the largest areas, however, they are quiet and slow; being only spasmodic and sudden when produced by some volcanic agency, and then, the elevations or depressions are very limited in extent. These latter phenomena, moreover, are merely local, and, so to speak, accidental consequences of the play of forces pervading the globe, and which, in general, so act as to slowly change the relation of particles to and upon each other, and finally affect the superficial irregularities of the planet's crust. Should all the particles composing the globe be eternally at rest, all present aspects of land and water—that is, the aggregate condition of the particles—would be forever the same. As, however, these aspects of continent and ocean are changing, more or less, from one geological age to another,—insensibly, but certainly, undergoing elevation and depression,—it follows that the atoms constituting them cannot be at rest, and, therefore, must change their relations to each other; and variations of density, by the action of molecular and cosmical forces, must be necessary consequences.

Nothing in nature exists on a great scale that has not a counterpart in the most minute particular. The great law of universal gravitation established by Isaac Newton, is nothing more nor less than the aggregate of the central forces of attraction which bind together the atoms constituting worlds. If each atom of matter possess, within itself, a principle of repulsion, as well as of attraction, and the aggregation of the atomic forces of attraction constitute—when radiating from the mass—the universal force of gravitation, what becomes of the aggregate of the atomic forces of repulsion? Are they absorbed and extinguished in the condensation of matter into worlds, or do they, also, become a radial and universal force of cosmical repulsion, pervading space, and in conjunction with gravitation, controlling the motions and stability of the celestial universe?

Finally, if cosmical attraction be allied to, or be a modification of, magnetic force, then repulsion may also be considered, by parity of reasoning, a para-magnetic principle. But this is not yet proved, as observations in sufficient numbers have not yet been made, upon which to build an argument so solid as to establish the doctrine as immutable truth and stable law. The loss of the Yankee Blade is so striking an event (for on the explicit declaration of her navigator he cannot account for the catastrophe) as to afford opportunity to bring this subject under discussion, or rather under practical examination; and as the principle is not only very important in its bearings on the science of the heavens, but also of the highest utility to the art of navigation and the safety of human life, I trust every opportunity for observation of the variations of the magnetic needle, as steamers approach *very near the coast*, will be improved, and the results noted, at the time, with the utmost accuracy, be published. It is at this time, when the earth is approaching her perihelion, that, on my theory, an increasing density is taking place throughout the entire mass of the globe, and that an increasing radiation of a repulsive principle, is induced to follow, or accompanies this change of atomic relations, during which, modifications of magnetic force may be observed, affecting the magnetic needle of vessels when *very near lofty coasts*, and extending its influence over the moon, and perhaps over other heavenly bodies still more remote. By the agency of this principle, the north point of the mariner's compass *very near* the coast, would be deflected to the west and that would deceive the navigator so that his ship would be in danger if too near the coast. Were the compass *attracted* by some magnetic force, or mineral substance, in the coast, the north point would be drawn eastward or toward the land, and the course of the vessel would be more to the open sea. Hence the application of my hypothesis to this circumstance. My views may be altogether erroneous, but as I have many reasons for believing them to be true, and that they will ultimately contribute to the advancement of science in various particulars, I am induced to make this hasty contribution to your paper, and will apologize for its length, as it is much greater than I intended, when I began to write.

Respectfully yours,
C. F. WINSLOW.

San Francisco, Oct. 18, 1854.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Official and Corrected List of Premiums

Awarded by the California State Agricultural Society, at its First Annual Fair and Cattle Show held at the city of San Francisco, in October, 1854.

FARMS, ORCHARDS, GARDENS, ETC.

For best improved Farm, to Hutchinson & Green, Putah Creek, - - - $200
For 2d best ditto, to Jesse Beard, San Jose Mission, - - - - 175
For 3d best ditto, to S. H. Bascom, San Jose, 150
For 4th best ditto, to D. W. C. Thompson, Sonoma Valley, - - - - 125
For 5th best ditto, to J. M. Horner, San Jose, 100

Special Premiums on Farms.

For well improved Farm, to E. O. Crosby, San Jose, - - - - - - 75
For well cultivated Farm, to Joseph W. Osborn, Napa, - - - - - - 75
For highly improved Farm, to I. C. Woods, Woodside, - - - - - - 75
For best Vineyard, to Julius K. Rose, Sonoma Valley, - - - - - - 60
For 2d best ditto, to Mrs. E. L. Beard, San Jose Mission, - - - - - - 50
For 3d best ditto, to M. G. Vallejo, Sonoma, 40
For best Orchard, to E. L. Beard, San Jose Mission, - - - - - - 60
For 2d best ditto, to A. P. Smith, Sacramento, - - - - - - 50
For 3d best ditto, to Leonard Frost, Santa Clara, - - - - - - 40
For best Nursery, to E. L. Beard, San Jose Mission, - - - - - - 60
For 2d best ditto, to Wm. N. Thompson, Suscol Valley, - - - - - - 50
For 3d best ditto, to Julius K. Rose, Sonoma Valley, - - - - - - 40
For best Kitchen Garden, to W. H. Thompson, Suscol Valley, - - - - 40
For 2d best ditto, to A. P. Smith, Sacramento, 30
For 3d best ditto, to J. E. Johnson, San Jose, 20
For best Flower Garden, to W. C. Walker, San Francisco, - - - - - 40
For 2d best ditto, to John Center, Mission Dolores, - - - - - - 30
For 3d best ditto, to W. & J. O'Donnell, San Francisco, - - - - - 20

GRAIN.

For best 10 acres of Wheat, to J. Bryant Hill, Monterey, - - - - - - 30
For 2d best ditto, to Hutchinson & Greene, Putah Creek, - - - - - - 25
For 3d best ditto, to J. E. Johnson, San Jose, 20
For best 10 acres of Oats, to J. E. Johnson, 20

VEGETABLES.

For best 25 ears Seed Corn, to A. W. Putnam, Suscol, - - - - - - - 15
For best 6 Squashes, to A. W. Putnam, - - 10
For 2d best ditto, J. E. Johnson, San Jose, 5
For best 6 Pumpkins, to J. E. Johnson, 10
For best Onions, to M. Runnion, Sutter slough, 10
For best Beets, to Warren Pomeroy, Alviso, 10
For 2d best ditto, to A. W. Putnam, Suscol, 5
For best Carrots, to Mrs. C. V. Gillespie, San Francisco, - - - - - - 10
For best Parsnips, to A. W. Putnam, Suscol, 10
For best Turnips, to G. W. Johnson, Petaluma, 10
For 2d best ditto, to J. E. Johnson, San Jose, 5
For best Tomatos, to A. W. Putnam, Suscol, 15
For 2d best ditto, to J. Lewellan, San Jose Mission, - - - - - - - 10
For best Cabbages, to J. E. Johnson, San Jose, 10
For best Egg Plants, to Henry Roe, San Jose, 10
For best Potatoes, to the grower of those presented by Almy & Richards, San Pedro, 15
For 2d best ditto, to S. B. Martin, San Lorenzo, - - - - - - - - 10
For best Peppers, to J. E. Johnson, San Jose, 10
For best Celery, to Mrs. C. V. Gillespie, San Francisco, - - - - - - 10
For best Cucumbers, to J. K. Rose, Sonoma, 10
For best Mangel Wurtzel, to O. Clark, Presidio, 10
For superior specimens of Tobacco, to John R. Johnston, of Am. river, Sacramento. 10
For same ditto, to John Bertine, also Am. river, Sacramento. - - - - - 10
For Cotton, Castor Oil Bean, and Pea Nuts, to Dr. J. S. Curtis, Sacramento, - - 25
For Apple Tomatoes, to Mrs. C. V. Gillespie, 15
For 2 fine Squashes, to Joseph Aram, San Jose, 10
For variety of Pickles, to A. D. Baker, San Francisco, - - - - - - 10
For Basket of fine Vegetables, to Mrs. Weaver, No. 1 Washington Market, - - 20

FRUIT.

For best variety of Apples, to E. L. Beard, San Jose Mission, - - - - 20
For 2d best ditto, J. S. Griffith, Sonoma, 15
For 3d best ditto, to F. E. Kellogg, Napa Valley, - - - - - - - 10
For best variety of Pears to E. L. Beard, San Jose Mission, - - - - - - 20
For 2d best ditto, to John K. Rose, Sonoma. 15
For 3d best ditto, to Mr. Dumas, San Jose, 10
For best Peaches, to A. P. Smith, Sacramento 20
For 2d best ditto, to E. L. Beard, San Jose Mission, - - - - - - 15
For [illegible] ditto, to F. W. Macondray, deceased San Francisco, - - - - 10
For best Strawberries, to J. L. Sanford - 10
For 2d best ditto, to A. P. Smith, Sacramento, - - - - - - - 5
For best Grapes, to H. Sanford - - 10
For best [illegible] to W. N. Thompson, Suscol - - - - - - 10
For best [illegible] to W. J. Peachy, Contra Costa, - - - - - - 10
For best [illegible] to J. W. Macondray, San Francisco, - - - - - 20
For 2d best ditto, to A. P. Smith, Sacramento, 15
For 3d best ditto, to L. Prevost, - - 10
For best California Grapes, to Julius K. Rose, Sonoma. - - - - - - 20
For 2d best ditto, to Gen. J. A. Sutter, Hock Farm, - - - - - - - 15
For 3d best ditto, to Hy. Oliver, San Antonio, 10
For case of selected fruits, to Warren & Sons, San Francisco, - - - - - 25
For fine collection of Apples, to M. M. M'Carver, 20
For fine California seedlings, to Julius K. Rose, 10
For basket of assorted fruits, to Mrs. Weaver, 20
For fine Apple, to Gen. M. J. Vallejo, - 10

FLOWERS.

For best floral design, to A. B. Saul, Mission Dolores, - - - - - - - 25
For best Pot Plants, to W. C. Walker, San Francisco, - - - - - - 25
For best Roses, to W. C. Walker, - - 10
For best Dahlias, to W. C. Walker, - - 10
For best Vase Bouquets, to W. & J. S. Donnell, 10
For best Mantel Bouquets, to W. C. Walker, 10
For best Hand Bouquets, to W. C. Walker, 10
For 2d best ditto, to Centre's Gardens, - 5
For Floral Designs, to W. & J. O'Donnell, 10
For Pot Plants, to W. & J. O'Donnell, - 15
For Dahlias, to John Center, - - - 10
For Roses, to Henry Sontag & Co. Mission Dolores, - - - - - - - 10
For Floral Design, to W. O'Brien, Sacramento, 10
For Floral Design, to Charles Kierman, Sacramento, - - - - - - 10
For Green Rose, to Henry Sonntag & Co., 5
For Pot Plants, to Mrs. C. V. Gillespie's Gardener, Lawrence Smith, - - - 15
For Evergreen Wreaths, to Miss Nelly Ellsworth, San Jose Mission, - - 25
For rich Wreath for Arbor and for fine Bouquet, to Mrs. Weaver, - - - 10
For California Flowers, to Jno. Donald, Brookside, - - - - - - - 25

FLOUR AND MILLING.

For best Domestic Flour, to Jesse Beard, San Jose Mission, from wheat grown and manufactured by him, - - - - 50
For 2d best ditto, to D. W. C. Thompson, Sonoma, from Happy Valley Mills, - 40
For Domestic Flour, to J. Friedlander, Eureka Mills - - - - - - - 30
For ditto, to Adams, Welch & Co., Magnolia Mills, - - - - - - - - 30
For best Buckwheat Flour to Adams, Welch & Co., - - - - - - - 25
For 2d best ditto, to Jesse Beard, San Jose Mission, - - - - - - 20

DAIRY.

For best Butter, to Mrs. J. W. Osborne, Napa Valley, - - - - - - - 50
For 2d best ditto, to Charles Purbin, Petaluma, - - - - - - - 40
For best Cheese, to Peirson & Lewis, Petaluma, - - - - - - - 50
For 2d best ditto, to J. S. Rathbun, Petaluma, - - - - - - - 40

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For best Grain Drill, to L. Henderson, Santa Clara, - - - - - - - 25
For best Cast Plough, to Lewis Regon, San Jose, - - - - - - - 20
For best Smut Mill, to Bryant & Co., - 20
For best Force Pump, to Shaber & Brown, Sacramento - - - - - - 10

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For best Wire Works, to Dennis' Iron Works, San Francisco, - - - - - - 20
For best Buggy Wagon, to G. P. Kimble & Co., ditto, - - - - - - - 25
For best Corn Brooms, to Stephen Millard, San Jose, - - - - - - - 20
For best Starch, to John Everding, San Francisco, - - - - - - - 15
For best Rifle, to P. B. Commins, do., - 15
For best Clothes Rack, to Jas. Downs, do., 15
For best 6 bottles of Oil, to Church & Martin, do, - - - - - - - - 15
For best Composition for Roofs, to J. H. Purkitt, do., - - - - - - 15
For best Hats, to Collins & Co., do., - - 10
For best Caps, to M. Harris, do., - - 10
For 1 barrel Pickled Salmon, J. W. Campbell, Sacramento, - - - - - 10
For best native Salt, to Case Heiser & Co., San Francisco. - - - - - 10
For best Rock Salt, (from Carmen Island,) to G. B. Post & Co., do, - - - - 10

WORKS OF ART.

For best Ornamental Painting, to Rayne & Hanks, San Francisco, - - - - 10
For best Oil Paintings, to Charles Nahl, San Francisco, - - - - - - 15
For best Painting on Ivory, to Augustus Wenderoth, do, - - - - - - 10
For best Painting in India Ink, to Augustus Wenderoth, do, - - - - - 10
For best Landscape Painting, to Mrs. P. B. Clark, - - - - - - - 10
For best Lithographic Views, to Britton & Rey, do - - - - - - - 10
For best Pen Drawing, to B. C. Turnbull, do, 10
For 2 Lithographic specimens, to B. F. Butler, do, - - - - - - - 10
For best Drawing of Private Mansions, to L. R. Townsend - - - - - - 10
For best Architectural Design, to L. R. Townsend, do - - - - - - - 10
For best [illegible] to Mrs. E. A. Harrington, - - - - - - - - 10
For best Daguerreotypes to R. H. Vance, - 15
For best [illegible] to I. B. Hancock, - 10
For best [illegible] to Britton & Rey & Co., - - - - - - - - 10
For best Wax Fruit, to Miss Ann A. Warren, - - - - - - - - 10
For best embroidered Wreath of Flowers, to Mrs. P. B. Clark, do, - - - - 10
For best Worsted Embroidery, to Mrs. William King, Marysville, - - - - 10
For best Ottoman Covers, to Mrs. S. S. Simons, San Francisco. - - - 10
For Embroidered Piano Cover, to Miss M. E. Beatty, do, - - - - - - 10
For Embroidery, to Mrs. A. Stockfleth, do, 10
For Embroidery, to Mrs. C. A. McNulty, do, 10
For gold and silver Embroidery, to Mrs. D. Norcross, do, - - - - - - 10
For best Wax Flowers, to Miss Bush, do. - 10
For Wax Flowers, to Miss Anna Thiller, do, 10
For baskets Wax Fruits, to Miss A. A. Warren, 10
For Paintings of Fruits, to T. M. Logan, Sacramento. - - - - - - - 10
For best Millinery, to Mrs. Robinson, San Francisco, - - - - - - - 10
For best specimens of Pressed Sea Weed, to Miss Helen M. Williams, Monterey, - 10
For Daguerreotypes, to G. H. Johnson, San Francisco, - - - - - - 10
For Forcing and Lifting Pump, to Moore & Harran, do, - - - - - - - 10
For Ornamental Printing, to Monson & Valentine, do, - - - - - - - 10
For Iron Fence, to B. Wickersham, do, - 10
For handsome Rustic Chair, to S. R. Lowe, 10
For California pressed Flowers, to Mr. Cochran, 10

STOCK, ETC.

1. For best imported American stallion, to I. C. Woods, for chestnut stallion "Peacock," by "Grey Eagle," raised in Kentucky, $50
For 2d. best do. D. W. C. Thompson, for bay stallion "Sir Charles," by "Shakspeare," dam by "Pathfinder," raised in Kentucky, - - - - - 40
For 3d best do., J. H. Mallett, for bay stallion "Peacock," imported from England, pedigree unknown, - - - - 30
2. For best breeding mare with colts, to S. P. Bowman, for black mare imported from Australia, colt by "Dominick Burnett," 25
For 2d best do., Wm. D. M. Howard, for grey mare, "Fanny," colt by "Dominick Burnett," - - - - - - - 20
For 3d best do., I. C. Woods, for mare "Lady Spear," colt by "Peacock," - 15
3. For best colt over one and under three years old, to John B. Crooks, for chestnut colt "Kemble Jackson, Jr.," two years old, 20
For 2d best do., Wm. Hood, for bright bay colt "Lawyer," imported from England, thoroughbred, - - - - - 15
For 3d best do., J. L. Graves, chestnut colt two years old, bred in California, stock Morgan and Printer, - - - - 10
4. For best imported American mares and geldings, to Edward Fulton, for dappled grey mare "Lady Vernon," - - 25
For 2d best do., J. Satterlee, for sorrel mare "Charmer," by "Argyle," dam by "Leviathan," - - - - - - - 20
5. For best geldings and mares bred in California, to Julius K. Rose, for bay mare "Zoe," three years old, by "Ether," out of "Lady Clifton," - - - - 25
For 2d best do., Jas. Sipp, for roan gelding "Express," three years old, - - 20
6. For best matched draught horses, to J. H. Hollister, - - - - - - - 25
For 2d best do., Joseph Gordon, - - 20
7. For best matched carriage horses, to J. H. Fish span of iron greys, - - - - 25
For 2d best do., to Henry Haight, for span of bays, - - - - - - - 25
8. For best saddle horses, to Joseph L. Folfor chestnut gelding, - - - - 20
For 2d best do., to D. W. C. Thompson, for for chestnut gelding, - - - - 15
For 3d best do., to Wm. A. Wilder for grey gelding "Billy," - - - - - 10
9. For best cart horses, to Patrick Ward, 20
10. For best express horses, to Adams & Co., 20
For 2d best do. to Wells, Fargo & Co., - 15
For 3d best do., J. G. Scovon, - - - 10
11. For best mules, to Charles Russell, - 20
For 2d best do., to C. L. Bell, - - 15
12. For best bull, to E. S. Morgan, for "Red Durham, - - - - - - - 10
For 2d best do., ditto, to D. W. C. Thompson, 7
For 3d best do., to John Dunwillie, - 2
13. For best cow, to John Dunwillie, - 25
For 2d best do. to Reason Jordan, - 20
For 3d best (cow and calf) to P. Lawler, 15
14. For best pair heifers, to E. W. Jones - 20
For 2d best do., to Hoyle & Phelps. - 11
15. For best yoke of working oxen, to L. Mansfield, - - - - - - - - 10
16. For best buck, to J. M. Hamilton. - 20
For best ewe and lambs, to J. M. Hamilton. 15
17. For best [illegible] to John Conley 15
18. For best boar, to A. J. Fenton, - - 2
For 2d best do., to M. Hayes - - 1
19. For best [illegible] to G. T. [illegible] 10
20. For best pair of calves to Joseph Bruner, 10

Special Premiums.

1. For best [illegible] to Thomas [illegible] - - - - - - - - - -
2. For best [illegible] to [illegible] - - - - - - - - - -
3. For best [illegible] to [illegible] - - - - - - - - - -
4. For best [illegible] to [illegible] - - - - - - - - - -
5. For best trotting horse (bay gelding "New York,") to T. K. Battelle, - - - - - - - - - -
For 2d best do., (chestnut gelding "Rhode Island,") to Wm. A. Wilder, - - - - - - - - - -
6. For best pacing horse, (black gelding "Young America,") to J. L. Foff, - 40
For 2d best do., (sorrel gelding "Daniel Webster,") to J. B. Crooks, - - 30
For 3d best do., (gelding "Fred Johnson,") to C. Rolla, - - - - - - 20
7. For saddle horse, (black gelding,) to Wm. White, - - - - - - - 10
8. For bay colt, (2 years old, bred in California,) to R. J. Watson, - - - 20
For sorrel colt, (4 months old, bred in California,) to Samuel Miller, - - - 10
9. For best pony, to Charles L. Case, - 10
10. For Durham bull, (brindle, 19 months old, bred in California, weight 1510 lbs.,) to Angus Frierson, - - - - - 40
11. For cow, (bred in California) to George Treat, - - - - - - - - 10
12. For ducks and hens, to C. V. Gillespie, 10
13. For pair of Polish fowls, to Mr. Donald, 10

(Approved,)

F. W. MACONDRAY, *President.*
C. V. GILLESPIE, *Recording Secretary.*
San Francisco, October, 1854.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"THE HILLS," Oct. 12

EVENING in California! Who that has never seen it, knows its unspeakable loveliness?

I have seated 'neath a tree on the hill-side, and the beauty of the scene sweeps my spirit's chords with heaven-born power.

Wouldst thou *see* what is so passing fair? Come then and let us gaze together. Behind us frowns a mountain whoso summit towers lofty, silent, grand! A mist wreath gilded with rays from the setting sun, encircles his brow and crowns him well sovereign of the country around. Beneath, is "the home," embowered in shady trees, where the birds always sing. Who does not love his home? Never in life's weary way will blossom flowers so fair as grow in home gardens,—never hearts so true be found without its charmed circle.

Further adown the grassy slope smile the plains clad in varied tints of verdure—here a pale, and there a dark, rich green variegate the robe of nature. Cottage homes are dotted here and there, and horsemen gallop fleetly over the ground.

Still beyond, the bay gleams with the fire of the departing day-god that only lingers to throw a last glance on the blue mountains that loom up in the dim, dim distance.

Oh how beautiful! Who can gaze on all this loveliness unmoved—who but will say with one of old "Great and manifold are thy works oh God, in wisdom hast Thou made them all"?

Over the picture hangs the misty veil that evening so loves and throws to soften the peaceful landscape. Earth looks as fair as though it had just come from His hands who "saw that it was good." The sun! how can I find words to speak of his sublime majesty? All that language can do to mirror his grandeur has been done—it were a vain task to repeat it, yet methinks 'tis more dazzingly radiant here than elsewhere—and the clouds—are they not more fair?—"tinged with the fiery presence" and yet sorrowing at its departure, they hang round his pathway like friends gazing sadly after a loved one who goes to gladden other homes and hearts.

Yes—the sun shines brightly here, and heaven's choicest smiles rest on its famed land, and as I look around and remember how many, many hearts throb here, how many *earnest, hopeful* hearts, how many hearts dear to loved ones at home, I think how happy our land might be. True, each has his load of suffering and trial, yet if he would press onward, upward towards God and heaven—if each would lend to his brother a helping hand—if each could rise *alone* above life's petty trials, and strong in God "*do right*," what a land might ours be!

There is something noble in one who can stem the current of vice and *be a man*—something God loves, angels admire, and men almost adore—in one who can keep unsullied and pure the principles instilled by a mother's gentle hand and taught by all the deep voices of the past!

But twilight has fled and the [illegible] starlight reminds one that [illegible] night will [illegible] mantle o'er [illegible] world. We will turn from [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

AGENTS.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1854.

Fruit Growing---New Varieties of Fruit.

It is of the highest moment to the Fruit growers of California, that they should make an effort to advance the science of Pomology. No country in the world ever presented so glorious a field as our own, and no section ever possessed such a combination of circumstances in its favor as California for the introduction and trial of all the new kinds of fruit from abroad, and for the raising of original varieties from the seed. The pride and glory of a Pomologist should be to *create*—to create something not only *new*, but *better;* and if those who are engaged in Fruit growing would give but a due consideration to this subject, they would see that the field that lies open before them is one radiant with promise. We have evidences before us daily, of the certainty, that *fruits of all kinds* can be grown here as well if not better than in any part of the world. What is now wanted, is that proper attention to the manner of growing, —the *how*, *where*, and *when*.

Fruit growing is a science—plain and easy to some, dark and intricate to others. To succeed well in this science men must have some interest in it, some *heart* in the work; not the mere interest which money gives, but there must be a desire to watch those developments which are always taking place in this science. The work is not all done when the *tree* is planted, fatal mistakes are often made at the beginning. Begin right, and success is sure to follow. To be a successful "fruit grower," it is necessary to know the nature of the tree we plant, the soil in which it should be planted, and the climate it requires. Every tree needs a certain food upon which it can subsist—a food that makes the wood, bark, leaf, bud, blossom and fruit. Each variety of tree delights in in such a soil and it craves such a temperature as is suited to its own nature; unless it can have this, it cannot and will not prosper to its full extent.

The Pear luxuriates in a deep rich soil; wher grafted upon the Quince, a deep moist soil. The Cherry requires a deep rich and dry soil, where water never stands upon its roots; it needs, however, a humid atmosphere, occasionally. The Plum demands a rich moist soil, containing saline properties. The Peach thrives in high, dry sandy loam; a warm and genial clime, dry even to the extent of our California temperature. The Apple must have a good, rich soil, but a cool and bracing atmosphere; this is the reason why the "Apples of Oregon" are so magnificent. Fruit growers must know this, if they would succeed well.

The Pear and Plum should be planted in our deep, rich low lands; in highly cultivated soil, well and deeply tilled.

The Cherry upon the slopes of our lands, in the same deeply-tilled soil.

The Peach, Nectarine and Apricot, upon our sandy hill sides, and also in deep-tilled soil.

The Apple upon the high grounds; upon the tops of our hills, in the most northern exposures.

The Pear and Plum, when in deep soil, resist heat—so will the Peach; but the Cherry cannot. It needs, and must have a humid climate. While the Apple demands a cool and invigorating breeze to make it flourish.

These rules observed, and we shall see such results in California as will astound the most sanguine. But we look for the greatest results in the *creating of new kinds of fruit from the seed.* Here in California we have a field that presents opportunities that to the scientific mind must be of the most gratifying character. Old and valuable fruits that have almost passed away can be renewed by our soil and climate; and from them again we can spring new varieties by the seed. Our finest varieties should be again renewed from seed. Each kind of fruit possessing excellent qualities should be crossed with others of the same species, uniting all the best qualities in one, if possible. But here is a wide and glorious field, yet we must defer farther remarks till another day, hoping our suggestions will not be forgotten.

The Rochester Horticulturist.—This valuable journal of Horticulture comes to us regularly, and we had supposed that a just courtesy had been extended to them in our exchange list, but on finding on the cover a question, we referred to our list of exchanges and found an accidental omission has prevented our friends from receiving the Farmer, as we had supposed.

We have no work we prize higher than we do this able and practical journal, edited by P. Barry, Esq., of the House of Elwanger & Barry, the most extensive nurserymen in the Middle States; and no one is more capable to conduct such a journal than the present editor. This journal is filled with the very best practical essays, and we find much from the experience of the editor, on whose judgment all can rely. Our cotemporary may feel assured we shall be most happy to exchange, and trust he will find some few thoughts in our humble sheet that may prove acceptable to his readers; for we shall make free with the treasures that are always to be found in the Horticulturist, which we are happy to know is so extensively circulated.

Clippings.—We take the annexed from the San Jose Telegraph, showing that our San Jose friends *can raise* Sweet Potatoes and Grapes; but we ask why were they not represented at the State Fair? If growers of such things wish a general prosperity, they should take an interest in such:

Bunches of Grapes produced from San Jose vineyards, are often seen in our markets, weighing each from three to four and a half pounds. We bought one bunch, a few days ago, that weighed three and a-half pounds.

Sweet Potatoes.—Our friend Frank Leighstone raised this season some very fine sweet potatoes on his ranch, Soucal, near Mount Diablo. Some few bushels of these potatoes we saw for sale at S. Waterman & Co.'s. We saw several of those potatoes, that weighed seven pounds each, and Mr. Leighstone presented us with one that weighed five pounds and three quarters.

California Corn Meal.—We have received a fine sample of pure Corn Meal, from the mills of Henry Dalton, Esq., of Los Angeles, known as the "Asuza Mills." The meal is made from the White Flint Corn, and is of extra quality and sweetness. Those who desire to know and see such evidences of our progress as a State, can do so by a visit to the office of the California Farmer.

Which is the Happiest Man.—We know a man in Michigan who lives on the interest of his money, and that is only $70 per annum. He has, it is true, a small house with one room in it, three or four acres of land, and keeps a cow, a couple of pigs and a few hens, yet he and his wife always appear cheerful and contented, and preserve a respectable appearance on their $70 per annum.

We know of a man in New York, who expends $25,000 per annum for his household expenses. He pays for gas-light more than the whole income of the Michigan man. He makes annual holiday presents to more than the whole amount of the property of the Michigan man. It costs him a sum six times as large as the whole income of our philosopher to support a single waiter.

We know them both very well, and we think our Michigan friend by far the happiest, healthiest and most enviable man. They are both advanced in years. The cheapness of books and papers places abundance of rational enjoyment in the power of the countryman; an accumulation of physical ills, and a necessity for intense activity, deprive the citizen of calm and quiet enjoyment and reflection. The former, in the probable course of events, will die of old age at ninety; the latter at seventy. Such is the distribution of happiness and wealth.—*Toledo (O.) Blade.*

Large Apple.—Mr. Case, who lives about one mile below the city, showed us an apple of the Rhode Island Greening variety, which measured thirteen and a half inches in circumference, and weighed something over a pound. This is certainly a very extraordinary production from a plant of one year's growth, transplanted last year. It clearly proves that no part of California will excel Santa Clara in the production of fine apples. We may possibly be beaten this season, but we give notice that we shall take all California next, in the exhibition of fine apples and peaches.—*San Jose Tribune.*

Influence of Agricultural Societies.

BOOKS FOR PREMIUMS.

We have had occasion in former issues, says the editor of the Plough, Loom and Anvil, to commend the talents and personal influence of Mr. Brush, late President of the Franklin Agricultural Society of Ohio. He has done much for the cause in his own State, and indeed over the country. We are happy to republish the following sensible remarks, first presented in his farewell address, on resigning his office as President, on the 29th of April last:

"The object of our Society being improvement, its efforts should be directed to disseminating light and knowledge. 'God said, let there be light, and there was light,' where all before was chaos and darkness.

That our lands are not cultivated as they should be, we all know too well; and that the only way to remedy this great evil is to instruct our farmers in the right way, is too clear for argument. How is that instruction to be diffused through our country, and how is a correct agricultural education to be furnished to our farmers? Our Society has got upon the right track. That track is the awarding of agricultural papers as premiums. Hundreds and thousands will obtain knowledge in this way, who would otherwise live and die in ignorance. Our Society should persevere in this, and increase the number of awards of this character. Those who desire to make money out of the Society will object, but heed not their complaints, and they will soon cease, and what cause is there for complaint?

I have already said that no man has any right to be paid for being better off, more lucky, or having better articles than others. And none can complain that receive such premiums as we offer. If we in our awards comply with our offers, we have fulfilled our contract. But there is one branch of improvement in an agricultural education to which I particularly invite your attention and the direction of your efforts. This is the instruction the Society can give to the farmers of Franklin county in the proper cultivation of the soil. It is the most important and at the same time most difficult of all the duties we have to perform, and, without performing this duty, we shall fail in the great object of our Association. This is a *vast subject*, embracing, when thoroughly understood, a perfect acquaintance with all the natural sciences and all the laws of nature.

The knowledge of geology and chemistry must be acquired before any claim can be made to the title of a farmer. Geology teaches us what are the elements of which this earth is composed, and chemistry how to analyze and discover them.

'Geology is indeed a magnificent science. What excites more the imagination? What exercises more the mind? Can we conceive anything more sublime than the gigantic shadows and the grim wreck of an antediluvian world? Can we devise any plan which will more brace our powers and develope our mental energies, than the formation of a perfect chain of inductive reasoning to account for these phenomena? What is the boasted communion which the vain poet holds with nature compared with the conversation which the geologist perpetually carries on with the elemental world? Gazing on the strata of the earth he reads the fate of his species. In the undulations of the mountain is revealed to him the history of the past, and in the strength of rivers and powers of the air he discovers the fortunes of the future. To him, indeed, that future, as well as the past and the present, are alike matter for meditation; for the geologist is the most satisfactory of antiquarians, the most interesting of philosophers, and the most inspired of prophets; demonstrating that which has passed by discovery, that which is occurring by observation, and that which is to come by induction. I am already an antediluvian, and instead of the horse bounding over the plain, I witness the moving mass of a mammoth. I live in other worlds, which I have at the same time the advantage of comparing with the present.'

Language would fail me, gentlemen, were I to attempt a description of the kindred science of chemistry, such as is contained in the above quotation of geology, and yet the science of agriculture includes both, as well as the other natural sciences.

Our Society cannot teach these sciences to our farmers, but we can

1st. Induce them to educate their children, by convincing them that agriculture is a science, and not an art; that it is not be learned by practice alone; that, in order to make thorough farmers of their children, it is absolutely necessary to educate them; and that the most profitable investment they can make with their money, and the best fortune they can give to their children, is a good education.

2d. We can give light and knowledge to the people by distributing amongst them agricultural papers of the first class, in which they will find the practical results of scientific farming, and can be improved very much in the management of their farms, and awakened to a necessity of having a higher degree of knowledge imparted to their children.

3d. By awards of premiums on farm crops, we can excite emulation and also inquiry into the best method of so cultivating the soil as to produce the greatest amount of crops with the least labor, and at the same time keep up the fertility of the soil.

4th. By the introduction of the best farm implements, we accomplish one point, to wit, the increase of crops to some extent, and the saving of labor.

But the greatest difficulty yet remains to be solved. Our farmers must learn, *that where there is abstraction there must be restitution* That practice alone, and being brought up to the plow from infancy, will not make a farmer. And that we are fast wearing out our lands, and instead of living on our incomes, we are spending the principal of our fortunes."

Springfield, Ohio, Cattle Sale.

This occurred as heretofore advertised, on the 6th September. The day was fine, and the attendance large. The comfort of the bidders and spectators was consulted, and therefore the auctioneer's stand was erected in the shade of a beautiful grove where they had neither feet or brains scorched.

The sale commenced at 10 o'clock, and ended at about 5, with an hour's intermission at noon. The result will be found below. Had the times been any less than *very* hard, the amount of cash realized would have been at least $10,000 more; as it was, the company lost nothing by the importation, and under the circumstances ought to be more than satisfied. The sales footed about $3000 more than the actual cost.

It will be seen that a very large portion of the stock remains in Clark county; a few excellent animals went to Ross, Madison, Montgmoery, Champaign, Pike and Clinton, and two to Illinois, while the bulk of it is owned at Springfield and South Charleston.

D. W. and Jacob Peirce, Alexander Waddle, A. J. Paige, Charles M. Clark & Co., L. B. Sprague & Co., and Messrs. Watts & Anderson made the heaviest purchases. Those who wish to keep track of this fine importation, which is destined to have so large influence on the cattle interests of Ohio, would do well to preserve this number of the Farmer for reference:

BULLS.

1. Buckingham 2d, roan bull, calved June 10, 1852, bred by Wm. Mitchell, Cleasby; purchased by Wm. D. Peirce, South Charleston, Clark county, for $1,000.

2. The Duke, roan bull, calved February 19, 1852, bred by John Clark, Aldborough; purchased by W. C. Davis, Dayton, for $625.

3. New Year's Day, roan bull, calved Jan. 1, 1853, bred by Thomas Lee Norman, Esq., Carbolle's Ardee, Ireland; purchased by Chas. M. Clark & Co., Springfield, for $3,500.

4. The Czar, roan bull, calved Dec. 31, 1852, bred by Jon Farrell, Monalty, Kells, Ireland; purchased by A. J. Paige, Springfield, for $1,900.

5. Methodist, white bull, calved Jan. 18, 1853, bred by Mr. Torr; purchased by Dr. Arthur Watts and James R. Anderson, Chillicothe, for $2,100.

6. Lord Stanwick, white bull, calved Feb. 24, 1853, bred by M. J. Wood, Stanwick Park, Darlington; purchased by Alexander Waddle, South Charleston, for $500.

7. Rodolph, roan bull, calved May 31, 1853, bred by Lord Feversham, Duncomb Park; purchased by W. C. Davis, Dayton, for $200.

8. Lord of the Isles, white bull; purchased by James Crane, Urbana, Champagne co. for $575.

9. Shylock, roan bull; purchased by John Hadley, Clarksfield, Clinton county, for $309.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

1. Aylesry Lady, roan; purchased by A. J. Paige, Springfield, for $1,425.

2. Roman 13, roan; purchased by Jacob Peirce, South Charleston, Clark county, for $1,300.

3. Zealous, roan; purchased by Alexander Waddle, South Charleston, for $1,000.

The calf of Zealous (Young America), was bought by L. B. Sprague, Springfield, for $250.

4. Dahlia, red; purchased by A. J. Paige, Springfield, for $1,100.

5. Nectar, roan; purchased by Joseph Foster, Waverly, Pike county, and James Davis, Chillicothe, for $600.

6. Lavender 3d, red and white; purchased by Dr. A. Watts, Chillicothe, Ross county, for $500.

7. Lancaster 17th, roan, purchased by W. D. Pierce, South Charleston, for $900.

8. Roan Lady, roan; purchased by D. W. Peirce, South Charleston, for $1,000.

9. Lancaster 19th, red; purchased by L. B. Sprague & Co., Springfield, for $325.

10. Venus, roan; purchased by W. D. Peirce, South Charleston, for $1,075.

11. Zenobia, roan; purchased by Alexander Waddle, South Charleston, for $625.

12. Nell 2d, roan; purchased by Dr. A. Toland, London, Madison county, for $320.

13. Butterfly 13th, roan; purchased by Henry Stickney, Springfield, for $290.

14. Blushing Beauty, roan; purchased by Alexander Waddle, South Charleston for $425.

15. Rose of Panton, roan; purchased by Dr. A. Toland, London, Madison county, for $375.

16. Zephyr, roan; purchased by L. B. Sprague & Co., Springfield, for $400.

17. Easter Day, roan; purchased by Chas. M. Clark & Co., Springfield, for $1,125.

18. Blush 17th, red; purchased by Dr. George Green, Bloomington, Ill., for 470.

19. Silk, red and white; purchased by Charles Phillips, Rosedale, Madison county, for $205.

20. Rosy, red and white; purchased by Dr. George Green, Bloomington, Ill., for $400.

SALE OF SHEEP.

South Downs.—Buck, to Dr. A. Watts, Chillicothe, $60; buck, to John Nagely, South Charleston, $65, and ewe for $22; two ewes, to J. R. Anderson, Chillicothe, $50 each; ewe, to John Hadley, Clarksfield, Clinton county, $27, and the last to W. C. Davis, of Dayton, $22.

Lincolnshire.—Buck, to E. B. Cassily, Springfield, $40; two ewes, to A. P. O. Neill, Warren

county, and Jefferson Nagely, of Salem, Clark county, for $6 and $37.

Leicestershire—Buck, to L. W. Oldham, Fayette county, $42; ewe, A. P. O. Neill, Warren county, $41.

Cotswold.—Buck, to R. Jackson, Orange, Cayahoga county, $100; two ewes, to C. J. Moler, Springfield, $40 and $50; ewe, to A. P. O. Neill, Maynsville, $22 50.

After the company's sale was completed, the Shakers of Warren county, sold their three years old shorthorn bull Butler, for $300, to W. G. Bryant, of Urbana.

Josiah Nagely also sold a yearling bull for $100, to W. C. Davis, of Dayton.—*Ohio Farmer.*

When Crops should be Gathered.

Some Science and some Practical Hints, which every Farmer should understand and practice upon.

The prevailing opinion is, that grass, and especially grain crops, should not be cut till ripe; or whatever may be the opinion, such is the general practice. This is an error, and one of no little consequence; and we offer some considerations, which, if understood, will, we trust, set this matter in a clear light. Let us first look at one or two lessons plainly told us by chemistry.

Wood, starch, sugar and gum, are almost exactly alike in their composition. The same elements that put together in one form produce sugar, if arranged differently would make wood, and if arranged in still other methods, they would produce starch or gum. To illustrate: suppose four men should each have 100,000 bricks, 20,000 feet of lumber, including beams, boards, shingles, &c., 300 lbs. of nails, and 100 lbs. of unmixed paints of two or three different colors. Now suppose these four men, having precisely the same amount of the different materials or elements, set about putting up four structures, each having a different object in view. One might construct an elegant cottage dwelling, the second a church, the third a barn, and the fourth a prison; and by mixing and applying the paints differently, each of these structures would differ from the other so much in form and color, that one might be supposed to be built of stone, another of brick, a third of iron, and a fourth of wood, and they would be as unlike in form, color, and outward appearance, as starch, gum, sugar and wood. Either of these buildings might be taken down, and by simply *re-arranging the materials*, be changed to the form, shape and color of one of the other buildings, and be made like it in every particular. Just so can a pound of wood be changed to a pound of sugar. We have often taken a board weighing a pound, and by a chemical process rearranged the elements, and changed the same board to a pound of sugar. Just so a pound of starch, gum, or sugar, can be changed to a pound of wood. By artificial means this change is somewhat expensive, but in the natural laboratory of the cells and tubes of a plant, it is daily going on upon a large scale, although the elements are in themselves so small, that the change is not perceptible to the human vision.

We are not stating theories but absolute facts. While a stock of grain is unripe it contains but little woody fibre, and its pores or cells are filled with sugar, starch and gum. The presence of sugar is readily perceived by the sweet taste of soft kernels of corn and other grains, and it is also found abundantly in the sap of stalks. The starch and gum is not so readily perceived by the taste, though they are easily shown to be present. Now as the grain and stalks ripen a large portion of starch, gum and sugar, is changed into woody fibres. If the natural growth of the plant be arrested by cutting it, this change is stopped, and it dries up, with the starch, gum and sugar, and there is comparatively little hard woody matter.

But we all know that the three substances first named are digestible, nourishing articles of food, while the fourth—woody fibres—is comparatively indigestible, and on this account, little nourishing. Here, then, is a plain reason why all such grasses and grains, as are designed for food for animals, should be gathered before they are fully ripe, that is, while they contain a large amount of digestible matter. Wheat, for example, if cut eight or ten days before fully ripe, contains a large proportion of starch, with a thin skin, and will yield a large amount of flour; but when it is fully ripe it is covered with a thick, hard, woody skin, or bran, which has been formed out of a part of its starch, and it will then yield a much smaller proportion of flour. The same may be said of its sugar and gum. This reasoning applies equally to other grains as well as to straw, corn-stocks, grasses, &c.

Those portions of the grain which are to be used solely for reproducing the plant—and this is the *natural* design of all seeds—*may* be left to ripen naturally. The woody coating is designed as a protecting covering.

Having thus endeavored to state very briefly some of the reasons for *cutting grain early*—and it must be interesting to every one to understand these reasons—we will close this article with two or three rules, which are not only sustained by theory, but have been fully proved by careful practice and experiment.

1st. All grasses should be cut as soon as possible after flowering. Much more than is gained in weight after this is lost by the conversion of the nourishing sugar, etc., into woody matter.

2d. Let wheat, and all other grains designed for food, be gathered eight or ten days before fully ripe. A simple method of determining this is to try the kernels with the thumb nail. [illegible] when the kernels [illegible] and [illegible] grains are [illegible] ripe.

3d. Of grasses designed for hay, those which are [illegible] should be cut first, as they contain the most nutriment.

Let the above rules be observed, and the farmer will find that his crops will be increased one-third, while the straw will be much more valuable for feeding.

An acre of grass, which, when cut fully ripe, would yield 1,000 lbs. nourishing digestible materials, and 2,000 lbs. of woody matter, will, if cut 12 days earlier, yield from 1,500 to 1,800 lbs. of nourishing matter, and only 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. of woody materials.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Agriculture of Japan.

The islands comprising Japan proper and improper, are something over three thousand in number. The four principal ones have been compared to England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, with a similar size and climate. The soil is not naturally so good, but it has been rendered very rich and productive by the cultivation that has been pursued. Japan has about the latitude of Southern Europe, though the climate is colder. In portions of the empire deep snows lie for weeks and months in the winter.

One feature of the cultivation in Japan is that there is no waste land. So valuable is the soil that every inch of it is cultivated. The plowing on the hill-sides is performed by men, while on the plains oxen and horses are used.

The soil of Japan is volcanic in its nature, and the farmers as well as other classes are interrupted in their business by frequent earthquakes. At times the destruction of life and property is immense.

The Japanese farmer is not independent, but a person of a low class, who hires instead of owning his farm, and allows his wealthy landlord sixteenths of all he produces. Among the fruits of the earth in Japan may be mentioned wheat, barley, Indian-corn, rice. To these may be added beans and most of the vegetables common with us. Rice is one important crop, upon which the natives principally subsist. They scarcely ever partake of meat. The Japanese do not regard epicurian food as the greatest luxury, but a large number of devoted servants.

Most of the wild and tame animals found with us abound in Japan, though not, perhaps, in so large numbers. The cow is there, though the people know nothing of the use of butter and cheese. Horses they have in moderate quantities, and of different sizes and value.

It often rains in Japan for the most of the year. June and July are called the rainy months, as rain falls continually. By the falling of so much rain the streams are usually quite high and not easily fordable.

The mode of raising rice in Japan, and of wheat and barley, which is similar, may be thus described: the soil lies under water till the beginning of April. The farmers then turn it over with crooked hoes, or sometimes by oxen or cows. They sow the rice in small beds, about the breadth of a foot, separated by furrows of the same width. The furrows become drains. When about a foot high, the rice or barley is transplanted by women.

Other crops that are freely raised in Japan, are tobacco, cotton, tea, sugar, and, indeed, about everything raised in the United States, and some few things besides. Fruits of almost every description, such as oranges, lemons, figs, pears, walnuts, chestnuts, are very abundant, as are vegetables, upon which last the natives much subsist. Among other things, the natives consume large numbers of turnips, raw as well as cooked.

Almost every house in Japan has a garden, and it is usually so constructed that the dining-room looks out upon it. The people take much pains that their gardens appear in the best condition and contain everything "pleasant to the sight as well as good for food."

One strict regulation in Japan is, that he who omits to till his soil for one year, shall sacrifice it and be compelled to yield the premises to a more worthy farmer. It is by such rigid laws that there is no unimproved land in the whole empire.

Various kinds of fowls abound in Japan, though the religion of the country not allowing the people to eat meat, very little use is made of them. We read of the common barn-fowl, of geese, ducks, turkeys, etc.

The farmers, so valuable is their land for cultivation, have cut down their forests principally. Coal is their chief article of fuel. The trees that stand are mostly of the greatest value, such as cedar, camphor, fir, cypress, mulberry, paper, and varnish trees.

The famous Japan ware, that used to be so fashionable with us, was varnished with a substance procured from the varnish tree of that wonderful land.

Japan is a most interesting farming country in this respect, that all its produce finds a home market, so populous is the land. Not a dollar's worth of anything is shipped to foreign lands, but all is sold in some part of the empire.

Altogether Japan is a most interesting country to the farmer.

Coffee.

The following directions for preparing coffee, from the Maine Farmer, we especially recommend to the notice of our [illegible] saloons and boarding houses, as well as to the public generally:

Although it is many years since we used any coffee—the effects being [illegible] to our constitution, yet "all the world and the rest of mankind" are still continue in the habit of drinking it, and as a matter of general interest to [illegible] in relation to the preparation [illegible] to some of our readers. In the first place we [illegible] that almost half the [illegible] the ground particles of over-burnt inert of the coffee berry. All the true principles and peculiar chemical ingredients of the berry, have been driven off in the *burning* and *boiling*.

Coffee contains a peculiar principle which is also combined with a species of aromatic volatile oil. If these are retained in the solution when coffee is prepared for the table, you have the refreshing, pleasant, gently stimulating beverage desired. If this be driven off by the process of preparing, you have nothing but the muddy liquid above named, or if not muddy it is merely colored, containing a little of the bitter principles contained in the berry.

The object of burning or roasting the berry is to drive off the water which it contains, and which renders it tough. More than this starts the volatile aromatic matter and injures the flavor.

Donavan, a chemist, who has examined into the principles of coffee and its preparation, says, by infusion in boiling water the aroma is extracted and a portion of the bitter; by long boiling the whole of the bitter is extracted, and all the aroma dissipated. Now an excellent method of making good coffee, is to put a liberal supply, (such as two and one-half ounces to a quart of water,) of freshly roasted and nicely ground coffee into the coffee pot, pour over it *cold* water, in quantity rather more than half the required quantity of liquid coffee, place this on the fire and the moment it boils remove it. It should be allowed to subside a few moments, and then be poured off as clear as it will run.

The remaining half of the water at a boiling point is to be poured upon the grounds; the vessel is then to be put upon the fire, and to be kept boiling for three minutes, this will extract the bitterness. After subsiding for a few minutes the clear part is to be poured off and mixed with the former liquor. The mixed liquor will be quite hot enough, and will contain all the desirable qualities of coffee in perfection.

Professor Pleischl, a chemist of Prague, says that a small quantity of carbonate of soda has been found to improve coffee. He recommends 43 grains of pure carbonate of soda, to every pound of roasted coffee. This, he says, will improve the flavor and increase the healthful effects by neutralizing the acid contained in the infusion.

Another chemist recommends the following process of preparing whites of eggs for the purpose of fining or *settling* the coffee as it is called. Pour the whites of several eggs into a flat dish and put it a warm place—as the water of the whites evaporates, the albumen will form into a yellow, transparent, hard, shining, brittle mass, which scales off at the least touch.

This may be kept in a bottle for a great length of time, and when wanted, a small piece the weight of a sixpence, is sufficient to clear three ounces of coffee. It must be thrown into [illegible] half the water which is to be boiled, and when the two portions are afterwards mixed, the coffee will become quite transparent in a minute or two.

Although as we said in the beginning of this article, we do not *indulge* in sippings of the fragrant berry, we hope that our friends who do will find the above ideas useful to them, and the means of more often obtaining a bettter cup of their favorite beverage, than many have heretofore.

Brooklyn Horticultural Society.—The fall exhibition of this Society opened at the Athenæum, in Atlantic street, says the Tribune, with large and rare selections of fruit and vegetables of various kinds, which were exposed about the spacious apartment to good advantage. Some specimens of plants and flowers were also exhibited. A plant called the Victoria Regia, a production of South America, is placed in a large tank in the center of the room, the leaves of which (there are two) measure five feet in circumference. It is the greatest curiosity in the place and attracts much attention.

The following were the highest premiums awarded by the committee for the various articles exhibited:

Fruit.—Six bunches Hot-house Grapes, to W. C. Longley; best display of Pears, Messrs. Hovey & Co., Boston; best dish of Peaches, N. Stitson; best Quinces, J. S. T. Stranahan; best dish of Figs, F. A. Griffin; best Watermelon, C. Ingraham.

Plants.—Best miscellaneous display of Plants, M. Collopy; Dahlias, W. Paynter; best three varieties of Achimenes, C. Ingraham; best two varieties of Orchids, L. Manand, Albany; best collection of Ferns, L. Manand.

Cut Flowers.—Best display of Roses, W. A. Burgess; best twelve varieties of Roses, G. Moore; best display of Dahlias, Messrs. Hovey & Co.; best general display of Flowers, James Weir.

Bouquets, Baskets, &c.—Best pair of Hand Bouquets promiscuously arranged, W. & J. Park; best Parlor Bouquet, Jas. Weir; best Basket of Flowers, W. & J. Park; best Basket of Wild Flowers, H. Tanner; for the first and second best Ornamental Design, H. A. Grant.

Vegetables.—Best collection of Potatoes, C. Ingraham; best Blood Beets, C. Ingraham; [illegible] Carrots, R. Morrison; best Parsnips, R. Morrison; best Salsify, H. Tanner; best White Onions, H. Tanner; best Table [illegible]; best Egg Plants, C. Ingraham; best Tomatoes, C. Wallace; best Lima Beans, C. Ingraham; best Sugar Corn, R. Morrison; [illegible] and best display of Vegetables, R. Morrison.

Cranberries [illegible]—[illegible] collected at some of the best cultivated lands in our county, [illegible] the height of the season, [illegible] of the season of August, [illegible] would have been encouraging. The first [illegible] of hay was large and well cured. The second cutting is not to be found, being an entire failure. The corn never promised better than one month ago. Now, I think full one-quarter part of the expected crop will not be found. The best fields I have seen do not promise more than 50 or 60 bushels to the acre—generally not more than half this amount. The onion crop will be better than I feared. Yesterday I saw several fields that will yield four or five hundred bushels to the acre; six or seven hundred had been expected. Potatoes are of good quality, but very scarce. No indications of the rot have been noticed. Apples are plenty, and fair but small enough for all domestic uses; and the idea of growing them for the making of cider, appears to be entertained by few. While alcohol and tobacco have their devotees, it seems to me there can be no occasion for an entire abandonment of the use of good cider. As substantial men have grown up under its use, as may be expected without it. It is possible to refine, even in morals, to an extent that would destroy the texture. I am not sure, that the present generation have, all at once, grown to be so much wiser and better than their fathers. In some things, the good old way of getting along, will still be found as good as any. I hope the proprietor will have one of the best improved Mowers at Lawrence, at our show, as I should like to see it, and take notice of it.—*Corr. in Boston Cultivator.*

The "Gone Goose."—In April, 1852, an attack was made on my poultry-yard by dogs, and much of my best stock killed—including Bremen and wild geese, various kinds of wild ducks, prairie hens, &c. This disaster was mentioned in your paper about the time it occurred. In looking over my geese which had escaped the slaughter, I missed a favorite, one of a lot imported by me from Bremen in 1821. For twenty-nine years she had bred regularly on my place, having laid from twelve to sixteen eggs each year. As she was not to be found after the attack, I feared the dogs had carried her off. There was, however, a chance that she had been sent by mistake to some one who had purchased geese of me, and I did not fail to make diligent inquiry for her. After more than two years of unavailing search, I have lately had the good fortune to find her, alive and well, and she is now in my yard. She was readily identified by her peculiar *looks*, and especially by a hole in the outside web of her right foot, which I made on the 26th of June, 1826. It is about thirty-three years since this goose was imported, (how old she was at the time I cannot tell,) but her prolific powers are unimpaired. She laid seventeen eggs, and reared a fine brood of goslings this season. One of the goslings was killed in July, and weighed thirteen pounds.—S. Jaques.

We have seen the old goose, and four of her last breed, fine, large birds, equal to any of the famous Bremen or Embden breed we ever saw.—*Boston Cultivator.*

The Premium for the Finest Baby.—The novel feature of the Clark county (Ohio) Agricultural Society, in offering a premium for the finest baby shown at the Annual Fair, is at the present time a prominent topic of conversation. The premium is now exhibiting in one of the front windows of the establishment of Messrs. Archer & Warner, on Chestnut street, below Fourth. It consists of three silver tea sets, finished in an exceedingly rich and chaste style. The following is the inscription engraved upon the pieces:—"Presented by the Clark county, Ohio, Agricultural Society, as a Premium for being the finest baby shown at the Annual Fair, 1851." Accompanying the set is a Parian marble figure, representing the Saviour of mankind in the act of receiving little children. The babies must have been born in the United States, and not be two years of age.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

Preserving Butter.—The farmers of Aberdeen, Scotland, are said to practice the following method for curing their butter, which gives it a great superiority over that of their neighbors:

"Take two quarts of the best common salt, one ounce of sugar and one ounce of common saltpetre; take one ounce of this composition for one pound of butter work it well into the mass and close it up for use. The butter cured with this mixture appears of a rich marrow [illegible] and fine color, and never acquires a [illegible] hardness nor tastes salty. Dr. A[illegible] says 'I have eaten butter cured with the above composition that has been kept for three years, and it was as sweet as at first.' It [illegible] however, that butter [illegible] weeks or a month before it is used. If it [illegible] the same are not [illegible] and [illegible] it, and [illegible] perceived, when [illegible]."

[illegible] Rat.—[illegible] was taken [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1854.

Official Report.

The corrected Report of the State Agricultural Society will be found in our columns to-day. It will be found to vary in some degree from the Reports made singly, but it should be borne in mind that it was impossible almost for the several Committees to understand the *checks* and *guards* which surround an incorporated institution; and in some instances premiums were awarded to foreign manufactures, expressly forbidden by the by-laws. These the Executive Committee were obliged to strike out. The labors and duties of the officers of the Society have not been either easy or pleasant ones, for it were impossible to please all in these matters. and yet it is to be hoped that if errors or deficiencies have occurred the first year, they will be overlooked and remedied another season. A continuation of circumstances arose at the time of the Fair, to take away a portion of that interest which would otherwise have been given to it, and the Government trust that amid all the excitement of that time some new interest may have been awakened to this important subject, and some permanent good accomplished.

Gen. J. A. Sutter.—A very pleasant and interesting meeting was held on board the Confidence, on her passage down the river on Monday evening. The General never looked better, and as he recounted the past this countenance brightened, for he spoke of days when his influence was felt for good—when he led men on to conquest and to discovery; and as he spoke of the long delay of his rights that are *now pending*, sadnes came over his noble features, for this delay has wearied his generous and manly spirit, and his better nature feels the wrong he has suffered. Sixty five times has this brave old pioneer made a visit to this city to assert and to defend his claims, and sixty-four times has he returned heart weary, until as he said—he prayed to know the result whether it was right or whether it was wrong—for, said he—and his manly form rose in its native dignity and his fine countenance glowed with animation—if I am deprived of my home, here! I am known elsewhere; the name of Sutter is noble—I wear a sword,—I can go and win a home any where—the world is wide—I have strength yet—I can lead on still—and the broad field of *Central America* is still open; I can still be a Pioneer. At he uttered these words, there were hearts around him, thank God, that felt for him—there were eyes that contained a tear of sympathy—and they will yet strive to have that justice meted out to him, now so long delayed. The present week we trust will bring news of joy to this brave Pioneer.

Plow Early, Plow Deep.—The great secret of success in farming is thorough cultivation, and the first grand step is plowing. Nothing in the system of farming is of so much importance as plowing—deep, thorough, and repeated plowing. As soon as the earth is sufficiently softened by the rains, the soil should be started, old sod land should be turned, and cultivated lands should be rough plowed, and as the season advances, again and again repeated. Just before the heavy rain season begins the land should be left in ridges by back furrows, thus leaving the ground in high ridges; this serves to make the ground mellow in the Spring, and quicker dry and ready for planting. While speaking of this work now to be done, we would commend to notice the fine lot of plows offered in to days issuo by Mr. McNally, on Washington street.

Sale of Valuable Stock.—We publish to-day some of the particulars of the great Stock Sale in Ohio. The enormous prices paid for stock of a high character, shows that stock raisers begin to set a proper estimate upon what is good. We trust some of our large ranch owners will take pains to introduce into California some of these new and valuable breeds of animals. Men who are engaged in disseminating improved breeds of stock are truly public benefactors.

Fruit Committee's Report.—The full and detailed report of the Fruits exhibited at the State Exhibition will appear in our next issue. This report is crowded out to make room for the full report of the Society, as corrected and approved, and which contains the awards of the fruit report as well as all other awards. There are many important features in these reports that are worthy of note, and to them refer all who feel an interest in such matters. These reports are what should be sent to the Atlantic States to show them the condition and prosperity of our State.

Duncan's Art Union.—This is the last week of this splendid Exhibition. We advise all who have not already paid a visit to this place, to go immediately. Such works of Art from all parts of the world, may not soon be seen again,—and the prizes are worth winning. We feel assured that no one need fear but that the Drawing will be conducted in all fairness and impartibility, for Mr. Duncan has already won the confidence of thousands—and we hope and believe every thing will be done to give the highest satisfaction.

First Annual Meeting of the California State Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on Saturday, October 7, at Musical Hall, F. W. Macondray, Esq., the president, in the chair.

The Recording Secretary being absent H. C. Malone, Esq., was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

On motion it was voted to proceed to the election of a president for the ensuing year, by *vive voce*, and Gen. C. I. Hutchinson, of Sacramento, was unanimously elected President. It was voted that the chair appoint a nominating committee to retire and select the most suitable counties from which to select seven vice-presidents. references being had to their locality, so as to have a just representation of the agricultural interest and influence.

The chair appointed Gen. Hutchinson, J. L. L. F. Warren and J. Bryant Hill, who retired and shortly reported the following names and counties: W. W. Stowe, Santa Clara; Gen. John A. Sutter, Yuba; J. W. Harbin, Yolo; C. M. Weber, San Joaquin; Col. Hooker, Sonoma; E. L. Beard, Alameda; John Bidwell, Bute—as vice-presidents.

The Society upon a vote unanimously elected the above, and voted to proceed to elect the other officers, which resulted as follows: Jas. L. L. F. Warren, San Francisco, Corresponding Secretary; O. C. Wheeler, Sacramento, Recording Secretary; Angus Frierson, Sacramento, Treasurer.

It was voted that the presidents of each and every county society formed in the State, be and are hereby constituted a vice-president of the State Society. Voted that the new elected officers shall enter upon their duties on the first day of January next. Voted unanimously that the thanks of the Society he tendered to F. W. Macondray, Esq., for the interest he has manifested in the Society, and the impartial manner in which he has presided over this Society since its organization.

The Secretary was requested to notify those who have lists of members tickets to report the same to the treasurer at an early day.

Voted to adjourn.

F. W. Macondray, President.

H. C. Malone, Secretary *pro tem.*

Splendid Residences—Home Farms.—We invite particular attention ta the splendid Residences offered for sale, descriptions of which will he found in our advertising columns. The estate near San Jose, is one of remarkable beauty and fertility, and capable of being made ona of the finest in the country. The beautiful and highly improved estate offered by Alexander Cooper, Esq., is alsa of great intrinsic value, and can be had at a great bargain.

The fine small farms offered by J. Bryant Hill, Esq., at Salinas Plain. These farms are upon the most fertile soil of this State, for it will be recollected that Mr. Hill has produced upon this very soil, in 1852, the largest crop of barley ever recorded in history; and the present year, Mr. Hill has produced the largest crop of wheat—thus winning the prizes two successive years.

Now is the time to purchase farms, for every wise purchaser now will prove well with the buyer.

A Word to Subscribers.—We have enclosed bills to those of our subscribers wha are in arrears, and all we ask of them is to remember how long we have tried to serve them and to promote their interests; how long they have received the labor of our mind as well as aur body, and thus consult their sense of justice. We trust this is all that is needed with them. Our subscribers certainly are willing wo should have food and raiment—and have *all* done their share to help us in this? We trust this hint will be sufficient. With the honorable minded we think it will.

We omit our reports of the markets this week, to make room for the State Society's full report—this being of the highest moment to all interested in Agriculture.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Nativo Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will ba paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 corner of California and Montgomery streets.

☞ Wanted.—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., California street.

☞ "A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

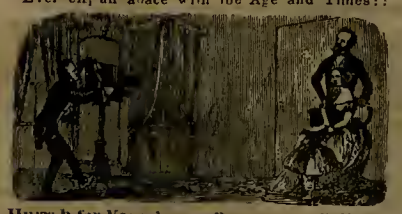
OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

To Loan.
50,000 ON Wheat, Flour, Barley, and other California Produce. By
TILDEN & LITTLE, Empire Warehouse,
15 Beale street, near Market

Opera Glasses.
JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Bouquet Holders, China manufacture.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, an apace with the Age and Times!!



Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

Why should every one go to Vance's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

New Invention!
BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would count almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.

The model machine will soon he placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.

JOSHUA RUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diplama and Silver Medal

Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

Lafayette, January 7, 1853.

Dear Sir: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it re-absorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success,

I remain, yours respectfully,
Henry L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Pateats.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Lafayette, March 20, 1853.

Dear Sir—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by *heated steam*. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryor on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in carriage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.

Yours respectfully, Henry L. Ellsworth
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 12, 1853.

I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln. [17] W. H. Sullenberger.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, corner California and Montgomery sts.

17 WARREN & SON.

JAMES H. BRISTOW,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
No. 11 Montgomery Block.

Deeds, Motgages, Bonds and Protests prepared, and Acknowledgments taken.

☞ Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(Premium Hat Store,)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at Collins & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

Superb Table Fruit.

THOSE who desire Baskets of CHOICE FRUITS for table use or parties, can be supplied with the same in style, by calling and leaving orders at our office. WARREN & SON.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WLLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
Importer and Dealer in
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
Market street, between Front and Davis.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds con-tantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 44 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner af California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 *Sacramento and* 81 *Battery streets, San Francisco.*
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets,	Cups,
Waiters,	Cake Baskets,
Pitchers,	Castors,
Salvers,	Spoons,
Goblets,	Forks, &c.

Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

On the 30th October,
THE
DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
CALIFORNIA ART UNION
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE.
The Public are invited to inspect this beautiful collection at DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALESROOMS. 14

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 159 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.

House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining, &c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:
Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;)
Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes,
Block Letters, Tinsel Foil,
etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.
The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.
11 RAYE & HANKS.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In Press: *and will be published as soon as completed, in one* 18*mo. volume of about* 5,000 *pages,*

MARRIAGE:
Its History, Character and Results; its Sanctities and and Profanities; its Science and its Facts;
Demonstrating Its Influence, as a civilized Institution, or the Happiness of the Individual and the Progress of the Race.
av
T. L. Nichols, M.D., and Mrs. M. S. Gove Nichols.

Published by the Authors, at their Reform Bookstore, 65 Walker street, New York. Price *One Dollar.*

This book, like "Esoteric Anthropology," will be sent by mail, post paid, on the receipt of the subscription price, One Dollar. All orders addressed to

T. L. NICHOLS, M.D.
14 65 Walker street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. } { O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandize for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento 11 4m

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE.....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6t.

Pump and Domestic Fire Engine.

CARY'S Patent Rotary Pump and Fire Engine, as a Pump for domestic use it is unequalled, and by attaching Hose, in a moment is converted into an efficient Fire Engine. The power of one man will throw through 50 feet of hose and ⅜s of an inch nozzle, 20 gallons of water per minute, to the height of a two-story building. This Pump is kept by a number of merchants and others in Sacramento, and used only as a Fire Engine. Miners prefer it, because it throws more water with the same power than any other Pump in use. It is the only complete Rotary Pump ever invented; and the advantage of a Rotary Pump is that the column of water drawn up in the pipe does not stop at every stroke of the handle, but flows in one continuous stream, thereby saving more than one-fourth power. It is simple and not liable to get out of repair, and can be repacked by any one in a few moments. It has taken the premiums at all the Eastern fairs, for the last three years.

No. 1 will raise 25 gallons per minute; price $75. No. 2 will raise 60 gallons per minute; price $150. No. 2½ will raise 200 gallons per minute; price $300.

For sale by GEO. DEITZ & CO., Washington street San Francisco; And SHOBER, BROWN & CO., Opposite City Water Works, Sacramento. 11

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

The machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights to the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The Inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered on exhibition at the Fair [illegible] Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor, [illegible] at WARREN & CO'S. 14

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction, and will be made. SMITH & VAN DYKE have contracted [illegible] with an [illegible] with [illegible] are now ready to [illegible] success in [illegible] we may undertake and warrant to work for one year. We have also [illegible] stone [illegible] and all work [illegible] terms. For [illegible] SMITH & VAN DYKE. [illegible] 7

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.
Corner of Second and D streets,.....MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,
NAPA CITY.....CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

Rassette House,
SAN FRANCISCO,.....CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,
CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT.....Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours of the night.
24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.
Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.
5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER, San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan; AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City. CHAS. G. HARRON, }
6 3m

Splendid Private Residence.

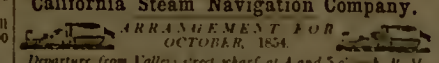
THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a [illegible] Also, three horses, a colt, dairy hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 13-1m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.



ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.

Departure from Valley street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY S. Barrell, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 3¾ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, touching at Knight's Landing. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer [illegible] LE, Capt. Henry Gnoss, will leave Sacramento every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, touching at Colusi. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Monday, at 12 o'clock, M., returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Wednesday.

For Freight [illegible] apply on board, or to [illegible] Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front.

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 6tf

Montgomery Paint Store.

No. 1[illegible] Montgomery [illegible] Montgomery Block,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER HANGING, &c.

[illegible]

BATES & LAPHAM.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows.		Corn Mills.	
Eagle No. 20	"	Corn Shellers.	
Eagle No. 19½	"	Straw Cutters.	
Eagle No. 19	"	Fan Mills.	
Eagle B	"	Burr Mill Stone.	
Eagle M	"	Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.	
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.		Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, ass't'd	
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.			[Nos.
Rover Steel Plow.		Thermometer Churns.	
Peoria Steel Plow.		Four Horse Farm Wagons.	
Ox Yokes and Chains.		Garden Hoes.	
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.		Manure Forks.	
Road Scrapers.		Ketchum's improved Mower.	
Platform Scales, &c., &c.			

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY,
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia grocilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cuphæas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums, Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24 1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to
10 GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Chile Seed Wheat,

FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California stree

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hall's Farm," Sonoma, Monterey county, which obtained the first premium at the State Fair—California grown—Chile Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also pure Chile Wheat. Apply to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAER,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacintha, Jonquilla, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and new [illegible] of beautiful fragrant gems may now be had at our room—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.
Corner California and Montgomery streets.
16 WARREN & SON

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would call the attention of the [illegible] to our large stock, consisting in part of [illegible] F. B. Adams & Co., T. F. Cooke, M. L. Tobias & Co., Dan Taylor, [illegible] Watches, [illegible] Levers, Watches, [illegible] Lepines, Watches, [illegible] Duplex Watches, [illegible] Lepines, Watches, [illegible] Duplex Watches, [illegible] Lepines, Watches, [illegible] Duplex

FAMILIAR LOVE.

We read together, reading the same book,
Our heads bent forward in a half embrace,
So that each shade that either spirit took
Was straight reflected in the other's face;
We read, not silent, nor aloud, but each
Followed the eye that passed the page along,
With a low murmuring sound, that was not speech,—
Yet with such monotony
In its half-slumbering harmony,
You might not call it song;
More like a bee that in the noon rejoices,
Than any customed mood of human voices.

Then if somn wayward or disputed sense
Made cease awhile that music, and brought on
A strife of gracious-worded difference,
Too light to hurt our soul's dear unison,
We had experience of a blissful state,
In which our powers of thought stood separate,
Each, in its own high freedom set apart,
But both close folded in one loving heart;
So that we seemed without conceit to be
Both one and two in our identity.

Kissing the Bride.—Some thirty years ago, when the custom of kissing the bride was more in vogue among the ministers than at the present day, the congregation of old Mr. W., in one of our western towns were much excited against their pastor, on account of indulging in such practices. They considered it unbecoming in their spiritual guide, and the deacons of the church were finally appointed to wait upon Mr. W. and remonstrate with him on his conduct referred to. They accordingly called at the house of the parson and were received very kindly by the old gentleman, who listened patiently to their reasons against a practice which he seldom omitted, and one which he viewed as perfectly innocent, both in its performanec and in its tendency. After discussing the subject for a long time, the deacons, finding their arguments unavailing, attempted the force of ridicule. The parsou hore it all very patiently without making much reply, when one of the "commissioners," in reply to Mr. W., who said he always had and always should kiss the bride, asked him whether, in case the parties were colored, he would adhere to that rule? "No," said Mr. W., "whenever that occurs I shall send for my deacons." The meeting was dissolved, and nothing more was ever said against old parson W.'s saluting the bride.

Naturally Answered.—"My dear," said an anxious father to his bashful daughter, "I intend that you should be married, but I do not intend that you should throw yourself away on any of the wild, worthless boys of the present day. You must marry a man of sober and mature age; one that can charm you with wisdom and good advice rather than with personal attraction. What do you think of a fine mature husband of fifty.

The timid, meek, blue-eyed little daughter looked into the old man's face, and with the slightest possible touch of interest in her voice, answered, "I think two of twenty-five would be better, Pa."

A Seed Farmer.—An honest son of Erin, who had saved money enough by his industry to purchase a small farm, undertook to manage it himself. He accordingly bought his seeds at the seed store, and planted them all done up in papers—just as they come from the store. A bystander who observed him, began to laugh at him, and told him he was doing wrong. "Ah, let me alone for that," said Pat, "I am making a SEED garden: did ye never see seeds grow all papered and labelled jist as they sell them in the shop?"

Marry.—If you are for pleasure, marry. If you prize rosy health, marry. A good wife is heaven's last best gift to man—his angel and minister of graces innumerable—his gem of many virtues—his casket of jewels—her voice is sweet music—her smiles his brightest day—her kiss, the guardian of his innocence—her arms, the pale of his safety, the balm of his health, the balsam of his life—her industry his surest wealth—her economy, his safest steward—her lips, his faithful counsellor—her bosom, the softest pillow of his cares—and her prayers, the ablest advocates of heaven's blessings on his head.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

A lady passing through New Hampshire observed the following notice on a board: "Horses taken in to grass. Long tails, 3s. 6d.; short tails, 2s." The lady asked the owner of the land the reason of the difference of the price. He answered, "You see, ma'am, the long tails can brush away the flies, but the short tails are so tormented that they can hardly eat at all." This was the "long and short" of the matter, and the lady was satisfied.

On a late accession of an æronrut, a gentleman requested to be allowed to accompany him into the aerial regions. "Are you good tempered?" asked the æronaut. "I believe so said the other, "but why do you ask the question?" "For fear we may 'fall out' on the way."

A country schoolmaster began one morning, the duties of the day with prayer, as usual, but after prayer he went up and asked a little boy why he didn't shut his eyes during the prayer; when the boy sharply responded, "We are instructed in the Bible to watch as well as pray."

"Mother, don't you wish you had the tree of evil in your garden?" "Why, Josh. you serpent, what do you mean?" "As money's the root of all evil, if we had the tree could'nt we get all the very precious stuff?"

An Irishman's description of making a cannon: "Take a long hole and pour brass around it."

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond. Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimare, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio.	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page,	David Chambers,	Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon,	Henry Haight,	Sacramento City
St. Louis,	San Francisco.	

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.
F. Huth & Co.	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co.	London.
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.	New York.
Phœnix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

THE frequent applications made to the undersigned by persons of moderate means, to put out upon securities at interest, sums too small to make it an object to the borrower, have induced them to adopt a plan by which money can in any sum bring to the possessor a rate of interest equal to that claimed by larger capitalists, and secured in the most convenient and ample manner. It is by the combination of large sums in one loan, and secured by one security, so that each depositor—no matter how small the amount—may receive the income to which his money is entitled, and that, too, in such a shape as will combine in his possession both the evidence of money loaned and the use of money deposited.

Money, in Cash or Gold Dust, will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The advantages, not hitherto supplied to depositors, and which we present by this institution, are: Security, Convenience and Simplicity.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank," which fact added to the experience of five years in this city, in all branches of business connected with Loans upon Real Estate or the investigation of titles to property, will present this as the Best Savings Bank, to the frugal and industrious.

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed.

Our certificates are issued in the sum of Ten Dollars, and One Hundred Dollars, and in such other convenient amounts as may become at all times *available* to the holder, and are only issued to the amount of, and are represented by, the actual Cash or Gold deposited with us.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.
No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco.

CHARLES D. CARTER.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 20

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in Californ. ia.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubard Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees, 44 varieties;		Strawberries, 7 varieties;	
Pear	do 44 do	Fig Trees;	
Apple	do 54 do	Pomegranates;	
Plum	do 15 do	Walnuts;	
Apricots	6 do	Chestnuts;	
Almonds	2 do	Locust Trees, very large;	
Quinces	do 2 do	Rose Aeneiaee,	for hedges.
Cherry	do many do	Osage Orange,	
Grapes,	12 do		

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. Delabigne, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Soo, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 1stf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutillums, Azaleas, Orleanders, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 150 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

AT the Nursery of William Hall, in Bradford, Massachusetts, all the various kinds, warranted true in names. Gentlemen in California, intending to set out trees, should forward their orders during this month.

Refers to Capt. H. C. Cheever.
" " Isaac A. Morgan.

October, 5th, 1854.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $1 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

To the Farmers of California.

WE beg to call your attention to our superior facilities for transacting a **General Produce and Grain Business.**

Our warehouse, which we put up nearly a year since, covers an entire fifty vara lot, has a capacity of about *six thousand tons*, is thoroughly fire-proof, and constructed with especial reference to convenient and safe storage of merchandise.

We have also a fine wharf on Stewart street, where all Grain and Produce consigned to our house can be landed free of wharfage.

Our arrangements enable us to make liberal advances on Merchandise consigned to us for sale, or stored in our warehouse. An almost uninterrupted experience of five years in the business of this country, affords us, in an extensive acquaintance with business men, unusual opportunity for the prompt and judicious sale of any goods committed to our charge.

Referring to the well known houses named below,

We are, very respectfully,
14 Your obed't servants,
TILDEN & LITTLE.

Messrs. Macondray & Co.	Messrs. Lucas, Turner & Co.
" Palmer, Cook & Co.	" Hussey, Bond & Hale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, Lonion, &c., &c.,

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Utica City Bank	Utica.
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k	Rochester.
Geo. Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Michigan State B'k	Detroit.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco,	*Sacramento,*	*Marysville,*
Benicia,	*Grass Valley,*	*Nevada,*
Coloma,	*Placerville, or*	*Mormon Islands,*
Georgetown,	*Hangtown,*	*Salmon Falls,*
Greenwood,	*Shasta City,*	*Auburn, &c., &c.*

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,	Deer Creek Crossing,	Park's Bar,
Scarl's Bar,	Bridgeport, S. Yuba,	French Corral,
Kennebec Bar,	Sweetland's,	Boston Bar,
Union Bar,	Hoyat's Diggings,	Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar,	Cherokee Corral,	Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar,	Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba,	Wombow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar,	Slate Range,	Slate Range.
Oak Valley,	Junction House,	Nevada House,
Indian Valley,	Frenchman's Bar,	Empire Ranch,
Sleighville,	Bullard's Bar,	Downieville,
Cox's Bar,	Minesota Diggings,	Kanaka Creek,

Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

Santa Clara, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily; preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor; also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushes per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

Santa Clara, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

Santa Clara, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13-1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend Norcross' Patent Planing Machines, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber in the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringment," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendant, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the Washington Mills, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.

7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 24-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium given by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

The Journal of Useful Sciences.

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TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

THE ISLE AND STAR.

[The annexed production is from the pen of Mr. Geo. D. Prentice, editor the Louisville Journal. It is one of those gems which Mr. Prentice, in his increasing years, occasionally gives to the world to the rejection of political pasquinade:]

In the tropical seas
There's a beautiful Isle,
Where storms never darken
The sunlight's soft smile,
There the hymn of the breeze
And the hymn of the stream
Are mingled in one,
Like sweet sounds in a dream.

There the song-birds at morn,
From thick shadows start,
Like musical thoughts
From the poet's full heart.
There the song-birds at noon
Sit in silence unbroken,
Like an exquisite dream
In the bosom unspoken.

There the flowers hang like rainbows
On wildwood and lea—
Oh say, wilt thou dwell
In that sweet Isle with me?
In the depths of the sky
There's a beautiful star,
Where no cloud casts a shadow,
The bright scenes to mar.

There the rainbows ne'er fade,
And the dews are ne'er dry,
And a circlet of moons
Ever shines in the sky.
There the songs of the blest
And the songs of the spheres
Are unceasingly heard
Through the infinite years.

There the soft airs float down
From the amaranth bowers,
All fresh with the perfume
Of Eden's own flowers.
There truth, love and beauty
Immortal will be—
Oh say, wilt thou dwell
In that sweet star with me?

Blanche of Monmouth.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY CHARLES E. WAITE.

Her bare right arm, uplifted high,
All light, her large and glorious eye,
And her white frame—heated—fired—
She looked the Pythoness inspired.—Colton.

"Blanche! Blanche! We're on the eve of an action! I come to embrace you for the last time!"

The speaker was a horseman in the American cavalry. Enveloped in clouds of dust, he was dashing up towards the veranda of a large mansion, built in the colonial taste, and exhibiting all the influence of colonial affluence. His horse was flecked all over with foam, and his manner was fearfully excited. The person whom he addressed was a young girl of scarcely eighteen summers. Her form was round,—perhaps too redundant, for those who deem *embonpoint* inconsistent with beauty—but graceful as a sylph's. About her expressive face there played a profusion of nut-brown ringlets, and in her moist, dark eyes there beamed an intense and meaning look, indicative at once of great force of character, and depth of passion. Her lips were full and slightly voluptuous in expression, her nose classically regular in contour, and the whole countenance, illumined with a little dimple, would have served as a nestling-place for [illegible]

"Not for the [illegible] I come!" she replied, with a [illegible] "My heart [illegible] American [illegible] will be triumphant. What [illegible]

[illegible] dy-[illegible] the [illegible]

"God bless you, Edmund! I would not counsel you to do anything unworthy of yourself, but do not plunge into unnecessary danger! For my sake, do not!"

The dragoon folded his betrothed in his arms, for a moment, but not daring to give full expression to his emotions, tore himself hastily away, and remounting his trusty charger, plunged down the road.

Blanche Rivers gazed after his retreating form with streaming eyes. Her innocent bosom heaved beneath its laced boddice, and for a moment she stood the very picture of feminino woe. But she was a brave girl, and the resounding tread of the advancing squadrons stirred all that was heroic in her soul, and quickly chased her tears away. Leaving the veranda she placed herself at an open casement of the mansion, and silently awaited the appearance of the marching troops. To the stirring strains of martial music, the glittering column advanced along the highway, headed by Lee in person, attended by his suite. The day was insufferably hot, and many a canteen was pressed to a weary soldier's lips upon that dreadful march. Infantry, cavalry and artillery toiled quickly by, and clouds of dust rolled up before, behind, and on either side of them, only to settle in thick folds upon their shoulders, and add to the parching thirst which devoured them. Blanche gazed till she was weary upon the passing host. Five thousand men, packed into the narrow highway, swept in an inconceivably brief period before her eyes, on their way to Monmouth. When the last straggling corps had vanished from her sight, the heroic girl left the window, and proceeded to her father's stables. Ordering the groom to saddle, and bring around her horse, she re-entered the house, and after a moment's absence, appeared at the front entrance, armed with pistols at her belt—a perfect Clorinda, or Joan of Arc, all save the gorgot and morion. In a moment she had mounted, and was flying up the road, upon the heels of the American soldiers.

"I will be an eye-witness of one struggle for freedom!" said Blanche, as she checked her horse, to prevent him from approaching too near the American rear.

Lee soon reached the plain of Monmouth, and drawing up his soldiers under cover of the woods, went forward to reconoitre. The broad field was covered with the glittering squadrons of the British, while extending in the distance as far as the eye could reach, was an immense train of baggage wagons, with stores for the support of ten thousand men. Drums beat, bugles sounded the charge, and the battle commenced. Protected by the shades of the woods, Blanche witnessed in security the various manœuvres of the contending armies. She saw Wayne charge with resistless impetuosity, and her heart beat with emotions of the purest patriotism, as she reflected that there was one in that cavalcade in whom she had interest, whose arm would strike, that day, many a blow for his country's cause. Not a selfish thought in regard to her lover's peril crossed her mind; her whole soul was intent upon the issue of the struggle, and her whole being wrapped up intense desire for the triumph of the patriot cause.

"They are breaking ere the struggle is half through!" said an officer by her side.

Just then an aid flew past them, in the direction of Wayne's cavalry squadron, and riding directly up to the blunt old soldier, communicated his message, which was received with a scowl black as night.

"Sound a rout!" growled the surly old veteran, and ere the battle had hardly begun the American army was slowly retiring.

Blanche gazed with unbounded wonder upon these movements. "I came to see a victory and only behold an ignominious retreat! But Washington, all knew that he is to receive a rattle-route of his own troops into his arms!"

Urging her horse at top-speed, she dashed down the [illegible] intending to [illegible] the [illegible] front. [illegible] and was soon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

sured that we know more to-day than we knew yesterday; and this satisfaction is continually enjoyed by the studious boy.

This habit of close application will be very useful to you through life. Your days of study will not be over when you leave school. There are a great many things to be learned, besides those that are taught in books. Life itself is a long school-term. Should you reach the age of fourscore years, I do not believe you will ever see the day when you can say, "My education is finished. I do not wish to learn anything more.—*Well-Spring.*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1854.

Resources of California.

We would call the attention of our readers to the valuable communication of our attentive correspondent from Monterey, A. S. Taylor, Esq. Here are truths worthy of consideration. When our public men, in their legislative capacity, shall give more attention to these interests of California, we shall see her advancing in greatness.

Our State has been very much indebted to our correspondent for valuable and deeply interesting revelations in matters of her natural history, and presenting from time to time important historical, biographical and other data, and in keeping such matters constantly before the public mind. Such men do a service that will live long after political chicanery shall be done away.

We earnestly hope the subject of the Chinese, and the treatment they are receiving, will awaken a better attention from every friend of justice and humanity. Every day we witness cruelty on the part of persons who claim to be men, that is a disgrace to humanity. When we see these unoffending persons, as they are quietly passing our streets, pushed from the sidewalk and often insulted, kicked and abused, we blush for our country. The remarks of our correspondent are worthy an American heart. As we have heretofore remarked upon this subject, it is impossible to change the destiny of Providence, and those who now labor to check their coming to our shores will find that "'tis hard to kick against the pricks." For the Agriculture of California, and much else, the Chinese will perform those duties which the colored race have done for the South.

We trust these subjects will elicit discussion, and thus draw out and establish truth,

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Humboldt Times.—Among all our list of exchanges we can say most truthfully, that we have no one paper that we esteem higher, or look for with more interest, than the "Humboldt Times." We read it with interest, find much that instructs us, and a larger amount of matter that will do good and elevate the minds of its readers than is usually found in our exchanges. Education, Agriculture, Home influences, and the Arts and Sciences, occupy a large share of its columns, and we but do it justice thus to speak. We often quote from it, and feel that we benefit our readers. In the extracts we made sometime since, we did not mean to miscontrue our friend by any means, for we both meant the same thing, though we expressed ourselves differently; and we now say to our friend, we think if our *craniums* were both examined, we should think and feel alike upon the subject matter, and should worship at the same altar. Will that do, Brother?

We now say, we thank him, most heartily, for the very handsome compliment paid us sometime since, by his generous notice of the Farmer; and if our readers would seek a journal from the vicinity of Humboldt, we commend to them most earnestly the "Humboldt Times" as truly worthy their support.

Increase of Passengers by Low Fare.—Over 500 passengers came down from Sacramento on the Helen Hensley, Monday evening. The price of passage was $1, cabin, and there was more company than chairs. It was rather too much of a good thing to be comfortable, and although there was plenty to eat and everything done to make it as comfortable as possible, yet we think a fair price for passage, say $6 and $4, will do better for all, and surely be more comfortable. There is but little comfort in travelling when the cabins and saloon floors are made sleeping apartments of all classes till the atmosphere becomes unbreathable. We hope some system of prices will be adopted, just to all and afford all an equivalent for labor.

Butter in Winter.—Where are our dairymen? Shall we have to rely upon a foreign market for our butter during the rainy season; or shall we have home made? Would it not pay our dairymen to to pack butter in the summer months and keep it till winter? These are questions for them to answer. Who will respond?

Asiatic Sheep.

No subjects can be of more importance to California than those that appertain to her "home products." Wool-growing will be one of the great branches of home industry, and the wool of California will become an article of large export in a few years. It is all important that Farmers should give this subject their particular attention. Many of them have lands that are well adapted to the raising of sheep, and they could add this to their increase, with but very little trouble. We believe that all that is now wanting, is, to introduce the *best varieties of stock*, and we shall awaken a new source of prosperity to our people and our State.

We call attention to the annexed letter from Mr. Hamilton, of Napa county, who exhibited the fine Asiatic sheep at the State Fair, and deservedly took the premium for the same; and commend this breed of sheep, having full confidence in what has been so fully established by Mr. H. All the material facts can be had at our office.

Daisy Bank Farm, Oct. 26th, 1854.

Col. Warren—*Dear Sir:* I am now ready to dispose of some of my "Broad-tail Asiatic Sheep." I have several full grown Bucks and some young ones, for sale, and would also sell a few pair of Lambs, of the same age as those I had down at the Fair. Heretofore I have refused to sell my Ewes, although have been offered as high as $100 a piece for them.

I am willing to sell the large Bucks, and the Lambs, (six months old) lower, for I am aware that stock has decreased some in value during the past summer, and would like to fix the price to suit the times. I can send to San Francisco from our place, (near Napa City,) per steamer, every other day, so I would require but one day's notice to fill any order you might send me for sheep.

As regards the benefit to be derived from a cross between these sheep and the American or California sheep, I would say, that the cross is a first rate one; the increase from the Ewes is much greater, while the Lambs are stronger, healthier, and of course more easily raised than either full American or California sheep. The half-breeds, too, I think, attain a better size, while the quality of the mutton cannot be surpassed.

Yours, &c., J. M. Hamilton.

Errors Corrected.—A few errors occurred in the Fruit Report on our outside, which we now desire correct. In the fruits of Messrs. Beard & Lewellen—for *Virgalion*, read *Virgalieu*. Those of E. Kellogg—for *Holland Pepper*, read *Holland Pippin*; for *Vandvere*, read *Vandervere*. Those of J. K. Rose—for *Beurne*, read *Beurre*. Those of Mr. Delmos—for *Roinette*, read *Reinette*. Those of A. P. Smith, Sacramento—for *Golden Chasselars*, read *Golden Chasselas*; for *Crawford's late Melacator*, read *Melaraton*. Those of Henry Oliver—for *Bell Hamburg*, read *Black Hamburg*. We have made these corrections not from *necessity*, but simply to show that our desire was to establish *correct names*, for even without these corrections those who at all understand names, would know them to be typographical errors.

Fine Vegetables.—We have received from the farm and garden of Judge McHenry, at Oakland, some of the finest vegetables we have yet seen grown in this State. They were not so very large, but yet full size, well and handsomely grown; fine grain and smooth skin, finely formed, and giving evidence by their appearance of having been grown in fine, deep, well-cultivated soil. The variety shown us were Beets, Parsnips, and Carrots, as samples of several acres, all of the same quality; finer specimens cannot be had. For these, and the kind invitations to visit the grounds we return our thanks, and we already anticipate much pleasure from a ramble over that beautiful spot. We rejoice that our citizens are thus turning their attention to the cultivating and beautifying our bright spots—this, this will make California prosperous.

The "Mail" has Arriven.—We find upon our table No. 1 of the "California Mail," published by Messrs. Butler & Foard; a very neat and handsome paper, creditable alike to editors and typos. The leader tells us the plan proposed for establishing the paper, and in spite of all the discouragement that surrounds a task so difficult and doubtful, we believe there is a field open for this department. The senior editor, Mr. Butler, is well known as an artist, and we believe fine views of our cities, country towns, public buildings, &c., will add to the interest of our community, and would receive a generous support. Thus would we wish it, and tender to our friends our best wishes for their success,

[For the California Farmer.]

New Sources of Wealth in California.

As many new employments are being suggested in our State, from its natural resources and products, we add our mite to the flowing current.

MILLSTONES.

The very best of millstones are to be found in every county of California, being generally the same in character as those of France, viz: Basaltic. The old Missions were furnished with native millstones, and many of them may now be found in their vicinity by inquiring of the old Californians. Mr. Branch, of San Luis Obispo, has a fine pair, which he got out and worked for a new mill. In that county, thousands of millstones could be got out with ease.

OLIVES.

The old Padres proved the fact fifty years ago, when Humboldt was in Mexico, that the Olives of San Buenaventura and San Diego equalled the best of the Mediterranean, and they grow with very little trouble and care.

HEMP AND FLAX.

Hemp and Flax grow with the greatest luxuriance in California, as proved fifty years ago. If they were only raised for purposes of seed, to make oil from, or for paper makers, it would pay. These seeds are exported in large quantities from India, to Europe and the United States, every year.

MUSTARD.

The article of Mustard Seed might be gathered with very little trouble, and form an article of immense exportation. Mustard Seed Oil is used in India for cooking and burning, and the consumption of it in the Presidency of Bengal, among all classes of people, is a matter of surprise and curiosity to the traveler. We have seen it used in the East for every kind of household purposes to which oil is applicable. The quantity of mustard sown in Bengal, to supply this demand, is every year immense, and when the crops fail, it causes great distress among the poor. The English government in consequence look on its cultivation with as great watchfulness as that of rice.

RICE GROWING.

Rice is another article which would grow with the greatest luxuriance in our Tule, overflowed lands. It is not generally known out of the Carolinas and Georgia (with us) that rice flourishes well in certain lands where it freezes every year. Such is the case in China, as every one knows who has lived there. But our Tule swamps will be swamps forever until we adopt a liberal and humane spirit toward the Chinese, who, if allowed to cultivate, would soon turn them into treasuries of gain. It is not yet known to the thick-headed, ignorant bigots of our State, (literary, legislative and popular,) that China is of necessity and by the force of God's providence the market of labor for the depopulated islands and continents of the Pacific. These mighty pundits of learning ought to have a farthing candle to light mankind to the sight of their infinitesimal principles of division and exclusion. The Chinese in Manila, Java, Borneo, and India, form communities agricultural and commercial of great wealth, and some of those countries would have no commerce to speak of without them. Even christian priests are found in the crowd of stupid declaimers against these people, though Jesus Christ, their master, expressly declares that God dwells in every man's soul, black, white, yellow, or red.

SALT MOUNTAIN.

There is said to exist a genuine mountain of Salt in the Sierra to the north of Suisun and Napa Valleys. We saw some 300 or 400 pounds of salt from this mine, when in Benicia about three years ago. It was then in the possession of Cook & Stewart, and consisted of lumps as hard, brilliant and clean as the purest loaf sugar. It is strange nothing has been done about this mine, as it ought to have an extraordinary value. We were told it could be gathered on the ground like common stones. It was the purest salt we have ever seen and was mistaken by us for loaf sugar.

DOMESTICATING WILD FOWL.

The wild ducks and geese of California are easily tamed. A gentleman in Monterey has four black geese, taken when young, and have now become as tame as common domestic geese. They are doing remarkably well. A pair of beautiful wild ducks have been tamed in the same way.

A great difficulty exists in taming the California quail, as they run off into the bush as soon as they get strong enough. Their eggs are frequently hatched by the domestic hen on the ranches, but as yet they have not succeeded in keeping them. Doubtless a little time, attention and patience would add these birds to our stock of domesticated fowl. The quail, or Goronice, lays at times as many as twenty-four eggs to its nest before hatching. There is also a blue Goronice found on the Gila river which is double the size of the coast quail. There is a crested pheasant something like the Goronice found in the Sierra Nevada.

TULES FOR PAPER MAKING.

The Tules of our wet lands have been suggested as good materials for making paper. A similar kind which grows in overflowed salt water lands of the Southern States, has likewise been suggested. But the bulrushes of our overflows are fresh-water, of much finer texture and have more fibre, and are much cleaner and easier worked. There can be little doubt that this production of our State will in the future enter largely into the manufacture of paper from original vegetable substances. The tules near the Bay are said to be of different variety from those of the Tache lakes.

MONTEREY CYPRESS.

The only Cypress as yet found in California or Oregon occurs on Point Cypress, of Monterey. All the Cypress trees grow within the circumference of about a mile, and close to the sea. Not a stray one is to be found out of this boundary. The wood makes excellent timber. A gentleman in Monterey has succeeded in growing them in the town from young plants.

NURSERIES OF NATIVE TREES.

The seeds and plants of the Calaveras Arbor Vitae, or Tree of Life, are now in great demand among the gardeners and horticulturists of Europe. If nurseries were formed for these trees in the vicinity of their growth, there is little doubt that they would be found highly profitable as a permanent investment, and this might be extended to include all our native trees, some of which are of great and unequalled beauty, particularly the California Sycamore, the Bay tree, and the larger species of Oak and Pines.

Alex. S. Taylor.

Monterey, Oct. 25, 1854.

Favors Reciven.—Who is our neighbor? he that confers a kind favor cheerfully, with an honest wish to oblige and to do good, and to extend useful information. To our neighbors across the way, the active and efficient messengers of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., we are daily under obligations for files of papers left upon our table; and particularly to our friend Howard, who, we sincerely regret to learn, received severe injury to his hand while on duty at Sacramento last week, his right hand having been caught beneath the seat of the express wagon, and badly injured. To other friends in this office, we are indebted for many favors. Messrs. Adams & Co. have always aided us very kindly in furnishing us files whenever we have needed, and in forwarding parcels and letters at all times, free of charge. These are the evidences of that neighborly kindness that we can appreciate, and we try to be grateful.

San Jose Nursery.—Particular attention should be called to the advertisement of Messrs. Beard & Lewellen, in our issue of this week. To those who are in want of fruit trees of reliable kinds, this opportunity is now offered them. It is not always that in this market such varieties can be had. The name of Beard, of San Jose, carries a sufficient guarantee of the high character of the trees offered, and were any additional proof needed, the quality and large number of varieties shown at the State Fair the present year, and for which the premium prize was awarded, and the nursery and orchard from which they were obtained also receiving the first premium of the State—these we believe are conclusive evidence of what may be relied upon. We therefore assure our readers that early orders will secure what is of great value to them.

Peaches at the Lagoon.—We received a pretty Peach raised at the Lagoon, by a gardener named Bourgingnar. This peach was raised from a pit planted in '49: some two hundred fruited this year, and, like others, were stolen, &c. We tried the Peach, which was of pure flavor. The sample was kindly brought us by a friend who takes a pleasures in horticulture. We learn that these very Peaches are the produce of stones brought from South America, raised from some trees there planted by the same growers.

Works of Art.—Please see Vance's Daguerrean Gallery notice in another column. His Hall is truly all that is represented.

G. H. Johnson's Gallery also deserves notice. Mr. Johnson's pictures were on exhibition at the State Fair, but unfortunately were not placed there till a day or two before its close and after the committee had gone through the examination. A premium was awarded to him.

HORTICULTURAL.

Strawberries.

Our oldest cultivators of Strawberries have been somewhat surprised at the discovery of a new feature in the character of the Strawberry in this country—its capabilities of producing two crops. Some of our oldest established varieties—Black Prince, Alpines, Virginia Scarlet, Hovey's Boston Pine, and other varieties—have produced very abundantly the past year; and it is now ascertained that by a judicious system of cultivation, by a right understanding of the nature of the vine and its proper culture, some varieties may be kept in continual bearing. There is probably no kind of fruit that will more certainly compensate the grower than this most delicious fruit.

One important thing to be first understood should be the best varieties. It costs no more, not so much even, to grow the best kinds, as those of a more common sort, and it should be the chief aim of the cultivator to strive to improve—constantly progressing. We trust it will be accorded to California the honor of producing the "finest seedling fruits in the world," and we believe that California can produce the best strawberry the world has ever seen. Every indication is in its favor—soil, season, climate, atmosphere; and it only remains for the growers to take hold of the matter in earnest.

England makes her boast of new seedling fruits, and recently several new varieties of Strawberries, some of very high character, and we trust this will serve as a stimulus to Californians to see what they can do. The growers of the Strawberry should know the opportunity that is now before them, and they should not rest content until they have won the high honor of producing the best Strawberry in the world, and that a perpetual bearer.

New English Strawberry.

In a late number we gave some information from Hovey's Magazine in relation to Nicholson's new varieties, which are now undergoing a trial in the grounds of Hovey & Co. The following information furnished by a correspondent to the London Gardener's Chronicle, will be interesting to strawberry men:—*Country Gentleman.*

Nicholson's New Strawberries.—I recently inspected Mr. Nicholson's Strawberries at Egglescliffe, and made the following notes regarding their respective merits:—Ajax is a very distinct variety; there is no Strawberry I have seen which bears the least resemblance to it. It is a very strong grower and a good bearer; the color of the fruit is a deep shining red, the seed is very thinly set and deeply imbedded in the berry, which is large in size, of a fine globular shape, and remarkably juicy and sweet. As a dessert Strawberry I consider it unequalled. Ruby is a vigorous grower; the shape and color of the fruit very much resembles that of "Ingram's Prince of Wales," but it is not so highly flavored as that variety; it is an immense bearer, and ripens its fruit for a long time in succession; this must prove one of the most useful Strawberries in cultivation. Fillbasket is another sort that is well named, the ground round it being literally covered with fruit. In color it resembles the "British Queen," size large, and it is possable in flavor; for market gardeners this variety will be invaluable. Captain Cook is also a great bearer; the fruit is larger and deeper in color than that of the preceding sort, and I thought it better flavored. I also saw one or two more very promising seedlings, one of which was remarkable for its bearing properties; on one plant alone I counted no fewer than two hundred perfectly formed fruit in various stages of ripeness. Altogether I have never seen such crops of Strawberries as I saw at Egglescliffe—*J. W., Kinmont, Castle Gardens, Bishop Auckland.*

Blooming of the Victoria Regia.—We were gratified Friday afternoon, 29th ult., at witnessing the second opening of the first bud on one of the time plants in Mr. J. Fisk Allen's lighthouse in Chestnut street, Salem, Mass. The flower as it opened was extremely beautiful. The outer petals were pure white; the centre ones deep crimson. This wonderful and rapid expansion of one of the most extraordinary plants in the floral kingdom was witnessed by a large number of persons with intense interest. The flower measured thirteen inches across its [illegible] and the colors were more brilliant, as well as more delicate, than the colored engravings of the species published in England. This second flower was typical of [illegible]. Now is all the excitement [illegible] the production of every hothouse and greenhouse flowers in Britain and [illegible] garden. Mr. [illegible] Assistant [illegible] sort [illegible] the most precious [illegible]

remunerated for his great skill and enterprize in the production of so rare a tropical plant in a cold northern region.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Pomological Department at County and State Fairs.

BY THOMAS M. COOLEY, TOLEDO, OHIO.

A considerable number of our cities and villages boast Horticultural Societies, whose efforts in behalf of Pomology are traceable in an increased knowledge of that science, and an improvement in its practice, in the country immediately surrounding the places at which they are located. For the most part, these societies are not organized for a large territory, the number of their members is not expected to be large, and the attendance of their weekly or monthly meetings is not too great to permit of each person examining all the fruits presented, and becoming acquainted with the appearance if not with the flavor of each. As yet, however, the agricultural community a little removed from towns have not thought it worth their while to organize such societies, and to meet the want of them a pomological department has been added to almost all the yearly State and County gatherings now commonly designated "Fairs." As it is upon these that farmers are to depend principally, for a long time to come, for such aid in acquiring a knowledge of fruit-culture as organized effort can give them, we propose to glance briefly at the mode in which the pomological exhibition is made at these fairs, and to point out a few particulars in which in our opinion, the value of that exhibition might be materially increased.

Let the reader take a walk with us through the building devoted to fruits, at one of these State Fairs. Extending all around the building are long tables, upon which exhibitors have arranged their fruits, labeled with names, or numbers, or not at all, as suited their respective fancies. In front of these tables is placed a railing, to protect them from the crowd of visitors; and behind that the exhibitors, if they happen to be nurserymen, station themselves to improve the opportunity of advertising their wares.

On examining such of the fruits as are labeled with names, we are surprised to find so many of the names wrong. Here is the *Baldwin* under the name of *Hubbardston Nonsuch*; the *Herefordshire Pearmain* and the *Rambo* both labeled *Seek-no-further*; the *Green Newtown Pippin* designated *Rhode Island Greening*; the *Wolcott* mistaken for the *Red Gilliflower*; and red Apples of various sizes, shapes and flavors, which the exhibitors seem determined to crowd into the already extensive family of Spitzenburghs. With the Pears it is, if possible, still worse; for *Bell Pear, Butter Pear, Pound Pear*, and *Virgalieu*, seem to be generic names under which a hundred different species having little apparent affinity are classed by their growers. It unfortunately happens that with some of the varieties which we find honored with duplicate names, we are wholly unacquainted; and a part of the indocement for our coming hither was to acquire some knowledge of them that would at least enable us to recognise them when we met again. A few new varieties, promising great excellence, have also been originated in the region where this fair is located; but though we have strong reason for believing that they are exhibited here, we look in vain over the tables for their names, and are compelled to an uncertain search for them among the unnumbered and unlabeled ones. We had been told that we should also see at this fair fruits from four degrees of latitude and eight of longitude, and we had anticipated great pleasure and much instruction from a comparison of the different specimens presented, and a study of the various peculiarities induced by differences in soil climate and situation; but though the professional exhibitors have some of them taken the pains to affix their cards over their entries, in many cases after diligent inquiry we are unable to ascertain, from the entry tickets or otherwise, where the fruits were raised or anything of the climate or other influences which have affected them. Indeed, we learn, on inquiry, that the name and residence of the exhibitor are not allowed to be placed on the entry ticket, lest dishonest judges might give partial decisions; while it never seems to have occurred to the managers that exhibitors who cared to have the fruits of their raising known have many ways of making them known aside from using for that purpose the tickets they receive from the Secretary. The committee on fruits are alone able to render us any essential aid in this pursuit of knowledge under difficulties; yet, except at the time when they are engaged in the discharge of their duties, it is quite as easy to obtain without their assistance the information we desire, as to find the members of the committee.

It would be surprising, therefore that we return from this exhibition but little wiser than we came, and feel disposed with the belief that though the State fairs may be valuable to communities, and afford them a good opportunity of becoming familiar with the horses in the State, yet the [illegible] of fruits [illegible] the show is [illegible] as of the fruits had been labeled [illegible] Apples and Pears. But [illegible] of the [illegible] pomological [illegible] Society, [illegible] may cultivate them in the same ignorance forever, if they are to depend upon this Society for enlistment.

The State fair which we have supposed, is a sample of many State and county exhibitions; and though not of all, yet many of the objections stated will apply with force to almost any of them. Let us recapitulate these objections, with suggestions for their removal.

1st. It is a mistaken policy, we think, to endeavor to conceal the names of exhibitors. It is so, first, because it fails of its object whenever the exhibitors see fit to disclose themselves to the committee; secondly, because a part of the interest we take in any production is connected with the name of the producer and his reputation in that department; and thirdly, because fruits are varied so much by climate and other incidents, that a knowledge of the place where they grow is absolutely necessary to enable us to judge correctly of them. (I)

2d. Exhibitors should never be permitted to leave their own labels upon fruits, unless the committee on examination have found them correct. The incorrect labels confuse and mislead the public,

3d. Competent persons should be designated to stand by the fruits, to inform those desiring to know about names, qualities, &c.; or, if that should be found inexpedient, all fruits should as far as possible be correctly named, and be labeled with the name and residence of the person growing them.

4th. Committees, in awarding premiums to best varieties, should invariably give names, so that those who depend upon them for information may know what are considered best varieties for cultivation in the region in which they live.

5th. Fruit committees ought to expect a *condemned list* of such fruits unworthy of cultivation as are presented for examination. We might thus hope that some of us would live to see the culture of such noble looking but worthless fruits as *Pennock* Apple (now met with everywhere) discontinued.

And, in conclusion, the necessity for any pomological department at such fairs should be done away with as soon as possible, by the organization of town or district horticultural societies, that should hold weekly meetings, and thus make their members familiar with the fruits of all seasons. The present system is but a poor substitute for such societies, and its continuance should be as brief as the lovers of good fruit can possibly make it.

(I. We believe strongly in the propriety and *necessity* of prohibiting the names of exhibitors from being attached to their fruits until the committees have made their awards. Committees, though meaning well, without the slightest intention to be partial, are very frequently so when they know the names of exhibitors. A person's reputation will induce the idea sometimes that his fruit is really better than it is. Sometimes a committee will sympathise with the exhibitor, and say "he ought to be encouraged," &c.; but when no names are to be seen, the committee are of *necessity* confined to the simple question, *the merits of the fruits.* But then we would have all committees to make their examinations and awards *before* the exhibition of fruits is thrown open to the public, and then exhibitors should be allowed to place their names upon the fruits, and give as much publicity to it as possible, and all the prize collections and articles should be conspicuously so designated.

To the other propositions we give our cordial assent, and commend the whole article to those who are about to take a part in the direction of exhibitions.—*Ed. Horticulturist.*)

Apples in Oregon.—The Portland Oregonian of the 21st ult., states: "Thomas Pritchard, Esq. of this city, has shown us the finest specimens of apples we have ever seen in any country; many of them measured fifteen and sixteen inches in circumference and weighed twenty-eight and twenty-nine ounces. Fifteen or sixteen fill a half bushel measure. These apples were raised by Nathan Robinson, of this county, (not by Lewellen of Clackamas county) on trees of only three years' growth. Mr. Pritchard has several barrels of them which he is going to ship to San Francisco by the next steamer. Oregon can beat the world in fruit growing, as a few years will demonstrate.

News of the Week.

FROM THE EAST

The annual [illegible] cattle shows were being held very numerously in New England, and perhaps more so than usual all over the country; they were said to be largely attended for which the pleasant autumn weather was favorable.

The steamship City of Philadelphia, which left Liverpool for Philadelphia Aug. [illegible] was wrecked at Cape Race N.E., Sept. 7. She was a screw steamer, of 218 feet burthen, and had [illegible] passengers, who were all saved.

The [illegible] of Indian [illegible] factory [illegible] and fire [illegible]

The New [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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San Francisco—SULLIVAN'S newspaper stand, near the Post Office; KIMBALL'S, Noisy Carriers Hall, Long wharf.

Benicia, Martinez, &c.—Messrs. Stiles & Dodds.

Union City and Mission San Jose—Messrs. Howard & Chamberlain.

Bidwell's, Butte Co.—P. Freer.

Columbia—A. Hunnewell, P. M.

Coloma—D G. Waldron & Co.

Mokelumne Hill—I. Coffin.

Marysville—Treadwell & Co.; James Lloyd.

Mount Farm, O. T.—Gen. M. M. McCarver.

Napa—James & Co.

Napa City—Dudley & Co.; Hiram Downing.

Nevada—A. W. Potter.

New York City, N. Y.—J. M. Thorburn & Co.

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Sacramento—Messrs. Gardiner & Kirk; Baker & Hamilton.

San Luis Obispo—Dr. Thomas T. Harvey, P. M.

Stockton—C. O. Burton.

Sonora—Taney & Roberts.

Sonoma—Senor Pedro Vulasquex.

Suisun—B. F. Finchley.

Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.

Yreka—Cram, Rogers & Co; Parker & Roman.

WE desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1854.

Education.

IT must be gratifying to all the friends of this cause to note the rapid advance made in our State in Education. In all our principal cities schools of the highest character have been already established, and in many of our principal towns, there is an interest felt: a want of schools soon awakes the proper interest—for demand causes supply.

We might cite the great improvement in San Francisco, and the deep interest felt for the education of the youth of both sexes, and we can now see the marked improvement that has been made in only one year. We have not the statistics at hand, but we know the work that has been accomplished is very great. Sacramento has also made great advances. Valuable private schools have been established over our State that are an honor to California.

We can speak in the highest terms of our schools in general. In our cities they are under the care of judicious teachers and are controlled by those who really take an interest in them. The private schools, many of them, are full of scholars, and give great satisfaction.

We learn with pleasure that a large and well founded college is about to be established at Oakland, under the most favorable auspices, the particulars of which will be laid before the public in a few days, and their interest solicited. We may hope for a permanent good to our state when we shall see schools and colleges universally established.

> The schoolhouse bell shall ring a knell,
> Of each gambling house—that earthly hell
> Where virtues sleep while mothers weep
> Such tears as only mothers *feel*.

Our hope of eradicating vice from our community is ever increased by the opening of such institutions as throw a guard around the young, and on these we rely—God speed them is and over will be our prayer.

STATE FAIR—SACRAMENTO No. 1.—We feel proud of our "pet county," Sacramento. For many years a resident there, we know her fertility, and her rapid advances in Agricultural science. It was in Sacramento City, in 1852, the first Exhibition of the Products of the Soil and a Cattle Show was held; and, even *two years* ago, a truly grand Exhibition of Stock and Produce was held, and a large interest and full attendance was given.

The present year, we are proud to note, that Sacramento stands No. 1—having taken several prizes in every department of stock, farms, gardens, orchards, vegetables, fruits, flowers, designs, &c. This speaks well, and we are glad to announce that the next exhibition of the State Society will be held in the city of Sacramento. We feel assured that an increased interest will be made to make it a display worthy the "Queen City of the Plains."

HOME MANUFACTURES.—It affords us pleasure to continually add to the list of "home manufactures." Every additional one is so much strength to our State, and one onward step to real independence. The oil manufactory of Messrs. Church & Martin, is another evidence of what California can do; and our readers, by referring to the advertising columns, will find they can have their wants supplied to their satisfaction. We hope all will encourage home manufactures.

Consumption of Cigars in California.

IT has been estimated that the consumption of cigars in California and Oregon amounts to the enormous quantity of half a million daily, and at a cost of *twenty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars*. In order to arrive at a correct judgment, the following calculations have been carefully made:

The population of California and Oregon is estimated by great care as follows:

California,	350,000
Oregon and vicinity,	50,000
Total of inhabitants,	400,000
Deduct from this for women and children,	150,000
Leaving,	250,000
Deduct not smokers,	50,000
Leaves,	200,000

Allow 3 cigars to each man per day and you have—

Number of Cigars,	600,000
Deduct for errors,	100,000
Leaving.	500,000

Thus we arrive at the proposition of the number used, 500,000.

About one-fourth use cigars worth, $100 per M, which is—

1-4=125	M, at	$100	per M,	$12,500
1-2=250	"	40	"	10,000
1-4=125	"	10	"	1,200
Total paid for cigars,				$23,750

Thus this amount goes out of the country to pay for cigars alone.

We are glad to call the attention of friends to the fact that we are progressing finely—we have evidence that *this State* will soon raise sufficient tobacco, of the finest quality, for our home use. The tobacco raised the present year, at the city of Sacramento, on the American river, by J. R. Johnson and J. Bertine, has been exhibited and took the first prize. It was very fine, and can be seen at our office, where cotton, tobacco, and many other fine products may be seen daily.

Agricultural Societies in Oregon.

WE copy the following Official Report of the *Yamhill Agricultural Society*, from the Portland Oregonian, of 21st inst:—

YAMHILL, Oct. 9th, 1854.

The Annual Fair of the Yamhill Agricultural Society was held at Lafayette, Saturday, the 7th inst. The members and citizens generally, met at the Court House, at 1 o'clock, P. M. F. B. Nash, Vice President, in the Chair; after the transaction of some unimportant business, the Secretary read the programme of the day, as follows:

Exhibition at the Court House, to commence at 1 1-2 o'clock. Bed-quilts, Butter, Cheese, and other Household productions. Jury—W. Breyman, G. H. Stewart, and A. R. Berbank.

At Marquam's Corral, at 2 o'clock.—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farm Implements, Certificates of Crops, &c. Jury—Solomon Allen, S. M. Gilmore, and F. B. Martin.

At same place, at 3 o'clock.—Horses and Mules. Jury—J. A. Monroe, A. Kimsey, and Mr. Hinkle.

Prizes were awarded by the respective juries, as follows: To Mrs. K. Davis, for best Bed-quilt; W. T. Newby, best Flour, Oregon manufacture; Clayton Richardson, best acre of Wheat; E. T. Stone, best pair of Pigs; Charles H. Burch, best Bull; Stephen Hussey, best Cow, Bull-Calf and Yoke of Oxen; John G. Baker, best Stallion; J. R. Young, 2d best Stallion and best Brood Mare; Samuel M. Gilmore, best 1-year old Colt; Daniel Johns, best 2-year old Colt; Solomon Allen, best 2-year old Filly and best sucking Colt; Sam'l M. Gilmore, 2d best sucking Colt; J. Munroe, best span of Horses; B. Haggart, best single gelding.

A specimen of Corn in the ear was exhibited by F. B. Martin, that would compare favorably with that of the most corn-producing countries, both in length and size of ear, and in the apparent quality of the corn. Joseph Watt exhibited a stool of Wheat, supposed to be the production of one grain of the blue stem variety, that numbered ninety-six full large heads.

Owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the time, the exhibition was not so full as it otherwise would have been, yet all passed off harmoniously; and the determination seemed prevalent with each, that the man who got a prize next year must try for it.

AHIO S. WATT,
Sec'y Yamhill Ag. Society.

WHO—BEETS!—We have received a fine large Bassano Beet, from Napa city, through the kindness of H. Dudley, Esq., which weighs 31 lbs. We feel indebted to our friend for the interest manifested in forwarding this specimen. The Beet was grown on the farm of Mr. A. Arnott, one mile from Napa City, and without irrigation the entire season.

GENEROUS PRICE FOR FRUIT.—Two splendid Oregon Pippins, weighing 2 1-2 and 2 1-4 lbs., and one splendid Pear, weighing 1 3-4 lbs., were sold by Mr. Weaver, at No. 1 Washington street, at $10 each. What will our fruit growers in Massachusetts say to this?

Obituary.

WE copy from Hovey's Horticulturist, published at Boston, the following deserved tributes to the memory of two of the most prominent Horticulturists of the present day. We knew them both, we knew them well, and we have often been under personal obligations to the lamented Downer, for kind and attentive courtesies at his hospitable mansion at Dorchester. We have often listened to him and drawn valuable instruction from his life, as he recounted his practical experience. Massachusetts owes him a debt of gratitude for the good influence he has exerted to advance the science of Horticulture and Agriculture. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon such men; their good deeds shine long after they are silently sleeping.

The name of Lovett will not soon cease to be remembered, for his influence was identified with many of the best movements of the present age in all that relates to Horticultural science.

We feel that the following testimony will be found truthful:

DEATH OF SAMUEL DOWNER.—Died, on Sunday morning, July 23d, at his residence in Dorchester, Mr. Samuel Downer, in his 81st year.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we record the death of Mr. Downer, whose name is familiar to all who have noted the progress of Horticulture in this country, and more particularly in our immediate vicinity. More especially is his name identified with Pomological science, to which he devoted many years of his life, and particularly in bringing to notice our native fruits, seeking out all that were worthy of cultivation and urging their claims to greater attention. The fame of the Downer cherry, originated by him, has extended throughout the land, making his name known to all who cultivate this delicious fruit,

Mr. Downing was one of the pioneers in the establishment of the Horticultural Society, and he watched with a zealous care its early progress, contributing liberally from his own large collection to its exhibitions, inviting others to assist in building it up, and with his pen, through the New England Farmer, urging its importance in making known our new fruits, and its usefulness in disseminating correct information. For many years he acted upon various committees, reported upon the fruits exhibited, and did not retire from this sphere of usefulness, until he saw younger members coming up to take the place which his ripening age must soon induce him to leave.

One of the best articles that has ever appeared in our pages was from Mr. Downer, giving a descriptive notice of all the popular pears at that time cultivated, (Vol. 1, p. 81,) and more especially our native sorts, which he had been chiefly instrumental in bringing to notice. The original descriptions of the Dix, Andrews, Lewis, Heathcot, Fulton, Harvard, &c., were contributed by him to the columns of the old New England Farmer. He lived to see these much abused natives become our most popular varieties.

In his death, as peaceful as his life was useful. Pomological science has lost one of its most zealous friends.

DIED, Tuesday, August 22, at his residence in Beverly, Capt. JOSIAH LOVETT, 2d, aged 63.

It is our melancholy duty to record the rather sudden death of Capt. Lovett. Always in the enjoyment of excellent health, it was not until the early part of summer that a slight illness confined him to the house: but what appeared only slight at first, gradually assumed a more severe form, and he finally sunk under his disease.

Capt. Lovett was one of our most energetic and active fruit cultivators. Accustomed in early life to plow the seas, in his later years he appears to have been no less successful in plowing the land. Whatever he undertook to do he carried out in seaman-like manner; not by halves, but in the most complete way. His garden, which we recently gave some account of, absorbed much of his time, though still engaged in business, with much of his property embarked on the perilous sea. But his pride was in his Horticultural skill. Nobody could produce larger strawberries or blackberries, or better pears and plums; week after week, year after year these specimens of his skill were placed upon the tables of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and almost as surely carried off the prizes; he was always a most formidable competitor.

Capt. Lovett was one of the most efficient members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and up to last January had acted upon various committees, more particularly the committee on fruits; and to his sound judgment the Society is deeply indebted for the high reputation of its reports on various fruits. Nothing secondary would ever meet with any favor from him. He was also zealous in the introduction of new fruits, more particularly apples, of which he had one of the finest collections in Essex county.

Occasionally Capt. Lovett gave the public the results of his experience; but it was hard to prevail upon him to do so. Good cultivation, he believed, like good seamanship, could not be learned by reading alone; practice only made perfect. We, however, from time to time, prevailed upon him to write an article, and several may be found scattered through our past volumes. It is needless to say that they are of the most practical character, and just such as might be expected from one whose rule it was to test everything by experience.

The death of Capt. Lovett will be deeply lamented. Engaged in the active duties of life, associated for a long period with the numerous members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, he leaves a large circle of friends who mourn his loss.

Report on Fruit.

To F. W. MACONDRAY, Esq., *President California State Agricultural Society:*

THE undersigned having been appointed to make a detailed report upon the various fruits that were exhibited before the State Society at its annual exhibition, having peformed that duty, would lay before you the result of these investigations.

Believing that the Science of Pomology is destined to occupy a most important and prominent feature in all that relates to the Agriculture and Horticulture of California, it is of moment then that in the commencement of our *fruit growing*, every cultivator should have some standard to guide him in his plans; some authority upon which he can rest, as correct and reliable for the true name and character of the fruits worthy of cultivation. Where shall he look then, if not to a society established under the patronage of the State, endowed by its liberality, and incorporated for the very purpose of advancing a true knowledge of this very science.

The present time is the auspicious one for our State to correct the many errors of other States and other growers, by establishing a "correct standard of fruits," in name and character; and to do this fruit growers of known ability, those who possess the knowledge of fruits, their history, the various fruits of other States, with all their various synonyms, should be engaged in this duty, and thus establish the true and proper name by which they shall forever be known on the Pacific Coast. It is of the highest moment also, that a standard should be made of what constitutes a *first rate fruit*—what is No. 1, what is No. 2, and what are not worth cultivation. This should be commenced now, and to the California State Agricultural Society, and to such committee as that Society shall appoint, the undersigned believes the public will look for such a standard. Coming years will test the correctness of this opinion.

The following are the varieties of fruit exhibited at the State Fair:

From Messrs. Beard & Lewellen, of Mission San Jose—Twenty-four varieties of Apples, all of good quality, many of them of high character and in fine eating condition. Several varieties were under local names—names attached to them by the various nurseries from which they originated. Among the *true* names, we find excellent specimens of the Porter, Rambo, Michael Henry Pippin, Monstrous Pippin, Baldwin, Golden Russett, and Smith's Cider Apple—this last will be found one of the fairest and most prolific fruits known. We note also Roxbury Russett, Blue Pearmain, and Esopus Spitzenburg, &c. (The collection from this nursery added much to the beauty of the Exhibition.) Messrs. B. & L. exhibited Moon Pears, (Queen of the Low Countries;) Fall Pears, (Virgalieu); both fine specimens. The Padre Pears exhibited in quantities by Messrs. B. & L. were very large and excellent. They are seen in our markets; a fine russett brown, and called the Sugar Pear.

From James Griffith, of Sonoma—Twelve Apples of large and handsome growth; Roxbury Russett, Esopus Spitzenburg, Rambo and Monstrous Pippin or *Gloria Mundi*. These specimens attacted much notice, and deservedly so.

From F. E. Kellogg, Napa—Four varieties of Apples, of remarkable size and beauty: Pennsylvania Red Streak, (true); Vandvere? Holland Pepper, (true); Fall Pippin, (*Gloria Mundi.*)

From Capt. J. A. Morgan, Bolinas Bay—Twenty-nine Apples, from trees not long planted: Baldwin, Russet, and Greenings. We believe that these particular varieties will thrive much better in a cooler atmosphere. Other varieties do better here.

From E. L. Beard, Esq., Mission San Jose—One basket Porter Apples, of superb quality; rich in flavor and appearance. This is undoubtedly the best early Apple.

From J. K. Rose, Esq., of Sonoma—A collection of very fine Apples, from old trees, among them fine Porter Apples; also very fine Pears, an extra Beurne Pear of high character.

From Mr. Delmas, of French Gardens, San Jose—Twelve fine white Roinette Apples, and six Bergamot Pears; all finely ripened.

Mrs. Weaver, from No. 1 Washington Market, placed upon the tables a beautifully arranged basket of Fruit, containing remarkable specimens of the fine fruit now introduced into our markets: Apples, Pears, Peaches, Figs, Grapes, Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Melons, &c. This basket contained over two hundred fine and beautiful specimens, and was arranged with skill and taste, and made a very pleasing appearance upon the tables.

Gen. M. J. Vallejo, of Sonoma, exhibited several varieties of handsome Apples; the Green Pippin, Oregon Pippin, Newton Pippin and Rambo.

A collection of some twenty kinds of the finest varieties of Fruits, received by Warren & Son from the various growers in California and Oregon, were exhibited in a glass case, as the evidence of the ability of the country to produce Fruit. They were all extra specimens—Apples, Peaches, Pears, &c.

A splendid collection of foreign Grapes were exhibited by the President, F. W. Macondray, Esq., from his residence at Brookside. The following varieties were shown: Victoria, Black Hamburg, Black St. Peters, Muscat of Alexandria, Chasselas of Frontinac, Cannon Hall, Muscat. These specimens were very fine, when we consider that they were only planted one year previous. They may be said to be remarkable; large bunches, full plump berries, and well colored. Their

growth and were reflected much credit upon Mr. John Doman, under whose eye as the gardener, they were thus skillfully brought forward.

Capt. Macondray also exhibited fine Peaches, grown at his residence in this city, Stockton st.

From L. Prevost & Co., Nurserymen at San Jose—Very fine Black Hamburg Grapes, from small vines of last years' setting.

Messrs. Beard & Lewellyn, of San Jose, exhibited a basket of luscious Peaches, fully ripe; examined by committee and found excellent.

Gen. John A. Sutter, from "Hock Farm," exhibited several baskets of California Grapes, of excellent quality, large and full bunches. The sight of grapes from Hock Farm will ever be gratifying to every friend of California, awakening pleasing and happy memories of the "brave and generous Pioneer of Agriculture," and friend of man.

A basket of handsome fruit, well arranged, marked S. P. S.

Wm. Neely Thompson, Esq., Suscol Ranch, exhibited a bottle of large and fine Gooseberries, grown at his highly cultivated grounds.

A large and beautiful Watermelon was shown by John Bohan, last day of the fair, grown at Oakland.

A dish of Cranberries, from Oregon, was shown by Messrs. Howes & Co.

A. P. Smith, Esq., of the "Pomological Gardens," Sacramento, made a very handsome exhibition of fruits. Of Grapes—Cannon Hall Muscat, Royal Muscadine, White Sweetwater, Black St. Peters, Golden Chasselars. Also, Hoveys Seedling Strawberries; one fine large Crawford's Late Melacator Peach.

Mr. Smith exhibited in large glass jars, preserved in spirits, Crawford's Late, Old Mixon Cling, George the Fourth, and Morris White Peaches. These specimens were of remarkable character, some measuring when gathered 11 1-2 inches in circumference.

Henry Oliver exhibited a handsome bunch of Grapes, "Bell Hamburg," grown in a glass jar.

A splendid exhibition of California Grapes was made by J. K. Rose, Esq., Sonoma. This fruit more resembles our fine Hamburg, than the native—large bunches, with heavy shoulder bunches, large, full, well ripened berries, bearing a bright bloom. This we esteem a point in the cultivator that is proof of a knowledge of growing that tests the capabilities of the soil and climate. These were the finest native grapes shown yet in the country; Sonoma surely takes the lead.

Col. Purdee presented a dish of California Nutmegs, from Grass Valley. This fragrant spice attracted much attention during the show.

J. L. Sanford, Esq., from Shell Mound Ranch, Alameda, exhibited some varieties of Strawberries grown in pots. This exhibition was a very interesting one. The vines were full of large, ripe and delicious fruit; the plants very healthy, containing ripe fruit, green fruit and blossoms, and had borne previously one full crop in the ground. Mr. S. gives assurance that he understands the growing of this fruit.

A. B. Saul, Esq., from Centre's Gardens at the Mission, exhibited four pots Strawberries, in full bearing, and a dish of large and delicious fruit.

From A. E. Thayer, San Francisco—Strawberries: Lizzie Randolph, Hovey's Seedling.

From H. Somtag & Co., at Mission Dolores—very handsome Strawberries, exhibited during the fair on several occasions.

A Fig Tree, bearing fruit, was shown by John Greenfield, of San Francisco.

A splendid collection of fruit, designed for the Exhibition, was sent by Gen. M. M. McCarver, of "Mount Farm," Oregon, but arrived too late to be exhibited. This fruit was of superb quality and would have added much to the display at the Hall. The General's will was right, surely, and he deserves the thanks of the friends of horticulture, for his interest. The following were the varieties: the Tolpahocking Apple, remarkable size, measuring 14 and 15 inches, and weighing 1 1-2 pounds; McCarver's Premium Seedling; Gloria Mundi; Spitzenburg; Small Red Streak; Greening; Oregon Pippin, and other seedlings. Large and fine Quinces. Also, large seedling Peaches. Cling. The whole collection very handsome and gives confidence that we shall have fruit in abundance all over the country.

The executive feel much gratified at the rapid advance that has been made in the science of fruits, and trust that the coming year will awake a better and more enduring evidence of the interest in all that relates to Horticulture in this favored land.

Reported for the Society.

J. L. L. F. WARREN, for Committee.

(*Approved by the President*).

Wheat-Growing in Massachusetts.

In our calendar for August, we incidentally mentioned the cultivation of Wheat by our farmers and we now continue the subject more in detail.

Some twenty-five years ago, it was well known that wheat could not be raised in Massachusetts, except in a few favored spots in the Connecticut river. The prairie soil of the land was then new, but it was said could be raised profitably on new lands. Yet wheat has always been raised on the rocky mountain sides of Switzerland, in Italy, in Germany, and in some parts of France, and a large portion of Pennsylvania for [illegible]

[illegible] the cultivation of Wheat [illegible] gested that wheat might be raised on our soil, and the experiment, bold as it may seem, has been tried. The result of the experiment is, we believe, that wheat, though not considered so certain or so profitable a crop as corn, may, notwithstanding, be raised to advantage in the State.

We believe it is a fact, and rather a singular one, of which we shall presently suggest the cause, that in no part of our extended country, with all its variation of climate and diversity of soil, have so good crops of wheat been raised as England. From Maine west to Iowa, and from Virginia north to Michigan, we think there has been no tract of country that has produced on the average as much wheat in quantity, as in some of the wheat counties in England, Kent for instance. In Mr. Colman's book on European Agriculture, though he says that in some statistical works 26 bushels have been put down as the average, and though there are persons who insist that it should be put lower, yet he could never find the farmer who would allow his own yield to be at the low rate. He says that under good cultivation he has rarely known it less than 32 bushels. He has found it 40,—and is informed on the very best authority, that the yield is often from 56 to 64. Indeed, he reports instances greatly exceeding that, where it appeared that 37 and 40 bushels were severally raised by Mr. Barclay, M. P., and a Kentish farm laborer represented that about 35 or 40 bushels are raised there, as an average crop. We believe that our best wheat crops have been in Michigan, and in some parts of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Northern Illinois. But the average in the best of these would not come up to the Kent county standard, as we have stated it. In Virginia, it is greatly below it.

As we have such a variety of climate in the wheat-growing districts, our short-comings must be attributed to one of two causes, soil or seed. There are two principal requisites in soil, for wheat. According to the opinion of most farmers, the soil should be rather a stiff, tenacious, clayey soil, and not mellow, light, or loose. We think it should not be too rich, also. In a mellow, light and rich soil, it makes straw at the expense of the grain. But the main requisite in the soil for ailment of the plant, is phosphate of lime. To this condition or to the seed, or to both, the greater success in England, in wheat growing, is to be attributed. England is a limestone country, and the farmers use bone manure, which furnishes the phosphate of lime, on their fields. The most of the western wheat-growing lands are in a limestone country, but the soil is too light and mellow, favoring straw too much. So much for the soil. Now every farmer knows that there is a great difference in the measure of different kinds of wheat grown on a given number of stalks. In some kinds the kernel or berry is larger and heavier, and in some kinds, there are a greater number of kernels to an ear, than in other varieties. Let the best kind be selected, that which is of the best quality, and bearing the largest ears, the Kent county wheat, if it may be procured, or some other productive variety, and let it be sown in sufficient quantity, (our farmers do not seed so heavy as the English, our rule being 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 bushels to the acre, the English 2 to 2 1-2) on a tenacious, stiff soil, not too rich, only in good heart,—supplying to the ground those articles which make the constituent of the plant, and if fall sowing, on a northern declivity, early in September; and we cannot but think the product will be materially increased.

As to seed, the Siberian wheat is much approved in some of the wheat farms in Iowa. Others use what they call the Ohio white, a bald wheat with white husk. In other parts, the variety known as Club wheat, having the kernel set horizontally on short ears, is preferred, for the reason that it is there considered not liable to the rust, which has greatly shortened the crops of other varieties. The Winter Blue Stem is also raised with much success, even on quite high lands, inclining to sand.

Mr. Colman names several varieties raised in England, and their product in certain fields, as follows:—

Essex Brown, rate 40 bushels	64 lbs.	per bushel.
Surry White, rate 36 bushels	64	" "
Brown, (called clover,) rate 40 bushels	63½	" "
Snow drop, White, rate 39 bushels	63	" "
Borwell Brown, rate 45 bushels	63	" "
Whittington White, rate 36 bushels	62	" "

W. Miles, Esq., raised 48 bus.; 42 bus., 2 pecks; 47 bus.; 35 bus., 3 pecks; and 49 bushels.

P. Pusey, 37 3-4, 45 1-2, 47 1-2 bushels. Samples of the whole field. W. L. Kidd, M.D., of Armagh, Ireland, obtained at the rate of 50 bus. of 62 lbs. per acre, and there were larger crops in his neighborhood. The wheat was red wheat. Quality such as to command the highest price. The soil was a stiff clay recumbent on limestone.

Mr. Colman mentions other products in other counties coming up to these rates. In Gloucestershire, in a field of 1[illegible] acres, the crop was nearly 47 bushels per acre.

In the Western States much of the wheat is under 60 lbs. It is considered the best weight at 60 lbs., and few crops go above that. We think no wheat has ever been grown in this country at 64 lbs. to the bushel.

The white wheats yield the greatest proportion of flour, the [illegible] the greatest proportion of gluten, which is the most nutritious part of wheat. The white is preferred for making the pastry flour and white extra fine bread, though the bread is less nutritious than that co[illegible] more generally [illegible] wheat generally [illegible]

[illegible]—*N. E. Farmer.*

The Use of Flour.

It is an astonishing fact that so little is generally known concerning the effects of an extensive use of so common an article as fine and superfine wheat flour. These effects, however, have been long well known to physicians; and the ideas advanced in the following extract from the work on the "Preservation of Health, by Dr. J. C. Warren," though not entirely new, should serve to draw public attention to a subject of vital interest to every one.

The cerealia were perhaps the earliest, the most general, and the most valuable articles of human food. Wheat, rye, barley, oats and maize are employed in different countries, according to the properties of the soil and the taste of the inhabitants. Wheat seems to be more extensively used than either of the others, and is perhaps the most palatable and the most digestible. This grain is not used entire. It consists of, principally, two substances—the coverings, or part containing, and the flour or part contained. In the early ages of the world, these were probably employed, together; but art has been directed to their separation, and has reduced the flour as nearly as possible, to the state of an impalpable powder.

Flour, taken apart from its coverings, has a most constipating property. Its great use by the inhabitants of towns and cities, will, therefore, go far to explain why constipation is so general. The separation of the coverings from the flour, as usually practised, seems to counteract the intentions of nature, which undoubtedly destined them to be employed together. The external skin of the grain, thus thrown away, contains important properties, and instead of being in a great measure rejected, it should be altogether preserved and ground up with the flour. This substance, which is known by the name of bran, is the part which prevents the flour from producing costiveness.

About the year 1825, I began to use bread in which the bran was retained, and after having employed it a considerable time in my own family, I ventured to recommend it to others. For some time it was ridiculed under the name of sawdust bread; but finally, in a very slow way, it came to be employed by a large number of persons, its valuable properties were ascertained and admitted, and it has now come into general use.

Some years ago, it occurred to me, that as the brown wheat bread was beneficial on account of coarseness, but was not sufficiently active in all cases, it might be well to use the wheat in a coarser state, and without making it into bread. I therefore directed some wheat to be ground in a coffee mill, and after boiling three or four hours, a little salt having been added, it was found very palatable. This substance had a better effect in preventing constipation of the bowels than any article of food I have ever met with, after many years of observation and inquiry.

The preparation of it consists in washing clean in cold water, then in boiling from three to four hours, adding water from time to time, sufficient to bring it out with about the consistence of hominy or boiled rice. The longer it is boiled the more agreeable it is, but less effectual. A moderate degree of fluidity (for instance that of boiled rice or hominy,) renders it more laxative.

Superfine flour bread, as has been stated above is not a healthy article of food for man or animals. Animals, so far as I have observed, do not like, and for the most part cannot live upon fine bread; whereas, many animals, even carnivorous, can subsist on coarse wheat bread. Dogs, according to the French physiologists, die after feeding about three weeks on fine bread, but will live on coarse bread an indefinite time. Birds are very fond of coarse bread and of cracked wheat hominy, which they eat with avidity, and it agrees with them. There is reason to believe that the vertebrated animals generally can be subsisted on coarse bread, but not on fine. Many persons object to coarse bread, that it is not so agreeable as fine. This sentiment is the result of habit, for those who have been accustomed to use the coarse bread for a reasonable time, find it sweeter to the taste and more satisfying to the stomach than the other. It seems then, unfortunate that fine flour, an article of food which is deficient in some principle necessary to its healthy action on the animal economy, should have been so long employed, and so widely spread, among the population of cities and, in truth, among a majority of people elsewhere.

Since I have made use of the coarse wheat, I have had frequent communications on the subject with professional friends, as well as with many other individuals, and find that generally they are satisfied of its valuable effects.

In concluding this subject it must be stated that of all the articles of food which, in the course of fifty years' practice, I have had occasion to recommend for the prevention of a constipated state of bowels and its consecutive evils, this cracked wheat is the most effectual.

Now that the properties of coarse wheat bread are extensively admitted, it appears [illegible] that authors and practitioners should [illegible] brought forward [illegible] to the public [illegible] and for the public use, properties very [illegible]

Now of [illegible] knowing than [illegible] ed. It contains more [illegible] requires less water and [illegible]

[illegible]

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A Beautiful Extract.—There is no one thing more lovely in this life, more full of the divinest courage, than when a young maiden from her past life, from her happy childhood, when she rambled over every field and moor around her home; when a mother anticipated her wants and smoothed her little cares; when brothers and sisters grow from merry playmates to loving and trusting friends; from Christmas gatherings and romps; from summer festivals in bower and garden; from the rooms sanctified by the death of relatives; from tho secure back grounds of her childhood and girlhood and maidenhood, looks out into the dark and illuminated future, away from all these; and yet, unterrified, undaunted, leans her fair cheek upon her lover's breast, and whispers, "Dear heart! I cannot see, but I believe. The past was beautiful, but the future I can trust—WITH THEE!"

Cowpen's Mother.—The influence of Cowper's mother upon his character, may be learned from the following expression of filial affection which he wrote to Lady Hesketh, on the receipt of his mother's picture: "I had rather possess my mother's picture than the richest jewel in the British crown; for I loved her with an affection that her death, fifty years since, has not in the least abated." And he penned the following lines on the occasion:—

My mother! when I learned that thou wast dead,
Say, wast thou conscious of the tears I shed?
Hovered thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son,
Wretch even then, life's journey just begun?
Perhaps thou gav'st me, tho' unfelt, a kiss;
Perhaps a tear, if souls can weep in bliss.
Ah, that maternal smile! it answers 'Yes!'

Household.—There is room for the exercise of Woman's Rights in a direction which is certainly overlooked. We mean in perfecting the art of cookery. Our American cookery is much of it wretched. Women learn how to cook one or two kinds of meats, make a loaf of bread, a pie and six sorts of cake and preserves, and think the science of cookery exhausted. If any improvement is mentioned the probability is that it refers to some new sort of cake. Why cannot we have more good common dishes, say of soups, meats, and especially of vegetables? Will the Rights women indulge their genius in that direction?—*Prairie Farmer.*

"A woman who wants a charitable heart wants a pure mind." There is a good deal expressed in these few words. The measure of a woman's judgment must be her own fullness,—and if she judge harshly, her feelings are not delicate. Her experience is her own; and if that is adverse, it ought at least to impose the charity of silence. Innocence is not suspicious—but guilt is always ready to turn informer.

WOMAN'S LIFE.

At home—abroad—the constant love,
With influence divine,
Like to a flame from Heaven above,
Will all around me shine.
Oh! should a cloud of sorrow rise,
To shade life's blissful day,
Thy love will brighten all the skies,
And drive the storm away.

The first and most important female quality is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to the female sex insinuation and persuasion in order to be surly; it did not make them weak in order to be imperious; it did not give a sweet voice, in order to be employed in scolding; nor did it provide them with delicate features, in order to be disfigured with anger.

Tea made of white clover blossoms, it is stated, has been successfully used as a cure for the measles. The blossoms, gathered and dried, answer as well as the green.

The blade of corn first lives for itself; next for itself and the ear which it bears; and lastly it gives up its whole life to cherish and nourish the offspring of its body. What a striking similitude to parental care!

Imagery of Scripture.—How [illegible] imagery of Scripture when it presents our Maker and God as [illegible] all the orders of [illegible] animate creation, and [illegible] consolingly what they as constantly need for the [illegible] of the life which he has [illegible] upon them. "The eyes of all wait upon [illegible] and thou [illegible] them their meat in due season; thou openest thy hand and [illegible] the desire of every living thing." He speaks to the [illegible] and to the young [illegible] when they [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

Wool Growing in South Carolina.—The experiment of rearing fine breeds of sheep for wool in the upper part of South Carolina, promises to be completely successful. Mr. J. D. Wagener, the Hon. R. F. Simpson, and other gentlemen in Pickens, have engaged in it, and they seem to have established the facts that sheep flourish in that region remarkably well; that they can be raised at trifling cost compared with that of the wool growing regions of the North, and that the quality of the wool of the choice European breeds do not degenerate. Mr. Wagener has taken an active part in this enterprise, and has imported a stock of the famous Saxon sheep, which is found to thrive well in Pickens. Specimens of wool of his raising were transmitted to one of the largest manufacturers of New England, who pronounced a most favorable judgment on them, and rated them at the top of the market.—*Charleston Mercury.*

"Agricultural Distress" in England.—A late number of the London Punch has a picture of a British farmer, upon whose countenance the most intense distress is depicted. The cause of his trouble is explained by the following statement: "Well! here is a pretty business! I've got so much corn, that I don't know where to put it."

Carson Route.—The Sacramento Union states there have passed over this route, since July, 808 wagons, 30,015 cattle, 1,903 horses and mules, and 8,550 sheep.

OUR MARKETS.

No markets in the world are better supplied with all the necessaries and even the luxuries of life, than the markets of San Francisco. Many of the other cities and towns of the interior are now offering a greater variety of meats, game, fish, fruits and vegetables, than those of some of our Eastern luxurious cities. Let any one go to the Washington Market of San Francisco, examine well, and they will find beef, pork, mutton, lamb, bear's meat, venison, elk, hare, rabbit, &c.

Of the feathered game, all that one can imagine—more than twenty-five varieties daily. In all the fancy prepared meats or compounds of meat and condiments, all that French, German or Dutch fancy can contrive, is found.

Our dairies present their choicest specimens, and even Braintree in old Massachusetts, could not equal the specimens from the dairies of Petaluma and Sonoma.

When the vegetable kingdoms is before us, it is enough to say, it surpasses any market on the earth. All the standard varieties known are daily displayed, and far surpassing the finest of the famed vegetables of Covent Garden Market, London. All the choicest of the new and dainty dishes for the epicure, are now found in the growth of our gardens, and are to be had in our markets.

When we speak of our fruits, no boasted show of New York or Boston could present finer specimens than are now to be seen upon the show-tables of our best fruiterers; and more especially, at the fruit stall of Mrs. Weaver, at Washington Market. The fruits that have been grown the present year, may be enumerated as follows: apples, pears, peaches, grapes, figs, oranges, lemons, limes, olives, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, thimbleberries, whortleberries, plums, cherries, apricots, nectarines, and pomegranates,—and many of these were far superior to the finest fruits that are usually found at the principal markets at the East.

Those who feel a desire to know these truths, and to see evidences of the wonderful varieties of this State in all her richest products, can always be gratified by calling at the office of the California Farmer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 corner of California and Montgomery streets.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., California street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

On the 15th November,
THE
DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
CALIFORNIA ART UNION
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE
AT THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
The Public are invited to inspect this beautiful collection at DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALESROOMS. 18

Premium Sheep for Sale.

THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner. [18] WARREN & SON.

MARRIED.

On the 30th Oct., in this city, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. A. B. Bates and Miss Rachel P. Taylor, all of this city.

On the 29th Oct., in this city, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Henrich Debbel and Miss Margaret Schroeder, of this city.

On the 26th Oct., at Texas Springs, by J. T. Landrum, Esq., Mr. James Ligget, of Adams county, Ill, and Miss Nancy Gott, of Schuler county, Ill.

On the 24th Oct., in Sacramento, by Rev. Father Kenny, Mr. William W. Ketchum and Miss Eliza J. C. Keegan, both of St. Louis Mo.

On the 29th Oct., in Campo Seco, Calaveras county, by Justice B. T. Bradley, Dr. Wm. E. Fifield and Miss Fanny Copeland, all of Campo Seco.

On the 26th Oct., at Forest Grove, by Elder James McBride, Walter Pomeroy, Jr., and Jane M. Little.

DIED.

On the 21st Oct., at Negro Hill, Mr. Wm. Henderson, late of Mount Vernon, Ohio.

On the 23d Oct., at Mokelumne Hill, Miss Julia Sprague, aged 17 years, formerly of Mass.

On the 28th Oct., at Union City, Mr. George Dennis, aged 33 years.

On the 30th Oct., in this city, Ann Eliza, infant daughter of John and Elizabeth M. Dows, aged 11 months and 6 days.

On the 31st Oct., in San Jose, Judge Alexander Wells, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

On the 24th Sept., in Wilmington, N. C., of lockjaw, George W. Mather, third son of John Mather, of New York city.

On the 20th Sept., in New Orleans, of yellow fever, Valentine Mott, Jr. M. D., son of Professor Mott, of New York city, in the 33d year of his age, on his way to New York.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 19—Schr Harriet, Bowden, Bellingham Bay, 16 days; coal.
Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Oct. 20—Clipper ship Live Yankee, Thorndike, New York, 112 days; mdse.
Clipper ship Young America, Babcock, New York, 100 days, with mdse.
Sch. Young America, Charles, Pajaro, 30 hours; potatoes.
Oct. 21—Stmr Carolina, Cuyler, Point Conception, 27 hours, via monterey.
Schr Sovereign, Waterman, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Schr Francisco, Miller, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Schr Rambler, Woodbury, Tomales Bay, 2 days; potatoes.
Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 36 hours; produce.
Oct. 22—Brig Sarah McFarland, Nash, Mendocino, 3 days, in ballast—23 passengers.
Schr Sea Serpent, Eastman, 36 hours; produce.
Schr Mary W. Reed, Monterey, 36 hours, in ballast.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, South Cruz, 40 hours; produce.
Schr Horace, Keys, Santa Cruz, 40 hours; with wheat.
Oct. 23—Stmr Golush, Erskine, San Diego, 3 days, via intermediate ports.
Oct. 24—Bark Chalcedony, Lovejoy, Puget Sound, 9 days; with piles, etc.
Clipper brig Brenda, Stone, Manila, 53 days; mdse.
Schr Gen Morgan, Way, Koonl (81), 53 days; mdse.
Schr Pontiac, Rommons, Carmel Bay, 2 days; stone.
Oct. 25—Clipper ship Midnight, Dutch, Boston, 116 days; mdse.
Clipper ship Kate Hooper, Jackson, New York, 130 days; mdse.
Schr E L Frost, Hempstead, Honolulu, 21 days; mdse.
Schr Kaluna, Candage, Puget Sound; lumber.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Monterey, 30 hours; potatoes.
Schr Mount Vernon, Dame, Santa Cruz, 9 hours; lime.
Schr Warsaw, Chaslad, Carmel Bay, 2 days; stone.
Oct. 26—Steamship America, Fauntleroy, Port Orford.
Brig Turquina, Myers, Honolulu, 17 days; mdse.
Brig Alesta, Miller, Oregon, 14 days; lumber.
Schr Alfred Adams, Gould, Pajaro, 20 hours; produce.
Oct. 27—Steamship Columbia, Dall, Columbia river, 60 hours.
Ship Sitka, Lt Brown, Petropauloski, via Vancouver, 12 days.
Ship Carroll, Harding, Arctic Ocean, 26 days; 32 casks polar oil, and 12 bundles bone.
Bark Desdemona, Farley, Humboldt Bay, 8 days; lumber.
Brig Potomac, Conway, Humboldt Bay, 6 days; lumber.
Oct. 28—H B M discovery ship Plover, Capt Maguire, Port Clarence, Sept 16.
H B M steamship Virago. Com'r E Marshall, Vancouver Island, 6 days.
Ship Chas Carroll, Hurting, Arctic Ocean, 26 days, via Kodiac, 15 days, with oil.
Oct. 29—H B M frigate President, Capt. Burridge, Vancouver Island, 13 days.
Br ship Elizabeth, Kennedy, Hong Kong, 63 days; mdse, and 490 Chinese passengers.
Brig Quickly Belle, Hatch, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Brig Kingsbury, Cooke, Oregon, 3 days; lumber.
Schr A M Sampson, Hanson, Bodega, 12 hours; produce.
Oct. 30—H B M ship Pique, 40 guns, Capt Nicolson, Esquimalt Harbor (V I), Oct 16.
Brig J S Cabot, Simmons, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Vaquero, Newell, Honolulu, 18 days; mdse.
Schr Maryland, Casben Shouldwater Bay, 6 days; oysters.
Oct. 31—Steam ship Cortes, Cropper, San Juan, 12 days; mdse and passengers.
Stmr Southerner, Hilliard, San Diego, 60 hours; mdse, etc.
Stmr Humboldt, Tomlinson, Humboldt Bay, 30 hours.
Bark Success, Bushman, Bellingham Bay, 14 days; coal.
Brig Hodgdon, Wade, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 14 hours, with produce.
Schr Damariscove, Brown, Pajaro, 2 days; potatoes.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Schr Mount Vernon, Dame, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; produce.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, Santa Cruz, 4 days; produce.
Nov. 1—Steamship Sonora, Whiting, Panama, 12 days; U S mails, passengers, etc.

CLEARANCES.

Oct. 19—Schr Lady Jane, Penhallow, for Honolulu.
Oct. 20—Stmr America, Fauntleroy, for Port Orford; ship Rowina, Thomas, Port Philip.
Oct. 21—Stmr Isthmus, Hilliard, for San Diego; ships Ianthe, Dubbs, Hong Kong; Courser, Berry, Callao; bark Emily Miner, Metzger, Melbourne; brig Æolion, Briard, Portland; schr Eudorus, Seaman, Monterey.
Oct. 23—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blethen, San Juan; schr Wanderer, Virgin, Valparaiso.
Oct. 25—Spanish ship Josefa Juana, B de Ojuinga, for Valparaiso; Br bark Lady Fitzherbert, McMillan, Callao; schr Laura Bevan, Morton, San Pedro.
Oct. 26—Ship Star of the Union, Stall, for Callao; Mex brig Cornelia, Nye, Mazatlan.
Oct. 27—Bark Acadia, Cousins, Sydney.
Oct. 28—Stmr Golush, Erskine, for San Diego; ships Mary Robinson, Crocker, Callao; Golden West, Curwen, Manila; Dutch bark Valparaiso, Fillerman, Callao.
Oct. 31—Steamship John L Stephens, Pearson, for Panama; Port ship Joven Diaz, Rosairo, Manila; Dutch bark Peking, Tydeman, Callao; schr E L Frost, Pierson, Honolulu.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—
Five Thousand large Apple Trees: two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.
Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.
Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.
Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high.
Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from	$1 00 to $250
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from	1 50 to 250

Extra sized trees in proportion.
BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.
Orders left with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

Pacific Nursery,
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA,

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.
All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.
Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.
18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 150 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.
House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining.
&c, &c, &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:
Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;) Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tinsel Foil, etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.
The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.
11 RAYE & HANKS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In Press: *and will be published as soon as completed, in one 18mo. volume of about 5,000 pages,*

MARRIAGE:
Its History, Character and Results; its Sanctities and and Profanities; its Science and its Facts;
Demonstrating its Influence, as a civilized institution, or the Happiness of the Individual and the Progress of the Race.
BY
T. L. Nichols, M.D., and Mrs. M. S. Gove Nichols.

Published by the Authors, at their Reform Bookstore, 65 Walker street, New York. Price *One Dollar.*
This book, like "Esoteric Anthropology," will be sent by mail, post paid, on the receipt of the subscription price, One Dollar. All orders addressed to
T. L. NICHOLS, M.D.
14 65 Walker street, New York.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets,	Cups,
Waiters,	Cake Baskets,
Pitchers,	Castors,
Salvers,	Spoons,
Goblets,	Forks, &c.

These goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.
C. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Pump and Domestic Fire Engine.

CARY'S Patent Rotary Pump and Fire Engine, as a Pump for domestic use it is unequalled, and by attaching Hose, in a moment is converted into an efficient Fire Engine. The power of one man will throw through 50 feet of hose and ⅜ of an inch nozzle, 20 gallons of water per minute, to the height of a two-story building. This Pump is kept by a number of merchants and others in Sacramento, and used only as a Fire Engine. Miners prefer it, because it throws more water with the same power than any other Pump in use. It is the only complete Rotary Pump ever invented; and the advantage of a Rotary Pump is that the column of water drawn up in the pipe does not stop at every stroke of the handle, but flows in one continuous stream, thereby saving more than one-fourth power. It is simple and not liable to get out of repair, and can be repacked by any one in a few moments. It has taken the premiums at all the Eastern fairs, for the last three years.
No. 1 will raise 25 gallons per minute; price $75. No. 2 will raise 60 gallons per minute; price $150. No. 2½ will raise 200 gallons per minute; price $300.
For sale by GEO. DEITZ & CO.,
Washington street San Francisco;
And SHOBER, BROWN & CO.,
11 Opposite City Water Works, Sacramento.

Family Boarding School for Boys.

MR. and MRS. C. M. BLAKE, at Benicia, receive into their family a limited number of select LADS, who are thoroughly instructed in all the branches of COMMON and HIGHER EDUCATION, and properly cared for in all respects.
This School has been established since 1852, and enjoys the confidence of the best families in the State.
☞ For further particulars, Circulars, &c., address,
REV. C. M. BLAKE,
16 Collegiate Institute, Benicia, Cal.

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure California Starch now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.
This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.
JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.
Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.
N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.
5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Fair Haven Oil Company.
CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street.
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.

THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

Opera Glasses.

JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Bouquet Holders, China manufacture.
C. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Rags Wanted.

HIGHEST cash price paid for Clean White and Colored Rags. Apply at 129 Montgomery street, (basement Sanders & Bronhaul's Bank), or at North Beach Rag Ranch.
13-1m DAKENS STOLTZ.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES H. BRISTOW,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
No. 11 Montgomery Block.
Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds and Protests prepared, and Acknowledgments taken.
☞ Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Olay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER.
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.
THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.
☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the
Real Estate business, in all its branches,
For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.
They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.
A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. } { O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.
WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.
Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandize for sale.
Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.
Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.
Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.
Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento 11 4m

To Farmers and Gardeners.
WICKERSHAM'S
Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.
A complete model is now an exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.
Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.
J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be continually receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.
For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets.
October 8, 1854. 15

Dows' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.
The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique Invention.
By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.
A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.
This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.
The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.
The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.
The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair
☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
11 and at WARREN & CO'S.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & Co.'s Seed and Nursery Depot, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees, particularly of Pears, of which they cultivate every variety of cultivation, to be transported either in the country or in the house. They offer for sale—

[illegible] Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, large and small standards;
[illegible],000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
[illegible],000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees, 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Gooseberries and 150 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44 varieties;	Strawberries,	7 varieties;
Pear do	44 do	Fig Trees;	
Apple do	54 do	Pomegranates;	
Plum do	15 do	Walnuts;	
Apricots	6 do	Chestnuts;	
Almonds	2 do	Locust Trees, very large;	
Quinces do	2 do	Rose Acacias,	for hedges.
Cherry do	many do	Osage Orange,	
Grapes,	12 do		

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DRABIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 1st] L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camellias Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Monthly climbing Roses, do do;
Fuchsias, a choice collection; Helintropes, in variety;
Rose and lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutilons, Azaleas, Oleanders, Pentstemons, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders to any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nevins*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (30) W. C. WALKER.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4 1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green House, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis, and sent to New York. Ornamental and other planting in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Trees packed for transportation with extra care. 16 1y

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

AT Newbury Water Hall, in Bradford, Massachusetts, all the varieties known, warranted true to name. Orders to be sent to set out trees, should forward [illegible]

Letters to Capt. H. C. Clever.
" " Isaac A. Morgan.

October 2d, 1854

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE [illegible] per dozen, $4 per hundred
Peabody $4 per [illegible] Extra $8 per [illegible] and $10 per [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
WARREN & SON, Agents, Mayhall

Superb Table Fruit.

[illegible]

In Lots,

50,000 [illegible]

Wire Work.

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows.	Corn Mills.
Eagle No. 20 "	Corn Shellers.
Eagle No. 19½ "	Straw Cutters.
Eagle No. 19 "	Fan Mills.
Eagle B "	Burr Mill Stone.
Eagle M "	Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Ten, an Nos. 4 and 5.	Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, assort'd
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.	[Nos.
Rawer Steel Plow.	Thermometer Churns.
Peoria Steel Plow.	Four Horse Farm Wagons.
Ox Yokes and Chains.	Garden Hoes.
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.	Manure Forks.
Road Scrapers.	Ketchum's improved Mower.
Platform Scales, &c., &c.	

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY,
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhuburb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spiræa Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cuphea, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxall, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;

Wheeler's 2 horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.

Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.

Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.

Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by JOS. S. FANSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's do;
1 Manny's do;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.

ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mill in the country, with all the new improvements for cleaning grain, and will pay particular attention to Grain Screens.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 111 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

111 J street, Sacramento City, (corner 1st.)

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, from every year by express, of special selection in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS Herd's Grass, Timothy and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to
10 tf] O. S. SHAW & CO., Battery street, Wharf

Chile Seed Wheat.

FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California street.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hall's Farm," Sonoma, Marin [illegible] Valley—Choice great western from Chile—prepared with [illegible] per sack. Also, pure Chile Wheat [illegible]

WADSWORTH & MOFFATT,
1t 1m Bridge, 107 Battery street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, three cases of the above splendid roots, all of which are warranted to flower.—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, Wm. Faulkner & Co., Corner Commercial and Montgomery streets.

16 WARREN & SON

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

CALIFORNIA [illegible] We have extra samples of WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, [illegible] of the Season, viz: Sonoma, Yolo and Napa varieties; also samples of [illegible] Corn and some varieties of Potatoes, which we offer for sale at our store, Commercial street, near Montgomery.

17 WARREN & SON

To the Farmers of California.

WE [illegible] Produce and Grain Business. [illegible]

FLOURING MILLS.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENEAY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6 3

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Eureka Flour Mills.

FRESH FLOUR ground from pure California Wheat, and warranted *extra superfine*. For sale by

12 J. FRIEDLANDER & CO., 60 California street.

New Invention!

BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would count almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To dappers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor holds only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.

The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.

JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal

Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—I congratulate you on the completion of your [illegible] and [illegible] unequalled [illegible] to [illegible] the business [illegible] and [illegible] Your pain will [illegible] the [illegible] recommended. There can no longer be any doubt that [illegible] to water can be taken from a [illegible] and to [illegible] Your wheat, [illegible] Every [illegible] Nor is it less [illegible] circumstance that [illegible] meal is cracked, [illegible] preparatory [illegible] water, the swelling [illegible] and the germ of the [illegible] extracted, it must be [illegible] will keep for [illegible] passed through the bolting [illegible] The Navy, [illegible]

[illegible]

Few [illegible] and now easily [illegible]

[illegible]

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

To Henry [illegible]

LAFAYETTE, January [illegible]

DEAR SIR:—[illegible]

[illegible]

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D [illegible], MARYSVILLE.

THE HOUSE is entirely devoted to the use of the travelling public, and to all who will favor us with their patronage entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY, [illegible] CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and [illegible] terms. Saddle and buggy horses kept for hire. [illegible] kept on board, by the day or week, and will be taken care of. [illegible]

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO, [illegible] CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 9 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.

J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT [illegible] Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guests can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON,

Splendid Private Residence.

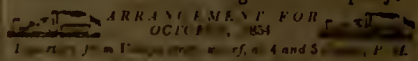
THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand bearing fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash having received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c.; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage is only at present built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needful particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 1-tf

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.



ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854

Leaving Jackson street wharf, at 4 and 5 P.M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. [illegible],
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Vanpelt, [illegible],
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Peck, [illegible],
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P.M.

The W. G. HUNT will leave Sacramento every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A.M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TUESDAY, AT 5 P.M., FOR MARYSVILLE, LINDA, [illegible]

Steamer CORNELIA, E. [illegible], master,
Steamer H. J. CLAY, S. [illegible], Master,
Steamer AMERICA, [illegible], Master,
Steamer E. C. M[illegible],
Tuesday, [illegible]

FOR MARYSVILLE

[illegible]

FOR COLUSI, [illegible] AND [illegible] MILLVILLE LANDINGS

Thursday [illegible]

[illegible]

(From the Boston Cultivator.)

HOME.

Home, is where affections bind gentle hearts in unison,
Where the voices all are kind, holding sweet communion!
Home, is where the heart can rest, safe from dark'ning sorrow;
Where the friends we love the best, brighten every morrow!

Home, is where the friends that love, to our hearts are given;
Where the blessings from above, make it seem a heaven!
Home, is where, congenial hearts, all are kindly blended;
Where no treasure e'er departs, and no sweets are ended!

Home, is where the stars will shine, in the sky above us,
Peeping brightly through the vine, trained by those who love us!
Yes, 'tis home, where smiles of cheer wreathe brows that greet us,
And the one of all most dear, ever comes to meet us!

LILLY WILLOW.

IMMORTALITY OF MAN.—Why is it that the rainbow and cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass away and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars, which hold their festival around their midnight thrones, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our heart! We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will set out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful being that now passes before us like the meteor will stay in our presence forever.—*Prentice.*

THE old adage, "a man is known by the company he keeps," is illustrated by the following anecdote, narrated by a Parisian letter-writter: M. Rothschild was asked the other day by a young man, an intimate friend of his family, to lend him five thousand francs. "No," said the Baron, "I only do business, now, with crowned heads; but I'll get you the money. You may walk with me once, along the Arcades of the Brouse, taking me familiarly by the arm." The promenade was effected, and at the end of it, the young man had his five thousand francs in his pocket, and had refused offers of fifty thousand more.

A YOUNG lady having asked a surgeon why woman was made from the rib in preference to any other bone, he gave the following answer: "She was not taken from the head lest she would rule over him; not from the feet, lest he would trample upon her; but she was taken from his side that she might be his equal; from under his arm that he might protect her; from near his heart, that he might cherish and love her."

AGAINST slander there is no defence. Hell cannot boast of so foul a fiend, nor man deplore so foul a foe. It stabs with a word, with a nod, with a shrug, a look, with a smile. It is the pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveler cannot avoid. It is the heart-searching dagger of the assassin. It is the poisoned arrow whose wound is incurable. It is as mortal as the point of the deadly arrow; murder is its employment, innocence its prey, and ruin is its sport.

"DEAR me, how fluidly he does talk!" said Mrs. Partington, recently, at a temperance lecture. "I am always rejoiced when he mounts the nostril, for his eloquence warms me in every nerve and cartridge of my body. Verdigrease itself couldn't be more smooth than his blessed tongue is;" and she wiped her spectacles with her cotton bandanna, and never took her eyes from the speaker during the whole hour he was on the stund.

A COUNTRY farmer who had brought his eggs to market, was informed by the purchaser that the people had had a meeting, and resolved to pay but ten cents a dozen for eggs, for which price he sold them, as the people had so resolved. But the next time he came to town he brought no eggs, and being asked the reason, said the hens had had a meeting, and resolved not to lay eggs at ten cents a dozen.

"A DOZEN children may seem a large family with our folks who are moderate," remarked Mrs. Partington; "but my poor husband used to tell a story of a woman in some part of the world where he stopped one night, who had nineteen children in five years, or five children in nineteen years, I don't remember which; but I remember it was one or t'other."

IF you wish to pleaso people, just sugar and oil their weaknesses. If there is one thing more than another that folks like clear the through marrow, it is a thick saccharine plaster over their short comings.

"FUNNY."—The editor of the Albany Transcript says that the New York Day Book is set up entirely by girls, and adds that he should like to "set up with them."

YOUNG ladies, when they are preparing for a walk, ought not to keep the gentlemen waiting half as long as heretofore, as they now put their bonnets half on.

THERE are three sorts of friends—your friends who like you, your friends who do not care for you, and your friends who hate you.

IT is common to speak of those whom a flirt has jilted, as her victims. This is a grave error; her real victim is the man whom she accepts.

A LATE writer in speaking of sour krout, says, "it is the connecting link between damaged cabbage and pickled manure."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Utica City Bank.....Utica. | Bank of Syracuse...Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn. | Bank of Attica.....Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k...Rochester. | Geo. Smith & Co....Chicago.
Michigan State B'k.....Detroit. | Clinton Bank...Columbus, O.

☞ In the NORTHERN MINES we run Express, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dornda, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BRO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Scarl's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyt's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Bartlett's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Woodbow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range.
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minnesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily; preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor; also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushes per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—noticing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13-1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend Norcross' Patent Planing Machines, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others I would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendant, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the Washington Mills, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.

7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium given by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank.....New York.
Bank of North America.....Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Drexel & Co.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq.....Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer.....Pittsburg, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq.....Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.....New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.

1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Utica City Bank.....Utica
Bank of Syracuse.....Syracuse
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn.
Bank of Attica.....Buffalo
Rochester City Bank.....Rochester.
George Smith & Co.....Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank.....Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Clinton Bank.....Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon. St. Louis. | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.....London.
F. Huth & Co.....London.
American Exchange Bank.....New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....New York
Atlantic Bank.....Boston.
Philadelphia Bank.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank.....New Orleans.
Page & Bacon.....St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.....Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.....Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.....Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co.....London.
Rothschilds & Co.....Paris.
Wm. Hogg & Co.....New York.
Phœnix Bank.....do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.....Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.....New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.....St. Louis.
Clubb Brothers.....Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

DEPOSITS draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-11

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

THE frequent applications made to the undersigned by persons of moderate means, to put out upon securities at interest, sums too small to make it an object to the borrower, have induced them to adopt a plan by which money can in any sum bring to the possessors a rate of interest equal to that claimed by larger capitalists, and secured in the most convenient and ample manner. It is by the combination of large sums in one loan, and secured by one security, so that each depositor—no matter how small the amount—may receive the income to which his money is entitled, and that, too, in such a shape as will combine in his possession both the evidence of money loaned and the use of money deposited.

Money, in Cash or Gold Dust, will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The advantages, not hitherto supplied to depositors, and which we present by this institution, are: SECURITY, CONVENIENCE AND SIMPLICITY.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank," which fact added to the experience of five years in this city, in all branches of business connected with Loans upon Real Estate or the investigation of titles to property, will present this as the BEST SAVINGS BANK, to the frugal and industrious.

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed.

Our certificates are issued in the sum of Ten Dollars, and One Hundred Dollars, and in such other convenient amounts as may become at all times *available* to the holder, and are only issued to the amount of, and are represented by, the actual Cash or Gold deposited with us.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.
No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco.

CHARLES D. CARTER.

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A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 20

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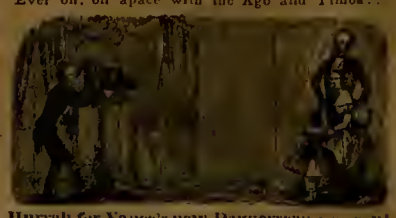
Ever on, on apace with the Ago and Times!!



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2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

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☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

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PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE,)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & CO.'s Warehouse.

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WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operation in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who can give the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adam & Co.'s Express, J. W. Osborn, Sacramento City; Rufus S. Fells, of Howarth & Fells, M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

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All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

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BRUSHES in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article to their line, of the best quality.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1854. NO. 19.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

THERE'S WORK ENOUGH TO DO.

THE black-bird early leaves its rest
To meet the smiling morn,
And gather fragments for its nest
From upland, wood and lawn.
The busy bee that wings its way
'Mid sweets of varied hue,
And every flower would seem to say—
"There's work enough to do."

The cowslip and the spreading vine,
The daisy in the grass,
The snowdrop and the eglantine,
Preach sermons as we pass;
The ant, within its cavern deep,
Would bid us labor too,
And writes upon his tiny heap—
"There's work enough to do."

The planets, at their Maker's will,
Move onward in their cars,
For Nature's wheel is never still—
Progressive as the stars!
The leaves that flutter in the air,
And summer's breezes woo,
One solemn truth to man declare—
"There's work enough to do."

Who then can sleep when all around
Is active, fresh and free?
Shall man—creation's lord—be found
Less busy than the bee?
Our courts and alleys are the field,
If men would search them through,
That bost the sweets of labor yield,
"And work enough to do."

To have a heart for those who weep,
The sottish drunkard win;
To rescue all the children, deep
In ignorance and sin;
To help the poor, the hungry feed,
To give him coat and shoe;
To see that all can write and read
"Is work enough to do."

The time is short—the world is wide,
And much has to be done;
This wond'rous earth, in all its pride,
Will vanish with the sun!
The moments fly on lightning's wings,
And life's uncertain too:
We've none to waste on foolish things—
"There's work enough to do."

—*Christian Witness.*

A Day Dream.

BY VIOLA MAY.

'TWAS a bright summer's day; all nature seemed indulging in a dream of idleness; the flowers drooped on their delicate stems, the thirsty corn-leaves shrunk from the oppressive heat which parched and shrivelled them; Nature had hushed her music, and not the slightest zephyr disturbed the quiet stillness. It was full noontide, and I sought a cool retreat, where in delicious reverie I might while away the dreamy hours. Reclining on the old settee which stood in the garden, I watched the shadows as they played and deepened among the venerable trees, listening the while to the low hum of insects and the soothing murmurs of a tiny brook, the only things in nature which seemed possessed of life and motion. Thus engaged, a dreaminess stole over my senses, and resigning myself to its influence, I was transported to a lovely vale, where, in the occupation of a shepherdess, I pleasantly and joyously to my guileless spirit passed the sunny hours. My home, a little roof-thatched cottage, two little beds, with their snowy coverings, a small table and some tools, was the only furniture it contained. The pet kitten which fed from my hand and participated in all my frolics, the lambs upon the green hill-side, with my parents and my playmate Lester, were my sole companions. Life to me was one sweet, happy dream; contentment was my heart's constant guest, while care, sorrow and grief to guile were strangers to my bosom, and the tracing mountain air infused health and vigor through every nerve and fibre of my frame. They told me I was beautiful, but I knew not what they meant. Oft I clambered to the bit of looking-glass which hung against the wall, and fascinated my childish admiration upon a sylph-like figure with golden curls and dreamy eyes; then it looked so innocent and lovely, I thought it must be some fairy come down in the day-coach to take me away with them, and I wondered why I could not see wings to that bright, happy face which I knew each morn and even as my humble cottage a portion from the old family bible was read, and its walls echoed to the words of prayer and praise. To the gay and busy scenes without our little circle, I was a stranger. The little valley, which contained my home and playmate Lester, were all the world to me, and how pleasantly passed the long summer hours as together we tended the flocks upon the hill-side, or hand in hand clambered precipices and penetrated nooks in search of pretty-colored flowers, which won from us many a tribute of childish admiration, or seated beneath some shady tree, we asked each other questions which our childish curiosity prompted. To our young minds, everything about us was a mystery, which our feeble thoughts could not solve, but their uncertainty left no trace of doubt or anxiety upon our young spirits.

When the twilight shadows deepened in the vale, we sought some quiet spot, where my own voice mingling with the tone of Lester's lute, we yielded to the undefined influence which music creates, reading unconsciously in each other's eyes the fount of happiness overflowing in each heart!

Thus, in my dream, blithesome and gay, passed the sunny hours, but now a shadow of grief passed over my spirit; my mother, the object around which the clasping tendrils of my heart had closely entwined themselves, was taken out of my sight! The severing of these delicate tendrils sent a thrill of agony to my young heart; they told me she was dead; but I, a simple child—what could I know of death? I turned it over in my thoughts, and tried to think how I should feel if I were dead and laid away in the cold ground; but they told me she was not there, but a bright Angel in the sky, and that she came each night and watched over her little girl, her darling innocence! Time passed on: the sunny hours of childhood had flown, and care's dark shadow next fell across my path, but it fell lightly. Contentment and peace were still my good angels; I caroled from morn till eve at my domestic labors; neatly I kept our little cottage, and asked no other reward than a parent's approving smile. The playmate of my childhood had become the companion of my youth. Sweet, blissful hours, when in some loved spot we strayed in sad or playful mood, recalling all the past, or wandering into the dream-land of the future, weaving bright and beautiful visions, telling how we should ever love, how we would dwell in peace in a quiet home, and in one grave would lie! Thus, on the noiseless wing of fancy, the silent hours flew by, when methought in my dream, a dark-eyed stranger, attired in a simple hunting-habit, came to our dwelling. He told us he had lost his way, and begged to become our guest for the night.

Now, the dream of my life assumed a new phase; the tide of feeling which had flowed so calmly was stirred and agitated; a chord had been struck that never before had vibrated. The tall stranger with dark eyes, in whose dreamy orbs the lights and shadows of feeling were incessantly playing; the bald and noble brow, and the rich, deep, musical tones which thrilled my heart with such a wild, delicious feeling, seemed not human, but a beautiful vision, which I could ever love and worship! I asked him of the place whence he came, and he told me of an ancient and noble castle, of fine parks and gardens, of a dazzling and fascinating vision! Next morn the stranger took his departure, but not so the feelings his presence had awakened. There was a vision in my heart; a dark eye and a musical tone which haunted me everywhere, and the goddess, Contentment, which had so long dwelt in my bosom, was dethroned. How mean appeared our humble vale and little cottage, in comparison with the bright ideal which the stranger's description had awoke. And where was Lester? Alas, forgotten, except in contempt! How I loathed him in his simple shepherd dress; how I scorned his humble bearing. True, goodness and intellect beamed with every lineament of his countenance; the tones of his voice had lost none of their music, but to my bewildered imagination the charms of the stranger eclipsed them all. Cheerfulness had fled; the daily tasks were neglected, and our little cottage looked dreary and cheerless. The gray-haired sire spoke words of experience and command: "Daughter, covet not earthly possessions; they may please for a time, but cannot afford true happiness; but the love of one true heart and a cheerful spirit can make thee happy in any station!" I heeded them not, but still nourished that foul discontent which brooded like an angel over my spirit, shutting out the sunlight of peace and happiness.

Time passed on and again the stranger came to our dwelling. Passionate words he breathed into my willing ear, which thrilled my heart with its sweetness. He spoke of the world's witchcraft, of my intellectual brow formed to [illegible], and I became the bride of the dark-eyed stranger. Lauded as [illegible] by the gay world, how [illegible] my young spirit. Pearls and gems adorning; the gay, the brilliant and fascinating were my companions, and the honied words of admiration and flattery fell upon my ear. A while I reveled in these specious pleasures, but ere long, I learned that they were hollow, or mere gilded seeming! Too late I found, that though sweet to the taste, they are at last bitter and unpalatable. In all that gay and pleasure-worshipping throng, some true and noble hearts there were, who bitterly mourned the thraldom which a senseless life imposed. In others, every true and noble feeling had been wrecked, and these were my companions. The being upon whom I had lavished the wealth of a pure young heart had grown tired of me, and treated me with indifference. He had never loved me, as a heart that has not been steeped in intoxicating pleasure can love; he sought me, only because my innocence and native simplicity afforded for a time a refreshing contrast to the hollow-heartedness of the devotees of pleasure! Then I thought of my own native vale, of its sweet and simple pleasures, of a strong and earnest love, which never faltered or proved unkind, in whose presence life was one sweet dream of happiness, and I bitterly felt how I had forever forfeited this true heart and all those sweet home-pleasures, and with them, peace of mind; and all for what? a dazzling show, the world's weak flattery! Then I sat down and wept; I awoke, and said to myself, 'tis but a dream! but a voice whispered, "Can'st thou not learn from it a useful lesson? Barter not life's simple enjoyments, a true and earnest love, for a fascinating exterior, and the world's false pleasures!"

Strength of the Soul.

EVERY human soul has some point on which it rests. As every arch has its keystone, every lever its fulcrum; as every body has its centre of gravity, which must rest on something, so every soul must have a point out of itself, of stability and repose.

We cannot always tell what it is. A man does not always know what it is himself. Men do not often ask themselves questions enough to know what the strength of their soul is. Like the vital force in the body, we know when it is present and when it is gone, but not where it is.

Here is a man full of activity and energy, joyous, vigorous, the life of his circle. Suddenly as if struck by an evil eye, he seems to collapse and wither—he loses energy and elasticity; he does nothing, and is good for nothing. Nobody knows what has come over the man; but the strength of the soul is departed. What has been touched? what has gone from him? Oftentimes the world knows not; he, perhaps, tells no living creature; all we know is, that the man is blighted.

Nor, when the strength of man's soul has died out, does he always die. There are many men, and women too, who outlive the strength of their souls. One may see in the western forests, girdled trees around, in whom never more vital sap shall ascend from a living root, yet still, for a while, shooting forth blossoms and leaves, from the mere habit of a past vitality—and so men, when the strength of their heart is dead, often live on from the mere mechanical habit of living.

Sometimes the strength of a man's soul lies where he does not look for it. He only discovers where it was by the blow that strikes it.

He is a man of reading, a man of varied intellectual resources, a man of wide accomplishments, versed in art and skilled in learning. He shows himself friendly, and has scores of friends; he has a fair wife whom he loves passing well. A beautiful daughter prattles and tottles around his fireside—so tiny a creature, so fair and fanciful, with her soft curls, her gay ignorance, her sweet absurdities—the little thing seems made only as the luxury and ornament of existence—its toy and plaything not its essential want. The roots of the aerial wind-flower seems too thread-like and fine to strike into the deep and lower granite of man's soul. The man plays with her daily when he closes his book, or comes in from his [illegible] but he thinks of her as a passing perfume, a dewdrop, a bird-song on a good morning—a merry song to beguile a passing hour. And [illegible] comes a day when the merry voice is [illegible], and of all that life and beauty there [illegible] a poor, sorrowful wreck, [illegible] chill.

He rises up from his [illegible] time. He tries all that [illegible] the matter? He [illegible] strength of his [illegible]? [illegible] like fires were [illegible] of his soul: the foundations of [illegible] river [illegible].

Another man's [illegible] answer the demand. An eye beams on him as a star; another hand clasps his, another heart gives back thought for thought, feeling for feeling—all that he had yearned for. Now the strength of his soul is in this other soul. But as an iceberg comes grinding between two ships sailing joyfully in company, so death arises up between these hearts, parting them forever. The man awakes alone, and lo! the strength of his soul is departed! Nature is silent; for him the sun shines not, the birds sing not; the beauty and grandeur of nature exists only as light to the blind and music to the deaf. The whole world of nature, art, poetry, music, painting—all are buried for him in that one grave.

The strength of an inferior soul is in his riches. The man loses a wife, and he is sorry; his child dies, and he is sorry; he loses his friend, and he is sorry; but still he bears up bravely, and his life still has attractions; but a stroke sweeps away his riches, his life's labor of accumulation, and the man is crushed; he holds up his hand no more; the strength of his soul is departed.

Ambition is the strength of another man's soul—to gain some station of dazzling eminence—to be above other men. The roots of his being all run into this idea; the man develops from it; it nourishes him for years. Wife, child, literature, wealth, art—all these are well in their way; they are very good, nay, they are beautiful in his eyes, so beautiful, so good, that one might sometimes think that in them lay the vitality of his being. But these fade, these change, these die and pass from him, and though the man be troubled, it is but for a season. He is like a kingly pine; his smaller roots have been cut, but the deep root of all holds him upright. Now the ax is laid to that, and the sound of his fall is as the crashing of a mighty pine in the still forest.

Sometimes a man seems to be chased by sorrow, from refuge to refuge, from outwork to outwork, bravely fighting all the way, scorning to yield himself vanquished. At last, he entrenches himself in the inmost citadel, and here takes a desperate stand. If this is taken, the strength of his soul is vanquished. Plutarch says, that in the plague of Athens, Pericles lost his son, his sister, his wife, and almost all his friends who were capable of assisting him in the business of the state, but preserved an immoveable tranquility. He neither wept, nor performed any funeral rites, nor was he seen at the grave of any of his relatives, until the death of Paralus, his last legitimate son. He attempted, even then, to keep up his firmness of behavior and serenity of mien; but, in putting the garland around the head of the deceased, his firmness forsook him, and he burst into tears and low lamentations.

How blessed, then, is he, the strength of whose soul is immortal, indestructible, perfect! How secure he who feels that the deep roots of his affection have laid hold of what can never perish and never change! This man may have all manly longings and all womanly tenderness; he may desire a generous fame, a successful activity; he may fold to his bosom a kindred heart; he may joy in the flowers that spring and blossom around his hearth-stone: in none of these is his life hid. God is the strength of his heart. Beyond all earthly love and beauty, beyond all fond desires, more than all that eye hath seen, or ear heard, or heart of man conceived, he loves and adores his God. Unless God can change, unless God can die, the strength of his soul cannot be broken,

An Interesting Memorial of Bishop Wainwright.

OUR readers will remember that in January last, a number of prominent friends of the late Daniel Webster assembled at the Astor House to celebrate the seventy-second anniversary of his birthday, and that among the number of invited guests were the Rt. Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, the Rev. Dr. Adams, Mayor Gunther, and other distinguished men. The [illegible] named were not present but they sent [illegible] knowledging the invitation, which were afterwards published in a pamphlet, with other letters and speeches delivered on the occasion. The pamphlet was presented to [illegible] guests of the occasion, have [illegible] gone to the [illegible]. A few [illegible] was presented from the late Bishop Wainwright, which was published in a pamphlet form. A few copies of this pamphlet [illegible] the publication office, [illegible] Francisco. The Right Reverend Bishop Wainwright was born in the city of New York, on the [illegible] day of January, 1792. He graduated at Columbia College, in the city of New York, in the year 1809, and was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, by Bishop Hobart, in the year 1814. He was ordained priest in the same church, by the same bishop, in the year 1817. He was consecrated bishop of the New York Diocese, in the year 1838, and died on the 23d day of November, 1854, in the sixty-third year of his age, and the twenty-fifth year of his episcopate.

sad, but pleasing retrospection upon his social and intellectual endowments. I felt it to be a high privilege, while he was living, to be counted one of his personal friends, and esteem it now an honor to have held this relationship to one of the greatest men this age or this nation has produced. His pre-eminent talents were admired by all America, and I may add, the whole civilized world; his powers and services as a statesman and orator were acknowledged, and are now remembered with gratitude by those men who differed with him in political views and principles; but we who knew him also in private life could alone appreciate the full meaning of his estimable qualities. It would be to me a grateful privilege to have the opportunity of speaking of him myself and of hearing my humble testimony to his intellectual, social and moral worth, as manifested to me in my intercourse with him, and to hear others who probably knew him better, and who are certainly far abler than myself to approach this subject, expatiate upon his noble characteristics. Professional engagements and considerations will ou the present occasion, prevent my enjoying this gratification; and I must request you with many thanks for the honor done me, to receive my apology for absence.

I trust, however, that you will permit me to avail myself of this opportunity to say a few words in relation to one feature of the character of that great man which was not prominent to the public eye, but which I had often the privilege of contemplating, and now reveal with special satisfaction; I mean his unaffected and deep religious sentiment. Whatever impressions Mr. Webster may have left upon others, who met him only in the arena of public life or in the unrestrained freedom of social gatherings. I was rarely, if ever, in his company without being impressed with his deep reverence for the great truths of religion. During a few years in which I resided in Boston, as rector of Trinity church, Mrs. Webster was my parishioner, and was very frequently accompanied by her husband to church, where he was apparently a devout worshipper and an attentive hearer of the preached word. When we met, as was often the case during the week, and there was an opportunity for conversation, he would frequently refer to the subject of the discourse on the previous Sunday, and never without my conviction that my views had been enlarged, and new light had been thrown upon the point under discussion. Several times he suggested subjects which he wished to hear treated from the pulpit, and I have taken advantage of the suggestion.

On one occasion I remember well he said to me, with more than common earnestness, "There is one text I have often thought of as opening a grand subject, and I should like to hear it treated." "What is that, Mr. Webster?" Turning to me, for we were seated at table, with his eye kindling under his overhanging brow, and speaking slowly, in his deep and tremulous tone, he said, "There is one law-giver." I replied, "It is a noble subject, and I will write upon it for next Sunday." "You cannot." "Why? it is but Wednesday, I shall have ample time." "You cannot. That sermon will cost you the best fortnight's labor you ever undertook." I thought, nevertheless, I could accomplish the design, and upon returning home to my study I undertook it—dwelling upon it and making notes. But the more I meditated the larger grew the subject, and I put myself faithfully to the task for the remainder of the week. Saturday came, and the mighty idea then stretched beyond my narrow grasp, and I gave the subject up for the time, saying to myself—Hooker has bent that bow, and Webster could, were he to try, but I cannot.

I must mention one more fact out of many I could recount, which convinced me that great as were his intellectual powers, when the subject of religion was presented to him he was ever ready to respond to it, and was humble, teachable and loving as a little child.

Soon after I returned from Egypt and the Holy Land, hearing that Mr. Webster was in town, I called upon him at the Astor, as I was always accustomed to do. His reception of me was most cordial and affectionate. He asked many questions as to my Eastern travels, and as I rose to go away he took me by the hand and said, "I want you to do one thing for me. You have been over Palestine. I wish to get the best map I can command, and have you sit down with me one hour—but one hour. I wish to go with you from place to place—Bethlehem, Nazareth, Jerusalem, the Sea of Galilee, Jordan, Bethany, the Mount of Olives, and tell me, as I point, how it looks; the hills, the trees, the rocks, the land, the water. I can never go there, but I would look, as nearly as I can, upon every spot sanctified by the presence of our blessed Lord while he tabernacled in the flesh." His eyes filled with tears, and he earnestly pressed my hand. Multitudes of emotions swelled my heart. I returned the pressure and in silence departed. I have ever regretted that this opportunity never presented itself, and I now lament that I had not more perseveringly sought for it. The questions of such a man upon such a subject would have been sources of new thought and the kindling of deep and abiding sentiment.

Whether or not this conversation helped to suggest to me the title of a book which I afterward published, "The Pathways and Abiding Places of our Blessed Lord," I cannot say; but I am sure it directed my attention to the attempt to give some little novelty to the manner of presenting a pilgrimage to ground so frequently traveled as the Holy Land. I am, gentlemen,

With grateful acknowledgments of your attention to me, Your friend and servant,

JNO. M. WAINWRIGHT.

—*Exchange Paper.*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1854.

REMOVAL.

☞ THE CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE WILL BE FOUND IN BRANNAN'S GRANITE BUILDING (MASONIC HALL), during the rebuilding of our present location. We invite our friends to call and see us; we have daily additions to our *museum* of valuables. WARREN & SON,

Montgomery street.

The Queen City.

"The waves came dancing o'er the sea
In bright and glittering bands;
Like little children wild with glee,
They clapped their little hands."—AMELIA.

How beautifully appropriate was the naming of this magnificient steamer, that now "sits like a thing of life" upon the waves, leaping day by day from the bay of San Francisco, from the wharves of this mighty Empire City of the Pacific, into the winding stream of the famed Sacramento, whose waters gleam with the golden sands that have found their way from the snow-capped Sierra Nevadas. Well and rightly was the proud steamer manned. Queen-like did she move, and to a Queenly City too, for Sacramento was the first city to greet her, being her equal in beauty and in pride.

Saturday, November 4, should be a red letter day in more calendars than one. A calm and beautiful day, seemingly made on purpose for the advent of so beautiful a craft to wind her way to fame. The clouds hung like silken drapery over the sun, for awhile, lest its brightness should dazzle too gaily, until the fitting hour had come. As the time approached, troops of friends gathered upon her lengthy decks, and in her gay saloons; glad voices and gay smiles met you at every turning. The tap of the drum, the buglo note, and the sbrill fife, told that the "note of busy preparation soundeth."

Crowds gathered, until upon her proud decks, a mass of life, swayed to and fro, a world in miniature, a city upon the waters. It was a sight never before seen upon the Pacific coast. The hour came and the commander sprang to his post, the word was given—"all ready,"—"cast off." The booming cannon thundered over the waters and echoed among the hills, glad voices shouted, handkerchiefs waved from fairest hands, and the shout went up

"She's afloat, she's afloat,"

It was a sight worthy the pencil of the immortal Raphael.

The Queen City left her moorings at half-past 10, A. M., amid as proud a greeting as ever favored an ocean craft. Coursing her way smoothly through the shipping and the islands, her thousand happy spirits gave free accent to joyous feeling, and the bay echoed with the voice of glad hearts.

It is not flattering or extravagant praise to speak thus of this magnificent steamer. Neither is it detracting from the just merits of other beautiful steamers that we are all proud to praise; but it is just, it is right to bestow a full meed of praise upon all who have used the effort that has been made to give to our citizens every comfort, luxury and convenience that they demand. The Queen City was *demanded by the times*, and for circumstances which called her into being. She is now proudly afloat, a credit and an honor to all who have been engaged in sending her out upon the waters. The Queen City is a California steamer, and every true Californian should be proud of her. She has been made from the trees of our forests, and our own workmen have put her together, our own artisans have finished and made her a palace upon the waves. She is a finished specimen of a Mississippi steamer, is over 200 feet long, 32 feet beam, about 10 feet hold, and draws 3 1-2 feet water. This steamer has the finest saloon cabin now on the Pacific coast, measuring 156 feet long by 16 wide; 44 staterooms, finished and furnished in the most costly manner, each having marble stands and China basins, and a constant stream of pure water to each room. The grand saloon is finished and furnished in the most superb style. Arched gothic fancy scrolls to resemble fresco work, gilded and lettered in the highest style of the art. It were impossible to give the minutia of all her excellencies, suffice it to say, they are as perfect as the times can command, costing about $120,000.

The Queen City under the command of Capt. George R. Barelay, whose name and fame as a gentleman and commander, is a sure guarantee of honor and success. Messrs. Benton and Weaver, as first and second clerks, are both well known and appreciated. The other officers are known and selected with reference to skill and ability; and the entire arrangement for stewards, cooks and servants, have been selected as best qualified for their places, are of Western habits, and thoroughly drilled for river steamers. They are all colored servants, but well bred: this is a material and important step for the comfort of the passengers.

The Queen City is now among the islands; a thousand hearts are uttering glad notes of enjoyment; music swells upon the waters; the mist disappears, the sun comes forth, and this proud steamer stands out a picture of beauty and life upon the waters of the mightiest bay of the Pacific. Well might her commander and owners feel proud; well may the group upon her decks feel joyous, for it is a glad sight.

Upon leaving the harbor, and in passing the ships of war, salutes of greeting and of honor were paid complimentary to the Queen City, and upon reaching Benicia joyous shouts made the hills echo again. At the military stations salutes were returned, and all along the river, at every point guns were fired, shouts went up and joy prevailed. A splendid piano in the saloon sent forth its sweet tones, song rang through the arches, beauty and fashion tripped it on the light fantastic toe; love-lit glances flashed from eye to eye and from heart to heart—all were gay and happy.

At half-past three P. M., one of the most sumptuous tables we have ever seen was spread. All that skill and taste could do was done. The viands were so tempting that minutes seemed hours, to those who saw the temptation, ere the hour came. Meats of every kind, solids, fruits, pastry, confections and wines were passed freely around. One hundred ladies exactly filled the first table, and as many gallant gents stood as guards and waiters at their respective posts. The prominent features upon the tables were the pastry and cakes, so arranged as to be speaking emblems of the "Queen City. Ten large loaf cakes were placed at equal distances upon the table, bearing the following mottos:

No. 1.—Capt. Geo. Barclay—the citizens' choice, and the enemy of the combination.

No. 2—The stockholders of the Citizens High Pressure Navigation Company—"The people's safeguard,"

No. 3.—The master builder—the model king.

No. 4—The "Queen City,"—the "Traveler's Home," and the "Shipper's Friend,"

No. 5.—Our Chief Engineer of the Queen City—*ne plus ultra*; always at his post.

No. 6.—The Master Joiner and Architect of this splendid saloon—the eclipse of these waters.

No. 7.—The Queen City of the waters of California—long may she wave—Capt Geo. R. Barclay.

No. 8.—No Monopoly—Queen city—California against the the world.

No. 9—The State of California—the golden chain of the Union.

No. 10.—The Painters and Gilders—excelsior.

Upon No. 4, was a beautiful miniature steamer, with flags waving—each bearing appropriate mottos.

Upon the centre of the table was a magnificent white satin flag, trimmed with gold lace, bearing the following mottos:

The Citizens' Line. The Queen City. The people's favorite.
George R. Barelay, Captain; E. Chapman, Agent; E. Garsh, President.

A portion of the California Guard, in full uniform, were guests, and performed the duty of artillerymen admirably.

Nearly a thousand guests have enjoyed the generous hospitality and courteous attention of the commander of the Queen City and its owners, and as many hearts will long remember it; for ourselves and those dear to us, we can never forget it; it will lay upon memory, a beautiful picture, long after its remembrance shall pass from the busy scene of life.

There were many scenes of happiness upon that steamer's deck and in her gay saloons—tones from the piano and the guitar sprung into life, touched by fair hands, that awoke tones in the human heart deeper than human voices can reach, and sent pleasure over that gay and happy assemblage; and this joy continued through the festive scene.

One cloud only came to mar the present joy, and that we fain would forget—forget, hoping the pain and sorrow it caused will soon be removed; we allude to the accidental explosion of the cartridges at the last salute upon our arrival at Sacramento; and this unhappy accident, we are now happy to say, is not so serious as was at first supposed—but regret it deeply, as do all.

It was a magnificent sight to see the greetings with which the "Queen City" was received at her own namesake's home; thousands poured out upon the levee, until the banks waved to and fro a mass of living humanity, and shouts, long and deep, made the heavens ring. The hour of arrival was 7 1-2 o'clock, and the thousands moved from her decks, touched the shore, entered the City of the Plains, scattered over her fair prairies, and told of the festivities and courtesies that will long be remembered; for our own happiness we shall ever be grateful, and trust that amid the strife that may exist between this line and the old Sacramento line, their strife shall ever be an honorable one—a strife of generous and just competition only. Success would we desire to both—for the world is wide, and there is enough us for all to do.

Notices---Extra.

LEFE LAUREL.—We ask particular attention to the interesting communication from our correspondent from Northern Penusylvania. Our fair correspondent has made a most happy suggestion, and we trust she will have her best wishes gratified, and we surely shall be proud if her plan shall be perfected in the Golden State first. This is the place of all others on this fair earth where it can be accomplished the most speedily. Will not our young men take hold of the work? Now is the time. Let our road sides and our village parks and squares be thus beautified and made to yield luscious fruit, and the name of *Lefe Laurel* shall be kept in perpetual remembrance.

SAN JOSE NURSERY—L. PREVOST & Co.—We have received a Circular from the proprietors of this well conducted Nursery, and we feel highly gratified at the success with which they progress. We note in their catalogue:—Pears, twenty-five varieties; Apples, thirty varieties; Peaches, fifty-five varieties; Plums, ten varieties; Apricots, eight varieties; Grapes, twelve varieties; Strawberries, ten varieties; Roses, more than one hundred kinds, and more than ten thousand strong plants. The Nursery of Messrs. Prevost is noted for correctness, and their stock being very extensive in every department, they are enabled to offer all the varieties of ornamental trees equal to any in the country.

We shall be happy to give any information, and can procure any quantity or variety from this Nursery, at short notice. We refer our readers to their advertisement in our columns.

SPLENDID PRIVATE RESIDENCE.—We call particular attention to the fine Farm for sale near San Jose; this is an opportunity rarely found. Among the fine stock of animals, there are some extra milch cows. This farm is one of the best in the county, and can be had at a bargain.

CALIFORNIA NUTMEGS.—The Pacific of the last issue, contains an article upon "California Nutmegs," reflecting upon the action of the State Society, and requesting the CALIFORNIA FARMER to answer it.

The FARMER would present its compliments to the Pacific, and say, when a *religious paper* admits anonymous scribblers to pen such paragraphs for its columns, we should be much obliged if they would call upon some other source for a reply. We shall do no such thing. We wil answer when the writer appears with his real signature—not otherwise.

TO THE SCIENTIFIC.—We invite the Academy of Sciences, or any of its members, to call and examine a curious mineral specimen. We would like to have their opinion, for we think we have a "Puzzle,"—and we ask, *Who can tell?*

We are indebted for this curious and valuable gift to E. D. Coleman, Esq., from the "Times office," Eureka, and right thankful are we. We think it will puzzle the knowing ones a little to find the place for it.

THE CIGAR STORY.—The "Chronicle" of last week, seemed to make a mighty effort to criticise the statement made in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, relative to the consumption of cigars in California and Oregon. It really appears to us that our neighbors must be troubled occasionally with dyspepsia, else they live upon too high-seasoned food, or it may be they are fond of "bear's meat," for the growl comes often; and all that puzzles us, is, to know whether it comes from the old one or the cubs. We want our neighbors to understand that we are not afraid of *Grizzlies*, growl they ever so much; but that "Cigar Story," it might edify our friends (?) to know, that the statistics were most kindly furnished by one of the most extensive and correct mercantile houses in the city. Their names are withheld by request—a publication of them would be perhaps too severe a rebuke. The only error in that report, if any, would be, that it fell short of the reality.

PRETTY FINE CABBAGE.—W. C. Hoff, Esq., has sent us from his fine gardens, at the Mission Dolores, a very compact and finely grown Cabbage, of the *Flat Dutch* variety, weighing 32 1-2 lbs. If any of our cultivators can beat this, we should like they would bring along their specimens.

THE Odd Fellows of Grass Valley have just fitted up a handsome new hall in Dornin's building. It was dedicated to the use of the Order on Thursday Evening.

THE first brick building in Grass Valley, is a fine one just erected by Adams & Co.

California Oil Manufactory.

Last week we had a most interesting visit at the very extensive works of Wm. Bailey, Esq., oil manufacturers, on Battery street. We spent some time in the various departments. In the bleaching rooms, one vat contains 1,800 gallons, another contains 900 gallons; 100 barrels are bleached, strained and pressed per day.

One department is appropriated to the manufacture of lard oil. The process is very interesting. Vast quantities of lard, in barrels, are imported from Cincinnati. Lard taken from the barrels is put in white linen sacks, each sack placed upon the press, upon boards about two and one-half feet square, and piled one above the other some ten or twelve high; these are acted upon by very powerful presses, and the pure oil oozes through the linen like crystal drops, and falls into the vat below as pure and sweet as olive oil.

Another room presents the whale oil, from the Arctic, in dark coarse bags, similarly placed under heavy presses, yielding all the liquid oil and leaving the foots, which are placed in casks for other use.

Still another room presents the true sperm, under the same process, and also in long linen troughs for straining. That which is pressed yields a quantity of spermaceti, which is sent to the States to be manufactured into *sperm candles*, (Query—Why not manufacture them here?)

Connected with this extensive establishment is a fine whale ship, making its regular trips along the coast and returning laden to supply the proprietors, thus making the system complete: commencing the business by harpooning the whale on the ocean, and continuing the process until the oil in its refined state is presented to the customers from the warehouse.

From the statistics we have gathered and from the fact that sales average from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons per day from this concern, we hesitate not to say, it is the largest and most complete establishment of the kind on the Pacific shores. The proprietor is ever ready to show those who are pleased to examine his interesting works.

Music, Moonlight, Love and Flowers.

STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S STEAMER NEW WORLD.

An epoch and a glorious one has been marked in the history of our river steamers. The steamer New World, Capt. Seymour, which left last Thursday, newly and beautifully prepared again for the Sacramento route, had the ladies' saloon graced by one of Woodworth's high-toned pianofortes. This act on the part of the Steam Navigation Company will surely redound to their credit, and we feel confident that it will add to the attractions and inducements of our citizens to take passage—not singly, but in merry groups; there can be no excuse now for not enjoying a pleasant trip.

The brisk competition that may be expected between the Navigation Company and the new line, will reduce the cost of passage, and this inducement, with music, surely should be a temptation to make parties of pleasure on board these steamers. Merry and happy they must be, under the kind and most courteous attention of the commander and his officers. Here they test the beauty and appropriateness of that pretty song—

"Music, moonlight, love and flowers."

Better music and moonlight never could be found than can be enjoyed here; this and the other parts of the song can be gathered and prepared at Sacramento or San Francisco in plenty and taken on board steamer at starting, and we presume that before the end of the trip the song could be made perfectly *harmonious* by an union of all those beautiful sentiments blended into one song.

Such extra efforts on the part of the company deserve a generous return.

The Rassette House.—There is no public house now in our State that commands a greater share of public patronage or is more truly deserving of it, than that ably conducted and extensively patronized hotel, under the direction of the indefatigable "Rassette." The Rasette is the largest hotel in San Francisco, and is now crowded with boarders, and not a day passes but applications are made for rooms beyond the ability of the house to supply. It is gratifying to know that the proprietor is being appreciated and rewarded for his unlying energy and his continued perseverance against almost insurmountable obstacles. We truly rejoice to see such true reward [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and we can say strike harder to [illegible]

An Incident.—Nothing upon earth bears the impress of Heaven so much as the reconciliation of dear and loving friends, who may be for a moment even separated or estranged by error, misunderstanding or misrepresentation. How bitter are the moments while the clouds hang over fond and loving hearts.

I SAW HER WEEP.

I saw her weep from her heart's deep fount—
Did the gushing tear to her eyelids mount!
Those mortal eyes were close to sight;
But her soul shone forth in those tear drops bright.

That heaving breast, that smothered sigh,
Those gushing tears from the closed eye:
What a voice hath tears, when they quickly start,
They wake, like a flash, every feeling heart.

I saw those tears—my soul was moved,
But I could not speak, though I deeply loved:
They were precious tears—dark clouds were riven,
Loved friends embraced, and were forgiven.

JULIUS.

From San Bernardino.

From a private letter received from San Bernardino, dated the 8th of October last, we make some extracts. The letter says:

San Bernardino presents about the same appearance at present as it did when I wrote you last, with the exception that the harvesting is over and the people have turned their attention to preparing themselves comfortable quarters for the coming winter. Houses are going up as if by magic in every quarter. They are constructing some very commodious, comfortable and tasty dwellings; the most of them, however, are only building in reference to the present, or until they have more ample means for enlarging, &c. The place begins to assume quite a fine appearance, and you can trace out with perfect ease the streets, the shape of the different blocks and public squares without refering to the city map. The people realized in full, this year, their expectations in regard to the grain crop; they would however have had a much larger one, but for a very heavy rain we had about six weeks ago, which damaged, according to calculations, about one-fourth of the whole. The rain, and the fire which burnt about four hundred acres of barley, together have destroyed or made unfit for flour, about one-half of the crop. The person referred to in my last as having five hundred acres, lost the whole of his. The cause of this great loss of grain was owing to the scarcity of reapers, threshers, &c. Although there is such an amount of grain spoiled, still it will never be felt by the community, as we have a plenty and to spare. Wheat sells for one dollar to one and a quarter per per bushel.

San Bernardino and the vicinity are both quiet and peaceable, with the exception of a most horrible murder committed a few weeks ago, about thirty or forty miles from here, supposed to have been done by Spaniards. The person, as near as I understand it, left his house in quest of his animals, and being absent longer than usual, his wife with others went to search for him, when they found the body in a thicket, having twenty or more stabs in different places. The body and ground in the vicinity bore the appearance of a prolonged struggle; it was evident he had been lassoed and dragged to a considerable distance before life was extinct. Two weeks ago a person who was passing from the Monte to Col. Williams' Ranch, was robbed of four hundred dollars by two men who were afterwards arrested. Since this affair, a company of one hundred mounted minute-men has been organized, for the protection of San Bernardino vicinity against thieves, cattle stealers, &c.

A portion of the prospecters have returned from the mines, bringing very favorable accounts; from forty to fifty cents per pan was realized. The gold resembles that from the Calaveras and Mokelumne river banks. Quite a number of people are reported to be engaged in digging and prospecting in the mountains. I have every reason to believe the mountains here will produce equal to the Southern and Northern mines, when they come to be explored and prospected; I hope so, at all events, as we are sadly in want of something here at present besides an imaginary coin. As soon as I am able to procure some specimens I shall forward you a sample, for the purpose of convincing you that, although there is a great scarcity at present of the yellow dross, our mountains and canyons abound in it.

The Mail came the trip from Salt Lake here in eleven days the quickest that has ever been made by some days. The Indians are becoming quite [illegible] on the route.

Farm.—The geese and ducks are just beginning to return to us again, which shows us we shall soon have some rain.

A murder was committed at the Pueblo lately, but I did not learn the particulars. I am thankful there are no such [illegible] here, [illegible] fact it would [illegible] such [illegible] to happen. [illegible] everything [illegible] and money [illegible] about.

[For the California Farmer.]

SKETCHES OF THE

Natural History of California.

THE GREAT CONDOR OF NORTHWEST AMERICA.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

A fine specimen of this bird was killed on the beach at Monterey, a few days ago; and as it has never been described before (to our knowledge) with accuracy, and as the scientific books of Natural History are as unsatisfactory and incomplete as are the tales of peripatetic hunters, we shall take Mother Nature as she shows herself in this huge, feathery embodiment of creation, as our guide and pattern.

An imperfect description was given by us of this bird in the S. F. Herald, of December 12, '52. The present specimen being killed near our house, we are enabled, with a more extended knowledge of its habits, to give a careful and detailed history of the creature.

The bird before us is a female, and weighed when killed, 20 lbs., avoirdupois. The following are its dimensions and proportions: From beak to the end of tail feathers, 4 feet 6 inches; from tip to tip of wing, stretched out, 8 feet 4 in.; one wing, 3 feet 3 in.; tail feathers, 12 in number and 15 inches long; from ruffle on the neck to vent, 2 feet 9 in. It has 32 brachial feathers on each wing; the five long outer wing feathers measure 2 feet 5 in. each; its breadth across the breast bone is 8 inches; under the wings and over the breast, it has a long triangular layer of dirty white feathers, and the outside of the lower part of the wings is also dashed with a few feathers tipped white.

The head, down to the commencement of the beak, is covered with a beautiful lemon-colored loose skin. The beak is 1 6-8 in. long, and curved over with a point as hard as iron, with a waved edge as sharp as a knife; the under beak is a perfect half cylinder, into which fits with the nicest accuracy a hollow tongue of the same shape. This tongue is a curious feature, being 1 7-8 in. long by 1-2 an inch broad, and is serrated with a hardened edging inclining down the gullet, which the bird uses with great force and power in reducing its food for digestion previous to swallowing.

The head is 7 inches long, and is barred over with a triangular shaped band of black featherets on a naked white skin. Across the crown, it measures 3 inches. The neck is bare of feathers, is of a pale dirty flesh color, and is 7 inches long from base of the skull to the ruffle at the root of the neck; it is furnished with a ruffle of stiff, broad feathers, with elongated points at the root of the neck, into which it buries its neck when at rest.

Its legs are of a dirty white color, and measure 10 in. from the knee joint to the end of the claw of the main toe. The feet consists of four toes, which are armed with strong black curved claws; its middle toe is 5 1-2 in. long, which includes a claw of 1 1-2 in. in length; the hind toe with claw is only 1 1-2 inches long. The breadth of the foot across the palm, is 2 1-4 in. The length of the legs from the hip joint to the end of the middle toe, is 15 inches.

The egg of the bird, as I am informed by a fifteen-year resident of California, is 3 in. broad by 5 in. long; about one-third larger than a goose egg. Its color is a dirty pale blue, spotted brown, and it is nearly as thick as an ostrich egg. The same person informs me that the female lays only one egg during a season, and makes its nest on the ground in the ravines of the mountains, and generally near the roots of the redwood and pine trees. It is three months before the young bird can fly. The eye of the bird is 1 in. long by 1 in. broad and weighs 1 oz.; it measures 1 1-2 inch in breadth and length. The heart, lungs and liver are nearly the dimensions of a year-old pig; its gut is short and white; the gall bladder is 6-8 of an inch long.

The bird when erect stands over 4 feet from the ground, and, from its huge wings, when spread out or even closely folded, looks a mountain of black feathers. The feathers are of a uniform dusky brown and black color, with the exceptions mentioned. The body is covered closely with a long lead-colored feathery down, with a thick skin (or hide rather) which is under-laid over the whole body, and particularly sets under part, with a compact layer of bright yellow fat of a strong musk smell. The meat is of a bright arterial red and with large flakes of fat cells under the wings and breast which copiously fills out the cavity of the animal. The muscular and bony development of the wings, neck, head and legs is immense, and gives it a power of strength and power in flight and in attacking and [illegible] its prey [illegible].

Such is the description from [illegible] Nature's [illegible] (California) [illegible] Rocky Mountains and the North [illegible].

The bird is [illegible] Andes, but is [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] found [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1854.

Pluck out the Grains.

At the door of the office of the California Farmer stands a tall sheaf of grain, once bright and golden; but by exposure to the wind and storm in the outer world it has lost its golden hue and its once winning beauty.

Within our sanctum we have many sheaves, bright and fair, their full heads bending with the fullness they bear of that which gives life to others.

Daily we see the passers by stop and look upon the sheaf at the door. They tear the heads from the sheaf, "pluck out the grains," look at them, and throw them away. Sometimes we note persons stop and look—attracted by the better sheaves within; they enter to examine: they too break off the heads, "pluck out the grains," look at them, and, like others, throw them away.

How often have we seen the wayward and thoughtless, as they pass along, each catch a head, twist it off, crush it and throw it away; until that once bright and beautiful sheaf now stands, in outward appearance, but a specimen of former grandeur.

We have noted this singular characteristic in most men, (the disposition to destroy,) until we have taken pains to inquire into the reality, in the lives and characters of the very men whom we have noticed as practicing this habit. In this examination we have never failed, but have been particularly interested in this seemingly small matter. We have witnessed a deep interest manifested by some persons, who first look, then examine the stalk, blade and kernel of the golden wheat. They seem to know its value, and desire to examine its hidden beauties, and when once in their possession they treasure it; they fold it carefully, take it away and plant it as good seed. They do not covet or undervalue it, but they appreciate it and desire to possess it.

This organ of destructiveness does not stop at merely breaking off *heads of grain*. Men, as they pass along in life, often meet their fellow men possessing traits of character or means of enjoyment, that are superior to their own, and envying them these gifts, they reach out their rude hands, grasp these enjoyments, or with ruder tongue assail their character, and thus "pluck out the precious grains;" and they do it but to throw away.

There is at this time such a *love of money*, and such a desire to possess it, that men do not hesitate, as they pass along, to reach out their hand, "pluck out the grains," even should the sheaf be at their neighbor's door. Men do not think that by detracting from a neighbor's merits or a neighbor's influence, they are "plucking out the grains of that neighbor's sheaf," each grain of which is his very "bread of life!" Men forget that although they may not lay their hands rudely upon the character or influence of a neighbor, yet, if they deter men from "examining the sheaf," they do literally "pluck out the grains;" but they do it, too, to throw away.

In the great world without, there are many who are qualified to prepare a sheaf; yet thoughtlessly and recklessly they permit that sheaf to be so corrupted and destroyed by exposure without, that the grains lose their life and become worthless. They never keep a *better sheaf inside*, that, when the rude storms without may have destroyed that which having been exposed shall be gone, they can turn to a better and brighter one within; and they themselves pluck and plant bright grains that shall grow and become as a beautiful tree in a well watered garden!

That sheaf of grain all possess. The mind, like our beautiful hills, by nature, shows the signs of life. The *native grain* is there,—by cultivation, better and brighter it can be made—there is life in it, the very "bread of life." Let those who cultivate God's fair earth see that each one, by continuing this faint simile, gather grain by grain, bind them into sheaves, and though they may have a portion come in contact with the world without, be sure they have *sheares inside*, where rude hands cannot invade or touch, bearing grain that will not be lost; but, ever springing into life, yielding, some sixty and some an hundred fold.

State Fairs.

We append a list of some of the most important Exhibitions of Agriculture that have taken place the present year in the several States. This will give some idea of the extent to which the various States are engaged in these matters; and when it is known that at these fairs the people gather in masses from *ten to thirty thousand*, each, we can account for the difference of interest manifested between those States and California. Here, it is the *gold* that moves; there, they regard the comforts that result from a wise use of wealth in developing the resources of the country. Instead of using the gold in our country to reveal even richer treasures within her borders, we send the gold to other States and they use it to develope *their resources* and send them here in products we might raise—and carry away still more of our gold. Thus it must be until we grow wiser:

STATE FAIRS, 1854.

New York, at New York, -	Oct.	3, 4, 5, 6.
Ohio, at Newark, - -	"	17, 18, 19, 20.
Connecticut, at New Haven,	"	10, 11, 12, 13.
New Hampshire, at Keene, -	"	3, 4, 5, 6,
Vermont, at Brattleboro', -	Sept.	13, 14, 15.
Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia,	"	26, 27, 28, 29.
Kentucky, at Lexington, -	"	12, 13, 14, 15,
Maryland, at Baltimore, -	Oct.	3, 4, 5, 6,
Georgia, at Augusta, - -	"	23, 24, 25, 26,
Michigan, at Detroit, -	Sept.	26, 27, 28, 29,
Illinois, at Springfield, - -	"	12, 13, 14, 15,
Indiana, at Madison, - -	Oct.	4, 5, 6,
Iowa, at Fairfield, - -	"	25,
Wisconsin, at Watertown, -	"	4, 5, 6.
Missouri, at Boonville, - -	"	2, 3, 4, 6.
North Carolina, at Raleigh,	"	17, 18, 19, 20,
Tennessee, at Knoxville, -	"	18, 19,
Lower Canada, at Quebec, -	Sept.	12, 13, 14, 15,
Upper Canada, at London, -	"	26, 27, 28, 29,
Delaware State Horticultural Society, at Odd Fellows Hall, Wilmington, - - -	"	13, 14,

The Massachusetts Horticultural Exhibition on Boston Common, Sept. 16, at which 25 to 30,000 people were present, manifests great interest.

The American Pomological Society had a meeting of the Society at Boston, same time. Hon. M. P. Wilder gave a grand collation at the Revere House. The meeting was one of the greatest interest; prominent citizens from all parts of the Union were present.

To these should be appended the California State Agricultural Society's first Exhibition of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures at Musical Hall, commencing Oct. 4, and continuing ten days; also, Exhibition of Stock at Mission Dolores, continuing two days—the 6th and 7th. These Exhibitions were both of sufficient interest and value to show that California will not long be behind any other State in the Union.

Agricultural Premiums.—Those who have won the Premiums at the late Agricultural Fair, are invited to call and receive their certificates on the Treasurer for the same. Call on the undersigned, at the California Farmer office, corner California and Montgomery streets.

Warren, Cor. Sec. State Ag. Society.
Per order of the President. Oct. 27.

We feel pleased to announce that in many instances the premiums which were awarded at the State Exhibition, in the various departments, have been very generously donated again to the treasury of the Society, to enable them to fulfill obligatious resting on them in the enterprise, and in carrying forward the duties and interests of the Society. This is as it should be, as many who have won such prizes can do more good in this way than ten times the value of the money. We hope many will follow their example.

Thirty Thousand Pounds of Hops on Twenty Acres of Land.—Messrs. T. & A. P. Smith, of this town, have the greatest crop of hops ever known in the country. It is estimated by competent judges, at 30,000 pounds. Hops are worth from 25 to 30 cents per pound. This crop grows on twenty acres of land. Eight or nine thousand dollars is a round sum to realize from only twenty acres.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Union.*

Grand Premiums.

The list of premiums awarded at the splendid Show of Stock which has recently taken place at Springfield, Ohio, is indeed worthy of such an enterprise. These are worthy of *strife*, of noble strife. Such a list of premiums will do an incalculable amount of good—it will induce the importation of the most valuable breeds of all kinds of animals, from all parts of the world.

We trust the laudable example of Messrs. Morris & Becar, in importing the splendid cow Duchess, at a cost of 700 guineas, will find imitators even in California:

SWEEPSTAKE PREMIUMS.

Best bull and 5 cows or heifers of one year or upwards, from any one state	$500

DURHAM BULLS.

Best 3 year old and upwards	300
Second best 3 year old and upwards	200
Third best 3 year old and upwards	100
Best 2 year old and under 3 year	200
Second best 2 year old and under 3 years	150
Third best 2 year old and under 3 years	75
Best 1 year old and under 2 years	150
Second best 1 year old and under 2 years	100
Third best 1 year old and under 2 years	50
Best Durham bull calf	50

DURHAM COWS.

Best 3 year old and upwards	200
Second best 3 year old and upwards	150
Third best 3 year old and upwards	100
Best 2 year old and under 3 years	150
Second best 2 year old and under 3 years	100
Third best 2 year old and under 3 years	50
Best 1 year old and under 2 years	100
Second best 1 year old and under 2 years	75
Third best 1 year old and under 2 years	50
Best heifer calf	50

AYRSHIRE BULLS.

Best 3 year old and upwards	100
Second best 3 year old and upwards	75
Best 2 year old and under 3 years	80
Second best 2 year old and under 3 years	50
Best 1 year old and under 2 years	75
Second best 1 year old and under 2 years	50

AYRSHIRE COWS.

Best 3 year old and upwards	100
Second best 3 year old and upwards	75
Best 2 year old and under 3 years	75
Second best 2 year old and under 3 years	50
Best 1 year old and under 2 years	50
Second best 1 year old and under 2 years	50

For Devons and Herefords, the same prizes are offered as for Ayrshires.

Great Parisian World's Exhibition. 1855.

Mons. Alex. Vattemare, of Paris, so favorably known in this country for his untiring efforts on the subject of National Exchanges, authorizes us to say, that he will be most happy to aid any Exhibitors from the United States, who may be desirous of presenting articles at this great Exhibition. From Mons. Vattemare's connexion and acquaintance, he will be able to render more valuable assistance than any person with whom we have any acquaintance. We shall take great pleasure in facilitating arrangements through Mons. Vattemare, with any who may desire his services.

The Journal of the New York State Agricultural Society announces the above. This is but a continuance of that same spirit which has characterized this distinguished friend of science since his name was first announced on this continent. The fame of such a man will never die; his works will live forever.

We trust California may be represented at this World's Fair in 1855, in such a manner as to remove a portion of the ignorance that at present envelopes the minds of the mass of the world relative to the resources and ability of California to rank as an enlightened State.

Import Stock.

Those who desire to import stock from Great Britain to this country by steamer, can form some estimate when we inform them that the outside cost of importing to New York is as follows: Including insurance, keeping on board ship, commission, freight, &c., for a horse, $205; for a cow, $250—this by steamer. By sailing vessels, from 20 to 30 per cent. less.

It will be seen by the recent price paid in Europe by Messrs. Morris & Becar, that 700 guineas have been paid for one cow.

The additional cost from New York to this country cannot be more than 20 per cent., when imported from Southampton or direct from Liverpool, as we shall soon have conveniences for it.

Vance's Daguerrean Gallery.—Who that has a leisure hour can spend it more agreeably, more satisfactorily, than at Vance's beautiful gallery. We hold that those of our citizens who come forward with such public spirit and display a taste for the fine arts, although it may be in their own profession, deserve well of every community, and should receive a generous support. Were it not for such a spirit, California, with all her gold, would have been but a land of tents and shanties, men would have bowed down and worshipped the golden calf until, like those of old, a leprosy of mind as well as body would have degenerated men to the level of the beast that perisheth. Thanks to the genius and taste of those who, with a love of something higher, have places like Vance's magnificent gallery, where those who have a refined taste can worship the beautiful.

Favors Received.—Adams & Co. furnished us liberally with Eastern papers, and to Messrs. Murray & Co. we are also indebted for a generous supply of papers, magazines, &c.

Patent Office Circulars.

We publish to-day the Circular of the Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of the Patent Office, asking for information relative to the varied interests of Agriculture. We shall be truly grateful to all our friends for any facts they can furnish us in any sections of the State, and upon any of the topics embraced in the Circular, or any facts of interest and importance. Such facts we will arrange under their respective heads, and furnish them to the Patent Office, giving the several parties due credit for the information they render.

We would assure our readers that all they do to carry out the important measures of the Honorable Commissioner of Patents, they will at the same time be most truly subserving their own interests materially; the facts furnished from California will flow back again in valuable information that shall be like a living stream to them, vivifying and fertilizing not only themselves, but our whole State. We therefore, most cordially commend this Circular to their especial attention:

AGRICULTURAL CIRCULAR.

United States Patent Office,
Washington, July 20, 1854.

Sir: The collection of Statistics on Agriculture being one of the duties of this office, your aid is respectfully solicited. For the sake of convenience, questions intended for various individuals in all portions of the country are hereunto annexed, which are to serve rather as hints or suggestions, than to be literally followed in the replies.

As we seek no information that is not strictly reliable, it is hoped that your answers will be limited to those matters with which you are concerned, even although they may relate only to a single subject. If, therefore, you can communicate explicit and undoubted information on any of the topics under investigation, you will confer a favor by so doing. It is not expected that the reply of any one individual will relate to all the subjects embraced in this Circular, but only to those with which he is practically familiar.

As another object sought to be attained by this Office is the introduction and dissemination of new or improved Agricultural Products, we shall take pleasure in receiving and distributing any packages or parcels which may be committed to our charge, whether they consist of the seeds of cultivated plants, either of native or of foreign growth, or those of our natural grasses, fruits, wild flowers, forest trees, or of the cuttings or sets of anything which may be deemed worthy of cultivation.

With our efforts in these respects, it is hoped that the interest you feel in Agricultural subjects will induce you to co-operate as far as you may find it convenient and agreeable. Accurate statistics are desired as far as it is practicable to obtain them; but all that we can reasonably expect, in most cases, is the nearest approach to the truth to which your experience and judgment will lead you.

The subjoined inquiries are mainly intended to to direct your attention to certain points on which information is desired. It is hoped, therefore, that the mention of these will not exclude any other matters of general interest that may suggest themselves. Your reply to those you may feel willing to answer, is solicited at as early a date as practicable—not later, at all events, than the first day of December next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Charles Mason, Commissioner.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

What classes of animals can be raised to the best advantage in your section? Cost of rearing, and value at various ages? Cost of transporting each to the Atlantic or Gulf markets, alive, by canal, railroad, or on foot? What breeds are the most serviceable for labor, milk, flesh, or wool? Have you any imported or blood animals in your vicinity? If so, state the number, breed, history, and pedigree, if known, and the effects of crossing, if any, on your common stock.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

What is the cost of production and market value, in your vicinity, of wool, silk, wax, honey, cochineal, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, beef, mutton, pork, hams, lard, oil, hides, tallow, pelts, &c. What is the cost of transportation by canal, railroad, or otherwise, to the Atlantic or Gulf market?

MANURES.

What manures are most in use with you, and which the most valuable for special crops? If guano, bone-dust, poudrette, super-phosphate, lime, gypsum, charcoal, ashes, fish, muck, or any other valuable fertilizers are employed in your vicinity, state the cost, modes of application, and their effects upon the respective crops to which they have been applied. The result of any accurate experiments would be desirable, especially as connected with any of our great leading staples—cotton, tobacco, hemp, flax, wheat, oats, rye, barley, rice, potatoes, or Indian corn.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

What crops can be cultivated to the best advantage in your section? The best modes of cultivation? The maximum and average yield of each, and the smallest yield that will pay expenses? Have you any established rotation of crops? What plants are cultivated for the purpose of plowing under as a manure? Have you any remedies against the diseases and insects which infest your crops? What are your best modes of harvesting, storing, and preparation for market? What is the cost of production and market value, in your vicinity, of the various kinds of grains, roots, hay and fodder, cotton, hemp, flax, hops,

sugar, tobacco, &c.? What the cost of transporting each product, by canal, railroad, or otherwise, to the Atlantic or Gulf markets?

Special interest is felt at the present time in those plants which are employed in the manufacture of cordage, clothing, ect.: such as cotton, hemp, and flax. Are any of these crops profitably cultivated with you? If so, have you any improved variety, new modes of cultivation, harvesting, or preparation for market?

MARKET AND KITCHEN GARDENING.

Please to give the names of the best varieties of garden vegetables, the usual times of sowing, periods of maturity, and their market values. What vegetables are brought into your vicinity from the North, South, East, West, or from beyond sea; at what seasons, and at what prices?

FRUITS, WINES, ETC.

What varieties of summer, fall, and winter fruits are cultivated with the best success in your section? What kinds are attacked by blight, mildew, or insects, particularly injurious to their perfect growth? If any, what remedies have you against their attacks? Have you improved modes of cultivating fruit, harvesting, and preparing it for market? What is the cost of transporting those kinds not perishable, to the Atlantic and Gulf markets, by canal, railroad, or otherwise? What is the current value of each kind in your vicinity? Is the grape cultivated with you for table use, or for the object of making wine? If for either, can you communicate any information relative to its history, cultivation, preservation, or the manufacture, cost, and market value of American wine? What fruits are sold in your vicinity grown at the North, South, East, or West; at what seasons, and at what prices?

NOTE.—Please to treat of each subject under a distinct head, after the manner of the arrangement of last year's Report; and, if convenient, leave one side of your manuscript blank.

Flax.

It will be perceived by the foreign journals that the increased cultivation of flax is receiving great attention, and from the improvements in flax machinery we may anticipate a heavy demand, fully equal to the increased growth in all parts of the world. By the improvements of Mr. Caryl, even the waste is now rendered worth eight to ten cents per pound, for the use of paper makers.

The importation of flax into England was in 1851, and the ten years previous, 70,000 tons per annum. This is equal to the produce of 84,000 acres. The number of spindles in use in the United Kingdom, for flax spinning, is 1,068,000. France has 350,000 spindles, Belgium 100,000, Holland 6,000, Russia 50,000, Austria 30,000. The states of the Zollvercin 80,000, Switzerland, 12,000, and the United States of America 15,000. Thus it will be seen that America is Europe's best customer for linen, notwithstanding the fact that we supply them with flax seed; and by the help of Mr. Caryl's improvement, we may hope to be able to use our own flax with cotton machinery. The English statistics state that 30,000,000 of people in America consume annually more than two yards each of British linen, while Europe, with a population of 228,000,000 takes, 1 38-100 of a yard each. England imports 650,000 quarters of linseed, and 70,000 tons of oil-cake per annum.

The great obstacle to the growth of flax in England, is the want of an intermediate interest to buy the straw from the grower, and prepare the fibre for the spinner; and even in Ireland with the low price of labor, still this difficulty is materially felt. By the use of recently invented American machinery, this difficulty will probably be done away with, and we may hope to wear linen shirts of American manufacture, nearly or quite at cotton prices. The average price of flax in the straw, in England, is $12 50 per ton.—*Working Farmer.*

SHORT HORN CATTLE ARRIVED.—The steamer Herman brought over Messrs. Morris and Becar's celebrated Cow, Duchess 66th, bought at Earl Ducie's sale for 700 guineas, the highest price ever paid for a cow in England. She came over in fine condition. Mr. Becar also brought in the same steamer, "Oxford 6th," sold at the same sale for £215, and a one-year old heifer, "Miss Belleville," from the celebrated herd of Mr. Hupper, of remarkable beauty and quality.

We congratulate these enterprising gentlemen on the safe arrival of this valuable stock, which will be a great addition to their valuable herds, and of great importance to our country.—*N. Y. Ag. Journal.*

We have from Thomas Beale Brown, Hampden, England, an interesting account of his first sale of Cotswold Rams, which was very encouraging. Mr. B. showed at Royal Show, Lincoln, a four-yeard old Buck—live weight 555 lbs. He has a pure four-year old Suffolk stallion, which he desires to sell for 100 guineas, to come to this country—he is a remarkably fine animal; and also a three-year old mare, at the same price, for sale. We should like to see this breed introduced in this country.—*Ib.*

THE following is taken from the 'Ohio Cultivator," of Oct. 1., published at Columbus, Ohio:

GREAT BABY SHOW.—The Spriggers are to have a "National Baby Show" on the last day of the Clark county Fair. (Thursday, Oct 5th) extending to native born yearling and two-year olds. Sorry "Our Baby" is out of the juvenile ton just now.

NATIONAL FEMALE EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION. The Parkways have got their chivalry up, and propose to hold a grand riding show at Cincinnati (O.) on the 8th and 9th of November. The premiums range from [illegible]

Agriculture in Iceland.

On stepping ashore in Iceland, the total absence of trees and forests, and the astonishing purity of the atmosphere, strike the spectator as among the most remarkable characteristics of the country. The fields are beautifully green; the mountains, clothed in purple heath, appear so near you that you are almost tempted to reach furth your hand to touch their sides. At fifteen or twenty miles distance, they appear but three or four; and as seventy or eighty miles, they seem within ten or fifteen. Such is the effect of the magical purity of the atmosphere. In other countries you go and visit cities and ruins; here you see nature in her most fantastic forms. In other states you pay a shilling, a franc, or a piastre, for a warm bath in a vat of marble; here you bathe in a spring of any desired temperature, or plunge into a cool lake, and swim to the region of a hot spring in the bottom, guided by a stream on the surface. In other lands you step into marble palaces that are lined with gold and precious stones, and find hereditary legislators making laws to keep the people in subjection; here you see a grass-grown amphitheater where an elective congress met and legislated in the open air for nearly a thousand years. In other and more favored climes, you find comfortable houses, and "fruits of fragrance blush on every tree;" here, not a fruit, save one small and tasteless berry, and not a single variety of grain, will ripen, and their houses are mere huts of lava and turf, looking as green as the meadows and pastures. In other lands, coal and wood fires enliven every hearth, and mines of iron, lead, copper, silver and gold, reward the labor of the delver; but here not a particle of coal, not one mineral of value, and not one stick larger than a walking-cane, can be found. Many of the mountains are clad in eternal snows, and some pour out rivers of fire several times every century. But, though sterile the soil and scanty the productions, our knowledge of the country must be limited if we consider it barren of historical facts and literary reminiscences. A country like this, nearly as large as England, must possess few agricultural and commercial resources, to have at this time, nearly one thousand years after its first settlement, a population of only sixty thousand souls, yet the Icelanders, while laboring under great disadvantages, are more contented, moral and religious, possess greater attachment to country, are less given to crime and altercation, and show greater hospitality and kindness to strangers, than any other people the sun shines upon. Their contentment and immunity from crime and offence, do not rise from sluggishness and indolence of character; nor are they noted alone for their negative virtues. They possess a greater spirit of historical research and literary inquiry, have more scholars, poets, and learned men, than can be found among an equal population on the face of the globe. Some of their linguists speak and write a greater number of languages than those that I have ever met in any other country. —*Miles' Rambling in Iceland.*

SELECT YOUR SEED CORN.—Now is the time to select ears of corn for seed. Go into the field and pluck off the earliest ears, and such as are well filled; and you will gain something by selecting from stalks that have two ears on them. It is important that you select in the field, and before all the ears are hard, for thus you will gain several days in the ripening next year.

We think it probable that a majority of our farmers neglect to select their seed ears till the time of husking But then they cannot determine certainly whether they take the earliest ears.

Corn is so important a crop, and so much of it is often lost by early frosts, that it is of much consequence to plant that which will ripen early. Many farmers know the importance of taking for seed what ripens earliest, but they are apt to forget and neglect.

AN ANCIENT PEAR TREE.—There was to be seen at the Horticultural Exhibition at Newton, 28th Sept., a branch taken from a pear tree, believed to have been planted by John Jackson, the first permanent settler in Newton. The deed which conveyed the land on which the tree was planted is dated in 1639, and the tree is doubtless upwards of two hundreds years old The tree boro this year some four or five bushels, and the branch exhibited, some three feet long, had upon it some thirty specimens. The quality of the pear is rather poor, but the great age of the tree is another instance of the hardihood of the variety.—*Boston Traveller.*

NOVEL PREMIUMS.—At the anniversary of the Norfolk county Agricultural Society at Dedham, Mass., Sept. 27th, a premium of $2 was awarded to Miss Mary Quincy of Dedham, for a very neatly mended stocking. The committee also made some complimentary remarks, by way of encouraging young ladies to cultivate this very useful art.

A daughter of the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, late U. S. Senator from Indiana, at a recent County Fair at Connersville, in that State, received the highest prize—a side saddle worth $100—as being the best lady rider of all who presented themselves as competitors.

A LITTLE FARM WELL TILLED.—The Montreal Herald gives the following, as the total produce of a farm comprising *sixty-three acres* of land, in the town of Bowmansville, Canada West: Wheat, 1,400 bushels; peas, 200 bus.; barley, 300 bus.; potatoes, 1,200 bus., carrots, 100 bus.; oats, 250 bus.; turnips, 2,100 bus. Total, 8,850 bushels. Spring wheat yielded 44 bus. per acre.

THE GREAT STATE FAIR in New York was largely attended, but not so great a display as was an

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THERE IS BEAUTY EVERYWHERE.

THERE is beauty in an infant's smile,
And in the laugh of youth;
There is beauty in a maiden's eye
When lit with love and truth.

There is beauty in a mother's tone,
And in a mothers look,
There is beauty, truth, and love divine,
Within God's holy book.

There is beauty in the sparkling drops
Which hang from tree and shrub;
There is beauty in the open flower,
And in the tiny bud.

There is beauty in the early morn,
And in the noonday's glare;
There is beauty in the starry eve—
There's beauty everywhere.

[For the California Farmer.]

SURROUNDED by a lovely landscape scenery of *Northern Pennsylvania*, I have been yet more charmed than even this, by a sheet of your excellent paper, Mr. Editor.

One thing I would like to mention, that would bless and benefit any country, is the setting fruit trees by all road sides and streets, instead of shade trees merely for ornament. The trouble and expense of setting the one is no more than the other. If every miner should gallantly furnish one to every lady who would engage to put it in the soil of some highway or public street, with her own fair hand, engraving the names of both, or the initials, on its bark, in after years what a delicious memento of the miner would it yield to the taste, in every sense of the word. No State has yet anything of this kind on a large scale. California ladies can set the ball in motion, and future generations, who share the fruit, will surely bless them. Let them have the concern, appoint committees, to carry it into full operation, while the gentlemen become, or resolve themselves into a committee of ways and means, to supply the trees for so valuable a purpose. Let no belittling thought creep in, that the fruit will only be for the wayfarer or the poor. It will be better than a well-paid notice to guard your own from depradation. Try it and see. Let there be one place in the world free from "man-traps and spring-guns" made to guard the beauties and bounties of nature.

I have heard it lamented in the "City of Elms" that their stately trees were not of the pear or some other equally hardy fruit tree. A highly distinguished citizen made an estimate of the worth of the public and city grounds, provided all the trees were now fruit-bearers of some kind, and it was a vast sum, though I forget the exact amount.

We have nearly spoiled our American scenery of landscape, in the older States, by cooping up each cottage in a mass of shrubberry and leaving our meadows, pastures and streets bare and naked. It will take a long time to remedy what the first settlers could have done with ease and very little time or expense.

We are bound to make our country beautiful. Beauty belongs to women as much or more than the divine right of kings. Why should not its long sceptre have equal influence? Beautiful to travel 'mid the fragrance of their own planting! Vistas of blooming fruit trees farther than eye can reach, the lovely monument of California's loving Mothers! LEFE LAUREL.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.—I have noticed, says Washington Irving, that a married man, falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed by endearments, and self respect kept alive by finding that though all aboard be darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home of which he is monarch. Whereas a single man is apt to run to waste and self neglect, to fall into ruin like some deserted mansion for want of an inhabitant. I have often had occasion to mark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses. Those disasters which break down the spirit of a man and prostrate him into the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who [illegible] all weakness and dependence and at every [illegible] trivial roughness, while treading [illegible] paths of life, suddenly rising [illegible] the comforter and supporter [illegible] misfortunes, abiding with unshrinking fortitude the bitter blasts of adversity. As the [illegible] has twisted its [illegible] and has been [illegible] by it to the [illegible], while the hardy plant is [illegible] around it with [illegible] and [illegible] shattered bow; so [illegible] by Providence [illegible] who is [illegible] sudden calamity, winding herself into the [illegible] recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting his drooping head and binding up the broken heart.

A LOVE OF A SHAWL.—In the Crystal Palace, New York, there is on exhibition an India Cashmere Shawl, made in Thibet by the patient industry of one of the most celebrated artists of India, Hadji Mehemmed Hassam, for a prince of the royal blood, which is invoiced for duty at the Custom House, at $2,700. Shawls of this class, says the New York Tribune, are never made in manufactories, but in private families, generally in the houses of the nobility, for their own use, and are only procurable by special favor, as some favorite piece of needle-work, made under similar circumstances, would be in this country. A part of the work in the corners tells its history in Turkish characters—that is, the name of the prince for whom it was designed, and when and where made. Its size is over one and a-half, by three yards within the border. This jewel of Persia is owned by V. Chiragy, the Turkish Commissioner to the World's Fair. The Tribune suggests that it be put up at auction, and guarantees the first bid will be a thousand dollars. If $250 are paid for a ticket to the opera, it is fair to estimate that in a community like New York, half price at least, will be bid for "a love of a shawl."

WHERE IS MRS. GRUNDY?—Those very sensitive souls who think it out of place for a lady to give evidence that she has knowledge and courage enough to master and control a spirited steed, *may be surprised* to learn that several public proofs were given that these ladies *dared* do this in other States, "in spite of my Lord Cardinal," or Lady Grundy, either! See reports of Fairs in other States.

FIRST LOVE.—Not one person in twenty marry their first love, and not one in twenty have cause to rejoice at having done so. What we love in those early days is generally rather a fanciful creation of our own, than a reality. We build our statues of snow, and weep when they melt.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

[For the California Farmer.]

As one item of this department, I can assure your readers, that cutting and drying seed potatoes on strings, as in the manner of drying apples with us, will prevent the disease in the plants thus grown. These so dried should be planted earliest; it harms not their growth if the eyes are not cut through, and the slices are not too thin. They can be sent to different and distant places much better, and an assortment obtained easier by this method than any other. The labor is trifling. It can be done even by children.

LEFE LAUREL.

TOMATO FIGS.—We have seen and tasted those delightful figs referred to in the following article from Hovey's Horticultural Magazine; and endorse all which he says in their favor. We hope that those who raise abundance of tomatos will save this recipe, and try the experiment, if only on a small scale.

Recipe for Tomato Figs.—Pour boiling water over the tomatos, in order to remove the skin; then weigh them and place them in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatos, and let them stand for two days; then pour off the syrup, and boil and skim it till no scum rises. Then pour it over the tomatos, and let them stand two days as before; then boil and skim again. After the third time they are fit to dry if the weather is good; if not, let them stand in the syrup until drying weather. Then place on large earthen plates or dishes, and put them in the sun to dry, which will take about a week, after which pack them down in small wooden boxes, with line white sugar between every layer. Tomatos prepared in this manner will keep for years.

A few apples cut up and boiled in the remainder of this syrup make a very nice sauce.—*Mrs. Eliza Marsh.*

It is only necessary for us to add, that the committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded Mrs. Marsh the Society's Silver Medal for excellent specimens exhibited November 29. They were tested by the committee and pronounced to be superior to any they had ever seen. They were put up in small boxes and to our taste were far better than two-thirds of what are sold in our market for the best Smyrna figs.—*Horticultural Magazine.*

OYSTER CORN CAKES.—A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph after several years' experience gives the following recipe: To one quart of grated corn, raw, add a coffee cup, and two eggs well beaten and [illegible] flour—mix well together, and add two cups of sweet cream; season with salt and pepper, and bake upon a griddle.

SWEET-APPLE PUDDING.—Take one pint of scalded milk, add a pint [illegible] add a tea-spoonful of salt and six [illegible] sweet apples, and bake [illegible] [illegible] apples will [illegible]

San Francisco Press Club.—We received a polite invitation from the "Press Club," to a festival dinner at the Rail Road Hotel on Saturday evening last, for which we are grateful; a prior engagement up river prevented our acceptance of it. We appreciate such courtesies; they do much to make life pleasant. Would they were more frequent.

The new loan of $200,000 for the fire department of this city, was taken by John Perry, at ninety cents on the dollor.

The City Council of San Jose have authorized the Mayor to borrow $20,000, on the faith and credit of the city, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent. per month. The money is to be expended for the purpose of erecting a hall for the accommodation of the legislature.

New Overland Express Line.—On the 1st inst., Adams & Co.'s new overland express line commenced to run from Los Angeles, via Salt Lake City, to St. Louis. The intention of this arrangement is to obtain mail matter from the Atlantic States in a shorter time than can be had by the ocean steamers. It is expected that by these expresses news can be transmitted from New York and other parts of the States in fifteen or twenty days, thus bringing us dates from five to ten days later than can possibly be brought by the way of Panama. The following is the list of places through which the express will pass, between San Francisco and Salt Lake City: Monterey, Santa Barbara, San Pedro, Los Angeles, San Diego, the Monte, San Bernardino, Cold Creek, Johnston's Springs, Parowan, Red Creek, Fillmore City, Nephi City, Summit Creek, Payson's, Springfield, Provo City, American Fork, and Salt Lake City.

The Union Water Company, says the Sonora Herald, is now engaged in constructing a dam on the North Fork of the Stanislaus river, preparatory to commencing the work of extending its canal. It has now on the way, the boilers and machinery for a steam saw mill, to be erected at the head of their works, and by next summer will have completed the extension. This ditch company is paying large dividends to the shareholders, and at the same time has undertaken a very expensive extension. With this advantage, it will be enabled to supply a district of country twenty-five miles in length, and from the Stanislaus to the Calaveras.

Noble's Pass.—The Shasta Courier publishes a statement from Mr. Isaac Roop, of Honey Lake Valley, who kept an account of the immigration that came through this Pass, this year, up to the 15th October. It appears that the number was 2,136 men, 716 women, and 376 children—or a total of 3,228 persons. These immigrants had with them 543 wagons, and upwards of 33,000 head of cattle, horses and mules. It rained in Honey Lake Valley one day in June, three in July, two in August, one in Sept., and one day so far in October.

The Miners' Advocate in speaking of the tunnel mine of Messrs. Hepburn and Price, at Sugar Loaf Hill, says that since April last, it has paid from $20 to $30 to the hand. Sugar Loaf Hill, itself, will probably pay as much.

The Nevada Journal of Friday last, learns that a prize fight is to come off in that neighborhood, between two well known champions, in about a week.

Sandwich Islands.—By a late arrival, Honolulu papers have been received to the 20th Oct.

The Polynesian learns from a gentleman, resident in Honolulu, recently returned from Hawaii, that the volcano is in more action than it has exhibited since 1848-'49. The roads were also in good order for traveling, and to persons desirous of visiting this wonder of the world, the present is a most favorable time for an excursion.

Forty-five Hawaiians returned to Honolulu, in the brig Prince de Joinville, having been employed in the mines of California since 1849. The Polynesian says that they brought back about $55,000 in cash, the proceeds of their labor, averaging nearly $1,200 each, and hopes they will not throw away their funds in foolish indulgencies, but make themselves homes.

Over 10,000 letters are remaining in the post office at Honolulu. The list published in the Polynesian embraces 5,721 letters for 328 ships. In addition to the above, there are some 5,000 letters for whalers, advertised last May, but not yet called for.

The U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna, Captain Buchanan, which formed part of the Japan squadron, arrived on the 16th Oct., and was soon to leave for San Francisco. The steam frigate Mississippi was to leave China three days after the Susquehanna, for the Islands and this port.

Preserving Fruit in Air-Tight Cans.—The business of preserving fruits, meats, &c., in air-tight cans, suitable for transportation, has become one of considerable importance within a few years, particularly since the existence of a large demand from California for these articles. As showing the extent to which this business is carried, it may be stated that one concern here, had an order from Boston last month, for 12,000 cans of peaches, and another for 7,000 cans of huckleberries. The common method has been, to heat the various substances to be preserved, to a high degree of temperature, and place them in cans, relying on the condensation of the vapors enclosed, for a partial vacuum; but the effect has been to impair the flavor of the contents in some degree.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

FROM THE SOUTH.

California Children.—We are informed by Marshal Cole, who has just completed the School Census, that there are 617 children in this city—of which 306 are males, and 311 females.—*Los Angeles Star, 2d inst.*

Interesting from the Colorado.—By an arrival at Los Angeles from Fort Yuma, the Star learns the following: The Yumas have been working faithfully this season, but the usual overflow not having taken place, they will have a scanty crop. All was quiet there. Many Sonorians are daily arriving to settle in this State; the reason they give for leaving, is, that the Apaches are becoming worse than ever, and have starved them out in their own country. It is stated that about one thousand would cross in the course of a month.

Of the stock trains, Ryan's, Pendleton's, and Campbell's are still behind; 1500 head are waiting at Sonito, to come on as soon as the boundary is run. A late account from the emigrant road, represents that the stock owners have suffered much from the Apaches, on the other side of Santa Cruz. A party of twenty men, under the command of Captain Callahan, went back from Santa Cruz, attacked the Apaches on the San Pedro river, killed some thirty of them, (losing a Mexican, their 2d Lieutenant,) and recovered 100 head of stock which the Indians had stolen. Dunlap's and Beck's trains are also on their way.

There is plenty of water this season, on the desert between Warner's Rancho and the Colorado river. About a mile and a half from Cook's well, at a laguna formed by recent rains, some 100 head of cattle, belonging to John James, died of poison; they all lie on about two acres of ground, and are supposed to have been poisoned by an herb growing there which has killed so many sheep.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the
Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 corner of California and Montgomery streets.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the
Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., California street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact no well known, that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

On the 15th November,
THE
DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
CALIFORNIA ART UNION
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE
AT THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
The Public are invited to inspect this beautiful collection at DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALESROOMS. 18

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 139 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.
House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining.
&c. &c. &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:
Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;) Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tinsel Foil, etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.
The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.
11 RAYE & HANKS.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,
HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.
Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.
Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.
Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.
Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.
Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 1m

Opera Glasses.
JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Bouquet Holders, China manufacture. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

MARRIED.

On the 30th Oct., at Los Angeles, Captain Bailey, late of the steamer Goliah, and Miss Ramona Sepulveda.
On the 1st Nov., in Nevada, Dr. R. H. Hunt and Mrs. C. J. Welch, all of that city.
On the 1st Nov., in Sacramento, Wm. Stevenson, Esq., Miss Sophia Anderson, both of that city.
On the 4th Nov., by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. N. D. Peck and Ellen Webber, all of this city.
On the 5th Nov., in this city, by Rev. M. C. Briggs, Wm. S. Snook and Miss Susan Helen Laughran, both of this city.
On the 7th Nov., in this city, by Justice Orrin Bailey, Capt. D. J. Gove, of Olympia, W. T., and Miss Sarah K. McFadden, of Edgecomb, Me.

DIED.

On the 3d Nov., in this city, of Panama Fever, Mr. Edward Bogardus, a native of Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, N. Y., aged 23 years.
On the 30th Oct., at Michigan Bar, Mr. Leonard Hopkins, of Barnstable, Mass.
On the 6th Nov., in this city, of consumption, Mr. Jas. Roach, of Dublin, Ireland.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 2—Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 2 days; produce.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; produce.
Nov. 3—Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Santa Cruz, 36 hours, with 500 sacks potatoes.
Schr Young America, Charles, Pajaro, 30 hours; produce.
Nov. 4—Schr Sierra Nevada, Smith, Humboldt Bay, 40 hours, with lumber.
Nov. 5—Brig Charlotte, Wood, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Schr Piedmont, Davenport, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Nov. 6—Star Goliah, Erskine, San Diego, 2½ days, via intermediate ports, with mdse, etc.
Clipper bark Live Yankee, Gove, Philadelphia, 152 days, via Juan Fernandez 51 days; mdse.
Br brig Henry Williams, Spence, Sydney, 100 days, via Navigator Islands and Honolulu; in ballast.
Brig Colorado, Hansen, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Mary Taylor, Winsts, Shoalwater Bay, 5 days; oysters.
Schr Sea Serpent, McDonald, Tomales, 30 hours; produce.
Schr Horace, Keyes, Tomales, 36 hours; produce.
Nov. 7—H B M tregate Amphitrite, Capt Fredericks, Honolulu, 17 days; all well.
Clipper ship Grace Darling, Dunne, Boston, 138 days; mdse.
Bark Harriet Thompson, Johnson, Seattle, 14 days; lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 4 days; lime, etc.
Sch Empire, Davis, Shoalwater Bay, 5 days; oysters.
Schr Palestine, Steddard, Port Ortford, 4 days; lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Nov. 3—Bark Naumkeag, Arteur, for Valparaiso; schr Astoria, Willoughby, Monterey.
Nov. 4—Steam Peruana, Hall, for Valparaiso; America, Fauntleroy, San Diego; clipper ship Midnight, Hatch, Calcutta.
Nov. 6—Ship Young America, Babcock, for Hong Kong; brig Brenda, Stone, Hong Kong; schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey.
Nov. 7—Ships Live Yankee, Thorndike, for Hong Kong; Lizzie Jarvis (N G), Burrows jr, do; Lion (Fr), Barnet, do; Sived brig Nowren, Van Kolder, do.

Agricultural Implements.
A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.
A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.
A FULL and general assortment of choice quality. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.
A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth, &c.
BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.
INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducting Hose, of various widths and sizes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.
GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lathe Mills. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Steam Powers, &c.
STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.
MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.
The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."
A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit. FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.
No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank
IS now receiving deposit of cash from Ten Dollars upwards, at the rate of one and a half per cent. per month, and secured by mortgage for one year on a spacious fire proof brick building at lot 25x70, insured and advantageously located in this city. Also, for six months, secured by fine brick building and lot 22x137. MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees.
98 Merchant street.
San Francisco, Nov. 2, 1854. 19

Happy Valley Flour Mills,
Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.
Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.
THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.
Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.
☞ A liberal allowance made to the trade.
J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }
☞ Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES H. BRISTOW,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
No. 11 Montgomery Block.
Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds and Protests prepared, and Acknowledgments taken.
☞ Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 1f

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
21 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.
THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.
☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the
Real Estate business, in all its branches,
For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.
They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the terms of law.
A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Dawes' Revolving Clothes Rack.
THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.
The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this *new* and unique inventure.
By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.
A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and their raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.
This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.
The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights at the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.
The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.
The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair
☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO.'S

Fair Haven Oil Company.
CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street.
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.
THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.
MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.
5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Premium Sheep for Sale.
THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner. [18] WARREN & SON.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.
THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of
Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvors, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.
These goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.
MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,.....MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the traveling public, and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,.....CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,.....CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER, San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Splendid Private Residence.

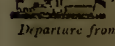
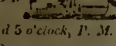
THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand bearing fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c.; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.


ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1851.


Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conckliu, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Burrell, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Folk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Cand, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 2 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and Intermediate landings, from stores lip Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from stores lip Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure CALIFORNIA STARCH now manufactured by him. The quality of it is unsurpassed in smoothness, purity and whiteness; it can be truthfully asserted that any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the purest, challenges competition.

This new California product or "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of one pound each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer.
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco.

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR [illegible] Stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS [illegible] SILVER WARE, has been selected by [illegible] for a Retail Trade. [illegible] own [illegible] at [illegible] and [illegible] New York.

BALLEY & SMITH,
Corner of Clay & Montgomery sts.
NB—Orders [illegible] of our own [illegible]

Dennis' Wire Works.

O'[illegible] Wire Work for Fences, Fronts, Arches, Trellises, Window Guards, Signs, Sign Irons, Wire Cloth, Sieves, Riddles, Meat Safes, Coal Screens, Bird Cages, Wire Mattresses, Wire Railing, Wire Rope, Wire Seating, Wire Work of every description, Iron Bedsteads, Cots, Settees, Chairs, Tables, Wash Stands, Hat Racks, Clothes Racks, Hall Stands, Children's Cribs, Cradles, Chairs, Tables, Settees, Rocking Chairs, Children's Carriages, Hammocks, Spring Mattresses, Spring Seats, Spring Cushions, Spring Bottoms, Spring Backs, Spring Arms, Spring Rockers, Spring Chairs, Spring Settees, Spring Tables, Spring Bedsteads, Spring Cots, Spring Cradles, Spring

WRITE SOON.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Long parting from the hearts we love,
Will shadow o'er the brightest face;
And happy they who part and prove
Affection changes not with place.

A sad farewell is warmly dear,
But something dearer may be found
To dwell on lips that are sincere,
And lurk in bosoms closely bound.

The pressing hand, the steadfast sigh,
And both less earnest than the boon,
Which, fervently, the last fond sigh,
Begs in the hopeful words "Write soon!"

"Write soon!" oh, sweet request of truth!
How tenderly its accents come!
We heard it first in early youth,
When mothers watched our leaving home.

And still amid the trumpet joys,
That weary us with pomp and show,
We turn with all the brassy noise
To hear this minor cadence flow.

We part, but carry on our way,
Some loved one's plaintive spirit-tune,
That as we wander seems to say,
"Affection lives on faith; write soon?"

A Snake Story.—"During the Florida war," said the speaker, "I was with the American army. One day I shouldered my gun, and went in pursuit of game. In passing through a swamp, I saw something a few feet ahead of me, lying upon the ground, which had every appearance of a log, it being some forty feet in length, and about one foot in diameter. So positive was I that it was nothing but a log, that I paid no attention to it; the fact is, I would have sworn before a court of justice that it was a log and nothing else. You see, I never heard of snakes growing to such huge dimensions, and the fact is, I never should have believed it if I had. Well," he continued, "between me and the log (as I took it to be) was a miry place which it was necessary for me to avoid. I therefore placed the butt of my gun on the ground ahead of me, and springing upon it, lit right on top of—what do you suppose?" "A boa constrictor," said one. "No." "An anaconda," said another. "No." "What *could* it have been?" said a third. "Just what I supposed it to be—a *log*," said the wag.

A Goon One.—The Editor's Table of the Knickerbocker has the subjoining *morceau*: A young gentleman, a member of our college, was expelled for the crime of drawing young ladies to his room at night, and letting them down in the morning, by means of a rope and basket, arranged from his window. Of course a great deal of gossiping conversation was the consequence. The following colloquy occurred between two young ladies: "Jane, do you really believe that student draws up girls to their rooms?" "Certainly, my dear; more than that, *I know* they do. I was myself going by the college, one morning—it was just before light—'twas *very* early in the morning; and I heard a noise in the direction of the college buildings. I looked that way, and as plain as I see you now, I saw a girl in a basket, about half way from a three-story building to the ground; and just then, the rope broke, and —*down I came!*" "*Oh, Jane!*"

Thankfulness.—Thank whenever your heart is joyful, and the occasion not mean: not as children who are taught to do it in good manners for every little thing—much less for meat and drink in particular—unless when you give them to the poor, or when you yourself have failed in spirit for need of them, but chiefly for things spiritual and noble—for good and beauty of His works—for the happiness of your friends—for the advancement of your fellow creatures.

"People may say what they will about country air being so good for them," said Mrs. Partington, "and how they fat up on it; for my part I shall always think its owin' to the vittles. Air may do for eamamiles and other reptiles that live on it, but I know that men must have something substantialler."

While Raphael was engaged in painting his celebrated frescoes, he was visited by two cardinals, who began to critieise his work, and found fault without understanding it. "The Apostle Paul has too red a face," said one. "He blushes to see into what hands the Church has fallen!" said the indignant artist.

A country editor received a remittanee with a request to "send the paper as long as the money lasted." He indulged in a bit of a spree the next week, got broke, and respectfully announced to his subscriber that according to his own terms, his subscription was out.

John Randolph met a personal enemy in the street one day, who refused to give him half the sidewalk, saying that he never turned out for a rascal. "I do," said Randolph, stepping aside and politely raising his hat; "pass on,—pass on."

Printers' accounts are said to be like faith, "the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen."

Hope is the last thing that dies in man; and though it be exceedingly deceitful, yet it is of good use to us.

In the intercourse of our life we are more frequently pleased by our faults than by our good traits.

When you go to drown yourself, strip, and lay your clothes carefully on the bank. They may fit your wife's second husband.

BANKERS.

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

DREXEL, SATTER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank ..... New York.
Bank of North America ..... Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany
Drexel & Co. ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq ..... Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer ..... Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq. ..... Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Dunt, Esq; ..... Louisville, Ky.
J R. Mcnmurdo & Co. ..... New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany
Utica City Bank ..... Utica
Bank of Syracuse ..... Syracuse
Bank of Auburn ..... Auburn.
Bank of Attica ..... Buffalo
Rochester City Bank ..... Rochester.
George Smith & Co. ..... Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. ..... Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank ..... Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio ..... Cleveland.
Clinton Bank ..... Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co. ..... London.
F. Huth & Co. ..... London
American Exchange Bank ..... New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co ..... New York
Atlantic Bank ..... Boston.
Philadelphia Bank ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank ..... New Orleans.
Page & Bacon ..... St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. ..... Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. ..... Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. ..... Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co. ..... London.
Hottinguer & Co. ..... Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co. ..... New York.
Phœnix Bank ..... do
J. E. Thayer & Bro. ..... Boston.
Horace Bean & Co. ..... New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co. ..... St. Louis.
Clubb Brothers ..... Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S
Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now an exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets.
October 8, 1854. 15

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steam ship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany.	
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co. ..... Milwaukie.	
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio ..... Cleveland.	
Utica City Bank ..... Utica.	Bank of Syracuse ... Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn ..... Auburn.	Bank of Attica ..... Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k .. Rochester.	Geo. Smith & Co. ... Chicago.
Michigan State B'k .. Detroit.	Clinton Bank ... Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada, Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands, Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls, Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,	Deer Creek Crossing,	Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar,	Bridgeport, S. Yuba,	French Corral,
Kennebec Bar,	Sweetland's,	Boston Bar,
Union Bar,	Hoyt's Diggings,	Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar,	Cherokee Corral,	Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar,	Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba,	Wombow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar,	Slate Range,	Slate Range.
Oak Valley,	Junction House,	Nevada House,
Indian Valley,	Frenchman's Bar,	Empire Ranch,
Sleighville,	Bullard's Bar,	Dawnieville,
Cox's Bar,	Minesota Diggings,	Kanaka Creek,

Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

Santa Clara, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily: preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushes per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

Santa Clara, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

Santa Clara, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13-1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend Norcross' Patent Planing Machines, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendant, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the Washington Mills, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.

7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium given by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE,)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at Collins & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

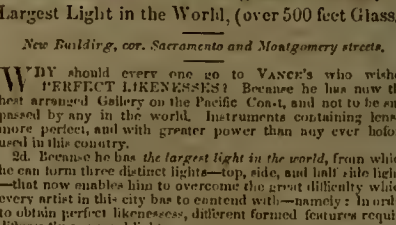
TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Tanners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever an, on apace with the Age and Times!



Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to Vance's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osburn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Howorth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the Wharf Clover House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE and SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead;
Tieman's Zinc White; English Boiled Oil;
Turpentine; 1st Quality French Picture Glass;
Window Glass; Tieman's Colors, in oil and water;
Artists' Materials, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
Brushes in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

Any Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1854. NO. 20.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at four rates.

[For the California Farmer.]

TO MY ABSENT SISTER.

ALONE at twilight's dewy hour
I think of those far o'er the sea,
Of absent friends and early days,
That still are dear to memory.

I would not check the thoughts that bring
The sweet remembrance of those hours,
When life seemed full of hope and joy—
A path of sweetest, brightest flowers.

Though far away, where friends of youth
Can live within thy sunny smile,
Do thoughts of one, though distant now,
Ever a weary hour beguile?

And wilt thou at this quiet hour
Send back a kindly thought to me,
And breathe a prayer for the absent one,
Who still in love remembers thee?

Farewell! may sorrow never chill
Thy fond, thy loving, trusting heart;
May life seem ever bright to thee,
And every hope and joy impart. ISORA.

Marrying a Clerk;

OR, THE MERCANTILE ANGEL.

BY WARREN ASTON.

CHAPTER I.

"THE contemptible little jackanape! he had the audacity to ask me to play whist with him!" exclaimed Sophia Danvers to her sister.

"And why should he not, sister?" answered Mary Danvers, calmly.

"Why should he not, indeed! Did he think I would demean myself by playing whist with a new clerk—one of my father's servants?" and Sophia tossed her head in proud disdain.

"I can see no impropriety in your associating with him, Sophia. He is certainly a handsome, intelligent young man."

"Behaves well enough, for aught I know; but only to think of it, a clerk in our drawing room! For my part, I wonder how father could ever think of such a thing as admitting him into the family."

"I suppose it is because he likes the looks of him."

"What will Mr. Augustus Fitzherbert say when he finds us associating with poor clerks—the trash of the counting rooms?"

"It matters little to me what he thinks; he is a conceited puppy, and I wonder that you can endure his presence," replied Mary, smartly.

"But he is the leader of the TON, Mary," said Sophia, astonished at the plebeian notion of her sister.

"He is a perfect flat for all that, and infinitely inferior in all that constitues a man, to Mr. Harlowe, whom you affect to despise."

The conversation was interrupted by the entrance of Mr. Danvers.

"How could you bring that horrible clerk into the house papa?" said Sophia, as the merchant prince seated himself by the blazing grate.

"Horrible clerk! pray what is the matter with him?" asked Mr. Danvers, evincing some surprise at the speech of his daughter.

"Why, he is a clerk."

"But a respectable young man."

"I was a clerk, once, Sophia; I commenced by sweeping out a store and carrying bundles about the city."

"How absurd you talk, papa."

"But Mr. Harlowe is a very estimable young man; I am confident you will find him a very agreeable companion."

"I shall have nothing to say to him," replied Sophia, with a shrug of the shoulders.

"Beware, Sophia; there is an old proverb you know, about entertaining angels unawares."

Sophia laughed heartily at the idea of a poor clerk being an angel.

"But what says Mary?" asked the merchant, turning to his gentle-hearted daughter.

"O, I like him very much, we are already fast friends," replied Mary, and a slight blush seemed to emphasize the remark.

"Just like her, papa, I should not wonder if she goes heels over head in love with your mercantile angel."

"She must do as she pleases about that," returned Mr. Danvers, smiling.

"Pooh, Sophia; who said a word about falling in love? Can't a body be civil to a gentleman without falling in love with him?"

The pretty Mary blushed as she spoke, in good earnest—so palpably blushed that her father begun to think the affair was something more than a jest.

"But pray, papa, when does your new partner arrive?" said Sophia. "If all the accounts I have heard of his wit, gallantry, and personal attractions are true, I shall certainly set my cap for him."

"He will appear one of these days," replied Mr. Danvers.

"I hope you will not keep this stupid clerk in the house when he comes. I certainly shall 'lose caste' if you do: it is really abominable."

Small loss, my child; if we are dependent upon apes and puppies of fashionable life for our position in society, the sooner we lose it the better for our own self-respect," said Mr. Danvers, smiling good humoredly.

"Now, Sophia, you have given me a lesson, now let me give you one. The idols you worship are more senseless than those of the Feejee Islands. Fashionable society is as hollow as a brass pan; place no reliance upon it. The fops and fools that follow in your train, are as soulless as they are brainless."

"I wish Augustus Fitzherbert could hear you say so," said Sophia.

"Mr. Augustus Fitzherbert was a journeyman barber in New Orleans less than a year ago. I had the honor of being shaved by him last winter, when I was there."

"O, horrid, papa; why have you not exposed him?"

"Why should I, my child? He is as good a fellow, as sensible a person, and, according to your statement, as fashionable a man as Mr. Finstock, whose great grandfather was Governor of the State."

"Is it possible that Mr. Fitzherbert was a barber?" exclaimed Sophia, terrified at the appalling truth.

"Nothing else, my child,"

"An imposter?" added Mary.

"Just so; probably he is trying to obtain a rich young wife."

"It is abominable, I declare. One hardly knows now-a-days who is respectable and who is not," said Sophia.

"Therefore, my child, we ought not to speak so disparagingly of persons in humble life as you have done to-night."

"Pooh, a clerk!"

At this moment Mr. Harlowe, the new clerk, entered the room, and as Sophia would have expressed it, had the impudence to seat himself by the side of Mary Danvers, who appeared not at all averse to this close proximity with him.

Frederick Harlowe was, as Mary had said, a handsome, intelligent and agreeable young man. And Sophia, if she could have forgiven him for being a clerk, would have appreciated his society as highly as did her sister.

With her father's permission, Mary accepted an invitation from Frederick to attend Alboni's last concert.

They had scarcely left the house before Mr. Augustus Fitzherbert was ushered into the sitting room. This gentleman was an exquisite of the "first water." In his personal appearance he certainly was sufficiently endowed to challenge the admiration of the fair sex; but unfortunately he was sadly lacking in that necessary element in a man of sense—brains.

Sophia could hardly refrain from expressing the contempt she felt for the journeyman barber in "mufti." The leader of the "TON," was in her estimation a ruined man.

The dandy, as a matter of courtesy, inquired for Mary, and was informed that she had gone to the concert with Mr. Harlowe.

"With Mr. Harlowe—a clerk—aw?" said the ex-journeyman barber, with a sneer, as he twirled up the long "rat-tail" of his moustache.

"A very worthy young man," replied Mr. Danvers.

"No doubt of it, saw; but a clerk—aw?"

"Pray, were you never a clerk, Mr. Fitzherbert? I was."

"Aw clerk? no saw, nevaw."

"Did I not meet you in New Orleans last winter?"

The dandy started like a parched pea from a hot pan.

"I have a faint recollection of having met you in a barber shop there," continued the merchant, tormentingly.

"Aw, very likely saw. I patwonise the bawbaws."

"And now I think of it you wore a little white apron, and, if mistake not, I had the pleasure of being shaved by you in person."

"Quite a mistake, saw, I assure you."

Suddenly Mr. Augustus Fitzherbert, whose real name was John Smith, remembered an imperative engagement, and hastened to take his leave.

He was seen to enter the cars for New York on the following day, and has not been heard of since.

CHAPTER II.

Of course the readers understand that Frederick Harlowe and Mary are deeply, irretrievably in love with each other by this time. The poor clerk won his way to the heart of the poor girl, and she, poor thing, had been captivated by the manly attractions, the noble soul of him who offered incense before her shrine.

As the world goes, it would be deemed a very wicked thing for a poor clerk to fall in love with the daughter of his aristocratic employer. Some people would say it was ungrateful in him thus to spirit away the affections of a confiding girl, when his position and prospects did not warrant his assuming to be her husband.

The questions are still open to the casuist. He may debate them at his entire satisfaction. But Mr. Danvers, either because he was more sensible than the aristocratic merchants of the day, or for some other potent reason, neglected to make any fuss about the matter, and suffered the clerk to woo and win his daughter without ever remonstrating against the base wickedness of the act.

But Sophia was deeply grieved by her sister's folly, as she deemed it, and used all the arguments in the range of her shallow sophistry to dissuade her from her folly and madness of wedding a clerk.

Mary was obstinate. The only excuse she offered in palliation of the flagrant misdemeanor, was that if she loved a scavenger she would cling to him with the last breath she was permitted to draw.

"A ring!" exclaimed Sophia one day; when matters appeared to have taken a decided turn. "Well, I suppose you are engaged."

"Well, we are, Sophia," replied Mary, with a face radiant with happiness.

"And you intend to be married?"

"Certainly we do—that is the end of an engagement."

"My conscience! only to think that the daughter of a merchant prince should become the wife of a poor insignificant clerk."

"Nothing very alarming about it, Sophia; it would'nt be half so ridiculous as another daughter of a merchant prince becoming the wife of an ex-journeyman barber. I believe Mr. Fitzherbert was your beau-ideal of what a fashionable husband ought to be."

"The impostor!"

"I am at least sure that Frederick is not an impostor—a humbug; one would not be likely to assume the character of a clerk."

"Perhaps not. But pray, sister, when do you expect to become the wife of this counting-room cherub?"

"The day has not been fixed yet; in the spring, probably."

"And may I ask what you intend to do with yourself? His salary is only a thousand dollars a year."

"We can get along very well on that."

"Yes, I suppose so, and live in some tenfooter, in a dark ally."

"We intend to live out of town in a nice little cottage."

"Yes! a nice little cottage?" drawled Sophia, in derision. "O, sis, I will show you how to live when I am married. None of your nice little cottages for me. But I wonder when the new partner is coming?"

"Papa told me this morning that he had deferred the arrangement until the spring, and that the gentleman would attend to his business at the south as heretofore."

"How provoking. I have been reserving my affection on purpose for him. I mean to make a conquest of him in just one month."

"How foolish you talk, Sophia; one would think you had entirely forgotten your maidenly delicacy."

"Pooh! I am jesting; its between us,"—and Sophia relapsed into a revery, which we are almost sure related to the aforesaid partner, who was not only a nice young man, but was to put fifty thousand dollars into the concern when he became a partner.

The winter passed by and the spring came. Frederick and Mary were to be married in a few days. Mr. Danvers, to the infinite chagrin of Sophia, had readily consented to the match. The proud sister, though in the natural goodness of her heart she would not have Mary's affections blasted, would fain have a like opposition to save appearances. The bridal day came, and after the ceremony had been performed the happy parties started for their new residence in the suburbs. Sophia, who had acted as bridesmaid, was to accompany them.

The carriage wound through an embowered road, and suddenly opened to the view of the delighted party a splendid country residence.

"That is the cottage," exclaimed the bride.

"That—a—cottage! why, Mary, it is a palace;" replied Sophia, in utter astonishment, for she had never taken interest enough in her sister's affairs to visit her proposed residence.

The carriages stopped before the door, which was half hidden behind a vine-laced portico, and the party alighted.

The place was a perfect paradise, and many were the encomiums lavished upon it by the bewildered Sophia.

"You cannot imagine how surprised I was when I first beheld it." said Mary, when she and Sophia were alone. "It seemed more like a dream of a fairy land than reality. But Frederick is so odd about these things."

"I think he is. Why sis, it will certainly ruin him, a poor clerk on a thousand dollars salary."

"Well, he knows best; he says the rest is nothing."

"Nothing, indeed; but it will eat up his poor pittance."

"Well, I gave him a lesson on extravagance; but he only laughed in my face, and said he knew what he was about."

"But here are Frederick and my father; I am sure papa has been scolding him for his recklessness."

"He does not look as though the scolding had produced a very powerful effect," said Mary, as she saw her husband's smiling countenance.

"What a beautiful home;" exclaimed Sophia, as Frederick Harlowe joined the group.

"A fitting nest for my pretty bird," replied the husband gaily, as he chuckled his pretty wife under the chin.

"I should think your thousand dollars a year would have suffered some." said Sophia, bluntly.

"O, your father has been so very good as to elevate me a peg, so that I can well afford to incur the expense."

"Yes, my child," interposed Mr. Danvers, "you know that I said something about entertaining angels unawares. Mr. Frederick Harlowe is the new partner."

"What an abominable cheat, papa. I will warrant you told Mary of it in the beginning; she has been busy till the deed is done," said Sophia, in an impudent humor.

"Nay, she knew nothing of it till a few days before her marriage. This was all Mr. Harlowe's whim. He must explain for himself."

Mr. Harlowe did attempt to explain his motive for entering the family incog, but it was a lame explanation; the reader who readily penetrates the secret thoughts of the story, has already divined his motive. He wanted a wife, and had the sense to seek for goodness in preference to name and position in society. He won the daughter of a merchant prince as a simple clerk, and there was no doubt she loved him.

Mary was very much surprised, and perhaps not a little chagrined to find the romance of marrying a clerk so suddenly disappear; but in the wealth of mutual love they were richer than the smiles of fickle fortune, which had blessed them with an abundance of the good things of life.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—The man who stands upon his own soil, who feels that by the laws of the land in which he lives—by the laws of civilized nations—he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land which he tills, is by the constitution of our nature under a wholesome influence not easily imbibed from any other source, He feels—other things being equal—more strongly than another, the character of a man as Lord of an inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere, which, fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by this power, is rolling through the heavens, a part of his—his from the centre sky, It is the space on which the generation before moved in its round of duties, and he feels himself connected by a visible link with those who follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home! but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of his daily labors. The roof which shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every enclosure. The favorite fruit tree was planted by his father's hand. He sported in boyhood beside the brook whose gentle murmur [illegible] meadow. Through the field [illegible] the village school of earlier days. He could hear from the window the voice of the teacher, and which called his father to the house of learning, and near at hand is the spot where he gathered [illegible] down to [illegible] he shall be laid by his children. [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1854.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want Agents in all the Principal towns and cities, for the CALIFORNIA FARMER. To good, active and prompt men, we can *offer good inducements*. None need apply who cannot give guarantee of strict performance of duty.

THE FARMER A STEAMER PAPER.

Those who wish to inform their friends of the *true* condition of California, her RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS, should send the "FARMER." Merchants would serve their correspondents in this way, in a great degree.

REMOVAL.

☞ THE CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE will be found in BRANNAN'S GRANITE BUILDING (MASONIC HALL), during the rebuilding of our present location. We invite our friends to call and see us; we have daily additions to our *museum* of valuables. WARREN & SON,
Montgomery street.

The California Farmer,

"We will come and see you, friends." From our many correspondents we are frequently invited, and most kindly so, to come into the interior; and most heartily have we desired to do so, but our duties here have heretofore prevented.

We hear from many places, asking "Why can we not have the Farmer? How shall we get it? Where is the agent? The mail is so uncertain we cannot depend on that." We would say to all our friends in all the towns and cities of California, that they can always have the California Farmer by calling on Adams & Co, or Wells, Fargo & Co., at any of their offices throughout the State, who are our agents to transmit funds. Send us the subscription and we will see you have the paper.

Thanksgiving is coming—we must be at *home on Thanksgiving day*. Then we will make ready and soon come and see our friends in all the cities, towns and villages in the State, if life and health permit, and God willing; and we hope when we call that every cultivator of the soil, and every friend of Home Industry will be willing, aye, glad to give a helping hand to these great interests of the State.

Thanksgiving.

Whose heart will not throb at the sound of this word—whose eye will not yield a tear—whose memory holds not a picture of this holy day. Surely every heart that gave its first throb upon New England soil, must ever thrill with the tenderest emotions, as they recall that happiest of all "home scenes,"—that day, when parents and children, kindred and friends, gather around the social board loaded with the bounties of a kind Providence, and with grateful and joyful heart enjoy them all.

Let not this day, or its dear associations be forgotten; and though we may be "far awa" from many of our dear kindred, let memory call them to us, let a joyful throb of the heart greet them, and thus hallow this glorious day,—a day ever to be kept in grateful remembrance.

Steamer Queen City.—This fine steamer left her berth at the wharf on Saturday last, at 4 P.M., in company with the steamers New World, Confidence, and Cornelia. The New World took the lead and kept it very well, but it should, however, be borne in mind, that the N.W. had a very light freight, compared with the Queen City—the latter having over 200 tons. The Queen City passed both the other boats, and reached Benicia only five minutes after the New World. The Helen Hensley, which left an hour and a-half before the Queen City, was met in the slough, and passed upon going through.

Whatever may be said of the old favorites on the Sacramento line, every one must accord to the new line a good degree of enterprise and effort in placing before the community such splendid boats. At II, P. M., the Queen City passed out of the slough into the main river, steamed it finely, and arrived at the levee at I, A. M., being but eight hours; and more than twenty minutes was lost in the slough by delay in waiting for the Helen Hensley, that was ahead. This we consider one of the quickest trips up the river on record.

New Odd Fellows' Hall in Sacramento.—The new Odd Fellows' Hall in Maddux's, building, was dedicated by the Order on the 11th inst., with appropriate ceremonies. A fair representation of the several lodges assembled at Masonic Hall and proceeded in procession through the principal streets to the new Hall, under the direction of P. G., W. C. Felch, Acting Grand Marshal, and Aids. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, desirous of witnessing the ceremonies, had had assembled in the Hall, which soon became jammed to completion. On announcement of the peculiar object of the occasion having been made under the direction of M. W. Grand Master John F. Morse, that officer introduced P. G. Newton Booth, who addressed the audience in an appropriate manner. This Hall is admirably adapted to the purpose, being 38 by 51 feet, and elegantly furnished at a cost of nearly $4,000.

Post Offices.

Shall there never be any remedy for the evils under which we suffer. Not a mail comes in but we receive complaints loud and bitter against the Post Offices that are scattered over the State.

We have many subscribers that give us statements of the abuse which is practised upon our people in our several towns and villages. That there is gross imposition practised upon our citizens there can be no doubt, for we have facts that can be substantiated of the gross negligence, and our citizens are the sufferers. In several places we learn that letters and papers are thrown out in a promiscuous manner upon the counter, and any one can take what they please. Papers, particularly, being thus exposed, of course become the public property; and if those who value the papers they subscribe for find they cannot get them regularly, they will of course discontinue them. It is this that causes many to discontinue their papers, and if the press knew their own interests they would take measures to remedy it.

There are Post Offices in some places—but no regular time of sending the mail. It is just as they can light on chances to send it.

Is this just to our citizens? We hope these evils will soon be remedied!

Mrs. Robb.—The friends of this lady will be most happy to learn that her recent musical tour through the interior has been completely successfull and triumphant; it can be said that it has been the most successful musical tour that has ever been made on the Pacific coast. At very many places no hall could be found large enough to contain the audience that would nightly gather to welcome this favorite of song.

We most sincerely rejoice at this well deserved prosperity, this strong proof of the approbation of the very best portion of our citizens. It is rare, very rare, that a lady ballad singer can pass throughout a State like California and maintain such a reputation, so high a character, as has Mrs. Robb. This lady, in addition to her high musical character, has acquired a name honored for her lady-like deportment and the excellence of her spotless private character. We learn she will return to Sacramento and San Francisco in three or four weeks, and in a brief time will return to the Atlantic States. Sincerely do we hope that the citizens both of Sacramento and San Francisco will not permit this opportunity to pass without paying a just appreciation of such worth by some token of regard, and we hope that at both cities a generous feeling will prompt such a benefit complimentary as shall be honorable to the donors and the lady.

Improvements at Sacramento—We took a trip up-river the past week, and rode to some of the pleasant spots around Sacramento—that "famous city" that ere long will rival some of the proud ones of the East—we saw life visible in all the various departments in trade. All were active, and we learn from every quarter that business has never been equal to it since 1851—streets thronged, and loaded teams dot the roads for miles, all cheerful and happy. The new Court House, where the Legislature will soon convene, is nearly finished, and is an honor to the builders as well as to the city and county. The new church of Mr. Benton is a splendid specimen of architecture and an ornament to the city. We rode to Smith's Gerdens, where everything denoted prosperity—flowers blooming, fruit growing, new buildings going up, workmen busy, and all indicating progress. We visited Pattersons, here also was activity—stages coming and going, loaded teams bearing the products to the city and bearing goods from it. We here noted the contemplated Depot of the Railroad, and were informed that the hotel is to be enlarged to nearly double its size, with a hall one hundred feet long, and these things are in some degree based upon what now seems to be a sure thing. The Sacramento Valley Railroad, and this road, we believe will give an impetus to trade and make Sacramento a city whose light cannot be hid.

Sacramento Valley Railroad Meeting.—In accordance with previous notice a meeting of the stockholders of the Sacramento Valley Railroad was held at their office in Sacramento on Saturday last. On motion W. J. Pardee, Esq., was appointed Chairman; and C. A. McNulty, Esq., Secretary. Upwards of fourteen thousand shares were represented at the meeting. The following Board of Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Henry Haight, C. K. Garrison, Richard Cheney, W. S. Pardee, H. B. Truett, E. W. Burr, Levi Parson, and C. A. McNulty. After the election a meeting of the new Board was convened, Mr. Pardee in the chair. After the appointment of one or two committees the Board adjourned to assemble in San Francisco on next Saturday, the 18th inst.

The National Baby Show.

The National Baby Convention, at Springfield, Ohio, was duly held October 5th. The Boston Journal calls this one of the most remarkable fairs ever held in this or any other country, and says, without doubt every parent in the country has been interested in this gathering of beautiful babies and proud mothers, and will gladly peruse a report of the saying and doings on the occasion, which is furnished by the Cincinnati Times:

"The managers of the 'show' appeared to be taken aback at the interest taken in the affair. They had supposed that even their liberal premiums would not tempt more than a dozen babies or so, and had made arrangements accordingly. Ten o'clock, in the morning, fully convinced them that they had underrated the 'importance of the occasion.' Devoted mothers and doating fathers, with their little pets in their arms, came pouring into the Fair grounds, each, no doubt, confident of leaving it with one of the prizes. A small canvas tent had been assigned as the receptacle of the entries, and into that mothers, babies and nurses were ushered by gentlemen wearing rosettes upon their breasts. Soon there was 'music within.'

Astonished, probably, at finding themselves in 'mass meeting assembled,' the little ones sent up a cry which shook the canvas-top, and pierced the ears of the people. In vain did the brass band toot their instruments, to drown if possible 'the piercing cry.' *Young* America was aroused, and scorning to be beat, sent forth notes which shamed the keys of the bugle and made the trombone blush for its weakness.

The tent presented a novel, amusing and interesting sight. The mothers and nurses were seated and had the 'little darlings' all ready for inspection, that is as near ready as could be. To see so many babies together was novel; to note the maternal efforts to present them in the best mood, was amusing, and to gaze upon their innocent faces and purest charms was very interesting.

There sat a mother, her eyes directed alternately on the judges and on a cherub which lay in her lap. By her sat another, holding up proudly a lovely little girl, whose flaxen curls and sweet blue eyes would soften the heart of the greatest baby-hater in Christendom. Next to her a nurse was endeavoring to quiet a stout, black-eyed, rosy-cheeked 'one-year old,' who insists on pulling the jet black ringlets of another one about its own age. One lady pointed with pride to the chubby legs of her darling boy, while another glowingly refers to the delicate but well-formed features of her sweet babe. One boasted of having the largest of its age; another of the smallest and smartest. Some of the babies seemed to feel their importance on this occasion, and, in spite of the most earnest entreaties, would be in mischief, and keep up a continual noise. Others appeared unwilling to 'believe their eyes,' and lay quietly in their mother's arms, watching the proceedings with apparent interest, while others insisted on hiding their innocent faces in their mother's bosoms, as if they knew their refuge was there.

One hundred and twenty-seven babies were entered for exhibition. And they came from almost everywhere. Several counties, including Hamilton of Ohio, were well represented, and then there were babies from Indiana, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. We would publish the names, but for the serious protests of the parents, who do not desire the world to know that their babies entered for prizes and did not get one.

The judges were a long time in their investigations. After they retired, the mothers, with their children in their arms, walked into the Floral Hall, where they remained, while the spectators crowded past them to take a look at the babies. This ended the great Baby Show—the first, but certainly not the last, in Ohio.

Though the 'show' was ended, the excitement was not over. Everybody wanted to know the premium babies, and the judges were not ready to report. Some ladies were sure that 'this duck of a child,' or that 'love of a baby,' would carry off the silver ware, while every parent interested was sure of a prize. The judges not being able to consult without interruption on the ground, retired to the Anthony House in the city. There they were followed by hundreds anxious to learn the result. The session was a long one, but about 6 o'clock, in the evening, the final decision was made, and the prizes awarded as follows:—

First prize, a splendid service of silver plate, including a large salver, to the daughter of Wm. Romer, of Vienna, Clark county, aged 10 months.

Second prize, a service of silver plate, to the son of Wm. McDowell, of Fulton, Hamilton Co., Ohio, aged 13 months.

Third prize, a plain service of silver, to the daughter of Mr. A. Canon, of Philadelphia.

Great dissatisfaction was expressed at the award of the first prize. It was thought it would be given at once to the daughter of Mr. Howe, of Cincinnati, and it was even proposed to take up a subscription on the spot, to purchase her a gift worth at least as much as the prize. It was understood that her claim had been strongly urged, and that the prize was awarded to the other child by a majority of only one vote.

Those in the minority were determined she should not pass unnoticed, and after the award had been made known, waited on the little favorite, and through Mr. DeGraff, of Dayton, presented her with a large and costly statuette of our Savior Blessing Little Children. This act was highly applauded.

Thus ends our report of the National Baby Show. We understand it will be repeated next year, when with the experience of this year before them, the managers will be able to prepare all the necessary accommodations for the entries."

HORTICULTURAL.

Levee of the American Pomological Society.

This interesting meeting, held in the city of Boston, which we publish to-day, should arouse the cultivators of Fruit in this country to immediate action. Shall the thousands and tens of thousands of fruit trees that have been planted the past year, and will be planted the present year, be suffered to lose half their value by reason of neglect?

Unless cultivators of Fruits take more interest in Pomology, unless they come together, confer with one another, establish a true "standard of fruit," and correct nomenclature of fruits,—and do it immediately, we shall be put back *five years*.

The example, the influence, the practical influence of the Fruit cultivators of Massachusetts has been of the highest value, probably more than that of any State in the Union; and the example, influence and devotion which has been given to this science by the Hon. M. P. Wilder, the President of the National Society, has been felt the world over. We trust his example will awaken men in this country, to greater exertion:

By invitation of the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the American Pomological Society, now in session in this city, the delegates in attendance were invited to a levee at the Revere House. Many prominent citizens and official personages were also present. After an hour of social intercourse, the company marched into the dining hall, where a splendid repast was spread. The tables were loaded with the most tempting fruit, and ornamented with the magnificent flowers; from the chandeliers clusters of superb grapes were suspended, and added a crowning decoration to the festival.

Mr. Wilder welcomed the strangers from distant States to Boston, and expressed his gratification at meeting in a social manner the members of the Pomological Society. He said it was not his purpose to call upon his friends for formal speeches, nor to summon "spirits from the vasty deep"—nor to invoke the presence of the "rapping spirits,"—nor should he, in these days of temperance and of the Maine law, before the Governor and Mayor, offer ardent spirits; but it was his purpose to place before the guests a specimen of American fruit—the berry and the *juice*. He expressed his indebtedness to generous and thoughtful friends in Ohio, who had forwarded some rich specimens of the juice of the grape for the purpose of having it tested by the members of the Pomological Society; he proposed, therefore, that the company resolve itself into a "Tasting Committee of the Whole" upon the Ohio vintage, and he would propose—

The Vintners of Ohio—By never allowing the juice of the grape to be distilled or adulterated, may they prove to the true promoters of temperance that it can produce joy without sorrow, and health without detriment to the public weal.

This sentiment was followed with a general report from bottles of "Longworth's Sparkling Catawba," "Werk's Isabella Wine," and American Hock. Short and appropriate addresses were made by Gov. Washburn, Mayor Smith, Hon. Mr. Benson of Maine, Ex-Mayor Seaver, Mr Prince of Long Island, Mr. Barry of New York, Hon. Samuel Walker of Roxbury, W. S. King, Esq., Seth Sprague of Duxbury, Charles L. Flint, Esq., Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Hon. E. L. Keyes of Dedham, Hon. J. W. Proctor, and others. The Levee passed off in the happiest manner, and was in the highest degree creditable to the taste and liberality of Mr. Wilder.

We also copy below a vote of thanks of the Pomological Society, to its President, Col. Wilder,—and he justly merits every word said. No man has given his life more earnestly to a cause than he, and every lover of fruit and flowers, and all the sweet influences they exert upon us, will do something to sustain and promote the cause in which he is engaged.

Resolved, That the thanks of this society are most cordially presented to the President, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, for the prompt, able, and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations; and we hereby assure him that the members will long cherish a lively recollection of the pleasure enjoyed at his bountiful and brilliant festive entertainment with which he complimented the society.

Mr. Lines, of Connecticut, was unwilling that this resolution should pass with a single vote. It was due to the gentleman who has presided over the discussions of the society with so much dignity and ability. He considered that the position in pomology which the President had reached, conferred more honor upon him than the Presidency of the United States could do. A gentleman who confers such immense benefits upon the whole country,—he might say the world,—as the Hon. Mr. Wilder does, is entitled to distinguished honors. He hoped this resolution, too, would be passed by a standing vote.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

President Wilder made the following happy response to the last resolution:—

Gentlemen,—The resolution which you have just adopted awakens in me feelings of gratitude and affection. The interest which I have ever felt in the prosperity of this Association, has induced me to accept of your suffrages and to occupy the chair for another term.

I beg to tender you my grateful acknowledgments for your co-operation and support, and to assure you of my unabated interest in the objects

of the Society and in your personal welfare. May you go on, prospering and to prosper, and when we have done cultivating the fruits of earth, may we have the unspeakable felicity to meet in celestial fields, and gather ambrosial fruits from the Tree of Life.

There being no more business before the Convention, it adjourned at a quarter past 2 o'clock, to meet in Rochester, N. Y., in September, 1856. —*N. E. Farmer.*

Grafting the Grape.

STANISLAUS COUNTY, Nov. 2, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In common with several of my neighbors, living on the Tuolumne river, I desire to be informed as to the method of ingrafting or innoculating Grape Vines. Along our river bank there is an abundance of the Frost Grape that grows vigorously, and we have made several attempts to ingraft them, but none have succeeded. Perhaps you will have the leisure, or some of your vine-growing correspondents, to inform us through the FARMER, of the mode, if any, of ingrafting or innoculating our worthless vines with slips or buds from the choice domestic varieties. Yours, &c., FARMER.

In replying to the above communication, however willingly we may do it now, we desire hereafter that our friends would not hesitate to give us their true names; it carries a better influence with it, and oftentimes we desire a personal interview when in the vicinity of the writers.

We recommend to our correspondent the simple process of grafting, similar to the side grafting of the stone fruit; the cleft graft, side graft, or the bark graft, will always do, provided a good and compact wax is applied. We have always found the best plan was to bind up the vine with a strip of cloth, well saturated with the wax while warm The most important thing in grafting the grape, is the *time of grafting*—this should be done just before the sap begins to flow; at such a time the vine is dormant, and will not bleed. · The graft becomes fixed, the action of the sap when it moves causes the graft and wood to swell and the flow of sap entering the new graft by the bark, becomes united and sends forth its bud and leaf; then the union becomes complete, and the native root feeds the luxuriant vine and gives back the luscious grape, of France, England, or Spain.

December, or January, is the time for grafting the Grape. It is presumed that all understand the simple process of making the grafts and inserting them,—if not, many of the standard works on Horticulture will quickly explain. The most care is required in binding firmly, and guarding the grafts. Vines thus ingrafted, should be well cared for and cultivated highly.

We are always happy to respond to inquiries, but wish real names, for the good of all.

"APPLES OF GOLD IN PICTURES OF SILVER." *How shall they be preserved?*—We were shown one of the most splendid specimens of the "Golden Pippin," from Oregon, that we presume has ever yet been grown. It was brought to our office by I. C. Woods, Esq., received by him from Oregon. We note the weight, one pound, fourteen ounces—fair and very beautiful. It was Mr. Woods desire to preserve this noble specimen and send it forward to the Great Exhibition at Paris, if it could be done; we are satisfied, however, of the impossibility of its being done—fruit being perishable in its own nature. However perfect the covering upon the outside, decay would *commence within*, and in a brief time it would fall to pieces by the decay and pressure of the atmosphere. If the covering were thick, the beauty and originality of the fruit would be lost. The only way of preserving its size, color and form is to have a perfect *fac simile* in wax. In this manner a perfect resemblance can be had, so perfect as to deceive the eye. Such specimens of our *best* California and Oregon Fruit we have now on exhibition at our rooms. We are rejoiced to see the house of Adams & Co., thus interested in Pomology; we consider it an *express favor* done to the science in general, for which all should rejoice.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—Mr. James G. Henrickson, of Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., after forty-nine years of patient "whittling," has made a machine that will not only "go of itself," but will compel divers other bodies to which it is attached to go likewise; in short, it has power! "The success is in the direction in which so many have so long labored in vain, namely, by the use of arms and balls attached to a cylinder so as to keep the extra weight always on one side, and therefore to give the cylinder a constant inclination to turn round. The machine requires no starting; take away the blocks, and it goes off 'like a thing of life.' The model was at our office yesterday, and attached to some clock work which it turned without once stopping to breathe. There was no reason why it should not go until worn out.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

A Chapter on Seeds.

BY THOMAS MEEHAN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THERE are probably few branches of horticulture so ill understood as the management of seeds. A package of seeds may be placed in the hands of two men, divided between each, and sown by each in his own peculiar way; and while one succeeds in raising plants, the other fails. Sometimes the individual who succeeds in raising some particular seed one season, will himself fail in another, though to all appearances the seed was gathered, preserved, and treated exactly in the same manner. For want of attention to these variations and their causes, many erroneous notions respecting the vegetative power of seeds have arisen, and many contradictory statements made by various writers, which needs only a slight reflection on the principles of successful seed-saving and sowing to reconcile. For instance, some old writer, I think Hanbury, asserts that seeds of the Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar Styraciflua*) will germinate the same season of sowing; while another old writer, I am not certain, but think Philip Miller, flatly contradicts this, satisfied that they will not grow under two years. Succeeding writers have followed the one or the other, according to their own observations or taste; and to this day I am not aware that it is generally known that *both are right* to a certain extent. I might instance many such cases. I could name a man in a western State, whose business reputation is actually not in the highest standing with some of his eastern acquaintances, because he was unlucky enough to observe that *he* had no difficulty in raising in the same season Peach trees from stones sown in the spring, without previously cracking them; and yet any man may do the same for himself,—he may raise either Sweet Gums or Peach trees in either one year or two, and yet in either sow the seed in the spring of the year. We have only to understand two things: 1st, What preserves the vitality of seeds? 2d, What induces their germination?

The vitality of seeds is an interesting study. There is probably no inherent reason why any kind of seed may not be preserved sound to an indefinite period. Wheat and other cereals which have been taken from Egyptian tombs and monuments, in which they had been enclosed hundreds of years, have readily germinated. In newly plowed-up pastures, which may have lain unbroken many years, we constantly see myriads of Rag-weed (*Ambrosia artimesiæfolia*) springing up from seed which must have lain dormant during that period. The St. John's wort (*Hypericum, perforatum*), Hedge Mustard (*Sisymbrium officinale*), and the Wild Carrot, are also familiar examples, puzzling to many of our "farmers," who can scarcely be made to believe that they are not "natural" to the soil, springing spontaneously and equivocally therefrom. It is recorded that in some countries the *Sinapis arvensis*, a kind of Mustard, most generally springs up in clay taken from very deep wells; and a few years ago I saw it stated, in one of our Patent Office Reports, that the Great Yellow Mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*) commonly made its appearance after fires on the prairies. Yet the seeds of all the plants I have mentioned, under ordinary circumstances, germinate in a few weeks, and some of them even in a few days after sowing.

There is another class of seeds which preserve their vitality to irregular periods, without any extraordinary intervention. The seeds of the Cucumber and Melon will keep fresh so long, that gardeners say the longer they are kept the better they are; which, if true, would render them of remarkable value by "the end of the world." Nevertheless, they certainly will keep fresh a great many years. The Turnip, the Balsam, or Lady Slipper of Philadelphians, and the Parsley, are instances of easy vitality, though of a few years less than the gourd tribe; while the Onion, Spinach, or Lettuce, will seldom germinate over one year.

In all these cases, their preservation is owing to their not being in a position to admit of the mechanical action of heat and moisture in preparing their integuments, or outer coverings, for the chemical action of the elements conducive to germination—an explanation that will be better understood after we examine what induces germination. It will be sufficient here to remark that the vitality of seeds is entirely dependent on this relative position of heat and moisture. Some seeds require more moisture than others to tempt them to germinate; others must be indulged with more heat than water, in comparison: but every kind of seed requires its own due proportion of each. Seeds of many plants, as the Water Lilies, will only grow in water; and of these, some, as the *Victoria*, must have an accompanying degree of heat of over 70°, while our Yellow Pond Lily will germinate at 55°. Other plants, as the Balsam, Thunbergia, Globe Amaranthus, &c., will readily grow in comparatively dry soil. In this class the same difference in the required degree of heat is apparent as in the last class; for while the Indian Mallow (*Abutilon avicennæ*) will not germinate unless accompanied by a heat of over 60°, the garden Speedwells (*Veronica arvensis, V. Buxbaumii, V. serphyllæfolia*, &c.,) will readily appear through the soil with the heat any where above 32°.

A knowledge of the separate requirement of each seed constitutes practical talent, and this cannot be acquired without extensive experience and observation; but, a few principles can be derived from these, which will do much to simplify the labors of those who have to go over the same ground.

I have said that heat and moisture act mechanically in the process of germination,—and they do so in this manner: On the application of heat, the pores of the skin are expanded into the outer case or husk of the seed; into these pores moisture is admitted; and then commences the chemical action which is to effect its germination. An element of the water which chemists call oxygen, seizes on one of the elements of the husk, carbon, the charcoal principle, and forms a new combination, and disappears in the shape of a gas, carbonic acid, and of the chief sources of food of the young plant, as soon as it shall have produced perfect leaves. As soon as this combined force has *eaten* its way through the husk, it has to perform a similar duty for the "kernel" inside. When this portion of the seed has been in like manner operated upon, it receives its commission to go forth, increase, and multiply, and in short takes upon itself all the duties and responsibilities of a living plant.

"But you have said nothing about air. Heat, air and moisture are frequently written of in treatises on germination. What office does air in the process?" None whatever, my good friend. Air is a positive injury in the case, though of immediate importance directly after the pushing of the embryo. Air, in conjuction with light, hardens the outer coat—chemically speaking, fixes the carbon—which it is the object of germination to destroy. I have no doubt seeds would swell in distilled water, though I can think of no direct experiment of the kind just now; but even water plants must send their true leaves to the surface in search of air, immediately after germination.

All these principles teach us that in preserving the vitality of seeds, or in accelerating their germination, a great part of our attention has to be directed to their outer coverings. Seeds cannot lose their vitality while these remain perfect, while they will be in a condition to vegetate whenever this covering is prepared to admit moisture. The different results in the experience of different parties in the time required by certain seeds to grow, is entirely dependent on this. If A preserves his seed during the winter so that the husk becomes hard and bony, while B guards his from such a contingency, the latter will arrive at much more speedy results than the former. Let us take an example: the Sugar Maple will do. A gathers his at the fall of the leaf, preserves it in a dry seed-room, sows it in the spring, and it does not come up till twelve months afterwards. But B gathers his at the same time, puts it in the ground at once, and gets fine plants the next season; or, he gathers his seeds by *the end of August*, saves them in a cool room till spring, sows them, and then gets plants also "right away," in either case getting ahead of his neighbor, "But where is the difference?" Simply that B never allows his seeds to get hard. He places them in the ground to keep their shells soft; or, to the same end, he gathers them, not before their embryos are fully formed, but before their coats have become indurated, and adds to his precaution by keeping them cool till sown This is a simple experiment, which any one may test for himself.

In successfully raising seed, there is more in this gathering of them before they are what is popularly called quite ripe, than one is at first disposed to admit. I was many years ago struck by this through accident. On a visit to a friend, he pointed out what he then considered extremely rare, a most beautiful double orange African Marigold. My friend wished to keep it to himself,—he would give no seed, but he presented me with a flower. When this flower had faded, and was cast aside, seeing the seed looked black and good, I saved them, and at the next spring's sowing I sowed them at the same time with the yellow, which we had. They appeared several days before the others. Simple as this was, it led me to ponder on what we gardeners had always held inexplicable, namely, that on sowing Hawthorn seeds, some should come up in one year, while, of the same sowing, some should not appear till the second or third year; and I have since been led to the conclusion, by many similar observations and experiments, that those which came up first were "greener" when gathered than those which took a longer period.

At the risk of being a little "dreadful" in long narrations, I will detail a few observations on the *Victoria* seed, which bears well on the present subject. The seeds received from England by Mr. Cope, through Mr. Downing and Sir W. J. Hooker, readily germinated. Those which ripened at Springbrook in September and October the fall following, also readily grew any time through the winter, on being sown for a few weeks. Our plant was flowering all that winter and spring, and in the summer I set myself to collect a good quantity of well-ripened seeds, but they were too fast for me, bursting and sowing themselves. Subsequently I cut one off before it was ripe, or at least before it burst open. These were put in an old wine bottle, and many of those self-sown were raked up with a net and placed in another bottle, which chanced to be a white-colored one. They were all placed in the same place. Those in the black bottle grew in a few weeks, in the bottle. Looking alone at the known influence of the absence of light in assisting germination, I took that to be the cause; but last year the circumstances were repeated in every respect except that the bottles were reversed, and with the same result except that the seeds which grew this time were in the light-colored bottle. This seems confirmatory of what I have advanced in favor of seeds not seemingly ripe; but the *Victoria* still further "confirms this conclusion." The well-ripened seeds, by Mr Cope's liberality, were distributed over the whole Union; but with [illegible] I believe [illegible] to grow. Even in our own case, I could never succeed in raising one if the [illegible] except in February March or April when they had but a very little time in pots, and those which were self-sown in summer, never appeared any season till the following spring, when they would all appear simultaneously. Last year, warned by these observations, I sowed all the seed in the latter part of the season, and before they were quite ripe; and I am informed that this season no difficulty whatever is experienced in raising seedlings in a few weeks, whenever wanted.

So much for saving seed which we wish to germinate readily. But let it not be forgotten, that if we wish to preserve seed safe and sound to a remote period, the reverse of this must be aimed at; that is, the riper the seed can be obtained, the better. Now, suppose the seed come to hand dry and hard, perhaps from some foreign country, —perhaps old, or perhaps from having been preserved only for a few months in an old coat-pocket, seed chest, or some other dry, warm place,—how are we to proceed? Still look to the softening of its shell. Suppose, for instance, we have a barrel of peach stones to sow at once some spring, which perchance have been stowed away during the whole winter in the dry store of some dealer. What shall we do; crack them? Yes, that may do, but it is a tedious operation—can't afford so much time; can do for them in a better way than that. Lay them anywhere aside thinly. To-day, with a water-pot, pour boiling water on them; to-morrow let them dry; the next day again pour boiling water on them, as before. Several successive days of this treatment will do. Another way is, to expose them anywhere to a heat of 100°, or thereabout, for a few hours; afterwards pour cold water on them; then dry them again. Repeat the operation a few times, and you may easily have Peach trees the same year from stones sown in the spring. We have over a quarter of an acre on our Bethlehem road nursery, from seed sown this spring under the latter process. This mode of softening shells is adapted to any kind of hard, bony seed. The heat expands the pores, the moisture enters, and the work of a whole winter's freezing is effected in a few days.

There are many kinds of seeds which have not exactly "shells" for protection, but which nevertheless get pretty hard coverings, if once allowed to get dry. Many of the sterculiaceous and leguminous plants are of this description. I have seen, of the former tribe, seeds of the Hand-plant (*Cheirostemon platanoides*) remain three years perfectly sound in a pot, resisting every attempt of change of heat and moisture to get them to germinate; when a simple soaking in boiling water for a few hours, on their arrival from Mexico, and for a few hours before sowing, would probably have caused them to spring up in as many days. Boiling water is very efficacious, poured over such seeds, and left thereon a few hours; or where there is an objection to the use of such hot assistants, though I have never found it to hurt anything, the seeds may be steeped for two or three days in cold water. I have raised *Virgilea luteas* from hard and dry seed in this manner in a few days, after being gathered ten months. Alkalies, acids, and various preparations, have also been used with various success, in softening the integuments of seeds. I do not myself value any of these means much, believing as I do that a proper and judicious employment of heat and moisture is abundantly sufficient for every purpose.

I think I could add much more of interest on this interesting subject, but the intense heat and my numerous engagements make me feel that I have said enough for once; and I venture a guess, on looking over my pages, that the editor himself will have a good cause for coming to the same conclusion. I will therefore finish by recapitulating, that seeds may be preserved to any length of time, "safe and sound," by so regulating heat that it shall not abstract the moisture from the outer coat, and so regulating moisture that it shall not rot it; and that seeds may be made to grow at any time, by so gathering and preserving them that the outer covering never becomes absolutely hard; or, if once become hard, employing variations of heat and moisture to soften it.—*Rochester Horticulturist.*

FROM THE TEJON—KERN RIVER MINERS.—The Southern Californian states that Mr. Hereford, of Adams & Co's Express, arrived at Los Angeles, direct from the Tejon settlement. He says there are from five to six hundred Indians on that reservation, and there is no foundation for the report that the Indians are discontented and leaving; but on the contrary, they appear perfectly contented, and are making permanent improvements in building houses, &c., for future homes, and making preparations to put in a large crop next year. They have built a house one hundred by forty-two feet, which is now occupied as a granary, and is well stored with wheat and barley. The timber for a new mill has been got out, and it is expected by the time the next crop is gathered they will have every facility to manufacture flour.

There are about one hundred miners on Kern and White rivers, who are doing very well since they discovered where the gold was on Kern river. Instead of finding it [illegible] of the river, where they have been [illegible] for it, they now find it from thirty [illegible] from the river and it may [illegible] very rich; one man took [illegible] dollars; and the [illegible] doing equally as well.

CLAIM.—[illegible] & Co. [illegible] the exclusive [illegible] they have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1854.

Why is the Farmer Discontented?

"A pnophet is not without honor, except in his own country, and among his own kindred."

We have looked around us so often in wonder at the indifference which has been manifested by those who are engaged in the ennobling science of Agriculture, that we have at times felt indignant at the seeming heartlessness and ingratitude of many for the blessings they have it in their power to realize here, if they would but give their heart to the work, and devote but a tithe of their interest to those lawful occupations, which they give to the scrabble in politics or other trifling topics of the day.

We are among those who believe the parable of the "Talents" will he as truly applicable to men who are engaged in business for themselves, as if they were the *servants of others—they are stewards of Agriculture;* an interest and a calling that will affect the happiness of all mankind, and if they do not give their whole attention to it, they "bury their talents;" and it will be demanded of them, and will be taken from them and given to those, who, having more talents, have the *heart* to use them rightly.

We believe the cause of the present cloud that shrouds this great interest, is the result of so many being engaged in it who are like the "nether mill-stone," they are a dead weight; they neither give their time or attention to it; Nor have they any love for their employment, and consequently all goes wrong, and the whole interest suffers.

But we did not intend to say but a word or two ourselves—we take pleasure in introducing our cotemporaries, the editors of the New England Farmer, published in Boston. Their able article is so very appropriate and so much in accordance with our own views, and so much like what we desire to say, that we take great pleasure in presenting it entire, as a most able and valuable address,—and we trust our readers will peruse it carefully:

Thoae who have been engaged in mercantile, commercial or other pursuits in the early part of manhood, but who have left those pursuits for the cultivation of the farm, are usually contented with the change, particularly if they gained some knowledge of the practice of agrienlture in boyhood. It is mostly among those born and bred on the farm, who have little knowledge of the necessary care and unceasing labor in other pursuits to insure success, where men and women labor grudgingly; from motives of duty and necessity, but without those agrecable realizations which alone make labor pleasant. It is said that as a people we are restless; never satisfied with the house we have erected, the farm we have subdued and cultivated, the ship we have sailed, or the fortune we have acquired.

We have so far been providing for our *physical* wants, in the agricultural community, without taking into account the fact, that the *mind* demands aliment as well as the body, and that it must be supplied or it will do one of two things: it will sicken by becoming indifferent to its own interests and the world around it, and sink, and die in idiocy; or it will embraco violent extremes of imaginary duties, and seek, by ever-varying change, that mental sustenance, which it failed to find in quiet and homely scenes.

This is the prime cause of discontent in rural life. The physical powers are occupied by a routine of duties supposed to require little mental effort, while those of the mind are disregarded and unprovided for. While the *body* labors, the *mind* has little sympathy with it—the forces of the man are divided, and discontent and disquiet are the consequence.

We shall only speak of this evil among the rural population—the farmers, and their sons and daughters—and in order to do this, we ought first to speak of the dignity and importance of agriculture as an employment.

Of the impurtance of agriculture as the means and chief source of subsistence to all animal life, it is scarcely necessary to enlarge. The fact must be evident to all, that with the cessation of two or three successive crops, the races must become extinct; a fact which should teach us our obligations to Him who holds the destinies of nations in his hands, and to whom our profound gratitude is ever due. But the *moral consequences* of agricultural employment are less obvious, and require more consideration.

Agrienlture means field culture, and its importance is obvious, not only by affording the direct supply of our greatest wants, but as the parent of manufactures and commerce. Without agriculture there can be neither population nor civilization. Hence, it is not only the most universal of arts, but that which requires the greatest number of operators; the main body of the population in every country is employed in the pursuit of agriculture: and the most powerful individuals, in almost all nations derive their wealth and consequence from their property in land.

Recent discoveries in chemistry and physiology have led to most important improvements in the culture of plants, and the breeding and rearing of animals; agriculture is, in consequence, no longer an art of labor, but of *Science:* hence the advantage of scientific knowledge to agriculturists, and the susceptibility in the art of progressive advancement. "Agriculture," Marshall says, "is a subject which, viewed in all its branches, and to their fullest extent, is not only the *most* important, and the most difficult in rural economies, but in the circle of human arts and sciences."

Such is the *importance* of agriculture to us all. It cannot lack *dignity*, for it is the mother of all other arts and sciences. It was not too low for Cato, Cincinnatus, and Washington; and it never can be too low for the most exalted mind on earth.

Discontent, then, does not spring from a want of importance and dignity in the occupation, but because *that occupation is not understood.* Farming should not be looked upon as the end of life, merely as a means of subsistence; this, as well as all other pursuits, should be adopted with the view of enabling men not only to improve and beautify the earth, but to cultivate the moral, intellectual, and social powers, and to fill, according to their capacity, their proper station among their fellow-men. It should not tend to make men mere machines, who toil for the sole purpose of gratifying their appetites; but it should elevate and refine, to the highest degree of perfection, the better faculties of our nature.

The profits of productive farming would, when conducted scientifically, enable the farmer to accumulate wealth, and enjoy all the comforts and luxuries of refined life. Every community could be made up of the best society—every family could have a good library, and its accomplished sons and daughters; farmer's sons need not leave the favorite pursuit of their fathers, and go into the learned professions, from the erroneous idea that they are more honorable or profitable. Farmers' daughters need not despise the delightful and healthful employment of the dairy, the kitchen, or the loom, and seek elevation in the miserable pursuits and fashions of the city.

Nothing conduces more to the elevation and refinement of the mind than the study of nature; the man who holds frequent communion with nature, and studies and obeys her laws, is always made a better and happier man.

But it is said that the working man cannot study; that study and labor are incompatible and uncongenial. Washington and Franklin both possessed that kind of knowledge which enabled them to be eminently useful to the world, and yet both were emphatically laboring men; laboring not only in directing others, but with their own hands. Many other signal examples might be cited to strengthen the point, were it necessary.

"Manual labor," says the Phrenological Journal, "when not excessive, invigorates the body, and rouses the mind. Muscles strengthened by exercise, and a brain refreshed by pure blood, enable the mind to conceive with clearness, and act with vigor and force. The delicate lark soars high but soon falls; it is only the eagle, with broad and strong wing and clear eye, that can sustain long flights in upper air, and gaze at the sun.

"The man with a learning mind, who digs the ground, or sows the seed, makes rapid progress. He sees the benevolence of God in every opening bud and blushing flower. He learns lessons of utility, of design in the natural world, and with a soul enlarged, he applies to books and art the exponents of other men's minds,—and looks into his own to discover the laws by which it is governed, and the links by which he is bound to his fellow-men.

"The working man, in all ages of the world, has been more successful in doing good, in advancing the interests of humanity, than a man learned only in book knowledge. The latter may desire to do as much, but never can accomplish it, being ignorant of the material on which he is working.

"As the world advances, its workers take a higher position; the dignity of labor becomes apparent. The time draws near when he who *does* nothing will *be* nothing, and when there will be no aristocracy but that of labor; no noblemen but the workers."

But the worker must also be a *thinker;* he must become nature's ardent student, and work out, and think out the wonderful processes ever going on in her strange crucible. He must not be discouraged that he knows so little yet of those things which are constantly under his observation; that the knowledge man has accumulated in all the generations of his existence, forms but a small mound in comparison with the unknown.

The Pioneer.

We look for the regular appearance of the Pioneer, and with increased interest; for we have wished to believe that this periodical is to he the *ne plus ultra* of the literature of California. We have often been interested deeply—again instructed—and then amused, sometimes wonderfully so—then again complimented; and after all this, would it not be ungrateful to criticise—nay, would it not be hash? Yet for all this, we cannot help exclaiming, "Oh, what a falling off was there."

We opened and read the quotation which we took to be the "indice" of the first article—

"When she had passed, it seemed like the ceasing of exquisite music."

We read with much interest this beautifully descriptive story of death; like Pierpont's "Passing Away," it tells upon the senses. Having read this, we were in hopes the whole number would bear the same character, for excellence at least.

The sketches of the Revolution in California, and an Evening in Vienna; the "Nonpareil," with California in 1852, and A Trip to the Mines in 1854, form the principal and leading articles in this number. When we referred to the "Summary of Events," we did suppose that events important as the Agricultural and Stock Exhibitions of California, would have rendered them worthy of some notice; we did suppose that even a "Literary Periodical" of their standing could have found room to have spoken of the gems that "Flora" and "Pomona" had sent to their festal rites. But alas, Flora and Pomona were not worthy a place in the Life Literature of California. True, we find space afforded for the following:

"Oct. 4.—The Agricultural Exhibition commenced at Musical Hall."

Extensive notice that! October 5, same notice repeated.

"Oct. 6.—Exhibition of California Cattle and Horses at Pioneer Race Course."

But when the important "Promenade Concerts," and "stag dances" commenced at Musical Hall, a page of the Literary Journal of California can be afforded to picture that festive scene; more than a page is required to describe *minutely* the particular style of the dances, and the refined language "verbatim et literatim," of the select assemblage—for it must have been select(?). Hear what the Pioneer says:

"An oval track was soon left for them (the dancers), and as they passed successive portions of the crowd, their efforts were accompanied by laughter, ironical applause, and shouts of 'Good boy,'—'put in the big licks, old fellow,'—'there ye go with yer eye out,'" &c.

And this the language to present upon a parlor table, as the literature, the highest literature of the Golden State.

But we did not mean to criticise; we only meant to say that if the *celebrated* "Promenade Concerts" were worthy of one page and a quarter, and such a refined notice, the Exhibition of the Products and the Manufactures of California required more than *seven words.* If our neighbors of the Pioneer think we are too severe, we ask them, in all candor, to judge us righteously. We are jealous of a cause we love. Agriculture and Horticulture, as exhibited at Musical Hall, were worthy of a better notice than was rendered to them by the Pioneer.

Old Californiana.—We had a pleasant interview with one of our oldest pioneers, D. W. Harrington, Esq., a resident near San Jose. We were much interested by the narrative of our friend, in the brief interview we had with him, of his perils and fatigues during past years. Mr. H. came to California in 1831, with Capt. Wyoth, of West Cambridge, Mass., via Fort Vancouver; returned to Missouri and tried to organize a company, in 1835; failing in this, he returned with the early pioneer Col. Jos. Walker, of San Juan. Mr. H. was associated with many of our best and most distinguished pioneers—Maj. Hensley, Wm. D. M. Howard, Esq., and others—to whom California has been indebted for her present enterprise and advancement. The recital from our friend of the varied scenes of the early life of the Pioneer, were indicative of the "times that tried men's souls," and such hardships as will probably never be experienced again by men under the American flag.

A Remarkable Fact is recorded in a late Paris paper, to the effect that out of upwards of 16,000 persons, subscribers to the public baths of Paris, Bordeaux, and Marseillea, and who were in the daily habit of bathing, only two cases of the cholera had occurred during an epidemic.

Plant Trees---Plant Trees.

The autumn is the time to plant trees of all kinds, except the Evergreens—and they should be planted in the spring, at the time their buds are just bursting into new life. Fruit trees should be planted at that period of time when the "tree is at rest," when the earth has been so far mellowed by rains in this country, that they can be lifted with all their fibrous roots, and planted again, giving free scope to every root. Thus planted, the trees have time to rest, and have their young roots become set in the soil, and recommence their growth with the earliest season and without check. Thus every moment of time is saved, and trees are greatly advanced before those planted in the spring are usually set.

We commend those who are about to establish nurseries, orchards, and gardens, to the several advertisements in our columns. To Messrs. Beard and Lewellen, of San Jose Mission; to L. Prevost & Co., of San Jose; A. P. Smith, Esq., of Sacramento; W. C. Walker, Esq., and F. Sonntag of Mission Dolores; these all are well known and excellent nurseries in all their several branches.

We have also to note the fine sample trees of Wm. Neely Thompson, Esq., from his excellent nursery at Suscol Ranch; we have seen specimen trees of the highest character from thence at his office, on Market street wharf, that are equal to any growth we have ever seen, and we are pleased to know he has many thousand valuable trees for sale the present season. We would invite our friends to call there, and see these sample trees, for we assure them, they can he fully relied upon. Again, we say—Plant Treea! Plant Trees!

A True Subscriber.

We publish the following letter from a subscriber in Napa county, who had sent his subscription to journal, and it failing to reach us, he sent a second time. There is a tone in this letter that we like; there is an interest and a sympathy that gives it a value far beyond all pecuniary consideration.

We wish our friend to know that we do appreciate every kind word and every encouragement given to the enterprise in which we are engaged, believing as we do that the best interests of society, and the "social happiness" of our people, are immediately and forever affected by this interest, and that on the prosperity of agriculture and its kindred sciences depends the permanency of California. Would we could find more of this feeling prevailing among our "rural population," not on our own account only, but for their own happiness and prosperity.

We *have* subscribers to whom we commend the spirit of this most valuable communication, which we annex:

——, November 4, 1854.

Messrs. Warren & Son: I trust that no negligence will occur this time in handing over to you the amount of my subscription for your well conducted agricultural paper.

I am well aware, gentlemen, of the difficulties you are surmounting toward the object of your desire, in promoting the permanent interests and social happiness of our somewhat isolated population. This is no doubt a task worthy your being. Yours respectfully, ***.

Omissions and Corrections.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the valuable communication of Dr. C. F. Winslow, in No. 17. The pressing duties that devolved upon us that week, relative to the reports of the Fair, caused us to omit a duty which we very much regret. Dr. Winslow's "Remarks on Magnetic Forces" are worthy the attention of those engaged in science, and should receive particular notice.

The sketches of the "Natural History of California," by our able correspondent from Monterey, should receive the attention of our people, and we trust that these subjects will receive a due attention from all who are identified with the best interests of the State.

In the sketch of the "Queen City," in the mottos on the table, the words upon one of the cakes were reported wrong. It read: G. R. Barclay—"an *enemy* of the combination." George R. Barclay is ever the friend of man. It was too harsh a word, and should have read: "opposed to combination. That manly opposition, or rather competition, which is just, was all that was expressed upon the motto, or by those interested."

Gathering and Storing Winter Fruit.—Winter apples and pears should be carefully picked from the trees by hand, packed up in barrels, with buckwheat or other chaff, and stored in a cool dry room, in which the temperature ranges, as near as possible, just above the freezing point. If such a room should eventually become too cold, put them in an airy, dry cellar, sufficiently cool as not to allow them to freeze.

Agriculture and the Professions.

When young men are about completing their education, they very wisely ask themselves what they shall do. A few, scanning the various pursuits, luckily hit on something in harmony with their tastes, while the greater part look only to the professions as the legitimate sphere of educated men. Now this conclusion is all wrong. A college education aims at a professional life no more than any other; but only at a general discipline and culture of mind which may be applied to all pursuits. There are, no doubt, some in each class, who are adapted to and will honor any of the professions; but the greater part are not, and they enter them rather because they are honorable, than in hopes of honoring them. But we have no little sympathy with those luminaries which seek to shine by a reflected light. We have been taught to believe that the man should honor his office, not the office the man: and that it is better to move at the head of even a humble calling, than follow in the rear of a dignified profession. We would rather raise potatoes which somebody will eat, than make speeches which no one will hear, or write books which no one will read.

But if these young gentlemen will carefully look around, they will perhaps find other avenues to wealth and distinction besides the professions. Take, for instance, agriculture—not simply the art of plowing the ground, but agriculture viewed in all its practical and scientific bearings, and they will possibly find scope for the display of at least moderate capacities. Indeed, if we mistake not, some enter the professions, who would not find a waste of talent in agricultural pursuits, and who are certainly quite as well suited to them. But so many young men are captivated with the idea of professional or political titles and life, that they overlook what they call the humbler vocations. So away they go, talking of Robert Halls and Daniel Websters, between whom and themselves there is no more comparison than between the Alps and an ant-hill. We would not be thought to underrate the professions by any means; but we believe strongly in an adaptation, a fitness for things. If a man has not a natural capacity for one pursuit, let him take up another for which he has a natural capacity. Better handle the plow with grace, than make a stupid argument.

Nor yet does this avocation preclude access to political distinction, to which so many young men aspire. We know some farmers who stand as good a chance for office as many of their professional brethren, and who are as well able to flourish as delicate a hand, or quiddle as accurately, or talk as honiedly; but in good sense and sound judgment—the essential elements of a man—they are by no means inferior. We always like to see such men—good honest souls!—who lean not on the dignity of their profession, but on themselves. Such men are at once the strength and pride of the country.

Let not young men, therefore, think a profession the *sine qua non* of human greatness, but let them cast about and see what they are fitted and have a taste for. They will then go to work thoroughly and earnestly, and be sure to succeed, while on the other hand, they will most surely fail.—*American Agriculturist.*

Is there no Land to Spare?

In these days of sultry heat and feeble health, when they of the town are longing for country rambles, country breezes and country vigor, and and they of the wide fields are the only ones who find reason for self-gratulation and room for self-enjoyment, city people cannot fail to long for some cheaper and more available means of obtaining rural pleasures, than any now in their power. Those who go to "Watering Places," grumble over the difference between their ideal life in a cottage and the actual life in a ball-room, that greets them at these fashionable rural resorts,—while those who leave them grumble yet more over the, if possible, still greater disparity between their idea of the expense, and the "little bill" with which the landlord smilingly bids them adieu. We want room to breathe. We don't want to be scorched by our brick walls and rocky pavements,—to be imprisoned so closely between these gridiron casements, and beneath these tin Dutch-oven roofs. Whither can we turn for relief?

We are a great nation. So politicians tells us. So Young America is ready to take oath. So a pretty large expanse of green or red or blue, on the map of the world testifies. So many days journey east or west, north or south, and this without coming to the boundary lines of the confederation, cannot fail to convince any faithless fogy. And yet, with all this boundless room for expansion for ourselves, and for location for foreigners, scarcely a town in the Old World is so condensely squeezed up, so loftily piled story on story as the cities in which we Americans have voluntarily immured ourselves. No wonder, that our respiration is thick and drawn with difficulty. No wonder that our housewives are always complaining of lassitude. No wonder that we are as a nation short lived. No wonder at all that the cholera comes to the conflict here, sure of victory and victims,—that even in our western cities encompassed as they are by the broad prairie, the feet of those that carry out the dead are keeping up a ceaseless march. Again we ask, where can relief be found?

The view we have taken of our wants, their cause and pressing nature, renders it not inappropriate for us to suggest any means that may avail to lessen if not entirely to remove them.

Our prescription is: Open our cities and towns more to the free air, give us larger squares, where we may get a good sight at the sky, where all may taste a fresher and more invigorating atmosphere,—may give exercise to limbs weary of monotony, to lungs worn with impure inhalations, to eyes dulled by the details and devices of pen and needle and tool. Let us be no longer privy to a lingering suicidal policy, but if man must make towns, get some small share of God's gift of country to dilute their dullness and freshen their insipidity. We need Parks, and *Parks* worthy of the name.

And we employ this term in no new signification. We would give it,—not the meaning with which we are too apt to be-little the word, not a meaning that would make it applicable to a plot of one or two or ten or twenty rods, or even of as many acres.—but the meaning it has in London, in Paris, in Vienna. Within the limits, or accessible in the suburbs of the first of these cities, there are *six thousand acres* open to the enjoyment of its population. Paris has nearly if not quite as much; Vienna is not far behind the others. A little while ago New York woke up to the importance of the subject; but now it seems almost forgotten in the din of business, in the conflict of interest,—in the inflation and breaking up of fortunes. But not New York alone,—every place of whatever size, ought to adopt this great health measure,—more important in its immediate effects than half-a-dozen free dispensaries of doctor's drugs, and more lasting than the monuments of those who are every day dying from want of it.

With these public parks, which might be truly styled "Elysian fields," our citizens in moderate circumstances would not be driven to the verge of bankruptcy to find summer retreats for their families. They should be large enough for the rich who have their carriages and horses, to drive and ride in. And that class, above whose reach all ruralizing is now placed, and whose only resource for air is to mingle in the streets after nightfall and gratefully bless God for what little dew comes down between the hot walls to cool and moisten their tired steps, would find in them a perennial source of comfort and health. They would tend infinitely to the contentment and happiness of all. They could not fail to exert a refining influence, not only on the uneducated, but on every class which would partake of their pleasures. "Make the public parks or pleasure grounds attractive by their lawns, fine trees, shady walks, and beautiful shrubs and flowers, by fine music, and the certainty of 'meeting every body,' and you draw the whole moving population of the town there daily."

There is much more that might be said on the subject to advantage, and we may take it up another time. But for the present, let us repeat our text, and hope it may preach its own sermon to every heart—*We need Parks. Is there no land to spare?—Country Gentleman.*

Sowing Yellow Locust Seed.

As timber for posts is becoming scarce, it may be well to sow a few quarts of locust seed, to raise plants for the formation of a grove. It will not be time for some weeks to sow the seed, and we anticipate it, to enable our readers to make the necessary preparations. The ground to be selected should be a deep, well-exposed loam; it should be manured, plowed deep, harrowed and the seed sown thinly, in drills two inches deep, four feet apart. Before being sown, the seed should be soaked in hot water for twenty-four hours; all the seeds which float to be cast aside. The plants, when they come up, must be kept clean. At one and two years old the young trees will be fit to be transplanted. They should then be set out in a deep, warm soil, which has been well manured, plowed and harrowed, in rows twelve feet apart, ten feet asunder in the row, which will give to each acre 363 trees. In twelve years they will be large enough for posts—and we all know they make durable ones. A grove once set will, after being cut down, renew itself, and furnish a new supply of post timber every twelve or fifteen years.

We have stated that these trees might be cut over every twelve or fifteen years for purposes of fencing, and we will add, that such of those as remained from twenty to twenty-five years, if fair, vigorously grown, healthy trees, would be worth three dollars apiece for ship building—would at all times command ready sale to shipwrights, as also with railroad companies, for use on the tracks. What an acre of land would bring for such purposes, if sold, can easily be calculated. As a matter of convenience and profit, it is with the owners of land to determine whether their interest would be subserved by setting out a grove of a few acres in extent; the number, of course, to be determined by the size of their respective farms.—*Am. Farmer.*

The Germans.—These Germans seem an odd race, a mixture of clay and spirit—what with their beer drinking and smoking, and their slow, stolid ways, you would think them perfectly earthly; but an ethereal fire is all the while working in them, and bursting out in most unexpected little jets of poetry and sentiment, like blossoms on a cactus. Nowhere in Europe is railway traveling so entirely convenient as in Germany, particularly in Prussia. All is systematic and orderly; no hurrying or shoving, or disagreeable fuss at the stations. The second class cars are, in most points, as good as the first class in England; the conductors are dignified and gentlemanly; you roll on at a most agreeable pace from one handsome station-house to another, finding yourself disposed to be pleased with every thing. There is but one drawback to all this, and that is the smoking.—*Notes of Travel.*

It is supposed that the Mormon population of Utah territory now exceeds 50,000.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Good and the Beautiful.

Feed the Birds.—When we act as we ought—when the voice of humanity speaks and we respond promptly to it—when we feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and relieve the oppressed, the *good* prevails, and we verily entertain angels unawares, and are made happier. When we shut out human sympathy and close the avenues to humanity and love, the cloud comes upon the better nature, angels of good depart, we cleave to earth and are wretched. The beautiful custom of the Norwegians, which we insert below, we commend to our readers at the coming Christmas. "Feed the birds," and it will expand the heart till its humanity shall bid it feed men:

A Beautiful Custom.—One of the prettiest Christmas customs is the Norwegian practice of giving, on Christmas day, a dinner to the birds. On Christmas morning, every gable, gateway, or barn door is decorated with a sheaf of corn fixed on a long pole, wherefrom it is intended that the birds shall make their Christmas dinner. Even the peasants will contrive to have a handful set by for this purpose, and what the birds do not eat on Christmas day, remains for them to finish at their leisure through the winter. The caroling of the birds about these poles made a Norwegian Christmas in the fields quite holy to me. On New Year's day, in Norway, friends and acquaintances exchange calls and good wishes. In the corner of each reception room there stands a little table, furnished all through the day with wine and cakes, and due refreshments for the visitors; who talk, and compliment, and flirt, and sip wine, and nibble cake from house to house with great perseverance. (Can there be imagined a prettier Christmas custom than that of a corn-sheaf for the birds?)

We add the *beautiful*, from the gifted mind of Willis, and hope these incidents may be treasured and practiced upon by humans—and humanity will spread over our fair land until it shall become indeed the home of the "good, true and beautiful." We would most cordially invite our fair friends to join their voices to make the department assigned to the "Fair," in our humble journal, vocal with truth and usefulness. We would invite them to visit our museum, where may be found those gems of nature that are sent to beautify this fair earth and make it an Eden below. Our best efforts shall be given to make the Ladies Department most worthy their perusal; but we need their aid to make it what it should be:

A Bird Visit.—Last night we had a bird-visit which has furnished quite a day of poetry for the children. Writing, in my own room, at a late hour, I was interrupted by a sudden fluttering of wings against the window, which, at first, I thought an accident of some bird startled from her nest and bewildered by the light. I looked out but could see nothing. The night was dark and stormy; and wishing the flutterer safe from all perils of foxes and tree-toads, I resumed my pen. In a few minutes the attempt to enter was made again, and repeated upon the larger window of the adjoining room in which slept my infant in her cradle. The nurse raised the lattice, and in came the stranger—circling around and around the cradle, and at last alighting upon the curtains of the bed—a little gray harbinger of spring, who sat and looked about her with the confidence of one sure of a welcome. She alighted presently on the ottoman in the window, and was easily caught by the hand and put under an open-braided basket, to be safe for the night from the unwinged familiars of the house; but oh, the interest of the story and the bird together, for the children in the morning! Could any mortal persuade *them* that there was no meaning in her visit? They watched the little feathered bosom with its throb of watchfulness, and mused upon its midnight coming with child-wonder; and it is laid away, for life, among their vague thoughts of things supernatural. Such are waking dreams that need not be interpreted to be felt to have a meaning. When the little warbler flew forth again—released into the morning air—it was, even to my world-worn belief, an angel on its return.

[For the California Farmer.]

Family Groups.

Never was there a house large enough for two families, is the old adage. But there have been many, and will be more. The fact is, one hollow block with common kitchen, and improved methods of warming and cooking, will accommodate two, or five hundred, as its size may be, and why need they quarrel under one roof, more than across the street? All may be separate as to interest, and each let each alone. But all may be farmers, or whatever else, and dwell in an establishment, each having his or her room, as well as to work in great factories under one roof, and all go on sleekly.

It makes it so much better for the women, and in fact something of this kind must be adopted or we become worse as misers and ascetic in habit. Twenty or thirty families can dwell together in one building, and have all the ground for leagues disposed of to each, much more cheap and delightfully, so far as labor, health, morals, and safety are concerned, than any other way; not as a community, but for common comfort. It takes no longer to cook for twenty than for two.

Where there is every convenience to have a common washhouse, common kitchen, for all the families of a section, each one can order a bill of fare to suit himself, and men, women and children can group together; nor need they go abroad for joy. I hope California will have many such family groups. All are perfect individual sovereigns as much as though each family had a separate tenement, and it saves a world of needless work for the women. Lefe Laurel.

[For the California Farmer.]

Should not woman develope muscular energy? Is it not honorable for her to ride, drive, or row a boat? Too bad to confine the free, like prisoners or princesses, for none others are ever allowed a guard at the public expense; and to shut up women from sun and air, is to enshrine sickliness and make all the nation be at the expense of supporting this delicate divinity.

In aping gentility, as we deem it exists in foreign lands, we have well nigh become like a parcel of bullets all cast in the same mould, or militia train bands in uniform. This spoils American scenery and society, makes all we are and have insipid and monotonous, and when foreigners have seen one woman, one town, one village, city, or any one thing in America, save some natural curiosity, they have seen the whole, as to the main things.

Our women are beginning to wake up to the subject of improving natural beauty, rather than making all things after one model. Place a house in the most beautiful spot on the premises, rather than where it will be convenient to build, as men generally say, and my word for it no inmate will be solemn or cross. If women must be shut up, let it be in a pretty place with a fair prospect, and not with such a dense sunshade as I have often observed, where one could never see out. No wonder we are white as coffined day, and nearly as helpless. Lefe Laurel.

Shall the Children Dance?—The New York Sunday Times, thus replies to this interrogatory:—Yes, send the little ones to dancing-school. Let their growing love of the elegant and refined be molded into graceful motion; but at the dancing-school, as elsewhere, let them be strictly guarded from all improper influences. Children need a never-ceasing supervision that their budding proclivities take a proper shape, and shoot forth into healthy directions, that they may ripen into the full and perfect blossom. Let them dance and sport on the sunny side of life whilst they may. Let them bask in the smiles of life's bright embodiment of innocent gaiety, the fair Mistress *Allegro*, leaving, for the unappreciating ones, the measured dullness of her tragedy-loving sister, *Penseroso*. Too soon comes sorrow—too soon the bitter heart-burnings and heart-achings that chase away the glad smiles from the young lip, and the joy-blooms from out the young heart.

Let the young dance, then, while they may—whilst their soul is in the fullness of its illusion that life is but one long gala-day. They need not follow in the footsteps of the older ones, who are foolishly led to turn night into day, dancing in heated and crowded rooms until broad day-light. No, that is the perversion of what is a good thing in itself—that only tends to destroy the precious health and life with which we are intrusted. Dancing parties at home and at school need not necessarily be injurious to children, but on the contrary, a benefit to them. Only let the rooms be well ventilated, and the hours held in moderation, and to all looking with reasonable and indulgent eyes upon the askings of the little world growing up around us, dancing must seem, as it appears to us, a recreation to be fostered, and not frowned upon.

Reason and Rectitude—*Male and Female.*—Woman is consistent, man reasonable. The whole character of the former is more consonant with itself, as that of the latter is more consonant with the truths of the external world. This is so because woman excels in perceptive and moral, man in reflective brain. I do not say this is the distinctive phrenology of the sexes, for woman must be allowed to develop her mentality untrammeled, before that can be determined. How can we expect reason and reasonableness to show themselves as governing traits in her character, when her whole education, intellectual, moral and social, has so little in it to call out and [illegible] the element of reason in her mind. As a consequence men are *unreasonable* [illegible] and fret man's intelligence, when they shock his *moral sense*. With [illegible] the reverse to be true. How [illegible] fleeter than he [illegible] woman's delicate sense of [illegible] to please [illegible] and conviction.

In conclusion [illegible] respect for the opinions and [illegible] and the world will be greatly [illegible] when each shall consciously [illegible] so important a [illegible]

FROM THE EAST.

Loss of the Steamship Arctic.—The mail steamer Arctic, of the Collins line, on her homeward voyage from Liverpool, when off Cape Raee, on the 27th September, came in eollision with a French iron propeller, the Vesta, and was so badly injured that she filled rapidly, and in about five hours went down stern foremost—earrying with her every female on board, and all her eabin passengers, except about twenty. Part of her officers and nearly all of her crew seized the boats and deserted the ship at an early hour. Capt. Luce, who stood nobly by his vessel, went down with her, but gained a foothold on a piece of the floating wreck, from whieh, with two others, he was picked up by a passing vessel forty-eight hours afterward. Two boat loads of survivors, cinbracing forty-four persons, of whom the larger part were seamen and firemen, reached the coast of Newfoundland in safety. The propeller had her bows completely carried away, but reached St. John's. The fog which prevailed prevented her reseuing any of the Arctic's passengers. Among the lost by this dreadful eatastrophe, are the wife, son and daughter of E. K. Collins, Esq.; Edward Sanford, Esq., of New York; several members of the family of James Brown, Esq.; Catherwood, the artist, and many others.

There is great excitement in the West just now, causcd by the instability of the banking institutions. The Kentucky Trust Company, the Ohio Savings, and the Cornersville bank, are reported to have failed, and several private bankers in Cincinnati are said to be in a precarious eondition.

Dr. Graham, who killed Major Loring in the St. Nicholas, has been convieted of manslaughter in the second degree. The punishment is State Prison for not less than 4 nor more than 7 years.

The State Senate of Pennsylvania, as reconstituted by the recent eleetion, pretty certainly stands: Whigs, 16; Democrats, 17—including one Independent on either side. The House will consist of about 50 hitherto known as Whigs; 40 Democrats, and 10 Anti-Nebraska Democrats. A Unitcd States Senator is to he choscn.

Bigler, (Dem.) is beaten for Governor by upwards of 36,000 majority. Pollock. (Whig) who is elected, was also the candidate of the Know Nothings. While Bigler is thus overwhelmed, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is elected, over his Whig opponent, by nearly 40,000 votes. The Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, Henry S. Mott, is also elected by an immense majority. He was supported by the Know Nothings, and received 8,000 majority in Philadelphia alone.

Ohio Election.—The majority for the fusion or anti-Nebraska State tickct is estimated at over 70,000. The Whigs, Freesoilers, and all the opponents of the Administration, united under the name of "Republicans." They have chosen the entire delegation to Congress, consisting of 21 members, all anti Nebraska men—4 Democrats, 5 Freesoilers, and 12 Whigs. Dr. Olds, who was Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the Nebraska hill, was defeated in the Columbus district by 3,360 majority.

Indiana.—In this State also the opponents of the Administration have carried every district in the State for members of Congress. In the present Congress the Whigs have but one member, the Democrats ten. Eleven anti-Nebraska men are elected.

South Carolina.—The election in this State took place on the 10th inst. Wm. Aiken, Democrat, was relected to Congress in the Charleston district, without much opposition, Five Democrats are doubtless re-elected in the other districts, as usual, but we have no particulars.

Florida.—The Savannah Georgian says the Democrats have swept Florida from stem to stern.

Hon. Jacob Collamore and Hon. Lawrence Brainard have been elected United States Senators by the Whigs and Freesoilers of the Vermont Legislature. The former for the long term,

FROM EUROPE.

The most important news from Europe is the reported capture of Sebastopol by the allied forces.

"It is reported that after one of the most sanguinary battles of modern times, Sebastopol has fallen! The facts, as far as known, are that a battle took place on September 20th at the river Alma—the French and English, with a loss of 2,800 killed and wounded, stormed the Russian intrenchments and drove the enemy back. The Russians are reported to have next made a stand on the Katcha,—another battlo was fought there on the 23d Sept., resulting in the defeat of the Russians, who were pursued by the allies to the landward walls of Sebastopol. More fighting took place under the walls. According to the report on the 25th, Fort Constantine was invested by sea and land, and after an obstinate defence, was carried by storm. The allies then bombarded the city and the fleet. Ten Russian ships of the line were burned and sunk; eight hundred guns were silenced; twenty-two thousand prisoners were taken, and the Russian loss, in dead and disabled, is estimated at not less than eighteen thousand in Sebastopol alone! In the midst of this tremendous havoc, Menchicoff, with the shattered remains of his force, retired into a position in the inner harbor, and threatened to fire the town aud blow up the remaining ships, unless the victors would grant him an honorablo capitulation. The allied generals demanded his unconditional surrender, and, in the name of humanity, gave him six hours for consideration. The six hours had not expired when the last accounts left, but it was rumored that he had surrendered, and that the French and English flags waved over Sebastopol. A later report says that Menchikoff has surrendered, but of this there is no confirmation whatever."

It is stated that five hours after the bombardment Fort Constantine blew up. Ten thousand Russians were buried in the ruins. Prince Menchikoff fled to Fort Alexander, where 18,000 Russians surrendered. The Allied Fleets simultaneously destroyed the outer harbor forts and vanguards of the Russian fleet. Prince Menchikoff is reported to have unconditionally surrendered on the 26th.

The Morning Chronicle, after investigating the sources from which we derive the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol, remarks that there were many details of the story which savored rather too much of the melo dramatic effect to be implicitly adopted, and asks why the news sent to Omer Pacha should not have been simultaneously sent to the English and French Governments? Still, adds the Chronicle, there can be little doubt that by this time the desired success has crowned our efforts, and at all events it can only be postponed a few days longer.

Operations Threatened in the Baltic.—A dispatch from Berlin, dated Sept. 27, states that the French Admiral Deschenes has had his return to France countermanded. He is ordered to collect his ships in Kiel Bay, and to take them back to the Gulf of Finland. From Paris, it is stated confidentially that Gen. Niel has demonstrated to the Emperor Napoleon the practicability of taking Cronstadt this season, and that the attempt will be immediately made.

THE MARKETS.

Produce of all kinds in the vegetable kingdom, is abundant, but commands fair remunerating prices.

Provisions come in, in large quantities; already Pork and Beef is being packed with success here. "California Lard" has made its appearance, and is of excellent quality.

Grain has advanced from ⅛ to ⅜ cents ℔ lb., and very little is now coming in the farmer's word is "hold on." We opine that it is the "right way,"—it must advance; and when we consider the quantity lost in harvesting, the amount not harvested, and the smut, we have good reason for our belief that the price must advance.

Fruit of high character, still comes from Oregon. Grapes have fallen off in quantity, and few now only can be exported.

Trade is brisk, money easier, times better, and countenances more cheerful. Better times have come.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Our New Office.**—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strongs. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us. WARREN & SON.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub: for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the
Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 corner of California and Montgomery streets.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the
Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 opposite Wells, Fergo & Co., California street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact no well known, that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WHEREAS, under the guidance and protecting care of Almighty God, to whom we are in duty bound to address devout gratitude for past blessings and earnest supplications for the future, the people of California have rapidly advanced in the paths of progress and of peace, and been signally blessed with health and plenty within their habitations;

And, whereas, the people of this State have, during the past year, not only been exempt from the ravages of contagious diseases which so fearfully desolated hem ths and homes in other States of the Confederacy, and the severe affliction which has dimished their harvests and seriously affected their property, but have been blessed in an almost unparalleled degree in all the elements of happiness and State greatness;

And, whereas, it is the duty of a grateful and happy people in an appropriate manner to render acknowledgments and thanksgiving to the Divine Ruler of the Universe for the multiplied blessings he has been pleased during the past year to bestow;

Now, therefore, I, John Bigler, Governor of the State of California, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 23d day of November, A. D., 1854, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, and all good citizens of the State are requested to observe the same as such.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at { L.S. } the City of Sacramento, this 18th day of October, A.D. 1854.

(Signed,) JOHN BIGLER.

Attest: J. W. Denver, Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of
Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.
Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

MARRIED.

On the 7th Nov., in this city, at the Catholic church on Vallejo street, Mr. John H. Williams, of San Francisco, and Miss Selina Dalmury, of New York city.

On the 9th Nov., at the San Joaquin Female Seminary, by Rev. Wm. C. Mosher, Mr. Timothy Hoyt, of New York, and Miss Emma L. Lothrop, of Boston.

On the 9th Nov., in this city, by Rev. W. Rolliason, Mr. John P. Lane and Miss Jane Hetbrington, all of this city.

On the 12th Nov., at Green's Ranch, by Justice Orrin Bailey, Mr. A Smith Green and Miss Hannah Sullivan, all of said co.

On the 13th Nov., in Grass Valley City, Amador county, by Rev. I. B. Fish, Mr. J. O. Sherwood, of Gold Spring Ranch, and Miss Kate Virginia Bell.

DIED.

On the 7th Nov., in this city, Col. Thos. Thorne, of Quartzburg, Mariposa county, aged 43 years.

On the 10th Nov., at Placerville, Wm. Pettit, son of Charles B. and A. M. Pettit, aged 2 years and 4 months.

On the 10th Nov., in this city, Mrs. Anne E. Hepworth, aged 26 years, wife of John M. Hepworth.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8—Clipper ship Climax, Freeman, New York, 132 days with 1208 tons coal.
Clipper bark Rebekah, Corwin, Huahaine, 35 days, with fruit.
Schr Mount Vernon, Dane, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime, etc.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Nov. 9.—Ship Bay State, Crowell, New York, 176 days, via Rio Janeiro 117 days, with 830 tons coal.
Bark Chas Devens, Haley, Oregon, 6 days; lumber.
Ham bark Sophia Heyn, Nancke, Hamburg, 156 days, via Valparaiso 53 days; mdse.
Brir Vesta, Miller, Columbia river, 16 days; lumber.
Brig Potomac, Cumnan, Columbia river, 10 days; lumber.
Chil brig Ana, ——, Peru. 49 days; mdse.
Schr Pontiac, Lemmon, Mendocino, 2 days; produce.
Nov. 10—Brig Susan Abagail, Todd, Humboldt Bay, 3 ds; lumber.
Nov. 11—U S steam frigate Susquehanna, Franklin Buchanan, Honolulu, 11 days; 4 passengers.
Stmr Columbia, Dall, Oregon, 60 hours; mdse and pass.
Nov 12—Ship Stephen Baldwin, Smith, Hong Koog, 70 days, mdse, and 120 Chinese.
Brig Argyle, Bartlett, Ikquiqua (Peru), 59 days; nitrate soda.
Schr Huntress, Hines, Bodega, 24 hours; produce.
Nov. 13—P M steamship Golden Gate, Watkins, Panama, 12 days, via intermediate ports, with mails and passengers.
Stmr American, Fauntleroy, San Diego, 2 days; mdse, etc.
Ship Jas Edwards, Barker, New York, 185 days; coal.
Schr J M Ryerson, McCarty, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 2 days; produce.
Schr A M Simpson, Kendall, Bodega, 12 hours; produce.
Schr Henry, Fitch, Bodega, 14 hours; potatoes.
Schr Damariscove, Brown, Pajaro, 2 days; grain.
Nov. 14—Whale ship Herald, Harris, Ochotsk Sea, via Honlulu 22 days, with oil.
Brig Wm Penn, Swain, Humboldt Bay, 5 days; lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Nov. 8—Schrs Gazelle, Hurd, for Honolulu; Young America, Charles, Santa Cruz.
Nov. 9—Ship Nor' Wester, Eldridge, for Shanghae; bark Orestes, Danneman, Hong Kong; schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Monterey.
Nov. 10—Schr Vaquero, Newell, for Honolulu.
Nov. 11—Stmr Goliah, Erskine, for San Diego.
Nov. 13—Stmr Golden Gate, Watkins, for Benicia; brigs Tigris, Mead, Australia; Desterrado (Mex), DeGuisto, Mazatlan.
Nov. 14—Stmr Polynesian, Rogers, for Callao.

Agricultural Implements.

A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.

A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

A FULL and general assortment of choice quality. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.

A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth, &c.

BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.

INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducting Hose, of various widths and sizes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.

GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lathe Mills. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Steam Powers, &c.

STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 159 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.

House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining, &c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find tha followiag goods always on hand:
Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;) Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tinsel Foil, etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.
The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.
11 RAYE & HANKS.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.
5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerrootypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.
Rooms—Now Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES H. BRISTOW,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
No. 11 Montgomery Block.
Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds and Protests prepared, and Acknowledgments taken.
☞ Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., and Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 *Sacramento and* 81 *Battery streets, San Francisco.*
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultral Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.
The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique Invention.
By this roaching little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.
A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.
This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.
The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.
The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.
The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair
☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO.'S

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium awarded by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.
The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.
For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure California Starch now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.
This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.
JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco.

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.
N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.
Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.
Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Fair Haven Oil Company.
CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street.
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.
THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

Premium Sheep for Sale.

THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner. [18] WARREN & SON.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees: two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.

Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high.

Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from.....$1 00 to $250
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from..... 1 50 to 250
Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.

Orders left with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubard Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44 varieties;	Strawberries,	7 varieties;
Pear do	44 do	Fig Trees;	
Apple do	54 do	Pomegranates;	
Plum do	15 do	Walnuts;	
Apricots	6 do	Chestnuts;	
Almonds	2 do	Locust Trees,	very large;
Quinces do	2 do	Rose Acacinec,	for hedges.
Cherry do	many do	Osage Orange,	
Grapes,	12 do		

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, MR. DELABIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
8 1st L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,
Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orrhardiug.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,
Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutillums, Azaleas, Orleanders, Passiflorns, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

AT the Nursery at William Hall, in Bradford, Massachusetts, all the various kinds, warranted true to names. Gentlemen in California, intending to set out trees, should forward their orders during this month.

Refers to Capt. H. C. Cheever.
" " Isaac A. Morgan.

October, 5th, 1854.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per dozen. Hovey's $4 per dozen, and Eleven $4 per dozen per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time. Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall

To Loan.

50,000 ON Wheat, Flour, Barley, and other Country Produce. By
T. LEMON & LITTLE, Empire Warehouse,
13 Beale street, near Market

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows.	Corn Mills,
Eagle No. 20 "	Corn Shellers.
Eagle No. 19½ "	Straw Cutters.
Eagle No. 19 "	Fan Mills.
Eagle B "	Burr Mill Stone.
Eagle M "	Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.	Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, assort'd [Nos.
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.	
Rover Steel Plow.	Thermometer Churns.
Peoria Steel Plow.	Four Horse Farm Wagons.
Ox Yokes and Chains.	Garden Hoes.
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.	Manure Forks.
Road Scrapers.	Ketchum's improved Mower.
Platform Scales, &c., &c.	

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY,
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spiræa Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cuphea, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Canpanula, Polymnthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.

ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to
10 GEO. N SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to
WADSWORTH & MESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.,
Corner California and Montgomery streets.
16 WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, corner California and Montgomery sts.
17 WARREN & SON.

To the Farmers of California.

WE beg to call your attention to our superior facilities for transacting a **General Produce and Grain Business.** Our warehouse, which we put up nearly a year since, covers an entire fifty vara lot, has a capacity of about *six thousand tons*, is thoroughly fire-proof, and constructed with especial reference to convenient and safe storage of merchandise.

We have also a fine wharf on Stewart street, where all Grain and Produce consigned to our house can be landed free of wharfage.

Our arrangements enable us to make liberal advances on Merchandise consigned to us for sale, or stored in our warehouse. An almost uninterrupted experience of five years in the business of this country, affords us, in an extensive acquaintance with business men, unusual opportunity for the prompt and judicious sale of any goods committed to our charge.

Referring to the well known houses named below,
We are, very respectfully,
Your obed't servants,
14 TILDEN & LITTLE.

Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.	Messrs. LUCAS, TURNER & Co.
" PALMER, COOK & Co.	" HUSSEY, BOND & HALE.

Pacific Nursery,
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA.

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety, 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything will be warranted to be correct.
16 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

FLOURING MILLS.

Happy Valley Flour Mills,
Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from those Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

☞ A liberal allowance made to the trade.

J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

☞ Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Eureka Flour Mills.

FRESH FLOUR ground from pure California Wheat, and warranted *extra superfine*. For sale by
12 J. FRIEDLANDER & CO., 60 California street.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily; preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor; also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushes per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13-1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend **Norcross' Patent Planing Machines**, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice CURTIS;

"Therefore, The defendant, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the Washington Mills, Market street, San Francisco, where the same machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information can be obtained relative to the same.
7 D. W. VAN CLEFT, Proprietor.

Book Bindery.

No. 78 Merchant street, Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute Blank Book work of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order of regular paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Printers, Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in quality and price.

BANCROFT & EMERSON, San Francisco.
N B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

HOTELS.

American Hotel,
NAPA CITY, ...CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

Rassette House.
SAN FRANCISCO, ...CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Valley Hotel, Suisun.
Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.
Corner of Second and D streets,.....MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq.,
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, } Monterey City.

Splendid Private Residence.

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from stores bly Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from stores hip Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'clk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

To Farmers and Gardeners.
WICKERSHAM'S
Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's farm and Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for fencing lands. It can be furnished at less than the cost of [illegible], and is more [illegible] than any fence now in use. It requires very little repair to keep it in repair, it [illegible] over ploughed land, will fence to be [illegible] when [illegible] away with [illegible] fence will [illegible] and [illegible] fence in use, it [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] which has [illegible] and [illegible] to recommend to [illegible] of [illegible].

A [illegible] is now an [illegible] rural [illegible], at Mission [illegible] where a [illegible] may be seen [illegible].

For [illegible] have been any [illegible] trial of [illegible] fence.

J. T. [illegible]

For [illegible]
October [illegible]

[For the California Farmer.]

IMPROMPTU LINES.

Time was, when from my brain
Bright thoughts have gushed and fell
In goldeu showers, like rain;
Aud life was like a fairy spell:
But ob! bow dull and dim
The present seems to me;
My heart bears not a hymn
Of youth's past harmony,
And from my soul hath gone
All save bitter memory.

The past, an ocean seems,
With islands dotted o'er;
Those islands are my dreams—
Beyond my sight—the shore.
As lakes that cheat the eye
Of thirsty Arab bands,
Those dreams are passing by,
And storms my soul unmans.
My hopes, in fragments spread,
Lie on the ocean's surge—
All, save despair, hath fled:
Disease death's arrows urge
To lay me with the dead!

When love and hopes expire,
Life is a mockery!
Then why not quench life's fire? .
Drink Lethe's draught, and die! C. W. B.

Reformation of William Wirt.

The distinguished William Wirt, within six or seven months after his first marriage, became addicted to intemperauce, the effect of which operated strongly on the mind and health of his wife, and in a few months more she was nuuhered among the dead. Her death led him to leave the country where he resided, and he moved to Richmond, where he soon rose to distinction. But his habits hung about him, and occasionally he was found with jolly, frolicsome spirits of bachanalian revelry. His true friends expostulated with him on the injury he was doing to himself; but he still persisted. His practice began to fall off, and many looked on him as on the sure road to ruin. He was adviscd to get married, with a view of correcting his habits. He consented to do so, if the right person offered. He accordinly paid his addresses to Miss Gamble. After somo months' attention, he asked her hand in marriage.

She replied: "Mr. Wirt, I have been well aware of your attentions for some time back, and should have given you to understand that your visits and attentions were not acceptable, had I not reciprocated the affection you have evinced towards me. But I cannot yield my assent until you make me a pledge never to taste, touch or handle any intoxicating drinks."

The reply to Wirt was as unexpected as it was novel. His reply was, that he regarded that proposition as a har to all further consideration of the subject, and he left her. Her course towards him was the same as ever; his, resentment and neglect.

In the course of a few weeks he went again and solicited her hand. But her reply was, that her mind was made up. He became indignant, and regarded the terms she proposed as insulting to his honor, and vowed that it should be the last meeting they should ever have. He took to drinking worse and worse, and seemed to run to ruin.

One day, while lying in the outskirts of the city, near a little grocery or grog-shop, drunk, a young lady, who it is not necessary to name, was psssing that way to her home, not far off, and heheld him with his face upturned to the rays of the sun. She took her handkerchief, with her own name markcd upon it, and placed it over his face.

After he had remained in that way for some hours he was awakened, and his thirst being great, he went into the little grocery or grog-shop to get a drink, when he discovered the handkerchief, at which he looked, and the name that was on it. After pausing, he exclaimed: "Great God! Who left this with me? Who placed this on my face?"

No one knew. He dropped the glass, exclaiming: "Enough! enough!"

He retired instantly from the store, forgetting his thirst, but not his debauch, the handkerchief, or the lady, vowing, if God gave him strength, "never to touch, taste, or handle intoxicating drinks."

To meet Miss Gamblo was the hardest effort of his life. If he met her in her carriage or on foot, he popped around the nearest corner. She at last addressed him in a note under her own hand inviting him to her house, which he finally gathered courage enough to accept. He told her if she still bore affection to him he would agree to her own terms.

Her reply was: "My conditions are now what they have ever been."

"Then," said Wirt, "I accept them."

They soon married, and from that day he kept his word, and his affairs brightened, while honors and glory gathered thick upon his hrow. His name has been enrolled high in the temple of fame, while patriotism and renown live after him with imperishable lustre.

A lady playfully complaining of the wearing of whiskers and moustaches, declared: "It is one of the fashions I invariably 'set my face against.'"

A Good Reason.—Mother, this book tells about the 'angry waves of the ocean:' now what makes the ocean get angry? Because it has been crossed so often, my son.

A divine, once praying said, "O, Lord, give us neither poverty nor riches," and pausing solemnly a moment, added, "*especially poverty.*"

One swallow does not make a summer, but one grasshopper can make a spring.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Invention!

BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immcuse amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would count almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.

The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.

JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal

Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

Lafayette, January 7, 1853.

Dear Sir: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it re-absorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success, I remain, yours respectully,

Henry L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents.

To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Lafayette, March 20, 1853.

Dear Sir—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by *heated steam*. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.

Yours respectfully, Henry L. Ellsworth.

To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 12, 1853.

I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln. [17] W. H. Sullenberger.

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c..

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Utica City Bank.....Utica. | Bank of Syracuse...Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn. | Bank of Attica.....Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k..Rochester. | Geo. Smith & Co....Chicago.
Michigan State B'k....Detroit. | Clinton Bank...Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada, Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands, Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls, Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through Langton & Bno.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kenaebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyat's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Wonhow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range.
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. To all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

BANKERS.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.

Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets, Sacramento City.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

[Established February, 1851].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and o-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank.....New York.
Bank of North America.....Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Drexel & Co.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq.....Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer.....Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;.....Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.....New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina. 1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Utica City Bank.....Utica
Bank of Syracuse.....Syracuse
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn.
Bank of Attica.....Buffalo
Rochester City Bank.....Rocheste..
George Smith & Co.....Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank.....Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Clinton Bank.....Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.....London.
F. Huth & Co.....London
American Exchange Bank.....New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....New York
Atlantic Bank.....Boston.
Philadelphia Bank.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
Louisiania State Bank.....New Orleans.
Page & Bacon.....St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.....Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.....Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.....Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co.....London.
Hottinguer & Co.....Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.....New York.
Phœnix Bank..... do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.....Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.....New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.....St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers.....Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank

IS now receiving deposits of cash from Ten Dollars upwards, at the rate of one and a half per cent. per month, and secured by mortgage for one year on o spacious fire proof brick building at lot 25x70, insured and advantageously located in this city. Also, for six months, secured by fine brick building and lot 22x137. MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees.

98 Merchant street.

San Francisco, Nov. 2, 1854. 19

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE.....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever en, on apaca with the Age and Times!

Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to Vance's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect lifenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

COLLINS & CO.,

PRACTICAL HATTERS,

(PREMIUM HAT STORE,)

157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at Collins & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE and SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead;
Tieman's Zinc White; English Boiled Oil;
Turpentine; 1st Quality French Picture Glass;
Window Glass; Tieman's Colors, in oil and water;
Artists' Materials, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
Brushes in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1854. NO. 21.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

[For the California Farmer.]

AN IMPROMPTU SONNET, ON WEBSTER'S REPLY TO HAYNE.

Beneath the domed capitol, throng'd men
And women fair: hushed as in a trance
(Not more moveless was the heaven's expanse),
Of awe and expectation, each. Then
A voice, that solid silence broke, was heard,
And words—each a thunderbolt—rolled the sea
Of mind along, hour after hour, and stirr'd
The heart, like peals of organ minstrelsy.
His country's weal was in his god-like look:
Beneath his waving hand,—as when of old,
The angered Jove, Olympian mountains shook—
The living masses, like an ocean rolled.
He ceased: crouched the harmless thunders slept,
And anarchy from his great presence crept.

C. W. B.

THE HARVEST HYMN.

God of the rolling year! to Thee
Our song shall rise, whose bounty pours,
In many a goodly gift, with free
And liberal hand, our autumn stores;
No firstlings of our flock we slay,
No soaring clouds of incense rise,
But on thy hallowed shrine we lay
Our grateful hearts in sacrifice.

Borne on thy breath, the lap of spring
Was heaped with many a blooming flower;
And smiling summer joyed to bring
The sunshine and the gentle shower;
And autumn's rich luxuriance now,
The ripening seed, the bursting shell,
The golden sheaf and laden bough,
The fulness of thy bounty tell.

No menial throng, in princely dome,
Here wait a titled lord's behest,
But many a fair and peaceful home
Hath won thy peaceful dove a guest;
No groves or palm our fields adorn,
No myrtle shades or orange bowers,
But rustling meads of golden corn,
And fields of waving grain, are ours.

Safe in thy care the landscape o'er,
Our flocks and herds securely stray;
No tyrant master claims our store,
No ruthless robber rends away;
No fierce volcano's withering shower,
No fell simoon, with poisonous breath,
No burning suns, with baleful power,
Awake the fiery plagues of death.

And here shall rise our song to Thee,
Where lengthened vale and pastures lie,
And streams go singing wild and free,
Beneath a blue and smiling sky;
Where ne'er was reared a mortal throne,
Where crowned oppressors never trod,
Here, at the throne of Heaven alone,
Shall man in reverence bow to God.

Anecdotes of Girard.

I CANNOT let this opportunity slip by without saying something about another mercantile celebrity of the United State, viz.: Stephen Girard. This man was born in a village near the banks of the Garonne. He was the son of a peasant, and had left his own county as a common sailor. Having gradually risen to the post of second mate, he came as such to Philadelphia, where he remained, and opened a tavern on the banks of the Delaware, for such of his countrymen as were engaged in West India trade, particularly that with St. Domingo. The revolution of St. Domingo caused an emigration which continually brought him fresh customers, and, having built some small vessels to bring his fugitive countrymen away in safety from the Island, he bartered flour and meal for coffee, until his capital, which had been scarcely worth mentioning at first, gradually increased, and enabled him to build larger vessels and extend his spirit of enterprise in all directions. His frugality bordered on avarice. Sailors' fare was to him the best, and tho freighting of vessels his favorite pursuit. Tho success which attended his exertions at length became unexampled; for he never had his ships insured, but always chose skillful and experienced captains, thus saving himself the heavy expense of taking out insurance policies, and continued acting on this principle, gradually increasing his capital, more and more, until it had finally swelled to an enormous amount. Illiterate, as a French common sailor must needs be, and scarcely able to write his own name, he called all his sons after the great authors of his native country and thus enjoyed the sensation of [illegible] the American flag waving above a [illegible], a *Helvetius*, and a *Jean Jacques Rousseau*. His ships, which he was in the habit of sending successively to the Island of Mauritius, at that time the Isle de France, to Calcutta, and Canton, and each of which cost from forty to sixty thousand dollars, brought back cargoes worth from one to two hundred thousand dollars, to Philadelphia, and thence to Europe, particularly to Messrs. Hope & Co., at Amsterdam, and were never insured. Remarkable good fortune attended all these enterprises. Until the year 1815, not one of his ships was ever lost or captured. It will be easy to form an idea of the amount of capital accumulated by this saving of insurance premiums, when one reflects that the latter went as high as from ten to fifteen, and even twenty per cent.

Girard's right hand was a countryman of his named Roberjeot, who, however, had received his mercantile education entirely at Hamburg, under the tutelage of Professor Busch. This Roberjeot was the only man whom he now and then, but no oftener than now and then, took into his especial confidence, and he had worked in the house of Girard, for a respectable, yet very moderate salary, during the lapse of twenty years; frequently something was said about increasing it, but nothing of the sort was ever done. Roberjeot, who had had some desire to be taken care of in his old age, resolved to let his patron know that if he desired to keep him any longer, he must take that matter into serious consideration, and give him a handsome sum, that he might put aside and turn to good account. Girard, a little nettled by this, replied that he would give him ten thousand dollars, but Roberjeot demanded sixty. He was told to wait until the next day, when, without hearing another word in relation to the matter, he received what he had asked for—sixty thousand dollars.

Magnanimous as Girard could be in many things, he was, on the other hand, equally petty in many others. Of his numerous relatives in France, who were all poor peasant folks, he would never hear a syllable mentioned. When some of them, upon one occasion, ventured to cross the ocean, and visit him in Philadelphia, he immediately sent them away again, with a trifling present. In one particular instance, he exhibited unusual hard-heartedness. His captains had received the strictest orders not to bring either strange goods, passengers or letters back with them. One of his ships was returning from Bordeaux, and through another, which had hurried on before it, he learned that it was conveying him some relations of his as passengers; he instantly sent to Newcastle, on the Delaware, where the ships coming in from sea usually touch, an order to the captain, forbidding him to land any passengers, but to remain at that point until another had been procured to take them back to Bordeaux, when he might come up to Philadelphia with his cargo. The captain was then replaced by another person. He, however, made an exception in favor of two nieces, the orphaned daughters of a brother who had died in poverty. He allowed these girls to come to him, and gave one of them permission, along with some twenty thousand dollars, to marry the brother of General Lallemant, who had emigrated to America upon the restoration of the Bourbons, after the battle of Waterloo. In his will he bequeathed to the other an equal sum.

He learned a sharp lesson from his favorite correspondents in Europe, Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, who possessed his entire confidence. Notwithstanding the reliance he placed in them, he had sent a Quaker, by the name of Hutchinson, to Amsterdam, with explicit instructions to watch those gentlemen closely, and see that they accounted for the real prices received by them for his consignments, &c. It was a rule in the house of Messrs. Hope, to compute one-eighth per cent. more than the daily noted rate of exchange, when sending the regular receipts to bank, and this was done to cover a variety of minute office expenses which could not be brought into a stated account. Thus, for instance: Mr. Hutchinson was informed that they had sold a thousand bags of coffee from the cargo of the ship *Voltaire*, at so and so much per cent. Hereupon, that gentleman came, next day, to the counting-room, and interrupted Mr. Labouchere in his meditations, and, running his finger along the printed price-current he held in his hand, pointed out to him that the rate must be paid at one-eighth per cent. less. The oft-repeated hints Mr. Labouchere had given the young Quaker, who invariably came in with his hat on his head, and, without permission, marched directly up to the door, and pushed on to the private counting-room—the sanctum sanctorum of Dutch merchants—had all proved of no avail: at last they got to let him stand there, without paying any attention to what he had to say. He then wrote to Philadelphia to his principal, who dictated, for his benefit, the most offensive letters to Messrs. Hope, which finally decided the latter to let him know at once that there existed so wide a difference between their ways of doing business and his, and all attempts to teach him better had so signally failed, that, for the sake of their own comfort and tranquillity, they should be compelled to decline any further transactions with him. There then came a kind of apology, a promise to manage differently in future, &c., &c. But the house in Amsterdam remained firm in the resolution they had taken, offering, however, to do him the favor of recommending to him as his future correspondents, Messrs. Daniel, Crommelim & Sons, their neighbors. The astonishment of these latter gentlemen themselves when the first important consignments began to reach them from Girard, and the surprise of the whole Bourse of Amsterdam, that any one could reject such business as his, requiring no advances, may be readily conceived.

The Messrs. Hope had, after the annexation of Holland to the Empire, withdrawn, or rather had in a measure been compelled to withdraw, from all trade in goods and wares, since the famous Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon had thrown great difficulties in the way of trade, and much impaired the security of commercial intercourse. However, when, after the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, Holland again obtained her independence, and the house of Messrs. Hope, having been established on a new basis, resumed its former rank, Girard was anxious to renew the connection which had been interrupted for several years. Upon occasion the assurance was at once given, that the style of correspondence to be carried on between the two houses should be altogether changed. But Mr. Labouchere was not accustomed to alter his tone. He took the pen in his hand, and replied to the desire expressed by Mr. Girard, with the regret that he could not consent, feeling convinced that the latter gentleman might indeed reform his language, but not his principles, and that hence the best course would be to regard the acquaintance as having terminated.

Mr. Jerome Sillem, who had just entered the firm of Messrs. Hope, objected, that this was going too far; he had, personally, nothing against Girard, and so lucrative a business as his was not to be wantonly thrown away. Mr. Labouchere, replied, that even if he (Mr. Sillem) had nothing to say against Mr. Girard, the house of Hope was not, on that account, bound to change its views, or relinquish anything of its dignity, and that he (Sillem) enjoyed the advantage of an admission into the firm only under the condition that he would sustain its well-known principles. In a private conversation that soon afterwards occurred, between Mr. Labouchere and myself, I could not avoid remarking, that I was inclined to agree with Mr. Sillem, since Girard had, to some extent, apologized, &c., &c. I now give his reply, so as to leave no gap in my characteristic sketch of this remarkable man. He said to me, "You may be assured, Mr. Nolte, that this refusal will do the house of Hope more honor, and, by its result eventually, more good, than all it could have gained by these fine transactions with Mr. Girard." Hereupon I turned the subject, and kept my own opinion to myself, with the conviction that the honorable part of this refusal could not be anywhere denied; but that in regard to its effect upon the trading community in the United States, Mr. Labouchere was indulging an illusion, if he were really expressing his true opinion, which, by the way, I had no reason to doubt.

Girard also belonged to the list of the best American correspondents of the Barings, in London, and when one of the head partners of that house, Francis Baring, the second son of Lord Ashburton, visited Philadelphia, his birth-place, in the year 1818, he called at the counting-room of Mr. Girard, whom he, however, did not find there at the time. Mr. Roberjeot, the already-mentioned oldest clerk in that establishment, told him, if he wanted to see Mr. Girard himself, he must visit him early in the morning, at his large farm, in the neighborhood of the city. Baring went to the place indicated, asked for Mr. Girard, and received the reply, "Yonder he stands!" They pointed out to him a small, low set man, of about sixty, with gray hair, bare-headed, without coat or jacket, and his shirt-sleeves, rolled up above the elbows, who stood with a hay-fork in his hand helping to load hay on a farm-wagon. He said, "Is that Mr. Girard?" "Yes," they answered; whereupon he stepped up to him, and gave his name. "So, so!" remarked Girard; "then you are the son of the man that got married here? Well, now, I am very glad to see you, but I have no time to talk with you at present; it is harvest-time, and I have a great deal to do. There, walk around yonder a little, look at my cows, and get some of the folks to give you a glass of milk, for you can't get such milk in all London!" Mr. Girard was perfectly right. The London milk is [illegible] the worst beverage in the world that bears the name. Baring complied with this request; as he himself was an eccentric and [illegible], he was wonderfully tickled with the thought of what a curious reception this was, for one of the heads of the first house in London to meet with, at the hands of one who stood at the head of the first house in America.—*Vincent Nolte's Autobiography.*

A Perfect Wife.

BURKE, the statesman, used repeatedly to declare that every care vanished the moment he entered under his own roof. He wrote the following beautifully descriptive prose paper—"The Idea of a Perfect Wife," which he presented to Mrs. B. one morning on the anniversary of their marriage, delicately heading the paper as below, leaving her to fill up the blank:

"THE CHARACTER OF —.

"I intend to give my idea of a woman; if it at all answers any original, I shall be pleased; for if such a person as I would describe really exists, she must be far superior to my description, and such as I must love too well to be able to paint as I ought.

"She is handsome, but it is a beauty not arising from features, from complexion or from shape; she has all three in a high degree, but it is not by these she touches the heart; it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence, and sensibility, which a face can express, that forms her beauty.

"She has a face that just raises your attention at first; it grows on you every moment, and you wonder it did no more than raise your attention at first.

"Her eyes have a mild light, but they awe you when she pleases; they command, like a good man out of office, not by authority, but by virtue.

"Her features are not perfectly regular; that sort of exactness is more to be praised than to be loved, for it is never animated.

"Her statue is not tall; she is made to be the admiration of everybody, and the happiness of one.

"She has all the firmness that does not exclude delicacy; she has all the softness that does not imply weakness.

"There is often more of the coquette shown in affected plainness than in tawdry finery; she is always clean, without preciseness or affectation. Her gravity it a gentle thoughtfulness that softens the features, without discomposing them; she is usually grave.

"Her smiles are inexpressible.

"Her voice is a low sweet music; not formed to rule in public assemblies, but to charm those who can distinguish a company from a crowd; it has this advantage, you must come close to her to hear it.

"To describe her body describes her mind; one is the transcript of the other. Her understanding is not shown in the variety of matters it exerts itself on, but in the goodness of the choice she makes. She does not display it so much in saying or doing striking things, as in avoiding such as she ought not to say or do.

"She discovers the right and wrong of things not by reasoning, but sagacity—most women, and many good ones, have a closeness, and something selfish to their dispositions; she has a true generosity of temper; the most extravagant cannot be more unbounded in their liberality, the most covetous not more cautious in their distribution.

"No person of so few years can know the world better—no person was ever less corrupted by that knowledge.

"Her politeness seems rather to flow from a natural disposition to oblige, than from any rules on that subject, and therefore never fails to strike those who understand good breeding, and those who do not.

"She does not run with a girlish eagerness into new friendships, which as they have no foundation in reason, serve only to multiply and embitter disputes; it is long before she chooses, but then it is fixed forever; and the first hours of romantic friendships are not warmer than hers after the lapse of years.

"As she never disgraces her good nature by severe reflections on anybody; so she never degrades her judgment by immoderate or improper praises—for everything violent is contrary to her gentleness of disposition and the evenness of her virtue.

"She has a steady and firm mind which takes no more from the [illegible] character than the [illegible] of [illegible] does from its [illegible] and [illegible].

"She has such [illegible] truly great of our [illegible] ning graces that make [illegible] see in the weak and [illegible]

THE [illegible] at which to be [illegible] Parr [illegible]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1854.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want Agents in all the Principal towns and cities, for the CALIFORNIA FARMER. To good, active and prompt men, we can *offer good inducements*. None need apply who cannot give guarantee of strict performance of duty.

THE FARMER A STEAMER PAPER.

Those who wish to inform their friends of the *true* condition of California, her RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS, should send the "FARMER." Merchants would serve their correspondents in this way, in a great degree.

REMOVAL.

☞ THE CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE will be found in BRANNAN'S GRANITE BUILDING (MASONIC HALL), during the rebuilding of our present location. We invite our friends to call and see us; we have daily additions to our *museum* of valuables. WARREN & SON,
Montgomery street.

Thanksgiving in California.

Whose heart is not full of thankfulness for the return of this most memorable day? Can there be a heart so dead to love of country, its history, and its early associations, as not to hail each return of this eventful day with feelings of gratitude and thankfulness to those who established the day? If there is one soul so dead to the noble sentiment of *gratitude*, let him read the early history of the Pilgrim Fathers, and let it awaken that sentiment within his breast—for without it, he is not a man.

Let this voice of Gratitude and Thankfulness find full scope, and if blessings have been many—if a kind Providence hath blessed him, in "basket and in store," let him then remember those whose lot may not be as happy as his own; and let him of his abundance feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and relieve the distressed. Those who have done this, and those only, can truly understand the motives of those early Christians and patriots who gathered together their families on this hallowed day, and sent up from grateful hearts their hymns of thanksgiving to God, from whom alone these blessings come.

Without such keeping of this day—without this kind of gratitude, and these recollections, men may gather together—may feast, may shout, may revel, but it will be in vain,—it will not be a day of Thanksgiving: for unless the heart responds to the day, and the purposes of the day, it were in vain to expect its best and heliest results.

Thanksgivings day in California should be held doubly dear, especially to all whose hearts have breathed the air of New England; and it must be that many who may now, this very day, be gathered around the social board, are holding fast-locked in the holiest affections the memories of those from whom they are now separated, but whose words, tones and features come up before them in all their earliest, strongest, blest remembrances. These are sentiments to cherish; these are thoughts that should spring from heart to lip, as we gather round the social board to the Thanksgiving dinner in California; and while our table may be bountifully spread, as we receive and enjoy the rich bounties of heaven in this highly favored land, let us keep alive the memories of these who established this blessed day—keep alive the object of it, keep alive the memory of those so dear to us, whether they be living in our own dear New England, or elsewhere upon earth's broad surface, keep alive their memory, if they have passed away, and amid our joyous festivities forget not to keep continually alive, eternally fresh in our hearts, GRATITUDE AND THANKFULNESS TO HIM, without which all our outward joy is mockery—all our almsgivings vain. Without these associations, without these sentiments, there can be no enjoyments of the day, for there is no song of thanksgiving in the heart.

Importation of Stock.—We are glad to notice the arrival of stock to California, and of a high character. Nine valuable horses arrived on the Golden Gate, under the care of Mr. Jacob Somerdyke, of New York. These, we understand, were in answer to private orders. We trust not only horses, but every kind of stock, will engage the attention of our capitalists—THERE'S MONEY IN IT.

Monster Turnip.—We have received from Oregon, from E. D. Colman, Esq., a very hand-specimen of "Ruta Baga Turnip," weighing *forty pounds*. If the friends of agriculture wish to see fine specimens, they will always find them at the office of the California Farmer, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Wonderful Products.—We invite those who wish to see a *good sized potato* to call and see one weighing only *six pounds*. This splendid specimen was sent to us from the estate of John M. Horner, Esq., from Union City, San Jose. This is the largest yet the present season.

Thanksgiving to our Subscribers.

If any class of men should keep alive the true sentiment of Thanksgiving in the heart, it is the Farmer—he who tills the soil, he who sees every day an illustration of that sublime truth—"The earth is full of His goodness." And in no place upon this mighty globe has this truth been so apparent as in California; and we often think that the clouds that hang over these interests are in a great degree owing to the unthankfulness of man in a recognition of these blessings.

We invite attention to this theme, and while we advocate this great science, it shall ever be our purpose to keep alive this sentiment: Thanksgiving to him who giveth "the early and the latter rain." To our subscribers who have kindly aided us in our efforts to advance these great interests, we send our wishes and greeting, and trust they will be so abundantly blessed in all the bounties of a gracious Providence, that the day may indeed be a day of true thanksgiving to them and theirs. Those who may have thus far forgotten us, while we wish them an abundance, we ask them to remember that "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

Agricultural Prizes---Black Mail.

The prizes which have been awarded at the late Agricultural Exhibition seem to have excited in the minds of some few, *very few*, a curious state of feeling. Because they failed to receive the highest awards themselves, they cannot see merit in the productions of others, and vent their spleen in various ways. One says he could have done better if he had *tried!* Poor fellow; try again. another thinks the judges were not experienced; a third, that the judges did not take time enough; a fourth, that there was partiality, or favoritism, black mail, &c.

The first objection we have answered, the second and third are idle, and to the fourth and last named, we say the only partiality we saw was that the judges *did prefer to award prizes to the most deserving*, and this of course created the envy and jealousy of the less meritorious. It was to be regretted that the prizes were not in some other form than mere money. They should always be in plate, cups, goblets, books, implements or diplomas; these mementos would be kept as testimonies of interest and skill in families as an heirloom, and passed down from parent to son.

We are glad to know that several persons who have drawn prizes in the late fair have converted the value into cups and pitchers, that they may thus preserve the evidences of their success at the "First Fair of the California State Agricultural Society." We shall be glad to aid any one in procuring suitable articles of this kind, who may desire it, having seen several that have lately been prepared, and can show such at our office. Those who wish thus to preserve the amount they have won, rather than spend it, can do so successfully.

Where shall the Legislature go?

If the interests of the State are to be consulted—if the comfort of the legislators—if prompt action upon important matters are of any moment—or if economy in expenditure has anything to do with legislation, then Sacramento city will be the place from which the voice of the people will be heard through their representatives.

But if political wires are to be pulled, if office-seeking, contracts, and lobbying are to be the order of the day—if legislators are to travel through muddy streets, and require half their time to be ready for duty—if delays in assembling, for want of a quorum—if long sessions and large expenditures are needed to get rid of the "pap" in the treasury, then by all means go to San Jose.

The Capital, we verily believe, is Sacramento, legally; we believe the voice of the people, taken at the ballot box, throughout the State, would so declare it, all the mandamuses to the contrary notwithstanding. The new court house at Sacramento, now nearly completed, is an elegant building, a credit and honor the county and city, and a fit place for the representatives of the State. San Jose is now moving to prepare a place also, but we do hope our representatives will not long hesitate between the two places, nor "halt between two opinions." If they consult their own comfort while on duty, the condition of Sacramento will soon decide the matter. We would not speak in the least against our fair and prosperous sister city; but all will admit what all have seen in the present condition of her rival, that she does present superior advantages for the capital, and we trust all sectional and personal feelings will be merged in the public weal.

The Russians in this city fired a salute, yesterday, in honor of the Allies *not* taking Sebastopol.

Steamboat Racing.

We lift our humble voice to utter a *solemn protest* against any, or either boat or line of boats periling the lives of their passengers by these foolish trials of speed. With all the care and oversight of the wisest and most skillful commanders, the strongest and best boats, we shall always be liable to more or less damage and loss of life. When therefore genius, taste, skill and wealth have combined to send forth the very finest boats, why, in Heaven's name, shall the comfort of passengers be disturbed, and their lives and property be exposed, in order to win a fame so evanescent as the "fastest boat," or the "quickest trip." We do not condemn any boat or line from a fair and just trial of speed—by no means; but when such scenes are enacted as was witnessed by the passengers on board the Queen City, and the New World, on their downard trip on Monday evening, then we will speak—we will enter our protest against it, and in doing so, we speak more in sorrow than in anger, for we have often enjoyed the kind and attentive courtesies of those in command and the other officers of each line.

From the time the Queen City made her triumphant *debut* upon the waters of the Sacramento, the competition has been between the New World and the Queen City, and it has been frequently an exciting one. The boats were announced to leave Sacramento on Monday, at 2 P. M.; this was one *hour* before the usual time. The price of passage on the Queen City was $5 for cabin, and $1 for deck; this price we believe has been uniform since the start of the boat. The New World put the price at $3 for cabin, and 50 cents for deck. The hour of 2 P. M. arrived; the *Queen* was not moving, and the New World held on for the stages; there being no 3 o'clock boat. It was half past two before the Queen cast off, and heading up river, made a fine turn and came down past the landing in good style. As she passed, the New World being ready, followed her. The Queen had the start, and kept it to the slough, and entered it ahead, the New World almost touching her. The boats both were on high speed—they nearly leaped through the water. It was a grand but a very exciting time. The passengers upon both boats entered into the feelings of a race, as passengers always do, and each wished the triumph of his own boat. The Queen steamed it finely, and at great speed, but we believe the New World could have passed her easily. had it been allowed; but we regret to see an unwillingness on the part of any boat to give an opponent a *fair chance*, and we were sorry to see the Queen cross the bows of the New World, and thus compel her to slack and fall in the rear again; this was repeated several times. This we feel to be ungenerous, if not unfair, although we know it is called in steam-boating fair, on the same ground that "all is fair in politics."

We have said, we like open and fair competition. Let us have it, and let it be an honorable one; and if a boat has the speed to pass, let it pass, and give it the credit. This is what we call fair and manly competition, and it would have given us great pleasure to have made the record that no hindrance was made for such proof of speed.

The boats entered the slough—the Queen ahead and the New World following close,—very close. Here again we enter our protest. In a narrow and dangerous place, like the slough, circuitous, and oftentimes obstructed by other vessels, we consider it very hazardous for two boats to be near each other. The parting the tiller rope, the least check to the leading boat, and a crash follows; and in this case we did regret to notice the dangerous proximity of these two boats, both going at a fearful speed, and more than once the rear boat nearly entering the stern of the other, being compelled to check her speed. Fortunately this dangerous place was passed safely; after being safe through the slough, the trial was renewed with more power. Now came the tug of war—the towering chimneys of the Queen sent forth columes of black smoke for a while, then came streama of fire, and she looked like some mighty Fire-god, breathing flames from both nostrils. She rushed on and on, with mighty strides, swelling the waves right and left into foaming surges. Closely in her wake came the New World, plowing the ocean—moving on as the proud war-horse moves, conscious of his tread of power; the waters spread from her bows in wreaths of foam as she majestically rushed on her course, in spite of fear of a collision;—it was a grand sight. It soon became apparent that the New World would win the race, as she gained rapidly. The Queen swept ahead, once more—but the New World leaped, almost, and shot ahead again. Now came the test—smoke and flames darkened and lit the skies; men shouted, the flames at the furnaces increased, and the excitement became intense, when, coming to a bend, the New World gained, and in passing it a collision was feared would take place; one moment they parted, again they neared, and another, until the crash came—the boats came together—one crash; again they separate, again together—another long and fearful crash, and they lock: one boat lifts the other—they careen, one almost leaping over the other until they dip. They crash still, and remain locked. On they speed, bound together, for one-fourth of a mile, when the New World shoots ahead, and the Queen falls in the rear. For a little while it was an exciting time, and yet all was quiet and calm; the commander of the New World was cool and calm, and his orders were promptly obeyed.

The passage was made in seven hours, from Sacramento to her landing; and it is most gratifying for us to record the fact, that amid so much exposure and risk, that only a trifling injury was done to the Queen City.

We do sincerely hope that some measures will be taken to prevent a like occurrence, and we have been thus lengthy, in the hope that it may awaken attention—attention that shall be effectual, less a calamity shall make us mourn. We write what we have seen, and what we know to be true, without fear, favor or hope of reward, other than having endeavored to do our duty as public journalists.

We notice in the Sun, of Tuesday, a card of many passengers, relative to the conduct of Capt. Seymour, of the New World. When the excitement shall pass, it will be found that *that* charge is not substantiated, so far as our own observations go on board the New World, upon which we were a passenger; we saw no act that was not honorable, in her commander or his officers.

Flouring Mills of Sacramento.

It is a matter of great interest to an old Sacramentan, now-a-days, as he passes from street to street through this proud and favorite city, to note the great and important changes that have taken place in every department of trade—and none more than that branch which furnishes the great staff of life.

In 1849, '50, '51 and '52, the amount of flour that was landed at our levee was immense, and it is so now, for the trade has greatly increased; but three years ago the character and appearance of the flour was so totally different from the present that it makes the change more marked. Then, it came in various shapes—in barrels, half barrels, 200-pound sacks, 100-pound sacks, 50-pound sacks—it came in all weathers, often in dirty sacks, some hard baked in lumps and dirty, and in this way the community was imposed upon, health deteriorated, and money lost. Now, all the flour brought to the levee is in new and neat 50-pound sacks and bearing the stamp of its quality; we might say nearly all of California production, as but a small portion only, in barrels, of the celebrated Gallego and Haxall brands, is used.

Although large quantities are brought here, they bear a small proportion to the quantity manufactured in the city. There are many mills of the highest character in Sacramento. One of the oldest is the "Bay State Mill," owned and controlled by Messrs. Polley & Co. The reputation of this flour is so well established, that it needs no praise. It is known everywhere, and commands the highest price; the name, Bay State Mills, is synonymous to extra flour, and such is the demand that the owners find it difficult to keep up with it. They have but one grade, the *best*.

The Lambeth Mills, of Messrs. Reddington, Chenery & Co.,—the new and elegant mill on I street, is sending out flour of a high character. It has been in operation but a little time, but it has won an excellent name and can sell all it can make. Cary's Mill also is moving on, to win notoriety and fame; new and improved patterns of machinery, and efforts to advance the character of the flour made, are sure to secure a permanent fame, Mr. Cary has been long and favorably known at Sacramento. It is most truly gratifying to know of such success in these productions for Sacramento.

Balm of a Thousand Flowers.—We notice that Fetridge & Co., of Boston, have purchased all the right and title in the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, from Dr. Fontaine, of Fairhaven, for the sum of $10,000. It is stated that its sale now averages 40,000 bottles per annum, and we have no doubt that ere long a large proportion of the breathing human race will remark with Hamlet: "To this complexion must we come at last."

HORTICULTURAL.

Plant Native Shrubs.---Ornamental and Hedge Plants.

We are often surprised when we see the many waste places around the residences of our citizens—so many "barren yards," when with a very little trouble, these *waste places* may be made fruitful gardens. Even around San Francisco, there are many beautiful evergreen ornamental trees and shrubs that can be had for the gathering; also abundance of perennial flowers, and enough to constitute a neat and pretty garden plat for those who are not able to expend money for varieties from abroad.

There are some six varieties of the Perennial Lupin, with their long and brilliant spikelets of flowers. Some varieties of shrubs can be formed into trees that will last for years, of which are the Evergreen Oak, Holly, Bay, and many others that are valuable. The "Escalonia," a very handsome evergreen shrub, makes a beautiful hedge and is of quick growth; there are two varieties, one with white, and one with yellow blossoms. But why name a few, when there are hundreds and thousands? A day spent among the hills back of this city with a spade, a little healthy exercise and a few mornings' early labor to give a zest to appetite, and many a waste place could be transformed into a beautiful spot.

Now's the time—now is the accepted time; the autumn is the *best time* to plant trees, and thus planted, they start earlier and do better. We trust this hint will not be lost.

Cranberries.

The high price which this luscious fruit has always borne in every market in the United States, and the generous return it gives to the cultivators, should induce an extensive cultivation of it in California. That it can be extensively and profitably cultivated in our State, is beyond a doubt. There are are many places where it can be made to produce almost a perpetual crop. The introduction of the Artesian Well will be a means of preparation for such fruit, beyond a peradventure.

We can almost predict a new feature relative to the cranberry, also, such as its successful growth upon high lands. There is a species of "High Cranberry," and we still are confident that it only needs experiment on this ordinary variety, to teach us that we do not understand all its good properties.

The cultivators of this fruit in many of the New England States, are realizing a very handsome income from it, annually, and so can the farmers of California. Why should we *import* cranberries from the older States, or from Oregon, when we can grow them here so easily?

Great Sale of Fruit Trees, at Auction. We call the attention of our readers to the large and important sale of the choice trees, of valuable varieties, which are offered on the 10th of December, at the "Stockton Ranch," Santa Clara. This beautiful estate is too well known to need praise, and it will surely be understood that none but the very best kinds of fruit trees would ever be cultivated, as no cost or labor has been spared to procure the finest the country could boast.

Here is a fact for our horticultural readers. It has been discovered in France, that, for the generality of flowers, and more especially for pelargoniums, and the most delicate specimens of the lily tribe, common glue, diluted with a sufficient portion of water, forms a richer manure than guano, or any other yet discovered; plants placed in sand, or the worst soils, displaying more beauty and vigor, when watered with this composition, than those grown in the richest mold, and only sprinkled with water.

It is stated that a French gardener has reversed the order of things, and instead of producing colossal vegetables, has succeeded in growing microscopic specimens, which are said to contain as much of the nutritious principle as vegetables several times their size.

Large Apples.—Thomas Pritchard, Esq., of this city, has shown us the finest specimens of apples we have ever seen in any country; many of them measured fifteen and sixteen inches in circumference and weighed twenty-eight and twenty-nine ounces. Fifteen or sixteen fills a half bushel measure. These apples were raised by Nathan Robinson of this county, on trees only three years growth.—*Oregonian.*

Henry Ward Beecher on Trees.

Every one who has read the life of Sir Walter Scott, knows his love of trees. He used to say that of all his compositions, he was most proud of his [illegible] to make trees grow. There is yet at East-[illegible]pton, flourishing in a hearty age, an orchard set out by the hands of my father. And we have heard him say that after an absence from home, the first impulse after greeting his own family was to get out and examine each tree in the orchard, from root to top. No man ever planted a tree or loved one, but knows how to sympathize with this feeling. Oliver Wendell Holmes spends his summer months upon a beautiful farm near Pittsfield, on which are half a hundred of the original forest trees, some of them doubtless five hundred years old; trees that heard the revolutionary cannon (or heard of them), and before that the crack of the rifle in the early Colonial Indian wars, when Miaheomo, with his fugitive Pequots, took refuge in the Berkshire hills. It is said that Dr. Holmes has measured with tape-line every tree on his place, and knows each one of them with intimate personal acquaintance.

To the great tree-loving fraternity we belong. And our first excursion in Lenox was to salute our notable trees. We had a nervous anxiety to see that the axe had not hewn, nor the lightning struck them; that no worm had gnawed at their root, or cattle at their trunk; that their branches were not broken, nor their leaves failing from drought. We found them all standing in their uprightness. They lifted up their heads towards Heaven, and sent down to us from all their boughs a leafy message of recognition and affection. Blessed be the dew that cools their evening leaves, and the rains that quench their daily thirst! May the storm be as merciful to them, when in winter it roars through their branches, as is a harper of his harp. Let the snow lie lightly on their boughs, and long hence be the summer that shall find no leaves to clothe these nobles of the pasture! First in our regard, as it is first in the whole nobility of trees, stands the white elm; no less esteemed because it is an American tree, known abroad only by importation, and never seen in all its magnificence, except in our own valleys. The old oaks of England are very excellent in their way, gnarled and rugged. The elm has strength as significant as they, and a grace, a royalty which leaves the oak like a boor in comparison. Had the elm been an English tree, and had Chaucer seen and loved and sung it, and even Shakspeare, and every English poet hung some garlands upon it, it would have lifted up its head now, not only the noblest of all growing things, but enshrined in a thousand rich associations of history and literature. Who ever sees a hawthorn or a sweet-briar (the eglantine) that his thoughts do not, like a bolt of light, burst through ranks of poets, and ranges of sparkling thoughts which have been born since England had a written language, and of which the rose, the willow, the eglantine, the hawthorn, and other scores of vines or trees have been the cause, as they are now and for ever the suggestions and remembrances? Who ever looks upon an oak, and does not think of navies; of storms; of battles on the ocean; of the noble lyrics of the sea; of English glades; of the fugitive Charles, the tree-mounted monarch; of the Herne oak; of parks and forests; of Robin Hood and his merry men, Friar Tuck not excepted; of old baronial halls with mellow light streaming through the diamond-shaped panes upon oaken floors, and of elaborate carved wainscotings? And who that has ever traveled in English second-class cushionless cars has not other and less genial remembrances of the enduring solidity of the impervious, unelastic oak? One such oak I have, and only one, yet discovered. On my west line is a fringe of forest, through which rushes in spring, trickles in early summer, and dies out early in August the issues of a noble spring from near the hill side. On the eastern edge of this belt of trees stands the monarchal oak, wide branching on the east toward the open pasture and the free light, but on its western side lean and branchless from the pressure of the neighboring trees; for trees, like men, cannot grow to the real nature that is in them when crowded by too much society. Both need to be touched on every side by sun and air, and by nothing else, if they are to be rounded out into full symmetry. Growing right up to its side, and through its branches is a long wifely elm—beauty and grace embosomed by strength. Their leaves come and go together, and all the summer long they mingle their rustling harmonies. Their roots pasture in the same soil, nor could either of them be hewn down without tearing away the branches and marring the beauty of the other. And a tree, when thoroughly disbranched, may, by time and care, regain its beauty. * * *

Upon the crown of the hill, just where an artist would have planted them, had he wished to have them exactly in the right place, grew some two hundred stalwart and ancient maples, beeches, ashes and oaks, a narrow belt-like forest, forming a screen from the northern and western winds in winter and a harp of endless music for the summer. The wretched owner of this farm, tempted by the devil, cut down the whole blessed band and brotherhood of trees, that he might fill his pocket with two pitiful dollars a cord for the wood! Well, his pocket was the best part of him. The iron furnaces have devoured my grove, and their huge stumps that stood like gravestones, have been cleared that a grove might be planted in the same spot for the next hundred years to nourish into the stature and glory of that which is gone. And in other places I find the memorial of many noble trees slain; here a hemlock that carried up its eternal green a hundred feet into the winter air; there a huge double-trunked chestnut, dear old grandfather of hundreds of children that have for generations clubbed its boughs or shook its nut-laden top, and laughed and shouted as bushels of chestnuts rattled down. Now the tree exists only as loop-holed posts and weather browned rails. I hope the fellow got a sliver in his finger every time he touched the hemlock plank or let down the bars made of those chestnut rails.

What, then, it will be said, must no one touch a tree? must there be no fuel or timber? Go to the forest for both. There are no individual trees [illegible] only a forest.—*N. Y. Independent.*

[For the California Farmer.]

Sketches of the Natural History of California.

By Alex. S. Taylor.

Addenda to Notice of the California Condor.

Since writing the sketch published in your issue of the 9th inst., some other points have been gathered from old hunters and trampers, which, as they generally agree, are worthy of record.

One of these Robin Hood men informs me, that three years ago he caught two young Condors in the Redwoods of Santa Cruz county, and kept them over a month. When young, they have a strong smell; and are three months old before they fly.

The female is smaller than the male,—and this without doubt, as he has often observed them. She lays two eggs in a year, which are hatched in about six weeks, near the middle of March; the eggs weigh about twelve ounces, and are the best kind of eating of the egg kind. They sometimes lay on the ledges of high rocks, but quite as often on tall trees, in the old nests of hawks and eagles. The placer diggers of Northern Mexico use the quills for putting their gold dust in. Three of these birds will eat a deer, and when they attack a man or animal, in defence, will nick a lump of flesh out in a minute. The barrel of the outer wing feathers is four inches' long by three-eighths of an inch in diameter; when the bird is standing, the long wing feathers will overlap those of the tail more than six inches.

The upper beak is of a horny white, with a thick, sharp, solid curved-down and pointed end, and overlaps the lower by five-eighths of an inch. The beaks are fully 1-16th of an inch thick. The ear is 1-2 an inch long, and 1 1-2 inch from the eye at the termination of the upper jaw bone.

When flying, the white band of the wings and breast does not extend over the breast, but the breast and belly appears as an intermission of black. They float in the air, rather than sail, and their motions aloft form the most elegant and graceful feature of the bird's habits—fit object for any fair lady to ride one hundred miles to see.

On the 13th inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, some object attracted a flock of the Condor. At first, one suddenly appeared, but in the course of fifteen minutes I observed twenty of them, circling at an altitude of some four thousand feet, and immediately over the beach. When in the air, they may be distinguished with a spy-glass from the Buzzard, by the white band under the wings. They are generally seen on the sea shore at Monterey, in the latter fall months, in clear weather; but sometimes they make their appearance in a foggy atmosphere. As they come, so they go—a company will be out of sight in fifteen minutes. They appear "to drop from some cavern in the sky," as described of the Vulture of South Africa, by Le Vaillant, many years since.

One of these birds, killed a few days ago in Carmel bay, near Monterey, a friend informs me, measured, including breast, thirteen feet from tip to tip of wing. It is even possible that the oldest birds approach in dimensions the Condor of Chili and Peru. It is not known to what age they attain. Probably there are three or four varieties of the Sarcoramphus, in the territories before designated, which hunters have confounded as being the same bird. The Condors range throughout the Sierra Nevada, and the Tulare and Sacramento plains.

The historian of Sebastian Vizcaino's California Voyage, in describing the country and animals around Monterey, in December, 1602, mentions, among other birds, the Vulture—doubtless meaning the Condor. This expedition disembarked at Monterey beach, and encamped, with their sick crews, under an encinal of oaks, where a small stream comes down from the Redoubt hill. Several of these oaks are still standing, but the great encinal, which covered the beautiful slopes of Monterey at that time, has been mostly cleared off for firewood. On one of the granite masses on the site of this encampment, may still be seen the holes made in the rocks by the Indians, for pounding the acorns and grass seeds.

The site of this town, according to the above authority, was roamed over by an astonishing variety of the animal kingdom, most of which are recognizable at the present day. As the expedition stopped on land nearly a month, they had ample time and opportunity to make accurate observations.

The Chemisal Chicken, or Gallina del Campo.

This is a bird we have often heard of since our arrival in California, from the old mountaineers, and trampers, but did not have the opportunity to procure one. The description we have given is fully accurate, and is derived from gentlemen of several years residence in the country; and agreeing, in the main, we have no doubt will be found truthful to nature as far as it goes.

The Chemisal Chicken, or *Gallina del Campo*, is about the size of a fourteen-month Turkey, and its general color glossy and similar to the mottled sandy-colored Curlew of California. Its weight is between four and five pounds. The bill is black, arcuated, and beak very sharp, hard, and curved slightly down at point; the root of the bill on the forehead is fringed with bright vermilion red, more brilliant in the male than in the female. It has a small chocolate-colored comb, and a head about the size and shape of the Guinea-hen; the legs are bluish gray, and it stands about fourteen inches from the ground. It has four toes, like a fowl, and the cock bird is armed with a small spur. The wings are rather short, and it flies or whirs, like a ruffled grouse, for nearly a hundred yards, before it lights. The eyelid is rimmed with a bright vermilion edging. The neck of the bird is of a flashing, brilliant-steel color. It makes a noise something like the low cluck of a turkey, and at times roosts on the highest trees. The nest is made on the ground, alongside an old log, and is formed of leaves and straw; the female lays six and seven eggs of a season, about one-quarter larger than a fowl's egg, and hatches its young in twenty to thirty days,—which begin to fly when about a month old.

An old hunter informs me, that he has killed as many as twelve and sixteen in a day of these birds. They feed on buds, grass seeds, berries, the grains of the sago bush and other shrubs; their flesh is considered a great delicacy, and like the Yankee's goose—one is too much for a single epicure, but not enough for two. They generally go in flocks of four and five, but sometimes fifteen or more are seen in company. They scratch the ground like the domestic fowl, and its habits are about the same as our well known barnyard favorites. The eye is of the same size as a fowl's, and has a bright, gray iris. The tail of the cock bird is about a foot long, and when alarmed, or during the love season, is spread out like a turkey's, and has two beautiful recurved tail feathers like the drooping ones of the barnyard cock. These droopers are some twelve inches longer than the other tail feathers, and give a beautiful appearance.

These birds are said to be found in small numbers in certain valleys and on the hill sides of Coast California; in the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada, along the banks of the rivers flowing from the snows, and they are in places found in great numbers from Shasta to the Tejon. There is no doubt this beautiful class of the Gallinacia *might be easily tamed*, as has been with its flighty prototype, the Guinea Hen. It is said to be nearly double the size of the Prairie Hen of Missouri and Arkansas—and is probably a larger variety of the same bird. The hunters call this (or a bird akin to it) the Sage Hen. Doubtless there are several species of the Chemisal Chicken within the boundaries of Utah, Oregon, California and New Mexico. Our bird is said to be found throughout the Rocky Mountain country and adjacent plains.

Monterey, Nov. 16, 1854.

The Fitchburg Cattle Show.—The annual show and plowing match of the Worcester North Agricultural Society took place at Fitchburg lately. After the usual plowing match and the trial of working oxen, a procession was formed under the direction of Colonel Ivers Phillips, the chief marshal, which proceeded to the Unitarian Church. Here an able address was delivered by Gov. Washburn. The church was crowded. At its conclusion, the procession reformed and proceeded to the Fitchburg Hotel, where the society and its friends dined. The president of the society, Hon. Moses Wood, presided, and introduced the speaking by a clear and excellent practical address. He spoke of the rugged character of North Worcester, the need there was of such efforts as this society are making, and the value of the encouragement given by the State to this and kindred societies. He was followed by Mr. Flint the secretary of the board of agriculture, Governor Washburn, Hon. Nathaniel Wood and Mr. Brooks, in eloquent speeches. The several committees made their reports at the Town Hall, at 4 1-2 o'clock in the afternoon.

This exhibition is pronounced the [illegible] ful of this society. The show of fruit was excellent as was that of [illegible] hanical and [illegible] articles. These were exhibited in the hall of the new town house. The ladies also [illegible] cally contributed to the [illegible]; and specimens of taste and skill were [illegible] by the [illegible] ler but the kindness; but the specimens so [illegible] were only awarded [illegible] years of age. The [illegible] said of the [illegible] the [illegible]

Another [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1854.

Land Titles.---Shall we have a Home.

The great drawback to the prosperity of this country, to tbo immediate settlement of large portions of our State, arises from tbe unsettled condition of land titlea. An immense amount of property is now in litigation, large sums are being expended, bitter feuds created among those who otherwise would be good neigbhors and kind friends, and all arising from the "law's delay." "Tbese things ought not so to be."

California as a State has suffered already enough, and this state of things should no longer exist. We are among thoso who believe there is a remedy; and the remedy lies with the people. Our citizens should call meetings, appoint committees of reference, and bundreds and thousands of disputes that now are causing heart-burnings and animosities, could be settled amicably, favorvorable to both parties. There are many cases where settlers have entered and improved land in good faith, and in such cases they lose all. This is hard. There are other cases where parties are the true and lawful owners, yet they receive no returns whatever, but have paid, year after year, State, county and city taxes, untill their all bas been consumed, and yet have never enjoyed their own. This is hard, it is unjust—and we do believe a large portion of this evil could be remedied.

The amount of injury to many individuals can never be calculated—it has been their *pecuniary ruin.* The loss to California in her enterprise and energy, and in the delay of her agricultural developments, would astound any one. We have made particular research in many counties, and the delay in improvements by tho cultivators of the soil, in the erection of buildings and the establishment of homes by the gathering of scattered families, would amount to more than *twice the grain crop of California*—more than fifteen millions of dollars; and we have heard men estimate it at more than the absolute value of tho land in question, for it has blighted the prospects and hopes of many for life.

That a great portion of this delay is wholly unneeessary, cannot be for a moment doubted. Fees must be earned by the thousand hungry onea who lead men into law; but while the fees can be enlarged and increased, while men can be bled, wbile the money lasts, they can bo held in aboyance. It is easier to get *into law* than to get out of it.

Thia question of *land titles* is of more importance to California, than her mercantile, commercial, or all her otber interests put together. On this question depends her permaneney, and unless sometbing is done, and done soon, we shall see the tide of emigration flowing *from our shores*, iustead of *to them.* There is a time when *forbearance* ceases to be a virtue, and that time is near at hand; men will be heard, for they will contend for their *homes*, and their fireside rights.

Wo trust our citizens will awake to tbis subject and see if a *better way* than wasting money at law cannot be devised. We believe a manly conference between neighbors who hold *conflicting titles* will adjust them in a more speedy way, than resorting to violeuce, to redress at law, or a continued strife and waste of property.

There is a young farmer in Littleton, Mass., who measures seven feet lacking one inch in higbt, and weighs 280 pounds. He is about 21 years of ago.

Fish, Flesh, and Fowl.

No one need go hungry in the Eureka State; every day reveals to our people new and valuable resources in every department of household comforts; that which but a brief time since was esteemed so great a luxury, bearing incredible prices, has now become common in our markets. Day by day some addition is made in each of the classes named at the head of this artiele, and by any one conversant with the markets of San Francisco it will be admitted that they are now supplied with as extensive a variety in each of these departments as any market in the United States.

The number and variety of fish in our markets, and their excellence, is a matter of pride. Recently, we learn by the San Diego Herald, that a mackerel weighing seven pounds was caught in that harbor; and it is presumed that the old adage is true, that "there are as good fish in the sea as were ever caught"—there must then be a "few more left of the same sort."

The Salmon Fisheries of Sacramento are becoming a matter of great importanee, so much so as to have agencies in Australia for the sale of salmon, which are packed and shipped by the cargo from this port. From two to three hundred salmon frequently come down in the boats from Sacramento in one day. Trout of immense size, sturgeon of huge dimensions, and every choice and dainty dish can always be had at our markets. The "flesh pots of Egypt" could not offer more tempting viands than are offered now in California, at the stalls, on marblo counters, at our markets.

As for Fowl (game), we here in California, "have the game all our own way." Our markets now offer the choicest kinds, far better and cheaper than even New York, Boston, or Pbiladelphia markets.

We would invite thoso who heretofore have not felt interested in these matters, to visit our markets, and they will be amply compensated.

Grain Drills.

One of the greatest errors that has been committed by our grain growers, has been tho too late planting of grain. Would they know the time, let them go into the fields and see the volunteer grain that springs at nature's call—let them examine its broad leaves, its bold and strong blade, and they will see it starts with the early rains; and this should teach men that nature has a voice that will guide them aright, if they will but bo instructed by her.

While speaking of grain planters, wo would refer to the "Gatling Grain Drill," or grain sower, which has been tried successfully the past year in Santa Clara county, and comes highly recommended. One of these drill was exhibited at the late State Fair, and took the first premium. Mr. S. Henderson is tho owner of tho patent and the manufacturer of the drills. A samplo drill is in this city, and can be seen by calling on us.

We have faith in the recommendations of the gentlemen who bave tried it, and would recommend it to those who desire to drill their grain. The drill is advertised in our columns, and we refer our readers to it.

Dagoerreotypes.—It will be recollected that at the Stato Fair a very handsome display of daguerreotypes was made by Messrs. Vance and G. H. Johnson. The exhibition of Mr. Vance was made early in the opening of tbe Fair, was truly a splendid exhibition and attracted much attention, and was the only one when the committee passed their examinations. Mr. G. H. Johnson's pieturea were placed in the Hall but a day or two before tho Fair closed, therefore were not before the visitors long enough to receive that attention they otherwise would. Tbe committee, feeling they were bighly deserving notice and attention at its hands, gave them *a special prize.* Mr. Johnson's gallery on Montgomery street can most undoubtedly give assurance to any who may be pleased to call that he is qualified by his skill in tbe art, and his taste, to execute perfect pictures, and he has been too long and permanently established in California to need commendation at our hands. G. H. Johnson's Art Gallery won the first premium for tbis art in California, at Warren's Exhibition, at Sacramento city, in 1852. At that exhibition there were *four competitors* and about two hundred pictures.

Wonderful Apples.—The editor of the Manchester Mirror has received a present of an apple which possesses the peculiarity of being sweet upon one side and sour upon the other. The apple came from the farm recently belonging to Mr. Ebenezer Pago, of Dumbarton, N. H. The editor of the Mirror says there are two trees upon the estato which bear frult of tbis character—half sweet and half sour.

Tree Association.

We insert the plan of the "Laurel Hill Association," of Stockbridge, Mass., with the hope it may attract the attention of our readers in California.

The original idea of "Lefe Laurel," published in number 19 of the Farmer, for ladies each to plant a tree by our road sides and parks, under the direction and as the gift or memento of friends of the other sex, is most appropriate now. Let fruit trees ornament our road sides. Let tbe names of the fair originators of them be engraved on eacb tree, and let the rich and ripe fruit as it drops at the feet of the weary traveler bo as a refreshing gift to remind him of womau's worth, of mother, wife, sister or daugbter from whum he may then be far away.

Let the traveler feel that this fruit is but emblematical of the eare and kindness of those who love to make the pathway of every true heart joyous. Let fruit trees be along our road sides and let a portion of fruit be freo, and there will be less *stealing;* we shall not need spring-guns and man-traps, and furious dogs. A few free fruit trees will be like "open bibles," saying "come and eat." We hope these glorious movements will find advocates in California. *Who will begin?*

The Laurel Hill Association give notice that they will pay fifty cents per tree for shade trees, set out about July 1st, 1855, and alive and thrifty the 1st of August, 1856, about a church designated by them; and they will also award the following premiums:

1st. *In addition* to the above named price for setting, a premium of ten dollars, or a silver cup of the like value, suitably inscribed, shall be given to the individual who shall plant tho best 15 trees. For the 2d best 15, a premium of six dollars, or a cup as aforesaid, and for the 3d 15, four dollars.

2d. To the person who shall plant the greatest number and most thrifty forest or fruit trees, not less than 15 in number, in any of the public streets *in town*, the Plain excepted, there shall be awarded $10.

3d. To the person who shall make the longest and best side-walk, or the most important improvement in those already made *in town*, $10.

4th. To tho person who shall have made, during this year, the greatest improvement in the grounds around his dwelling, *in town*, $10.

This, says the Country Gentleman, is taking a step in the right direction. How much would be added to the beauty and comfort of all our villages, if such means were taken to promote the raising of shade trees. We recommend this example to the attention of our readers.

Patent Office Circular.

United States Patent Office, September 20, 1854.

Sir: It is believed that some statistics relative to the extent and effects of the unusual drought that has been so extensively felt during the past summer would be an interesting and useful item of information to be imbodied in tho next Patent Office Report. To effect this object, your aid is respectfully solicited.

The drought seems to have extended in a zone or belt from tho Rocky Mountains to tho Atlantic. It is desirable to trace out the degree of regularity which may be presented by its course and its severity. Can you, therefore, furnish information on the following points, as well as on any others which may present themselves to your mind of a like character:

If your State has been afflicted with drought to any unusual degree, state in a general way the time of its commencement and termination, and its effects on the different principal crops. What will be the amount of those crops as compared with tho average of former years? State the localities where it was felt in tho greatest severity and also the limits of its range, in case it did not cover the whole State. What were the prevailing winds during its continuance? Were unusual heats, the absence of ordinary dews, or any other extraordinary phenomena, observed during its continuance?

If, on the other hand, there has been more than the usual amount of rain in any portion of your State, please give corresponding information as to such unusual rains, their extent, limits, and effects, course of wind, &c., &c.

It has occurred to the undersigned that by means similar to those above intimated much useful and interesting information may bo annually collected and disseminated through tbis office. To give efficiency to any plan for such purposes, a central point is necessary. If nothing better can be suggested, information on various subjects, obtained through the medium of the State governments and local institutions, might be consolidated and made national in this manner. Congress seem disposed to make appropriations for such purposes as liberal as are strictly necessary.

Should this idea be favorably received, the present effort may be a beginning which may hereafter bo developed into a system. If you think tbo subject worthy of consideration, you are respectfully requeated to make suggestions as to the kind and character of the information that may bo thus obtained, as well as tho best method of obtaining it. Yours, very respectfully,

Charles Mason, Commissioner.

[For the California Farmer.]

Great Destitution.

Merced River, Mariposa Co., Sept. 1854.

I, John, who am the son of a prophet, whose name was Eli,—which was the son of Samuel, which was the son of Zachariah, which finally was of the lineage of Adam,—would speak a few words, through the mouth of the Farmer: He that hath ears to hear let him hear, what I, John, both saw and beard: I heard a voice as of one crying in the wilderness, woe, woe, woe! for great destitution is abroad in the land; and I looked and beheld a young man walking, clothed in mourning, and his countenance was as of one in trouble, and as one whose affliction was deep and great. Feeling greatly interested as to what could be the young man'a meditations, I, John, spake unto and thus addressed him: What are thy thoughts, oh, young man, and why art thou so cast down? And unto me the mystery was revealed, that I should know, and write, that the world might see, and peradventure, some parts or portions in particular, whose abundance is great, might yield assistance, and relieve the wants of the needy. The young man's voice was as the voice of a great multitude, crying unto the ladies of the land, lo, we are destitute of help-meets! We have to mend, wash, and cook,—so that our lives have become irksome unto us; we fain would lay down our lives and cease to be, were it not for the hope of thee, that some day thou wouldst come and help us. This is our only hope, our only salvation. Remembering your great charity and affection, we, old Bachelors of California, do yet hope some day to see better times,—that the sunshine of affliction will soon pass away, and the dark night of prosperity dawn upon us; when that loved and loving wife shall cheer our drooping spirits, shall sit by our side, and whisper words of consolation in our ears,—and those little ones rise up and call us blessed. This, young folks of California, is just what we need. Now, old Bachelors, stir yourselves,—tho one that makes the first choice, to be the best fellow; if you don't succeed, try again. Hurrah, three cheers for the old Bachelors, and their kind regards to the ladies. Very respectfully, I, John.

A verse or two would do no harm,
Just written at the end;
Oh, would I could some lady charm—
My love to her I'd send.

If any maid should chance to see
What I have written here,
Just please to send their love to me—
I'll give a listening ear.

I'll send mine back to them in turn;
How pleasant that would be;
Besides, how much wo both could learn—
Perchance we'd married be.

More Rare Birds and Poultry Coming.

We learn, says the New York American Agriculturist, that the steamer Washington, which left Southampton on tho 14th Oct., has on board one of the choicest lots of pure bred domestic and aquatic fowls which has yet been brought to this country. Mr. John Gile, of Woodstock, Connecticut, who is a well known dealer in pure stock, has been absent during tho summer, scouring Great Britain, France, and Germany, in search of the best specimens of the feathered tribe.

From the list forwarded by Wm. Giles, we see he has secured Black Spanish, Surrey and Dorking Fowls; Seabright gold and silver laced Bantams; Japanese and white Pea Fowl; gold, silver, pied, white, ring-necked and Bohemian Pheasants; white and black Swans; Aylesbury and Rerien Ducks; white-fronted Barnacle, Egyptian and Toulouse Geese. Also a splendid assortment of ornamental Ducks, which have been sold in London at seventy-five guineas per pair. He also brings some fine Cotswold and New Oxford sheep. We believe Mr. Barnum is making arrangements to secure the entire lot for exhibition at his Museum, for a week or so immediately after their arrival, and then about the first of November, they will be sold at auction, on account of the importers.

Down East Beaten Badly.—We clip the following description of a "Big Apple" from the Maine Farmer, and would just remind them that we *reject such small apples* as nineteen ounces. When we talk of "Big Apples,"—I. C. Woods, Esq., of tho house of Adams & Co. of this city, forwarded by last steamer an apple nearly *a pound heavier* than the "Down Easter"; it weighed *one pound and fourteen ounces.* Try again, Down East!

Big Apple.—Tho biggest applo we have seen for many a day, was sent us a few days since by Mr. Thomas C. Norris, of Vienna. Its weight, when picked, was nineteen ounces, and it measures fourteen inches in circumference. It would make a comfortable meal for a small family. It grew in tho orchard of Mr. Geo. B. Whittier, Vienna, and we submit he is entitled to the credit of raising tho biggest applo on record, this year, in this State—if not, bring on a bigger one.

Calamities Changed to Blessings.

Every intelligent and thrifty farmer has doubtless had occasion to observe the heavy losses of tho *skinning system*. The man who gets twenty bushels of corn per acre off a ten-acre lot, is compelled to plow the whole of this surface for 200 bushels; while he who obtains fifty bushels per acre, has only four acres to cultivate for a like amount. And it usually happens that triple the labor is required to keep a single acre of the badly cultivated land clear of grass and weeds, as an acre in the finest tillage. If the ten-acre man barely gets enough to pay for cultivation, the four-acre man may realize a profit of about one hundred per cent. The same mode of estimate will apply to every thing else. If a poor cow yields milk and butter only enough to pay for her keeping, a good one yielding a double amount, affords a clear profit of all this surplus. Landpike and Racer hogs, may consume three dollars worth of corn to make a dollar's worth of pork; Berkshires and Suffolks may yield two dollars worth of pork to every dollar's worth of corn, fed skillfully. All these examples show that the most profitable farming is that which brings land into the finest condition, and which secures the most productive animals on a given amount of food. The increased value of the *principal*—that is of the land itself, by the most improving practice, should also be taken into the account.

Yet notwithstanding all this, a great multitude of farmers continue to pursue the most profitless of the two modes.—either from a want of energy or a want of knowledge. They barely make a living in many instances, and remind us of the man who said, "It takes me and my hired man both working hard all the year, to raise enough to pay my hired man." Now, when in addition to this close struggle for a living, such calamities as the Hessian fly, the wheat midge, extraordinary drouths, &c., make their appearance, the case appears to be desperate; and yet we are not sure that the fly and the midge, and the danger of drouth, may not become indirectly great improvers of our husbandry, and in this way prove substantial blessings to superficial farmers. "Its an ill wind dat blows no whar," said Shelby's black Sam; and possibly these calamities may yet compel some to be good farmers against their will.

In the eastern part of Long Island, the Hessian fly proved many years ago a great benefit to that region of country. The land was so constantly tilled, and so little attention was given to making manures, and to other modes of enriching, that on an average not more than five or six bushels of wheat were raised per acre. But this, small as it was, would pay the labor and expense. The Hessian fly put an end to this kind of husbandry, for no other way was found to prevent its depredations but highly manuring the land; the fly usually attacking the weakest plants, the vigor imparted by the manure saved the crop. Great attention was subsequently given to the manufacture of manure, and in many places the amount made was increased ten fold. The cackling of geese once saved the city of Rome; and in this instance, the buzzing of a minute insect placed thousands of dollars in the pockets of farmers.

We are much mistaken if the wheat midge or weevil does not do us some substantial good. Crops of wheat which have been put in early, and in the best manner, in land not injured by previous mismanagement, have been but slightly affected. An energetic farmer of our acquaintance prepared his last year, by first turning over *deeply* a good clever sod—then giving this a good coat of compost manure—then harrowing the inverted sod and compost into complete intermixture and pulverization—then turning the whole under with a gang-plow just deep enough for the roots of the young wheat, which was put in with a drill in the best manner. The whole of this was accomplished by the first day of autumn. Other crops on the same farm, after corn, were also well put in, but necessarily some weeks later, and in less favorable soil. Now mark the result. The first-named crop yielded the present season of drouth and insects, no less than thirty bushels of the finest wheat per acre—the other was only ten bushels per acre. Other crops in the same neighborhood, sown after corn with only ordinary care and tillage, produced but five bushels per acre. In one instance, when two fields were sown side by side, on similar land, at the same time, but with one of them thoroughly tilled with an especial view to the destruction of "June grass," the latter yielded nineteen bushels per acre, the former only ten. Examples may be multiplied to any degree, showing the great profits of the best modes of tillage for security against these depredators.

The present year of extraordinary drouth has furnished some interesting lessons on the difference between the effects of good and bad management. The potato crop, for example, has varied five hundred per cent, with the treatment it has met with. When it has been planted *early*, in a soil, not made rich hastily with fresh, badly mixed manure, but by previous high tillage, with an addition of well pulverized compost, we have succeeded in raising large and fine roots. Late planted, and on poor soil, the crop has in many instances been insufficient to pay the digging. The Irishman who dug our crop, said he was quite as well rewarded for his labor by taking *one* bushel in *ten*, as in taking the *whole* of his own scanty product. The oat crop is another which has exhibited in a striking light, the advantages of being up to the time. Crops were sown closely after the disappearance of frost, have afforded a fair return; while some which we have had occasion to notice that were put in but two or three weeks later, [illegible] as were fit only to cut with mowers and rake only with a pocket-comb,—they could not, in fact, be cradled.

But we need not multiply instances. If the essential requisites of good tillage are attended to, such as heavy clover sod, muck and sod compost, and an early sowing for wheat; high manuring, thorough intermixture and clean tillage, for corn; fertility, sufficient depth, and early planting for potatoes; and thorough underdraining, subsoiling, or trench plowing, to prevent wetness at one time, and loss from drouth at another, with such other requisites as good management always points out; if these all should have place in the practice of our farmers, we should hear much less complaint of the ravages of depredators and the calamities of seasons.—*Country Gentleman.*

Saving Seed Potatoes.

The Working Farmer says: An agricultural friend who returned a week since from France, informs us that the farmers there have discovered that by leaving a portion of their potatoes, intended for seed, in the ground during the winter, digging them up and replanting in spring, is a remedy against the continuance of the various diseases to which the potato has of late years been subjected. It will be remembered that this process was first recommended in this country by Mr. Roberts. We have tried this experiment by leaving potatoes in the ground last year, mulching them slightly during the winter with brush. When we dug them this spring, we found the potatoes perfect and very solid, and have planted them alongside of others, kept in the cellar during winter. The growth of the crop gives fair evidence of the superiority of the seed left in the ground, and from present appearance, our experiment, backed by the result claimed by Roberts, and by the French farmers, is likely to sustain the recommendation of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute for the trial of this plan, and those of the agricultural press who attempted to laugh it down at the time of its publication, will be able to review their jokes with some profit to their readers.

The potato crop of this year will doubtless be of excellent quality, but the quantity will not be so great, and certainly not greater than that of last year, while the demand will be materially increased.

Hog's Lard.—It is said that one establishment in Cincinnati, last year, tried out thirty thousand hogs. To carry on this immense business, they have seven large circular tanks of sufficient capacity to hold fifteen thousand gallons each. They receive the entire carcass, with the exception of the hams, and the whole is subjected to steam process, under a pressure of seventy pounds to the square inch, the effect of which operation is to reduce the whole to one consistence, and every bone to powder. The fat is drawn off by cocks, and the residuum, a mere earthy substance, as far as made use of, is taken away for manure. Besides the hogs which reach the factory in entire carcasses, the great mass of heads, ribs, back and bones, tail pieces, feet, and other trimmings of the hogs, cut up at different pork houses, are subjected to the same process, in order to extract every particle of grease. This concern will turn out this season three million six thousand pounds of lard, five-sixths of which is No. 1. Nothing can surpass the purity and beauty of this lard, which is refined as well as made under steam processes. Six hundred hogs per day pass through these tanks, one with another.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

Is Farming Profitable.—We often hear the affirmative of this decided, and by persons, too, whose opinions are entitled to credit. We do not prefer to discuss this subject, but to give practical illustration of it, and let our readers make the application.

Deacon Brooks Shattuck, of Bedford, bought and moved upon his farm eleven years since. It was a rough farm, for which he paid $2,300. He was a manufacturer, and had shattered his health in a mill at Lowell. He paid in cash $900, leaving a debt to be paid for the farm of $1,400. During that eleven years he has supported a large family, educated his children, having one son in college: has contributed liberally to the charities of the day; has been a liberal supporter and patron of Agricultural Societies, spending time and money freely, to further these objects; in a word, he has been an active, and industrious *book farmer*. Now mark the result. He has sold from his farm $100 of land and $300 worth of wood, timber, &c., standing upon the same, which may not be reckoned as the result of agricultural labor. He has paid the $1,400, and in a few weeks since sold his farm for $3,700. Giving a balance on his farm of $1,500, for improvements and rise in value of lands.—*Granite Farmer.*

When Newspapers Please.—The London Leader thus felicitously explains the secret of newspaper popularity: "It may be very wise to see both sides of a question, than to be more anxious about what can be said for you; but the fact is, that the object of most men in buying a newspaper is, to enjoy the statement of their own inarticulate notions in the shape of artistical development and expression. A reader never so thoroughly enjoys a paper as when he can say, "That is exactly what I have said myself;" and he always trys to buy that paper which can give to his own opinions an air of the greatest point and wisdom. It is looking into a mirror which tells him, not the superficial aspect, so inadequate to the expression of his real beauty and dignity, but that inner truth which is a more perfect portrait of the whole man; a mirror which makes Simpson see with his own eyes the Socrates that he is himself to be. For this reason it is to be taken that the papers which are purchased represent the opinions of their purchasers.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Cultivator Band.

We take great pleasure in the various valuable contributions made to the Boston Cultivator, one of our best agricultural journals, published in Boston. The Cultivator Band is composed of female writers, whose compositions do honor to the head and heart. Such communications add greatly to the value of an agricultural paper, for a portion of it should ever be devoted to home duties, to scenes of rural life, to the cultivation of those powers and that intellect which will add to the "joys of home."

We have been highly favored thus far with the contributions of our fair correspondents, and we trust for a continuance and an increase of them. We shall ever esteem it a favor, not only to the Farmer, but to the entire community. Communications in prose or verse shall have due attention, and communications making inquiries in any branch of gardening shall have our prompt regards.

To the Cultivator Band.—*Mr. Editor:* I would join the highly gifted band with my whole heart and hand, but my mental powers are so feeble, that I dare not hope they will accept me for a sister! They own none but beautiful and proficient writers. Sixteen years of this world's vanity and frivolity have I seen—not much, when compared with what others have seen and known, and I feel that during that time I have not improved my mind as I ought; but now, being thrown upon my own resources, may perhaps rouse up the latent spark of energy and ambition, that has so long lain dormant and inactive within me. Nature has done well by her children; it is true, to some she has given more talents than to others, and it is equally true that, let those who have but few talents improve them, and more will be given unto them. We do not know how much power of thought and action lies deep in the secret recesses of the soul, nor can we ever *know*, unless we seek with a determination to *find*. We may not hope to reach the summit of that lofty grandeur in the eyes of the admiring world, to which some writers have attained, but we may go far beyond our own expectation. Others thinking for us, will never accomplish the object, but thinking for ourselves will do it; but I'll say no more at present, for fear of a corner in that "dark closet!"

May Hill.

Miss Dix.

We feel it due to this God-like Philanthropist, to place before our readers the interesting scene related below. What an example of the nobility of woman's humanity, a life devoted in rescuing her fellow creatures—those whose minds were already a wreck—from farther suffering. That sympathy which the generous hearted Collins felt for others, in one degree of suffering, should and will be tendered to him by every generous mind, in his present heart-rending afflictions.

Miss Dix.—This devoted philanthropist sailed for Europe, in the steamer, in October, a free passage being generously given to her by Mr. Collins, with a state-room to herself. A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser thus describes a little scene which took place on meeting Mr. Collins at her embarkation:

"He was on board when she arrived, and she approached to tender thanks, but taking her hands in his, with an emotion that did him honor, he said, 'The nation, madam, owes you a debt of gratitude which it can never pay, and of which I, as an individual, am only too happy to be thus privileged to mark my sense.'

"Miss Dix could only reply with tears, for, as was evident to all who saw her, her nervous system is completely prostrated. Could we expect it to be otherwise, in view of her immense labors and her grievous disappointments? In sixteen States this delicate woman has had the satisfaction to see asylums for the insane established under her influence, and still she leaves in the United States twenty-one thousand insane persons, lodged in dungeons or pens, not less loathsome or more comfortable than a pig-sty—twenty-one thousand whom she has herself seen, and whose miseries are therefore fully known to her. It was in behalf of these that she petitioned Congress.

"After years of earnest toil and patient waiting, she saw her hopes for them on the eve of accomplishment. The picture of comfortable lodging and kind and judicious attendance, restoring them once more to the condition of men, rose before her. She was ready to say, 'My work is done; Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.'

"Tho word of one man has struck down her hopes. Can we wonder that with her hopes her life has well nigh fallen?"

A Home Anecnote.—The following anecdote should be pasted up in every homestead. It is a sermon worth listening to:—

"A bridegroom requested his wife to accompany him into the garden a day or two after the wedding. He then threw a line over the roof of their cottage. Giving his wife one end of it, he retreated to the other side, and exclaimed, "Pull the line!" She pulled it at his request as far as she could. He cried, "Pull it over!" "I can't," she replied. "Pull with all your might!" she who [illegible] But when each of them pulled as the efforts of the [illegible] over the top, so as the husband [illegible] on the opposite end. [illegible] when he came round, and they both pulled at one end, it came over with great ease. "There," said he, "you see how hard and ineffectual was our labor when we pulled in opposition to each other; but how easy and pleasant it is when we both pull together. If we oppose each other it will be hard work; if we act together, it will be pleasant to live. Let us, therefore, pull together."

The Wife.—It needs no guilt to break a husband's heart. The absence of content, the muttering of spleen, the untidy dress and cheerless home, the forbidding scowl, and deserted hearth; these and other nameless neglects, without a crime among them, have harrowed to the quick the heart's core of many a man, and planted there, beyond the reach of cure, the germ of dark despair. Oh! may woman, before the sight arrives, dwell on the recollections of her youth, and, cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time, awake and keep alive the promise she so kindly gave.

And though she may be the injured, not the injuring one; the forgotten, not the forgetful wife, a happy illusion to the peaceful love, a kindly welcome to a comfortable home—a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart that was ever locked in the breast of selfish man, will soften to her charms, and bid her live, as she had hoped, her years in matchless bliss, loved, loving, and content—the soother of the sorrowing hour, the source of comfort and the spring of joy.

Kind Words.—although they cost nothing, are of inestimable value, not only to those who receive them, but to those who give them. Is it indeed not a source of pleasure to comfort those who are sorrowing under affliction's grievous hand, and by words of kindness to pour the balm of consolation into the afflicted bosom? Kind words are like the early dew upon the tender plant, cheering and invigorating all on whom they fall, and shedding an influence which shall inspire the mind and heart of others to acts of kindness and charity, and in this way are the means of causing many a sorrowing heart to rejoice. Truly, "a soft answer turneth away wrath," for anger cannot long endure the softening influence of kind words, no more than ice can retain its wonted hardness when exposed to the rays of a summer sun.

"Thy kindness shall bring to thee many sweet hours,
And blessings, thy pathway to crown;
Affection shall weave thee a garland of flowers,
More precious than wealth or renown."

The Family Altar.—Father, bless the family altar! It is like an oasis in the desert to the wandering christian! I am a school teacher, and seldom do I find the family altar, but where it is erected, oh, how happy I have been! With my inmost soul I have given thanks for this holy place, if there be one on earth. While I am endeavoring to teach the young the path of true happiness; alter mingling awhile with those who would speak against, rather than for the christian religion, how it cheers my heart to find those who are also striving in the good way; who every morning call their children around them, and after reading a portion of the Holy Book, upon their bended knees pour out their supplications, and offer up their thanks for manifold, blessings, in the name of Jesus! Ye fathers persevere! ye know not the blessings that arise from the hearts of sojourners upon your heads! Sometimes it is a cross—I have seen it as such, but have ye not received your reward? If not, ye will in another world!—*Ex.*

Gifts.—Rings and other jewels are not gifts, but apologies for gifts. The only gift is a portion of thyself. Thou must bleed for me. Therefore the poet brings his poem; the shepherd, his lamb; the farmer, his corn; the miner, a gem; the sailor, coral and shells; the painter, his picture; the girl a handkerchief of her own sewing.—*Emerson.*

Batter Pudding without Eggs.—Mix six tea-spoonfuls of salt, two of beaten ginger, and two of the tincture of saffron. Mix it with nearly a quart of milk, and boil it an hour.—*Hammond.*

How shall we learn to know ourselves? By reflection—never; but only through action. Strive to do thy duty; then shalt thou know what is in thee.

Coat of the Mammoth Cave.—Col. Crogan, to whose family it belongs, was a resident of Louisville. He went to Europe some twenty years ago, and found himself frequently questioned of the wonders of the Mammoth Cave—a place he had never visited, and of which he had heard but little at home, though living within ninety miles of it. He went there on his return, and the idea struck him to purchase it, and make it a family inheritance. In fifteen minutes bargaining he bought it for $10,000, and shortly after he was offered $1[illegible],000 for his purchase. In his will he [illegible] it up in such a way that it must remain in his family for two generations, thus appending [illegible] to his name. There are [illegible] hundred acres in the estate, though the cave [illegible] runs under the property of a great [illegible] land owners. For four of them who might dig down and establish a [illegible] on their own property. (a [illegible] up to the zenith and [illegible] to sink a shaft with a [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FROM THE EAST.

The Nicaragua Company's steamship Sierra Nevada, Capt. Blethen, arrived at this port Monday evening, at eight o'clock, having made the trip through from New York to this port in 24 days and 3 hours. She brought upwards of 400 passengers, among whom are a large number of returned Californians, and 143 females.

Discovery of the Remains of Sir John Franklin and his Crew.—A letter received by Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, from Dr. Rae, the celebrated explorer, dated York Factory, August 4, 1854, has the following:—

On the 31st March my Spring journey commenced, but in consequence of gales of wind, deep and soft snow, and foggy weather, we made but very little progress. We did not enter Pelly Bay until the 17th. At this place we met with Esquimax, one of whom, on being asked if he ever saw white people, replied in the negative, but said that a large party, (at forty peraons) had perished for want of food, some ten or twelve days' journey to the westward. The substance of the information, obtained at various times and from various sources, was as follows:

In the spring, four winters past, (spring, 1850.) a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen travelling southward over the ice, and dragging a boat with them, by some Esquimaux who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island named Kei-ik-tak, by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but by signs the natives were made to understand that their ships or ship had been crushed by ice, and that the "whites" were now going where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom except one officer, (chief,) looked thin, they were then supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a small seal from the natives.

At a later date, the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five on an island near it, about a long days journey, (say 35 or 40 miles) to the N. W. of a large stream, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River, (named by the Esquimaux, Out-koo-hi-ca-lik,) as its description and that of the low shore in the neighborhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir George Back. Some of the bodies had been buried, (probably those of the first victims of famine), some were in a tent or tents, others under a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder and his double barrelled gun lay underneath him.

From the mutilated state of many of the corpses and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our miserable countrymen had been driven to the last resourse—cannibalism—as a means of prolonging life.

There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives, out of the kegs or cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, (several double-barrelled,) &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of these different articles with the Esquimaux, and together with some silver spoons and forks, purchased as many as I could obtain. A list of the most important of these I enclose, with a rough pen and ink sketch of the events and initials on the forks and spoons. The articles themselves shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Hon. H. B. Co., on my arrival in London.

None of the Esquimaux with whom I conversed had seen the "whites," nor had they ever been at the place where the dead were found, but had their information from those who had been there, and those who had seen the party when alive.

The legislative act authorizing the annexation of Charlestown to Boston has been declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, and therefore null and void. The unconstitutionality was in relation to apportioning members of the legislature.

Yellow fever still continues in the Southern States, and cholera prevails somewhat among foreign immigrants.

Eminent legal men are said to have decided that the New Haven Railroad Company is liable for the Schuyler frauds.

The weather in New England, as reported by the latest dates, has been fine for the season, with a sprinkling of snow in some parts of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

FROM EUROPE.

The great news brought by the last mail of the blowing up of Fort Constantine, the sinking of ten Russian ships of war, the fall of Sebastopol and the slaughter of twenty-five thousand human beings, turns out to have been false from beginning to end.

The London papers of the 9th contain an extraordinary gazette with the dispatches from Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle with the official report of the battle of Alma. The struggle was a desperate one, and the loss of the British army was 26 officers, 10 sergeants, 2 drummers, 300 rank and file killed—73 officers, 96 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1,427 rank and file wounded; 2 drummers and 16 rank and file missing. The loss of the French was not so great. The Russians were completely routed, but there is no doubt that the allied commanders were unable to follow up the victory so successfully as they wished, in consequence of the deficiency of cavalry.

The allies had changed their plan, and were to atttack Sebastopol from the south, where it was found to be weaker. The base of operations is Balaklava, where the cavalry and siege artillery are landed.

Marshat St. Arnaud is dead, and Gen. Canrobert is chief in command of the French army.

After the battle of Alma, the Russians burnt all the villages which they passed through. In their flight they left about 6000 wounded behind them.

Cholera was very severe in the garrison at Sebastopol. It is stated that the city is provisioned for only three months, and that the crews of the fleet are already on three-fourths rations.

Austria intimates that she will consider the Czar's prolonged refusal of the four conditions as a *casus belli*.

The news from the Baltic is that everything remains as per last advices.

Favors Received.—We have been favored since our last issue by several parcels, seeds and valuable documents, from the Patent Office at Washington; from Hon. Mr. MacDougal, a valuable parcel of seeds.

From Adams & Co., parcels, papers, &c., up-river and elsewhere, from their attentive messengers.

We have been most kindly cared for by Wells, Fargo & Co., giving us papers from Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, up-river, &c., and to the messengers we are particularly thankful.

To many of our distant friends, for various specimens of agriculture, we are under many and repeated obligations, and we cordially invite all those who feel interested in agriculture to call at our rooms and see the numerous specimens daily arriving.

New York Apples.—We have been kindly favored with three real New York Spitzenburg Apples, by James A. Ganley, Esq., a passenger on the Sierra Nevada. We are not only pleased, but gratified to take into our hands this old familiar fruit; it recalls by gone days, when we revelled amid the gardens of Long Island and spent hours at the exhibition of the American Institute, where the pride and glory of the Empire State shone forth conspicuously, and where the products of other States were justly esteemed.

Magnicent as have been these exhibitions in years past, we feel proud to show to our friends the gems of California—although a young State, yet a glorious pioneer child, one that Uncle Sam shall yet be proud to place in the front rank of his goodly sons *and daughters*. These beautiful apples can be seen at our office; they are from Staten Island, and are in the most perfect order.

In Egypt it does not rain, and there are no mountains to intercept the clouds, nor a broad ocean on the west to yield copious moistures supplying water for dew. But the all-wise Creator and giver of every good and perfect gift, was at no loss to make that country what she once was, the granary of the world. Egypt is a level country—the Nile, which waters it, rises in the Mountains of the Moon, as the rivers in South America do in the Andes, causing the Nile to overflow its banks at a proper period every year. The rain lasts long enough, and the distance is just great enough to produce the flood two months after the rain has fallen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strongs. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us. WARREN & SON.

☞ Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the
Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 corner of California and Montgomery streets.

☞ Wanted.—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the
Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., California street.

☞ "A Thing of Beauty Is a Joy Forever."—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

OUR MARKETS.

The trade generally has been steadily improving in almost all departments; prices of most merchandise have been firm, in many cases a little advance. In Grain there is quite an active feeling and a gradual advance. It is pretty well understood now that a large number of our grain growers will hold their grain, and this will have a tendency to make prices better; and it is now conceded that we have not an overstock in our grain market. There never was a time when judicious farming could be commenced with greater success than at the coming season; let our producers begin in time. Provisions are firm. Butter is scarce and high; this ought not to be in California where, everything is favorable to its successful manufacture. Lumber is abundant; there is enough and to spare.

Many new articles of home products make their appearance. Coal, Salt, Tobacco, Soap, Starch, Pickles and Preserves, &c, are of recent introduction, but it shows we are advancing—we have reason to be encouraged.

MARRIED.

On the 19th Nov., in this city, by Justice O. Bailey, Mr. Chas. Kohler, and Miss Eliza Haagan, all of this city.

On the 16th Nov., at Campo Seco, Mr. Charles C. Kent and Eliza Ann Gillis, both of that place.

On the 17th Nov., at Sononia, Mr. Tony Ookes, formerly of this city, and Miss Pauline Kenney, of Petaluma.

On the 20th Nov., by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Archibald D. Little and Miss Martha M. Neuley, all of this city.

On the 14th Nov., in Mariposa, Mr. Wm. Insler and Miss Theresa Birch.

DIED.

On the 17th Nov., in this city, Mrs. Betsey J. Kirk, wife of Mr. Christian Kirk, aged 30 years.

On the 18th Nov., in this city, John Gallwey, a native of Ireland, aged 20 years.

On the 17th Nov., in Sacramento, Mr. A. A. Maurison, of Onondaga county, N. Y., aged about 25 years.

On the 21st Nov., in this city, of typhus fever, Ambrose Gorham, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, of the firm of Burritt & Gorham.

On the 14th Nov., in Columbia, Capt. Hoyt, of Louisiana, aged about 45 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15—Schr Cynosure, Whippey, Umpqua river, 7 days, with lumber.
Schr Frances Helen, Leeds, Umpqua river, 6 days; wood, etc.
Schr Queen of the West, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 30 hrs; lime.
Nov. 16—Ship Arcole, Pittman, New York, 141 days; coal.
Brig Prince de Joinville, Lawton, Honolulu, 27 days; mdse.
Brig Halcyon, Eldridge, Carmel Bay, 9 days; stone.
Schr Laura Bevan, Morton, San Pedro, 7 days, in ballast.
Nov. 17—Stmr Humboldt, Tomlinson, Humboldt Bay, 44 hours, with lumber and passengers.
Clipper schr Restless, Paty, Honolulu, 19 days; mdse.
Nov. 18—Clipper ship Contest, Brewster, New York, 126 days; mdse.
Nov. 19—Clipper ship Fearless, Manson, Boston 123 days; mdse.
Whale ship Mogul, Clark, Honolulu, 26 days; 1100 bbls oil.
Schr Ortolan, Robinson, Pajaro, 40 hours; produce.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, Pajaro, 3 days; produce.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 1 day; lime.
Schr Mount Vernon, Dame, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Nov. 20—Steamship Republic, Lappidge, Oregon, 60 hours.
Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blethen, San Juan, 13 days; mdse.
Fr bark Nadir, Carnot, Guaymas, 36 days, via Mazatlan, in ballast—50 passengers.
Whaling schr Emeline Osborne, Gulf of Nicoyo (Peru), 65 days; 250 bbls oil.
Nov. 21—U S steam frigate Mississippi, Commander S S Lee, Honolulu, 12 days.
Stmr Goliah, Erskine, San Diego, 2½ days, via intermediate ports; mdse—32 passengers.
Ham brig New Ed, Ecsau, Hamburg, 183 days, via Valparaiso 49 days; mdse—39 passengers.
Brig North Bend, Lent, Carmel Bay, 3 days; 150 tons granite.
Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 1 day; 600 sacks wheat.
Schr Warsaw, Alden, Half Moon Bay, 36 hours; produce.

CLEARANCES.

Nov. 15—Ship Jane Edwards, Baker, for Benicia; bark Live Yankee, Gover, Olympia; schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey,
Nov. 16—Ship Grace Darling, Doane, for Calcutta.
Nov. 17—Ship William, McPhee, for Callao.
Nov. 18—Stmr America, Haley, for San Diego; barks Sutton, Brown, Sydney; Rebecca, Corwin, ports in the Pacific.
Nov. 20—Stmr Republic, Lampidge, for Benicia.
Nov. 21—Ship Elizabeth, Kennedy, for Hong Kong; bark Chas Devens, Haley, Astoria; schrs Mary Reed, Holmes, Honolulu; Pontiac, Denman, Sandwich Islands.

Fruit Trees at Auction.

15,000 FRUIT TREES, from Two to Three Years old, will be offered for sale at auction on the 10th December, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the Stockton Rancho, on the Alameda, or road leading from the city of San Jose to Santa Clara, Santa Clara County.

Those wishing to purchase large, healthy and vigorous trees will do well to call and look at these trees before purchasing elsewhere, *as they are all positively to be sold.*

The following comprise some of the varieties:

Apples Three Years Old.—Early Strawberry, Swaar, Baldwin, Sweet Bough, W. King, Fall Pippin, Seek no further, Wagoner, Rhode Island Greening, Gravenstein, Juneating, Early Joe, Golden Sweet, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, Priestly.

Apples Two Years Old.—Early Harvest, Ladies' Sweeting, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, Swaar, Wagoner, Spitzenburg, Sweet Bough, Baldwin, &c.

Pears Two Years Old.—Winter Nellis, Bartlet, Beurre diel, Dearborn Seedling, Duchess de Angouleme, Vicar of Winkfield, President, Virgalieu Onondago.

Plums.—Bleeckers Green Gage, Red Magnum Bonum.

Peach Trees.—12,000 Peach Trees, two years old.

Apricot Trees.—4,000 Apricot Trees, two years old, several of the choicest varieties, and will bear the coming season if carefully transplanted.

Foreign Grapes.—Muscat Blanc Hatif, Black Morocco, Joslins St. Albans, Black Prince, Black Corinthian, Frank Reathd, De La Palestine, Buist's superb, Froniental, White Frontignac, Deacon's superb.

Will bear the following year if carefully moved: Early Crawford, Old Mixon, Early York, Jacques Rareripe, Morris White, Red-cheeked Melocton, Grosse Mignone, Honest John, &c.

Strawberry Plants of choice varieties.

Green-house Plants, &c.

Terms, Cash on Day of Sale.

20 JAS. F. KENNEDY, Agent.

Wines and Liquors.

GOODWIN & CO., & MEEKER,
No. 64 California street,—(near Front street,)

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—
500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,
250 bbls Monongahela Whisky,
50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
100 one-eighth casks fine pale Pellevoisin Brandy,
50 one-eighth casks A. Seignette do,
40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,
15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Berton, do, 1805;
5 puncheons pure Scotch Whisky,
15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
100 casks Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter,
100 casks Tennant's do do do,
50 cases Boker's Bitters, genuine;
100 cases Owen Byrn's Champagne Cider,
50 baskets Heidseick Champagne,
100 baskets fancy Brands, pints and quarts.
Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinth, Curacoa, Bittors, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. 21-1m

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES H. BRISTOW,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
No. 11 Montgomery Block.
Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds and Protests prepared, and Acknowledgments taken.
☞ Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Window and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultral Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 159 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.
House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining.
&c., &c., &c.
Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:
Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;) Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tinsel Foil, etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.
The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.
11 RAYE & HANKS.

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Pacific Nursery,
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA,
HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.
All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.
Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.
18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

California Starch.
ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure California Starch now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.
This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.
JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco.

20,000 Fruit Trees.
COMMERCIAL NURSERIES, near the Artesian Fountains; also, in San Jose City.—The undersigned offers the above lot of fine Fruit Trees, consisting of **Apple, Pear, Cherry and Peach.** These trees have been introduced into this country from Genesee County, N. Y., by the undersigned himself, and are of the very best varieties known in New York; many of them are new kinds, and among the Apples are the best late varieties for keeping.
Orders for Fruit Trees of any kind may be left with Warren & Son, who will give all needed information, will be promptly attended to. Orders can also be forwarded to the Nursery. In all cases, orders received at the Nursery will receive very prompt attention, where we should be glad to see purchasers.
Apple Trees, from three to six feet.....$1 25
Pear, Cherry and Peach, do. 1 50
Large quantities will be offered at prices to suit the times and circumstances of the purchaser.
GEO. W. LE VALLEY.
P. S. We can furnish Scions of the Fruit Trees, of reliable varieties, of more than fifty kinds, in lots to suit orders. 20

10,000 Fruit Trees.
WE can offer for sale Fruit Trees of the best kinds at the lowest rates. Having the agency of the very best nurseries we are enabled to make terms for quantities more than usually favorable.
We have an extra lot of 10,000 young Seedling Peach Trees, at a very low rate, ready for planting.
WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

25,000 Cotton Wood Trees.
FINE Cotton Wood Trees of all sizes, for sale. They will be set and warranted at a fair price. In large quantities they can be furnished at low rates. WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

5,000 Cranberry Vines.
JUST received per "Sierra Nevada," a splendid assortment of fresh Cranberry Vines, in perfect order. For sale by
WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

HOTELS.

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO. ..... CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with sin le rooms,or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets, ... MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel

NAPA CITY, ... CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. " 26

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P. S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,

San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Splendid Private Residence.

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only of present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sondays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's fastened Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more durable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; It is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now an exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where it may be seen, with the testimony of those who have used it in the Atlantic States.

Persons are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any in this country previous to the arrival of the subscriber, and in particular construction there is not now in use extensively used in this State.

Rights for sale, and will be constantly receiving from the manufactory, where wishing to purchase any

J. T. HAMILTON.
4, Washington street,
P. ROBINS, cor and Pike streets
4, 1854 15

FLOURING MILLS.

Happy Valley Flour Mills,

Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

☞ A liberal allowance made to the trade.

J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

☞ Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K** street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Huxall and Ginlego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Huxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
. 10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WHEREAS, under the guidance and protecting care of Almighty God, to whom we are in duty bound to address devout gratitude for past blessings and earnest supplications for the future, the people of California have rapidly advanced in the paths of progress and of peace, and been signally blessed with health and plenty within their habitations;

And, whereas, the people of this State have, during the past year, not only been exempt from the ravages of contagious diseases which so fearfully desolated her ths and homes in other States of the Confederacy, and the severe affliction which has diminished their harvests and seriously affected their property, but have been blessed in an almost unparalleled degree in all the elements of happiness and State greatness;

And, whereas, it is the duty of a grateful and happy people in an appropriate manner to render acknowledgments and thanksgiving to the Divine Ruler of the Universe for the multiplied blessings he has been pleased during the past year to bestow;

Now, therefore, I, John Bigler, Governor of the State of California, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 23d day of November, A. D., 1854, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, and all good citizens of the State are requested to observe the same as such.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Sacramento, this 18th day of October, A.D. 1854.

{ L.S. }

(Signed.) JOHN BIGLER.

Attest: J. W. DENVER, Secretary of State.

Book Bindery,

No. 79 Merchant street, below, Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK BINDING of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.
N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Premium Sheep for Sale.

THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks, handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner. [18] WARREN & SON.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind, Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. VAN ... just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State ... be happy to wait ... and warrant a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and ... to any in the State.

Rooms—New ... corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows.	Corn Mills,
Eagle No. 20 "	Corn Shellers.
Eagle No. 19½ "	Straw Cutters.
Eagle No. 19 "	Fan Mills.
Eagle B "	Burr Mill Stone.
Eagle M "	Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.	Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, assr'd
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.	{Nos.
Rover Steel Plow.	Thermometer Churns.
Peoria Steel Plow.	Four Horse Farm Wagons.
Ox Yokes and Chains.	Garden Hoes.
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.	Mamire Forks.
Road Scrapers.	Ketchum's Improved Mower.
Platform Scales, &c., &c.	

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for thes eparator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Calloss, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantonas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Salsume Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.

ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to
10 GEO. N SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacioths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.,

Corner California and Montgomery streets.
16 WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, corner California and Montgomery sts.
17 WARREN & SON.

Agricultural Implements.

A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.

A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

A FULL and general assortment of choice quality. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.

A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO. 68 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth, &c.

BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.

INDIA Rubber Belting and Canvas Belting of various widths and sizes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO. 68 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.

GRAIN, Saw, ... Mill ...
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

... Powers, &c.

STEAM, ... Powers, ... Knife ...
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees; two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.

Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high.

Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from ..... $1 00 to $250
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from ..... 1 50 to 250

Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.

Orders left with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears: embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubard Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach	Trees,	44	varieties;	Strawberries,	7 varieties;
Pear	do	44	do	Fig	Trees;
Apple	do	54	do	Pomegranates;	
Plum	do	15	do	Walnuts;	
Apricots		6	do	Chestnuts;	
Almonds		2	do	Locust Trees,	very large;
Quinces	do	2	do	Rose Acacias,	for hedges.
Cherry	do	many	do	Osage Orange,	
Grapes,		12	do		

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DELABIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 1stf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—No. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do.
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutiums, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Conservatory, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues sent free. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and Fruit Trees delivered in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

A ... Nursery ... all the various kinds ... men in California. ... set out ... their orders during the ...

A. ...

October, 5th, 1854

Strawberry ...

A LPINE ... Pine ... per ...

50,000 ...

15 ... near ...

A FARMER'S WIFE I'LL BE.

I'm a wild and laughing girl, just turned of sweet sixteen,
As full of mischief and of fun as ever you have seen;
And when I am a woman grown, no city beaux for me—
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love a country life, I love the joyous breeze,
I love to hear the singing birds along the lofty trees;
The lowing herds and bleating flocks make music sweet for me—
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love to feed the chickens, and I love to milk the cow,
I love to hear the farmer's boy a whistling at his plow;
And fields of corn and waving grain are pleasant sights to me—
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love to see the orchards where the golden apples grow,
I love to walk in meadows where the bright streamlets flow;
And flowery fields, and shady woods, and sunny skies for me—
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

Let other girls who love it best, enjoy the gloomy town,
'Mid dusty walls and dusty streets, to ramble up and down;
But flowery fields, and shady woods have many charms for me—
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

COLORS AND THEIR EMBLEMS.—In very early art we find colors used in a symbolical or mystic sense, and, until the ancient principles and traditions were wholly worn out of memory or set aside by the later painters, certain colors were appropriate to certain subjects and personages, and could not arbitrarily be applied or misapplied. In the old specimens of stained glass we find these specifications scrupulously attended to. Thus: White, represented by the diamond or silver, was the emblem of light, religious purity, innocence, virginity, faith, joy and life; in the judge it indicated integrity, in the rich man humility, in the woman chastity. Red, the ruby, signified fire, divine love, heat, or the creative power and royalty. White and red roses expressed love and innocence, or love and wisdom, as in the garland with which the angels crowned St. Cecelia. In a bad sense red signified blood, war, hatred and punishment. Red and black combined were the colors of purgatory and the devil. Blue, or the sapphire, expressed heaven, the firmament, truth, constancy, fidelity. Yellow or gold, was the symbol of the sun, of initiation, of marriage faith, of fruitfulness. In a bad faith, yellow signifies inconstancy, jealousy, deceit. Green, the emerald, is the color of spring, of hope, particularly hope in immortality, and of victory, as the color of the palm and the laurel. Violet, the amethyst, signified love and truth, or passion and suffering. Gray, the color of ashes, signified mourning, humility, and innocence accused; hence adopted as the dress of the Franciscans, (the gray friars,) but it has since been changed for a dark rusty brown. Black expressed the earth, darkness, mourning, wickedness, negation, death.

THE MILKMAN.—Jinks, the Hastings milkman, one morning forgot to water the milk. In the hall of the first customer in his round, the omission dashed upon Jinks' wounded feelings. A large tub of fine clear water stood on the floor by his side; no eye was upon him, and thrice did Jinks dilute his milk with a large measure filled from the tub, before the maid brought up her jugs. Jinks served her, and went on. While he was bellowing down the next area, his first customer's footman beckoned to him from the door. Jinks returned, and was immediately ushered into the library. There sat my lord who had just tasted the milk.

"Jinks!" said his lordship.

"My lord!" replied Jinks.

"Jinks," continued his lordship, "I should feel particularly obliged if you would henceforth bring me the milk and water separately, and allow me the favor of mixing them myself."

"Well, my lord, its useless to deny the thing, for I suppose your lordship watched me while—"

"No," interrupted the Nobleman. "The fact is, that my children bathe at home, Jinks, and the tub in the hall is full of sea water, Jinks."

RECENTLY, near Peru, Ia., a bull was struck by a locomotive, the collision causing both animal and iron horse to fly the track. A young gentlel man just from college, who was in the cars at the time, says that the large quantity of vegetable matter in different stages of digestion, which exuded through the orifices made through the cuticle and submembrancous tissues, surrounding the viscera of the bovine quadruped, it was his opinion that he (the bull) was seriously, if not fatally injured.

MESSRS. S. Davis, Jr., & Co., the well known merchants of Cincinnati, have sent us a "Review of the Trade and Commerce of Cincinnati, for the Commercial Year ending August 31, 1854." The statistics of imports and exports are carefully made out, and the pamphlet shows throughout that the trade of Cincinnati is in a most flourishing condition.

WHEN De Witt Clinton, after fourteen years of labor, showed the practicability of the Erie Canal, his opponents predicted that, even if he did succeed in having flour conveyed from the Far West to the metropolis, at a small expense of time and money, the grass would grow in the streets of New York.

AN ancient philosopher remarks that a male and female grasshopper—the former gifted with musical powers of a high order, and the latter endowed with none—were the most perfect specimens of conjugal felicity.

CHARLES Lamb once said: "The greatest pleasure I know, is to do a good action by stealth, and have it found out by accident."

AFFLICTIONS are the same to the soul as the plow to the fallow ground, the pruning-knife to the vine, and the furnace to the gold.

BANKERS.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.
GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

DEPOSITS draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank ..... New York.
Bank of North America ..... Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany
Drexel & Co ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq ..... Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer ..... Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq ..... Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Huet, Esq; ..... Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co ..... New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany
Utica City Bank ..... Utica
Bank of Syracuse ..... Syracuse
Bank of Auburn ..... Auburn.
Bank of Attica ..... Buffalo
Rochester City Bank ..... Rocheste..
George Smith & Co ..... Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co ..... Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank ..... Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio ..... Cleveland.
Clinton Bank ..... Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co ..... London.
F. Huth & Co ..... London
American Exchange Bank ..... New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co ..... New York
Atlantic Bank ..... Boston.
Philadelphia Bank ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
Louisiania State Bank ..... New Orleans.
Page & Bacon ..... St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co ..... Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co ..... Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co ..... Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros, & Co ..... London.
Hottinguer & Co ..... Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co ..... New York.
Phoenix Bank ..... do
J. E. Thayer & Bro ..... Boston.
Horace Bean & Co ..... New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co ..... St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers ..... Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 Gr.

Fair Haven Oil Company.

CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street.
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.

THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily: preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushes per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13-1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium awarded by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement in any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique Invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair
☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO.'S

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

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Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co ..... Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio ..... Cleveland.
Utica City Bank ..... Utica. | Bank of Syracuse ..... Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn ..... Auburn. | Bank of Attica ..... Buffalo.
Rochester City Bk ..... Rochester. | Geo. Smith & Co ..... Chicago.
Michigan State Bk ..... Detroit. | Clinton Bank ..... Columbus, O.

☞ In the NORTHERN MINES we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Benicia, Coloma, Georgetown, Greenwood, Sacramento, Grass Valley, Placerville, or Hangtown, Shasta City, Marysville, Nevada, Mormon Islands, Salmon Falls, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BRO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyat's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Rose's Crossing, N. Yuba, Wombow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range.
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minnesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

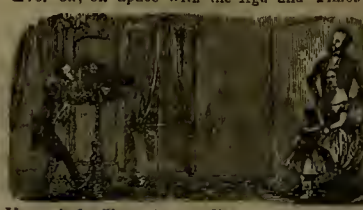
INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!



Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE'S who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

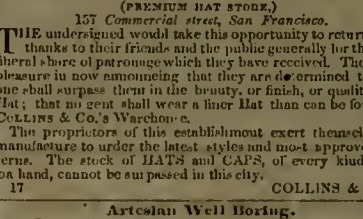
5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17



COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE,)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also Implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

ATLANTIC, UNION and FRENCH WHITE LEAD;
TIEMAN'S ZINC WHITE; ENGLISH BOILED OIL;
TURPENTINE; 1st QUALITY FRENCH PICTURE GLASS;
WINDOW GLASS; TIEMAN'S COLORS, in oil and water;
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
BRUSHES in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1854. NO. 22.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance: or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

MYSTERY.

BY MRS. G. LOVERIDGE.

Oh, holy Mystery!
With all the bright and beautiful that we adore, thou hast thy birth;
On the dark clouds that from the sky afar o'ershadow earth,
I gaze, and think of thee.

In notes that wildly swell,
In the rushing of the ocean with its loud and ceaseless roar,
In its deep and thrilling music as the blue waves lash the shore,
My spirit owns thy spell.

When winds rage wild and free,
And beneath their might and strength, trembling bow each leaf and flower,
Then my soul so weak and feeble, fain would ask them whence their power?
It ever worships thee.

In all that's grand art thou,—
In Nature's voices that combined urge on the spirit ever,
To fulfil its high resolves; be strong and calm forever,
Endure, but never bow.

Thou art in bright young flowers,
That angels paint with fairest hues, and nourish with their tears;
That sometimes smiling, sometimes sad, and love in hopes and fears,
Through the long summer hours.

In all the good and fair,—
The beautiful my soul adores wherever it may be—
When it boweth to the beautiful, it boweth unto thee,
For thou art ever there.

But oh, within my heart,
Spirit unseen, unknown and strange! I feel thy magic sway
In its longings for the pure and true that do not pass away,
As summer clouds depart.

Flora Lyndsay and "Mrs Grundy."

We extract, (says the Country Gentleman,) from "Flora Lyndsay," tho *nom de plume* under which Mrs. Moodie has written her autobiography; the following sketch of an officious Mrs. *Grundy*, evidently painted from the life. We have personally met and heard of several Mrs. *Grundys*, of both sexes, in the course of our experience, and should any one become conscious, in reading the following, that they have ever been betrayed into an impertinent and, to its subjects, a painful officiousness, we trust they will learn a lesson here. The work referred to, was not long since issued from the press of Dewitt & Davenport, New York:

Mrs. Grundy was a woman of great pretensions, and had acquired an influence among her own set by assuming a superiority to which, in reality, she had not the slightest claim. She considered herself a beauty—a wit—a person of extraordinary genius, and possessed a great literary taste. The knowledge of a few botanical names and scientific terms, which she sported on all occasions, had conferred upon her the title of a learned woman; while she talked with the greatest confidence of her acquirements. *Her*—painting—*her*—music—*her* poetry, were words constantly in her mouth. A few wretched daubs, some miserable attempts at composition, and various pieces of music, played without taste, and in shocking bad time constituted all her claims to literary distinction. Her confident bossting had so imposed upon the good, credulous people among whom she moved that they really believed her to be the talented being she pretended.

A person of very moderate abilities can be apiteful: and Mrs. Ready was so censorious, and said, when offended, such bitter things, that her neighbors tolerated her impertinence of a weak fear, lest they might become the victims of her treacherous tongue.

They lived in the same house with her husband, whose third wife she was; they had long been separated, only meeting at times, of less frequency. Mrs. Ready considered herself as a very much injured and ill used female, and took [illegible]

[illegible] pretentions, should dislike Mrs. Ready; it should have been strange, indeed, if persons so differently constituted, could have met without antagonism.

Mrs. Ready's harsh, unfeminine voice and manners: her assumption of learning and superiority, without any real title to either, were very offensive to a proud, sensitive mind, which rejected with disdain the patronage of such a woman. Flora had too much self-respect, not to say *vanity*, to tolerate the insolence of Mrs. Ready. She had met all her advances towards a closer intimacy with marked coldness; which, instead of repelling, seemed only to provoke a repetition of the vulgar, forcing familiarity, from which she intuitively shrank.

"Mrs. Lyndsay," she was wont to say, when that lady was absent, "is a young person of some literary taste, and with the advice and assistance of a friend (herself of course) she may one day become an accomplished woman."

Lyndsay was highly amused at the league, offensive and defensive, carried on by his wife, and Mrs. Ready, who was the only *blue stocking* in the place; and he was wont to call her Flora's Mrs. *Grundy*.

But Mrs. *Grundy* is already in the room, and Flora has risen to meet her, and proffer the usual meaningless salutations of the day. To these her visitor returns no answer, overwhelmed as she is with astonishment and grief.

"Mrs. Lyndsay!" she exclaimed, sinking into the easy chair placed for her accommodation, and lifting up her hands in tragic ecstacy—"is it true—true, that you are going to leave us? I cannot believe it; it is so absurd—so ridiculous—the idea of your going to Canada. Do tell me that I am misinformed; that it is one of old Kitson's idle pieces of gossip; for really I have not been well since I heard it."

Mrs. Ready panted for breath, and applied her handkerchief to her eyes.

Flora remained silent and embarrassed. What could she say? She placed no confidence in the grief of the weeping lady, and despised the affectation of her tears—till she gasped forth—

"Do not leave me in suspense; I would rather hear the truth at once. Are you really going to Canada?"

"I believe so. That is, if no untoward circumstances prevent it."

"Good heavens! And you can regard such a dreadful event with such stoical indifference? Why does not your mother exert her authority, to make you give up such a mad project?"

"My mother would never interfere with my husband's wishes, particularly when she considers them reasonable, and knows that no real objections can be offered on the subject."

"But think of the dreadful sacrifice!"

"Such sacrifices are made every day. Emigration, Mrs. Ready, is a matter of necessity, not of choice. Mr. Lyndsay thinks it necessary for us to take this step, and I have no doubt that he is right. Did I consult my own feelings, I should certainly prefer staying at home."

"Of course you would, and you affect this unconcern on purpose to hide an aching heart. My dear, you cannot deceive me; I see through it all. I pity you, my sweet friend; I sympathise with you from my very soul; I know what your *real* feelings are; I can realize it all."

Flora remained silent. She certainly did wish that Mrs. Ready occupied any other place in the United Kingdom, at that moment, than the comfortable seat in her easy chair. But what could she do? She could not inform the lady that she was tired of her company, and wished to be alone. That would be considered an act of ill-breeding of the most flagrant description: in common courtesy she was compelled to act a lie.

Rather irritated at the small impression her eloquence had made upon her companion, Mrs. Ready removed the cambric screen from her face, on which no trace of grief could be found, and clasping her hands vehemently together, continued—

"Your husband is mad to draw you away from all your friends at a moment's warning! I would remonstrate—I would not go; I would exert a proper spirit, and force him to abandon this Quixotic expedition."

"You speak hastily, Mrs. Ready. Why should I attempt to prevent an undertaking in which I most cordially concur, and which Mr. Lyndsay thinks will be greatly to the benefit of his family."

"Nonsense! I talk [illegible] passive submission as the duty of woman! I am sure of your affection and esteem, who [illegible]

[illegible]

"Oh, yes I see how it is!" with a [illegible] uous curl on the lip, "you aspire to the character of a good, dutiful wife,—to become an example of enduring patience to all the refractory conjugals in the place, myself among the rest. I understand it all. How *amiable* some people can be at the expense of others!"

Flora was thunderstruck. "Indeed, Mrs. Ready, I meant no reflection upon you. My words had no personal meaning; I never talk *at* any one."

"Oh, certainly not! You are not aware," with a strong sneer, "of the differences that exist between Mr. Ready and me, (and which will continue to exist as long as mind claims a superiority over matter;) that we are only husband and wife in name. But I forgive you."

"You have nothing to forgive, Mr. Ready," said Flora, indignantly; "I never trouble my head with your private affairs—they cannot possibly concern me."

This gave rise to a scene. Mr. Ready, who lived in an element of strife, delighted in scenes.

"Oh, no," she continued, eagerly clutching at Flora's last words, "you are too selfishly engrossed with your own happiness to have the least sympathy for the sorrows of a friend. Ah, well—it's early days with you yet! Let a few short years of domestic care pass over your head, and all this honey will be changed to gall. Matrimony is matrimony, and husbands are husbands, and wives will strive to have their own way—ay, and will fight to get it, too. You will then find, Mrs. Lyndsay, that very little of the sugar of love, and all such romantic stuff, remains to sweeten your cup; and in the bitterness of your soul, you will think of me."

"If this is true," said Flora, "who would marry?"

"It is true in my case."

"But fortunately there are exceptions to every rule."

"Humph!—this is another compliment, Mrs. Lyndsay, at my expense."

"Mrs. Ready, I do not wish to quarrel with you; but you seem determined to take all my words amiss."

A long silence ensued—Mrs. Ready smoothed down her ruffled plumes, and said, in a pitying, patronizing tone, very common to her—

"You will be disgusted with Canada; we shall see you back in less than twelve months."

"Not very likely, if I know anything of John and myself."

"What will you do for society?"

Flora thought solitude would be a luxury and Mrs. Ready away—and she answered carelessly. "We must be content with what Providence sends us."

"Ah! but you may be many miles from any habitation. No church—no schools for the children—no markets—no medical attendant—and with your poor health—think of that, Mrs. Lyndsay? And worse, far worse, no friends to sympathise with and condole with you in distress and difficulty."

Now Flora was answering all these objections in her own mind; and quite forgetful of Mr. Ready's presence, she unconsciously uttered her thoughts aloud—"These may be evils, but we shall at least be spared the annoyance of disagreeable visitors."

Imprudent Flora—to think aloud before such a woman as Mrs. Ready. Who will venture to excuse such an eccentric proceeding? Would not the whole world blame you for your incorrigible blunder? It had, however, one good effect. It quickly cleared the room of your intrusive guest, who swept out of the apartment with a haughty "Good morning." And well she might be offended; she had accidentally heard the truth which no one else in the town dared have spoken boldly out."

Flora was astonished at her want of caution. She knew, however, that it was useless to apologise; and she felt perfectly indifferent as to the result; for she did not care if she never saw Mrs. Ready again: and such a decided affront would render that event something more than [illegible]

"Thank heaven she is gone!" burst from her lips, when she found herself once more alone.

It was impossible for Mrs. Lyndsay to [illegible] plate leaving England without great pain. The subject was so distressing to her feelings, that she endeavored to forget it as much as possible, and [illegible] under which it had been [illegible] Mrs. Ready was like [illegible] a journey; and [illegible] part are, [illegible] we [illegible]

[illegible]

The Turnpike Boy and the Banker.

It was during a panic, some years since, that a gentleman, whom we shall now call Mr. Thompson, was seated with something of a melancholy look, in his dreary back room, watching his clerks paying away thousands of pounds hourly. Thompson was a banker of excellent credit; there existed perhaps in the city of London, no safer concern than that of Messrs. Thompson & Co., but at a moment such as I speak of, no rational reflection was admitted, no former stability was looked to; a generous distrust was felt, and every one rushed to his banker's to withdraw his hoard, fearful that the next moment would be too late, forgetting entirely that this step was, of all others, the most likely to insure the ruin he sought to avoid.

But to return. The wealthy citizen sat gloomily watching the outpouring of his gold, and with a grim smile listening to the clamorous demands on his cashier; for, although he felt perfectly easy and secure as to the ultimate strength of his resources, yet he could not repress a feeling of bitterness, as he saw constituent after constituent rush in, and those whom he always imagined to be his dearest friends, eagerly assisting in the run upon his strong box.

Presently the door was opened, and a stranger was ushered in, who after gazing for a moment at the bewildered banker, coolly drew up a chair, and abruptly addressed him.

"You will pardon me, sir, for asking rather a strange question; but I am a plain man, and like to come straight to the point."

"Well, sir!" impatiently interrupted the other.

"I have heard that you have a run on your bank, sir."

"Well!"

"Is it true?"

"Really, sir, I must decline replying to your extraordinary query. If, however, you have any money in the bank, you had better at once draw it out, and so satisfy yourself; our cashier will instantly pay you;" and the banker rose, as a hint for the stranger to withdraw.

"Far from it sir; I have not a sixpence in your hands."

"Then, may I ask you what is your business here?"

"I wish to know if a small sum would aid you at this moment?"

"Why do you ask that question?"

"Because if it would, I should gladly pay in a small deposit."

The money dealer started.

"You seem surprised; you don't know my person or my motive. I'll at once explain. Do you recollect some twenty years ago, when you resided in Essex?"

"Perfectly."

"Well, then, sir, perhaps you have not forgotten the turnpike-gate through which you passed daily? My father kept that gate, and was very often honored with a few minutes' chat with you. One Christmas morning, my father was sick and I attended the toll-bar. On that day you passed through, and I opened the gate. Do you recollect it, sir?"

"Not I, my friend."

"No, sir, few such men remember their kind deeds, but those benefitted by them seldom forget them. I am perfectly prolix; listen, however, only few moments, and I have done."

The banker, who began to be interested, at once assented.

"Well, sir, as I said before, I threw open the gate for you, and as I considered myself in duty bound, I wished you a happy Christmas. 'Thank you, my lad,' replied you, 'thank you and the same to you; here is a trifle for your trouble,' and you threw me a seven shilling piece. I [illegible] first money I ever possessed, and never shall I forget my joy on [illegible] it or your kindness on bestowing it. I [illegible] it, and [illegible] up, added a little to it, till I was able to [illegible] to you. You [illegible] part of the country, and I lost sight of you. You [illegible] ever, I have [illegible] your [illegible] good fortune, [illegible] and to you I [illegible] I [illegible] run on [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] any [illegible] and a [illegible]

[illegible]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1854.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want Agents in all the Principal towns and cities, for the CALIFORNIA FARMER. To good, active and prompt men, we can *offer good inducements*. None need apply who cannot give guarantee of strict performance of duty.

THE FARMER A STEAMER PAPER.

Those who wish to inform their friends of the *true* condition of California, her RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS, should send the "FARMER." Merchants would serve their correspondents in this way, in a great degree.

REMOVAL.

☞ THE CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE WILL BE FOUND IN BRANNAN'S GRANITE BUILDING (MASONIC HALL), during the rebuilding of our present location. We invite our friends to call and see us; we have daily additions to our *museum* of valuables. WARREN & SON,
Montgomery street.

Sacramento Cultivators.

We have spent some time the last few days among the cultivators of Sacramento, the farmers and gardeners around the city of Sacramento, and we feel gratified to note the evidences of advanced skill manifested by each and by all. There are a large number of excellent practical vegetable gardeners in this vicinity, and undoubtedly a larger amount of the finest garden vegetables raised here than in any portion of the State.

The vegetable garden of A. P. Smith, Esq., connected with the Pomological Gardens, we found in perfect "apple pie" order. All the different market crops in their various stages of maturity, from those just peeping above ground, to those upon the loaded wagon, ripe, gathered, and ready for the market. In this extensive garden crops are continually maturing, and here planting and gathering never cease.

We visited Kuhler & Co.'s "Floral Garden," near the Fort, and were pleased to note the taste and skill shown here. A handsome green-house, filled with well grown choice plants, was an indication of a growing taste for them. The gardens, of Kuhler & Co. are visited by all who ride over the plank road, and is indeed a pleasant place of resort. Plants, bouquets, &c., constantly for sale.

The grounds of Angus Frierson, Esq., president of the County Society, are being laid out in good taste, under the care of Thomas O'Brien, formerly gardener at Smith's Gardens. Mr. O'Brien now has charge of these grounds, and we are gratified to learn that Mr. Frierson is about making extensive improvements by planting orchards, building a beautiful conservatory, planting a vineyard, &c.

We called at the gardens of Messrs. John Dunn, J. B. Fore, F. B. Cragin, G. E. Coggeshall, Robert Macfarlane, J. W. Hubbard, and others, and it is a matter of great interest to all to know that here, along the banks of the American river, a place where only a little time since a wild and entangled brushwood only could be seen, now, by the untiring enterprise and industry of such men, the rubbish has been cleared away and large and well cultivated gardens are found, whose abundant crops of the finest vegetables grace the best markets of Sacramento and San Francisco. It may astonish some, but we can state from actual notice, we here find gardeners who had twenty-five acres of cabbages the present season, and a handsome little sum they have yielded the cultivators. Hard as the times have proved, yet the industry of these gardeners has secured them a reward.

We visited the handsome cottage residence of Mr. Younghouse, and were surprised to find so beautiful a garden spring up as by magic. The design of the grounds, the laying out and planting all under the eye of the owner, reflect much credit. We were greeted with fragrant odors from the flowers around the cottage and kind courtesy within.

We are grateful to all our friends for the interest they feel in the cause of the California Farmer and their readiness to give it their support, and shall continue our ramble until we greet the majority of our friends.

Sacramento county was No. 1 as a county at the Great State Fair, and it remains with her to say if she shall maintain that character the coming year. The California State exhibition will be held at Sacramento city in 1855, if a suitable encouragement be given to the subject.

Sacramento Valley Railroad.—The thing is now settled—we understand the contracts are now closed; the work for twenty miles contracted for, to commence immediately. A very general interest is felt, and the most perfect confidence of its unparalleled success. We are among those who believe that this road will be the best paying road in the United States. Able men are engaged in it, and there is no reason for a different conclusion.

State House at Sacramento.

We have visited the new County Court House at Sacramento, which is now nearly finished, and which is destined to be one of the finest buildings in the State. Reference has been made, most undoubtedly, to its being occupied for the Legislature the coming season.

The spacious Assembly Chamber with its lofty ceiling, pillared walls and tasteful cornices, in addition to the broad gallery, give it a very rich appearance. The Senate Chamber is also in style similar, though not so large yet very elegant, with its lofty pillared walls and frescoed cornices; these, when lighted with gas, (the fixtures already attached,) will appear like a marble palace.

There are also all the various halls and rooms, suitable for the Courts of the County, and the offices needed for the same.

It will be, indeed, a magnificent building when finished. Great exertion is now made to have it ready by the middle of December.

The front columns are being finished, and soon the granite steps will be added, giving it the finishing touch. When these are done we can speak more in detail, and shall be pleased to give complete dimensions, style, size, cost, &c., together with the measures which will be adopted to dedicate so noble a structure. Sacramento City and county are now great examples; they do nothing by halves. What they do they do well, and their fame for enterprise, endurance and perseverence has become so proverbial, that to say, "persevere like a Sacramentan," is synonymous to saying, 'conquer or die."

California Agriculture vs. Opinions of the old States.—We invite especial attention to the valuable communication of the Rev. O. C. Wheeler, whom we are right glad to welcome back again to our shores. Rev. Mr. Wheeler has been absent some time, and we had the pleasure to prepare some specimens and send by him to the Patent Office, of which he speaks. From actual presence among the citizens of the old States, Mr. Wheeler can speak of their opinions and feelings as they really are; this makes his writings the more valuable. This communication we know is a demonstration of practical truth, touching the value of labor, for we have visited the gardens of Mr. W. and found very much to admire—a valuable nursery, a large garden, extra vegetables—a large portion the result of Mr. W.'s personal labors, and this, too, amid extensive clerical duties, and a large correspondence—only showing how much can be done where there is a will. We hope the facts stated relative to the value of agricultural efforts upon the *morals* of a community, will not be forgotten—its value over and above all mercantile, commercial, or mineral wealth, is now freely admitted. We bespeak for the communication a careful perusal.

Gambling upon the Steamers.—In the saloons of the Sacramento steamers, we notice a card, in a gilt frame, bearing these words: "No smoking or gambling allowed in this saloon." On Tuesday evening last, about twenty persons were smoking freely and a large company stood round a table, at which sat four persons playing the celebrated game of *poker*—this may *not* be gambling, but the 5's and 10's that passed from hand to hand plainly indicated that property changed hands; $5 was the lowest sum, and $20's and $50's moved freely. The excitement was such as to make the saloon inconvenient to a great degree for passengers. We sincerely regret to notice this upon the boats of the Navigation Company—it should not be allowed. The saloon of the "Helen Hensley," nor any other boat, should never present such scenes.

If men will gamble, let them retire from the public gaze. The saloon belongs to the passengers for other purposes, and the boats should be free from such nuisances. Either stop the gambling, or remove your signs, gentlemen. If you make rules, enforce them. Our duty as journalists requires us to speak plainly.

Sacramento Pottery.—We are pleased to announce the success which has attended the Pottery at Sacramento, of Dr. Oatman & Co. It has been in operation but a little time, but the demand has so much increased that a second furnace has been made, each holding two thousand gallons. They manufacture the various pans, pots, jugs, jars, etc., for domestic uses; and all the various sizes of flower pots for gardeners' purposes. Gardeners and florists can now be fully supplied, and we cheerfully recommend the wares from Dr. Oatman & Co.'s factory, as of superior quality. The clay is taken within half a mile of the furnace, and is of the very best kind. The form and style of the work is in excellent taste, and they understand the process of burning admirably. The wares all appear clear and bright.

May Day Fair.—One would suppose that this celebrated day was near at hand, if they should but make a trip to Sacramento city, at the present time: the grass is green, the early flowers are opening their delicate petals, the air is bland as June in New England, each day is perfectly delightful, and the nights!—the moonlight!—"Italia's fair skies" never gave such light, nor moon ever shone more gloriously upon the gondolier, when the fair Neapolitani was woed with the strains of the sweetest serenaders of that fair city.

Speaking of May Day—that day, months ahead, will soon here, and we are pleased to see the feeling manifested at Sacramento, to prepare for the Festival of May. Let Sacramento make that day a glorious one; that is the place for it; nature has favored her in a peculiar manner for such festivals, and we hope she will improve them.

Sutter's Fort.—This memorable spot will soon be unknown—there will scarcely be a vestige of it remaining after the present rainy season. The walls are now all crumbled and fallen, and a large portion has been carted away. We look upon this act of neglect on the part of thousands, who are or should be interested in preserving a spot so interesting in the early history of California, as historical sacrilege; such neglect we cannot but feel, reflects upon the authorities of a city whose streets and public squares were the gift of him whose name is thus permitted to be forgotten within the limits the very city he has founded, and whose fame was in a measure created by his instrumentality. Sutter's Fort lies within the boundary of the city, and could no other means have been devised to have rescued it from destruction, the voice of the citizens should have saved it, as a memento of the man.

Farmers, Shelter your Stock.—A very great mistake is made by our farmers in exposing their stock upon their farms in all weathers. If farmers would have a suitable place to shelter their stock from the heat of the summer and shield them from the rains of winter, and the driving winds of autumn, they would find that even at a goodly cost it would be a source of pride to them as well as greater profit. The time is rapidly coming when stock of all kinds will be exposed to the inclemency of the stormy season, and thousand of dollars in value can be saved by thoughtful care and a wise expenditure of a little means for this purpose. While presenting this subject we especially commend the theme of "Sheltering Farms," also, as a subject of vital moment to all, and especially to our friends around San Francisco. It is particularly applicable to that vicinity.

Mineological Specimens.—We acknowledge with great pleasure the receipt of an interesting and kind letter from our friend St. George Scarlett, Esq., at Grass Valley, with twenty valuable specimens for exhibition at our rooms. We are grateful ourselves, most heartily so, and we know our many visitors will be much pleased also. Our rooms are now becoming a fashionable place, and our lady friends will find many valuable, curious and rare specimens continually arriving, all of which we shall be most happy to offer for their examination. The above was received by the hands of M. M. M. Baldwin,

The Columbia Clipper.—The ordinary newspaper filching is hardly worth noticing, because were it to be reprimanded at each occurrence, it would require more space than one could conveniently spare. In taking up the Columbia Clipper of Nov. 18, we were surprised to notice an original article of poetry, written expressly for the California Farmer, by "Cora," entitled; "To my Mother in Heaven"—stripped of its authorship and the source from whence it emanated. This is so palpably wrong that we feel called upon to notice it. We hope the Clipper can explain.

A Lucky Shot.—While at Sacramento City, on Monday last, we saw four large geese that were shot with one ball by S. O. Brigham, at fifty yards. Mr. Brigham was returning from Colusi upon the stage, having one of "Wesson's Patent Rifles" with him—(the very rifle that was exhibited at the Fair in Musical Hall)—when, seeing a flock of geese, he descended from the stage and made the shot at that distance, killing four, which he brought with him to Sacramento City. An excellent shot.

Cigars.—It is an indisputable fact, that taking the whole United States together, much more money is expended for the single article of cigars, than for all the Common Schools in the Union.

Will our neighbors of the Chronicle please copy.—Ed.

To Correspondents.—Our friend J. P., Palmetto Ranch, shall be answered quickly. G. H. B., Marysville,—thank you; will come. An old Subscriber—relative to the Grape; next issue. Viola and Flora, will receive due attention. C. W. B., will ever be welcome, and most highly esteemed. "Cora" breathes a strain, though sad, yet touching and beautiful; none can read it without an aspiration for a better life. J. F. K., duly attended to. St. George's parcel most gratefully received and duly noted; see another column. Subscriber, J. W., received—O. K.

To our Friends in Yuba County.—We shall soon call on our friends in Yuba county, and we feel assured that when we personally present the California Farmer to them, we shall find a generous response. We have always found our cotemporaries of the "Herald" and "Express" ready to co-operate for the extension of the great interests of Agriculture, and we know they will never object to the increase of our circulation, but will aid us cheerfully. We will soon drop into your sanctums, brothers, and talk awhile with you for Agriculture.

Profits of Fruit Growing in Oregon—*Two Crops of Apples in a Year.*—The Statesman mentions three apples grown in Oregon, which weighed, the largest, thirty-three ounces—, the other two, two pounds each. They were sound and perfectly formed. Rev. J. M. Garrison's orchard produced this season about three hundred bushels of apples, and he has sold from it three thousand dollars' worth. Apples have commanded about fifteen dollars per bushel; this would make his crop of apples worth four thousand five hundred dollars. A profitable crop truly. Fruit growing is, and promises to continue, the most lucrative business in the Territory. Mr. Garrison's orchard comprises twenty acres, though he has now but one hundred bearing trees. His oldest trees were planted 1845. From the product of one tree he this fall realized three hundred and fifty dollars. He has one tree upon which there is now about a bushel of good sized apples of second growth. The first ripened and was gathered in September, and the tree was then in bloom. Mr. Garrison presented the editor of the Statesman with a dozen or two of the second growth of apples, which were of respectable size, and gave every promise of arriving at perfection. They bloomed the second time about the 1st of September, and immediately after the first crop was gathered.

How much Sugar do we Eat?—Last year there were consumed in this country about 705,000,000 pounds of cane sugar, and 27,000,000 pounds of maple sugar. This gives more than 24 pounds of cane sugar, and one pound of maple sugar to every man, woman and child. This does not include molasses or honey. If this sugar were put into barrels holding 200 pounds, and each barrel occupied the space of three square feet only, it would require 336 acres of land for it to stand upon. The barrels if placed in a row, reach 220 miles. If this sugar was put up in paper packages of five pounds each, it would require 146,400,000 sheets of wrapping paper; and if only a yard of string was used to each package, there would be required 439,200,000 feet or 83,000 miles of string—more than three times enough to go round the earth. If every retail clerk sold a hundred pounds of sugar each day, it would require nearly 25,000 clerks to sell it all the year. If the dealers, wholesale and retail together, made a profit of only two cents a pound on this sugar, these profits alone would amount to nearly $15,000,000.—*Western Chr. Adv.*

The Treasure on the Yankee Blade.—The pilot boat Dancing Feather, Capt. Fowler, arrived on the 27th, from the wreck of the steamer Yankee Blade—having been absent about twenty-five days,—and owing to a continual heavy sea was not entirely successful in obtaining all of the lost treasure on that ill-fated vessel. They, however, succeeded in getting four boxes, each containing $17,000—making $68,000 in all. The Dancing Feather will make a second trial, and the agents have hopes of obtaining the balance. Nothing remains to mark the spot where the Blade was sunk. The whole of the wreck was driven on the beach, and the heavy portions of the machinery still lie on the bottom, in the same place. One of her guns lies close to a rock near by, but owing to the rough sea they were unable to obtain it. They have been unable to work for the last eighteen days.

Bush Street Congregational Church.—The workmen have commenced painting and sanding the walls of this edifice, which, when finished, will add greatly to the appearance of the neighborhood. We are both curious and anxious to see the completion of the front of the building, which certainly gives promise of being singularly chaste and beautiful. The completion of this building, and of the Rassette House opposite, which still needs its coat of mastic and other details, will form valuable acquisitions to our stock of public buildings.

The church above referred to is the "Calvary Presbyterian Church," to be under the pastoral charge of Rev. Wm. A. Scott, D. D., of New Orleans—who with his wife and family may be expected to arrive about the 1st of January. The church will hold, when completed, nearly two thousand persons.—*Sun.*

HORTICULTURAL.

Pruning Fruit Trees.

There is no subject connected with fruit culture upon which so much depends as upon judicious system of PRUNING. We venture to assert that not one cultivator in ten gives a due share of attention to this branch of horticulture. Pruning is a science of itself; it is not only required to form the tree, but it affects the quantity and quality of the fruit. A scientific farmer knows that it affects the ripening and coloring of the fruit, and he prunes with reference to it and to every essential feature of the tree. The form and growth of the tree, the number and size of the fruit-spurs, are subjects worthy the attention of the growers of fruit, for we repeat, upon a judicious system of pruning, depends the character and quality of the fruit raised.

We ask those interested to read the following article on this subject, from the Rochester Horticulturist:

ON PRUNING TREES AT THE TIME OF TRANSPLANTING.

How should trees be pruned at the time of transplanting? or should they be pruned at all? are yet open questions among planters. As the subject will at this season of the year be one of the most general interest, we propose to offer a few remarks on it.

The objects in view in pruning a tree at the time of transplanting are three-fold. First, *The removal of all bruised and broken roots and branches.* The necessity for this is obvious and indisputable: bruised and broken roots, when planted without being dressed, must decay and interpose very serious obstacles to the formation of new roots; they should therefore always be pruned off closely to the sound wood, and with a sharp knife that will make a smooth, clean cut, the sloping surface of which should invariably be under and not on the upper side of the roots. In making the cut, the knife should invariably be laid to the under side of the root and drawn upward. The young roots which subsequently spring from the cut end of the root, as from a cutting, strike downward at once, as is natural. The reasons for pruning off broken or bruised branches are equally obvious. A broken branch left on a tree will produce an unsightly and in some cases a dangerous scar; but if it be pruned off close to the body of the tree, or to a sound bud, the wound will soon heal over or a new shoot will be produced. It is very common, in pruning hastily, to leave small portions of branches without eyes. These, instead of producing new shoots, die off, and the new wood growing in around them produces unsoundness that in many cases brings the tree to an untimely end.

The second object in pruning is, *to mold the tree to the desired form.* Trees coming from the nurseries are seldom in the exact shape that the planter wishes. They have too many side branches, their heads are too low or two high, or they have some other defect which the knife must remedy. Now the question comes up, How far is it judicious to attempt the formation of the tree at the moment of transplanting? Several points must be considered. If the trees are standards for the orchard, and they happen to be somewhat slender in proportion to their hight, it would be unwise to prune off *closely* any side branches they might have, because this would direct the future growth to the top, and urge the tree still further out of balance and proportion. in such cases the aim should be to increase the growth of the *stem;* and this can only be done by retaining two or three good eyes or buds of every side shoot, or of a sufficient number of the strongest and best, and by reducing the attracting power of the branches at the top. The influence of this is seen in the case of forest trees planted in the street, where the entire head is sawed off at planting, and nothing but a bare pole or pollard left; the growth is thrown into the trunk, which soon becomes covered with new shoots, and increases in diameter rapidly. If the tree has been pruned up too high in the nursery, making the head higher than desired, a new head must be formed lower down by cutting back the tree; but whether it is better to attempt this at the moment of transplanting, or wait until the tree has taken root, and capable of making a vigorous growth, is a question. This a point of some importance. We know that newly planted trees push but feebly at first, in comparison with those well rooted, and that the shoots produced the first season make but a very indifferent frame work for the tree. We have considerable experience on this very point, and we have come to the conclusion that it is much better to defer the pruning which is to produce the final and permanent form of the tree, until the second year, or until the tree shows unmistakable signs of being well rooted, and in a condition to make vigorous growth. Great care must be taken to preserve and encourage as far as possible, young shoots with active buds on the parts where we intend to produce the new head; because old wood, in which the buds lay become inactive or dormant, does not throw out branches which does also rapidly and vigor

[illegible] other hand, the head be too low, the [illegible] would naturally be to prune it up, [illegible] centre. Where branches of [illegible] prune [illegible] by [illegible] to [illegible] over [illegible] y [illegible] co[illegible]

Besides, buds are essential to growth; and if too great a proportion of them be removed at once, the power of the cells or sap-vessels is impaired, and they cannot transmit the nutritive fluid from the roots upward. The roots, too, lose their activity, and general stagnation and debility follow. The better way is to reduce the head by thinning out some branches and shortening others, especially the lower ones; and in the season following, or when the tree has fairly recovered from removal, the large branches may be removed, and the stem formed higher up; the upper shoots allowed to remain having sufficient power to maintain the functions of the different parts of the tree in full force and vigor.

The third object in pruning at the time of transplanting, is, *to restore the balance of proportion between the roots and branches, which has been disturbed in the process of removal.* A transplanted tree, no matter how carefully or skillfully it may have been operated upon, has its system materially deranged. The roots may neither be bruised or broken, nor the fibres dried or injured by exposure; and yet the ordinary functions of the various parts, and their reciprocal action and influence upon each other, cannot but be in a measure arrested for a time. The roots cannot abstract nutriment from the soil, and convey it through the trunk and branches, to supply the demand of the leaves, until they have taken to their new position and admitted new rootlets or feeders. Until this takes place, the demand of the leaves must be supplied from the stock of nutriment previously laid up in the cells, just as we see young shoots subsisting for a time on trees that have been cut down or torn up by the roots. As long as any sap remains in the cells, and can find a passage to the leaves, the latter continue green and healthy; but as soon as the sap is expended, and the cells dried up, the leaves wither, and vitality terminates. Transplanted trees are, until rerooted, in the same situation, nearly, as trees cut down or rooted up and left on the surface of the ground—that is, they must rely mainly on the sap existing in the cells before removal. Now it is plain that the more of buds and leaves there are on a tree, the greater will be the demand upon its stock of sap or nutrition, and *vice versa.* Hence the reason for recommending to reduce the tops of trees at the time of transplanting. For this reason we cannot transplant deciduous trees safely while in full foliage. Even strawberry plants root better by having a portion of their leaves removed; and hence the use of bell-glasses and other contrivances to prevent evaporation from the leaves of newly inserted cuttings. A tree transplanted with a small number of roots, or damaged roots, and a branchy top, will suffer from the evaporation of the leaves, just as a cutting with leaves would if it were freely exposed to the air, though perhaps not to the same extent. Some trees will bear planting with smaller roots and larger tops than others—such, for instance, as the Poplar and Willow, and all those that root easily and rapidly, and have large sap vessels through which nutriment absorbed by the roots can pass quickly to the leaves.

But we must remember, too, that leaves are necessary to the growth of roots. It is true that new roots are formed in the absence of leaves. We can see this illustrated in the case of early autumn-planted leaves or cuttings: yet these roots would not attain any considerable development, nor survive long without the action of the leaves; for these may be likened to the animal stomach, in which the indispensable process of digestion takes place. No matter how abundant or healthy may be the roots, or how liberal the supply of nutriment presented to them, if the leaves be not present to draw it upward and assimilate or *digest* it, growth cannot continue—the roots will cease to lengthen, and ultimately perish. This is forcibly demonstrated in the case of trees that have been stripped of their foliage, by insects, or some accident,—the roots cease to grow; but as soon as new leaves begin to appear, new roots are formed simultaneously: and if one side of a tree be stripped of its foliage, the roots more directly in connection with that side will cease to grow until new leaves appear. In propagating plants from cuttings, it is necessary, in many cases, and indeed in almost all cases where young wood is used, to leave a certain number of leaves. Cuttings that root without leaves are those of a soft nature, having large cells or sap-vessels full of organized matter or tissue capable of developing roots and sustaining them until the leaf action commences.

From all this we see how important are the leaves, and how easy it would be by excessive pruning to hinder rather than promote the formation of roots. There is a medium which should be aimed at in pruning, to induce growth after removal. If the roots are much injured, or naturally meagre or defective, a very small number of active buds should be retained, just sufficient to stimulate and sustain circulation of the fluids. In such cases it may be necessary to cut back every young shoot to one or two eyes. Where the roots are abundant and sound, it will suffice to cut out the weak inside shoots, and shorten the stronger ones about one-half. In doing this, a large number of buds are removed, and whatever [illegible] there is in the tree is thrown into the remaining shoots, and young wood will be formed where we should have had nothing but leaves if the tree had not been pruned. The growth of young wood always favors the formation of roots. If we examine trees now that were transplanted last spring we shall find that the roots are in proportion to the number [illegible] of the y[illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] growth [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of a [illegible]

for example, has 500 leaf-buds to draw upon its sap, and we cut away 400 of them, the remaining 100 will of course receive a far greater proportion than they would have done, and will consequently be enabled to make new wood; and experience teaches us that young shoots with their large cells, luxuriant leaves, and great vital activity, act far more powerfully on the roots than the small, lean foliage of trees merely living but not growing. We know how cutting back acts upon stunted trees. A three or four years old Apple or Pear tree, for example, if cut down nearly to the ground, will, in one season, make a growth equal to that of two or three seasons under ordinary circumstances; and this is simply because its whole vital force is concentrated in one point. The sap rushes there, and large cells are formed immediately, in which a rapid and powerful circulation takes place.

All operations upon trees should be performed cautiously, because whatever produces a sudden or violent change in their condition, cannot fail to be attended with a derangement of their wisely and beautifully adjusted organization, and this derangement must be more or less injurious to their healthy existence. Every man who takes his knife in hand to mutilate a tree, should bear this in mind, and weigh carefully the consequences of every cut. We intended to have referred to the opinions of experienced and skillful arboriculturists on this subject, but we cannot at present devote more space to it. What we have said will, we trust, induce reflection and observation on the part of some who have heretofore been too indifferent.

The Blackberry.

This delicious fruit can be cultivated with great success in this country, because it delights in a warm and dry soil. There are several kinds that may be made, by a judicious cultivation, to produce two crops in a year, among which are the "High Bush," and early variety of Largo Black.

A new variety has just been introduced in the old States—the "Lawton Blackberry," which is commended very highly by the horticulturists of the North. It is announced as a great bearer and the fruit is of extra size and quality. The Horticulturist has the following notice of it, to which we refer our readers:

THE NEW ROCHELLE OR LAWTON BLACKBERRY.

Messrs. Geo. Seymour & Co., of Norwalk, Conn., sent us a colored drawing of this fruit, accompanied with the following observations on their mode of culture and treatment:

"We prepare the ground by plowing and manuring as for any ordinary crop. We then take young plants, cut them back to within six inches of the roots, and plant in rows eight feet by four apart. The first season we use the plow and cultivator both ways between the rows, keeping the ground in good tilth. Next, or the second season, we train the plants into the four feet spaces, leaving the eight feet spaces for the plow and cultivator to work in. When the plants are five five or six feet high, pinch out the leading shoots to induce the growth of vigorous side branches. In training, we prefer the bending mode to the upright.

"We regard this Blackberry as a very valuable addition to the list of small fruits, because it is so simple in its cultivation, bears regular and abundant crops, and when perfectly ripe is of a highly agreeable flavor."

We have only to add that from what we have seen and heard of this fruit, it cannot fail to be an object of very profitable culture within any reasonable distance of large cities. It ripens after Strawberries and Raspberries, and before Peaches, and therefore comes very opportunely as to season. And then its cultivation must be of the easiest possible kind—only give it rich soil, and keep it clean and well cultivated, and an abundance of large fruit is certain. No one need expect such wondrous large fruit, however, as people have witnessed at New Rochelle and Norwalk, in ordinary soil and with ordinary culture. Manure must be applied unsparingly, and the ground must be kept clean and friable as work can make it. The Blackberry matures in mid-summer, when we have usually very warm and dry weather, and any neglect of the soil would render the fruits worthless. We do not forget how Col. Stoddard astonished people with the size of his *Alpine* Strawberries. It was thought he had a new sort, when in fact he merely cultivated a little better than others. *Rich soil and clean culture* are indispensable to the growth of large fruits of any kind.

Now Set out a Tree.

Though the weather has been warm for a few days back, the talk of the people is of coal and stoves, of Winter clothes and arrangements for cold weather. Out in the country they are harrying in the Fall crops and preparing for the frosty nights. The leaves of the trees change color. The chestnuts and oaks [illegible] den; the apples begin to glow in red; the [illegible] yellow and are ready to be swept away by the hard blasts that are treasuring up for next [illegible] phenomena.

Now is the time for the lovers of trees—a who that loves [illegible] in—to plant. Let [illegible] have in hand the [illegible] further [illegible] n. [illegible] r [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospecte, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1854.

The Pendulum.

"Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do with all thy might."—*Ecclesiastes, ix.* 10.

In all the enterprises of life in which men are engaged. success or failure depends upon themselves alone. Upon a right action at the commencement of these enterprises, depends the measure of that success, and the words of that Great Teacher that we have quoted above, are the best guide in action and the best guarantee of success in all pursuits worthy the action of men. What is worth doing at all is worth doing right and well; it is worthy our best energies, worthy our prompt and personal and continued pursuit, until the thing is done; and all the plans of men that we see overthrown and defeated, could we trace them step by step, we should find the cause of that defeat to have arisen from some personal neglect at ao important moment, or the confiding some important duty to others, that should have been performed by themselves.

The costly chronometer, that perfect guide of the hours and minutes of time, is composed of a vast number of *complicated wheels*, each in their own place, and each prepared for their own specific duty—and all qualified for that duty; but the *pendulum* moves them all, and unless this pendulum is in its place and constantly moving, the wheels, however perfect, would cease their labors and the chronometer cease its mark of time. So with men—they may plan ever so wisely, they may prepare the wheels ever so perfectly—unless they are present and act as the moving power, and act constantly and uniformly perfect—unless they *swing* even, the whole machinery of their plans becomes deranged, time is lost, the wheels move with less and less regularity, and soon cease to move altogether; and their enterprises fail, their work ceases, as would that chronometer when the pendulum ceases its regular swing.

In no enterprise among men is this figure more applicable than among those who till the earth Among the hundreds and we may say thousands, we fear there are those who never think it important or even necessary to act as the pendulum—they think all that is necessary is to obtain "wheels ready made," put them together, turn them a few times, and seeing they will go round, they *go away*, thinking the machinery will "go itself,"—forgetting that perpetual motion has not yet been discovered and that machinery still needs a moving power.

To our farmers and gardeners, those who are at present laboring under the depression which has so long borne heavily upon these interests—we ask them to look back and see if they cannot put their finger upon the place where they can attribute in a great measure the evils which rest upon them personally—we ask them to look back and see if they have not often committed duties and trusts *to others which they should have done themselves?* Have they always done their work "with all their might,"—have they been *earnest, constant, unceasing*, in all that appertains to their interest? Have the cultivators of California studied the *wants* of the country, and *planted crops to meet wants?* Have cultivators planted at the right season, and have they studied to know the season, the soil, and the manner of cultivating suitable to a new soil and climate? If they have not, then they have not "done with all their might," those duties which, not being performed, leaves the machinery without the "pendulum," and the result ever must be little success, or complete failure of the enterprise.

If the cultivation of the soil is an occupation worthy the wind of man, (and who shall deny it?) then in every plan connected with it, "whatever our hand findeth to do, we should do with all our might;" and until cultivators so esteem their employment—unless those who own large farms and ranches attend personally and practically to these duties and see that all the wheels are kept continually in motion by themselves—until they fully realize that they themselves are the only moving power, that they must be as it were continually present, as a pendulum, we cannot expect a general success of even wise laid plans. Men may employ others for special duties, as they employ the wheels of a watch, but they must not forget that the main-spring is also necessary to keep it in motion—and a farm without the presence of its head is like the watch without the main-spring, or a clock without the pendulum.

But the chronometer and the watch made ever so perfect, even with the pendulum and main-spring ready for action, need still a power to set them in motion. *The winding-up power*, we esteem, belongs to the mind, and so the primal action to the farmer should be MIND. A farmer should have not only his *hands* in his work, but his *heart, soul, mind, and strength.* He should enter into his employment with an enthusiastic love of it. When he has this to stimulate him, then, and not till then, will he feel that "whatever his hand findeth to do, he will do with all his might." This and this alone will ensure success, for this is the pendulum, the great moving power, —with it SUCCESS is certain. PROSPERITY sure.

[For the California Farmer.]

California Agriculture.

Messrs. Editors: During my recent visit, and somewhat extended travel, through the Atlantic States, perhaps no class of questions was more frequently repeated to me than that which pertains to our agricultural interests. They had heard the reports of our large vegetables and our yield of grain, but they could scarcely credit the statements, though attested by dozens of reliable men and published in that most authentic work the "Patent Office Report." The general form of interrogation was not, "what can you raise?" but "*are* those statements TRUE?" I was able to give entire satisfaction to every such inquirer, by the simple exhibition of those "specimens" which you entrusted to my care for the "Patent Office"—(would that I could have been faithful to my trust and reserved the delivery of them till my last act, for) when destitute of *them*, I was like Sampson shorn of his locks "weak like other men."—and frequently after the most frank and candid statement of very moderate facts, hitherto confiding ones would turn away the head and cast significant glances at each other, as much as to say (which one of them *did* say to me) "That's a big story, if a minister *does* tell it." I was however struck with this one fact, viz: that the most virulent opposers of California, when they became convinced that we really could raise the necessaries of life,—that our country had just claims to the title "*Agricultural*," their opposition to personal emigration hither, or to the departure of their family friends for the "barbarous land" was exceedingly diminished, and not unfrequently gave place to expressions like these, "Well I don't know but the country will be something after all,"—"If it is going to be an *agricultural* country it is better than I thought—Perhaps it will do to let the children go by and by."

Such expressions, coming as they frequently did from the wise, the prudent and the good, could not fail to impress me anew with the idea so generally felt, yet so seldom embodied in expression, that the pursuits of Agriculture, more than most employments, naturally tend to the cultivation of morality and virtue, Else why should the wise and the good be more willing to see their children locate in an agricultural than in a purely commercial or mining country.

Evidences and illustrations of the principle are so abundant in the entire history of the world, that it were superfluous to spend time in repeating them—they are familiar to every observer. The invigorating, life-giving influence of the work, of turning over and cultivating the soil, to every part of man's vital and muscular system, is everywhere acknowledged. The constant themes for scientific study, afforded by the roll of every furrow or lifting of every spade of dirt, give aliment to the mental man, equal to the physical vigor derived from the labor of holding the plow or use of the shovel. The necessary isolation from the idle throng and dissipating nonsense of "small-talkers," affords ample opportunity for the mind to follow those themes, and enlarge its powers by every lesson thus taught.

Now if this is not extravagance, (and I believe such a charge cannot be sustained,) let us suppose, that the professional man, whose energies are exhausted by unremitting application to pulpit preparation and pastoral duty, or to the investigation of law and the elaboration of argument founded thereon for the defence of injured innocence or the security of the ends of justice, or in the study of authors and the comparison of "cases" within his own experience, by which he may the more effectually practice the healing art in time of pestilence, instead of resorting to the fashionable watering place (I have no objection to *watering* places), or still more fashionable *tour*, goes into his garden or on to his farm, or that of his neighbor if he has none of his own, and with the shovel and the hoe and the spade and the plow turns up the fresh earth and inhales the invigorating breath of nature; analyzes the various soils and investigates the chemical combinations thus exposed to his view; plants the minute or larger seed of tree, grain or flower, watches the growth of its blade, stalk, bloom and fruit, can he fail to receive all, yea infinitely more than the benefits of the fashionable recreation?

But I will resume this subject at another time.

Truly, O. C. Wheeler.

P. S.—I have just pulled a blood beet weighing *forty pounds*, and have several more of the same sort still growing.

Japanese Apricot.

We learn from the Touinbouw Flora, that the Dutch have succeeded in fruiting the Japanese Apricot, called by botanists *Prunus* (or *Armeniaca*) *Mume*. A colored figure in the same work gives so good an idea of the plant, that, as an undoubtedly distinct species of hardy fruit tree, the time has arrived for bringing it into notice in this country.

The first account we have of this Eastern fruit is to be found in Kæmper, who calls it *Bai*, or *Ume*, and *Ume bos*. He calls it a wild spiny Plum with a large fruit, and adds that the fruits preserved in the lees of *sacki* or Japanese beer, (*Cerevisia japonensis*) are exported to India and China. In 1835, Siebold and Succarini, in their work on Japanese plants, entered into particulars. We give the substance of the statement made by these authors, who call the plant *Mume*, and give *Bai* as its Chinese name. "The Mume is found through all the empire of Japan, but thrives best in the northern parts, where it grows fifteen or twenty feet high, and much resembles an European Apricot tree. When wild or planted in hedge rows it is a close branching bush, from eight to twelve feet high. It is much cultivated for the sake of its flowers as well as its fruits. In good seasons the tree is in flower in the beginning of February, and is then used for decorating the altars and dwellings of the Japanese, as a symbol of the return of spring. In the wild plant the flowers are white; when cultivated, they vary through every shade of rose and red, even becoming greenish or yellowish. Those most highly valued are the double sorts, which are used for dwarfing as well as for planting in gardens. Several hundred such varieties were collected in the garden of the Prince of Tsikusen. The fondness of the Japanese for dwarf trees is well known, and this Mume is one of the plants most used for this purpose. In 1826, a dealer offered for sale a specimen in flower which was scarcely three inches high. This marvel of gardening was growing in a little varnished box of three stages, like the drug boxes which the Japanese carry at their belt. The upper stage was occupied by the little Mume, the middle stage by a spruce fir, equally small, and the lowest stage by a Bamboo not more than an inch and a half high. As for the fruits, they ripen in June; when quite ripe they are insipid, for which reason they are salted down when green, like Cucumbers, and are eaten as a vegetable with rice and fish. Much, however, as they are esteemed by the Japanese, Europeans do not relish their sour bitter taste. They are usually colored red, when salted, by adding the leaves of *Ocymum crispum* (a kind of curled Basil.) The juice of the green fruit is taken as a refreshing beverage in fevers; and is regarded as indispensable to the preparation of the beautiful and delicate red dye prepared from the Safflower."

It will be seen from this account that we must not reckon the Japanese Apricot as a dessert fruit, unless in the form of a preparation like that of the Olive, for which it seems to be a Japanese substitute. We would therefore guard our readers against being seduced into the purchase of it by a fine sounding name. From the figure in the Tuinbouw Flora, the fruit would seem to have much resemblance to the little early Apricots which the French call Alberges—pale straw-color, with a little salmon-red on one side and near the stone. But, although no hope can be entertained of its becoming of any value at table, it is very possible that it may become valuable as a stock for the cultivated Apricot. The climate from which it comes is very severe, and it is certainly a true Apricot. Therefore we have undoubted hardiness on the one hand, and a great constitutional similarity on the other. In the latter respect, it ought to be much better suited to the Apricot than the Plum stock—which is apt to disagree with its Apricot scion—or than the Apricot itself, which is too tender to be buried underground in our wet and cold winters. As soon as the Mume becomes cheap enough to be so employed, we would recommend it to the notice of the nurserymen. In the meanwhile let us guard the public against imagining that, because it is really an Apricot, it is therefore worth growing for dessert. Such value in horticulture as it possesses, beyond what is now suggested, is wholly confined to its effect as a tree that blossoms at the same time as the almond.—*Gardener's Chron.*

New England Horse Exhibition.

The great Exhibition of Horses, which was to have taken place on the 17th and 20th of October, at Brattleboro', Vermont, will be, judging from appearances, says the Boston Journal, present one of the best which has ever been held in this country. The exhibition is held three days. The preparations are all completed, advantage having been taken of the grounds and erections provided for the State's society late agricultural exhibition. The original Black Hawk Morgan horse will be on the ground, with a host of his family and their relations. The owners of the old horse have earned from him the handsome sum of $26,000, during the last ten years, which, added to the value of the improvements on the stock he has produced, will sum up the aggregate, it is said of nearly $500,000. Green Mountain Morgan, Flying Morgan, Ethan Allen, and a large number of the more celebrated horses in New England and out of it, will be on the ground, and many others noted for their speed and symmetrical beauty. The sum of $2,000 will be paid in premiums; and a prize extra, of a valuable gold watch, is to be given for the best time made in a half mile trot by stallions three years old. A splendid gold repeater has been subscribed for, to be given to the lady who will, with the greatest acceptability to the judges, "witch the world with noble horse-man-ship." Private matches, some of them involving the exchange of large sums, will be run on the 20th, the last day of the exhibition, when the two last prizes will be contended for. The managers are all well known and highly respectable citizens of the New England States, and the public may rely that everything connected with the exhibition will be fair and above board.

Preparing Poultry for Market.

We have often noticed the careless and slovenly manner and little attention paid to the external appearance of poultry offered for sale in our markets; and we have likewise noticed the ready sale and higher price where due regard was paid to have the skin all sound and clean; the breast not mutilated by a long cut, the shrinking skin exposing the drying meat covered with hay seed or chaff, but well covered all over with fat, of a rich golden yellow. Much of the poultry exposed for sale has been through the process of scalding to facilitate the picking; this practice should never be resorted to. It turns the rich yellow of the fat into a tallowy hue, and oftentimes starts the skin, so that it peels off unless very carefully handled. No cut should be made in the breast, all the offal should be taken out behind and the opening made as small as possible; the inside wiped out with a dry cloth, but no water should be used to cleanse them; with a moist cloth take off the blood that may be found upon the carcass. In picking, great care should be taken not to tear the skin; the wings should not be cut off, but picked to the end; the skin of the neck should be neatly tied over it, if the head is cut off. Most people like to see the heads of fowls left on—it makes a better show. The heads of ducks and geese should not be cut off.—*N. E. Far.*

Much care and attention is required after the poultry is dressed and cool, and it should be carefully packed in baskets or boxes, and above all, it should be kept from freezing. A friend, who was very nice in these matters, used to bring his turkeys to market in the finest order possible, and always obtained a ready sale, and the highest price. His method was to pick them dry, and dress them in the neatest manner; then take a long, deep, narrow box, with a stick reaching from end to end of the box, and hanging the turkeys by the legs over the stick, which prevents bruising or disfiguring them in the least.

Too much should not be exposed at a time for sale, nor should they be hauled over too often. Appearance is everything with poultry, as well as other articles, and has great influence on the purchaser.—*Bement.*

Stoppage of Milk in Cows.—The following is in reply to an inquiry for a cure for a stoppage in cow's bags, given in the Albany Cultivator:—"I have never known an instance such as he describes, until within ten years, since which time I have had three cows affected in precisely the same way, and have known of two other instances in cows belonging to my neighbors, all of which have been cured in this way—*take both hands to milk one tit.* With one, press the milk down from the udder, and with the other milk it out, applying as much force as the cow will bear with both hands. The difficulty will gradually diminish, if sufficient force is applied in milking, until in two weeks an entire cure will be effected."

The New York State Fair was closed on the 13th of October, with an address by the Hon. John P. Hale. The noticeable point advanced by Mr. Hale, was the "expediency of establishing Agricultural Schools." Mr. H. prefers that the rudiments of agriculture should become a necessary part of common school education.

Make Your Girls Independent.

BY HENRY F. FRENCH.

Everyaody in New England knows exactly what to do with a boy. Give him, as a matter of course, the best education you can afford, and whether he is poor or rich, prepare him for some business. some regular useful business in life, so that whatever be the turn of Fortune's Wheel, he may be independent. A good education, and a profession or trade, without property, is enough for him—enough to place him beyond the charities of a cold world, enough to give him hope and courage and assurance of success in life.

But what is to become of the daughter? Do we consider this question sufficiently? Is not all New England grossly negligent on this point? Does the public voice answer this question satisfactorily?

Let us examine the matter fairly. You have a daughter of aixteen, in a family of half a dozen children. You have a small property, a comfortable home, a farm perhaps, are tolerably "well off," worth perhaps eight or ten thousand dollars. You aro still a young man, at least not so very old, that you need neeessarily die for some years yet. Suppose this young lady has progressed as well as most girls, in her studies. She can read and write respectably, has cyphered as far as square root, can read French a little, though she cannot speak a sentence of it correctly. She can play on the piano, so that a person of common discernment can distinguish her Old Hundred from the Battle of Prague, but has developed no very decided taste for music. Still she is intelligent, active and promising. Suppose she were, some pleasant morning, to propose the question directly to you, and ask a serious reply, "What do you intend I shall do when my education is finished?" What answer would you make, which should satisfy both you and herself? The probability, perhaps, is, that within ten or twelve years, she may marry; for that is the fate of a majority of the ladies. Still, I think, you would not like to answer her reasonable question by such a suggestion, because such a probability is, after all, a vague uncertainty, and you would be quite unwilling a child of yours should make marriage a matter of necessity, or even of calculation. No, you could not say to her that she has but one chance in life, and that of such a nature, that she cannot seek to avail herself of it.

Can you say to her deliberately, that you have a home which shall always be hers, also, that you have means to maintain her, and that she need take no thought for the future? This is, practically, what most fathers are saying to their daughters, but frequently, with less regard to truth than they profess. Your own life is uncertain. You business enterprises may fail. Is it safe to risk the welfare of others entirely on your own continued prosperity? Besides, is there enough in the subordinate duties which usually fall to the share of a daughter in a family, to fill up the aspirings of human nature, to develop the faculties of the soul? Look at the course of life of grown up daughters in the families about you. They are usually regarded by the mother as children in all matters pertaining to the household. They do not take a share even of the responsibility of the family. If required to do a share of the work, they do it as a disagreeable task, to which a life of ease is far preferable. In the duties of wife and mother, there is enough to occupy the heart, and exercise the intellect of an educated woman; but the mere drudgery of housework, tho cooking and mending and scrubbing, especially in a subordinate position have in them nothing peculiarly attractive or ennobling to anybody. Usually, however, the daughter is not a working bee in the hive. She is better educated than her mother, perhaps, and not half so good a housekeeper, and so she naturally takes is fashion and light literature, receives calls and returns them, dusts the parlor for her share of the housework, works worsted cats and dogs for intellectual discipline, and wears a stylish bonnet to church by way of murals and religious. Without a definite object, how can she be expected to rise early in the morning, or to take an active interest in the affairs of life.

But the question recurs, what better can be done? What shall be done that our daughters may have courage to look the future calmly in the face, and feel that there position is in some measure, dependent upon their own exertions?

A definite hope for the future, can alone make a rational being happy. *Give every child, then, male or female, an education for some business.* The discipline of acquiring it will be, in itself, salutary, and the consciousness of possessing it will at all times give dignity and independence to the character. Whatever your position in society, educate your daughter for some business in life, educate her accordiug to your means and condition, and according to her tastes and capacity. The "sphere of woman," which has been always reduced far below the *hemisphere* which she has accord to her as a right, includes, certainly, the whole range of *teaching*—in letters in science, in music and drawing, and whatever else is taught in our schools. "Woman's Mission" surely includes and the demand for female instructors, as a matter, is by no means supplied. Academies and high schools are now paying salaries of five, six, seven and a thousand dollars to competent assistant and temporary teachers, and would pay that and more for well qualified females who could devote their whole energies upon their duties. There are 3 female schools, where are five male schools in the city of New York, and any parent who has a daughter in a family, to fill up the aspirations

FROM THE SOUTH.

Dates from Los Angeles to the 23d, and from San Diego to the 18th inst., have been received.

The Weather.—The Star states that the weather has been delightful in that section for over a month, not a drop of rain falling during that time, and not too warm or too cool.

Messrs. Rhine & Bro's of Clarksville, Eastern Texas, have arrived at Los Angeles, with a large herd of cattle, some 800 head, in charge of Capt. Jno. D. Holliday. They furnish the following to the Southern Californian: They brought safely through every man they started with, among whom are some excellent mechanics, farmers, &c. Were not troubled by Indians, although they were frequently visited by the Camanches and Apaches, and met with but little loss except a few cattle, that were poisoned on the desert, an unavoidable occurrence, as the most experienced (desert) travelers disagree as to the cause. They also brought through some very fine stallions, saddle horses and mules. After recruiting a short time they intend to go up the country.

Fillibusterism.—Our city is rife with rumors of another fillibustering expedition, having for its object the overthrow of Melendrez, in Lower California. A Senor Chavis is now in our city for the purpose of raising men and means for this object. He pretends to hold a commission from the Mexican authorities at Mazatlan, delegating to him the command of the northern frontier. It will be remembered that he made an attempt to drive Melendrez out of Lower California, but failed; and he is now here to obtain the necessary force to make another attempt. Whether his commission is valid or not, he is clearly acting in defiance of our laws, in enlisting men within our confines for this purpose; and we would caution the public to be careful in this matter, and not be led astray by magniloquent offers. The pitiful *finale* of Walker's expedition should be an impressive lesson to aspirants for military fame in Lower California.—*South. Cal.*

Liquor.—The Common Council passed an ordinance increasing the liquor license to $50 per month, which, in their opinion would, in the majority of cases, amount to prohibition. Drunkenness has decreased somewhat since the new tariff was imposed, not that less liquor has been sold, but an increased quantity of water has found its way into the barrels—a very good way of bringing that bitherto unappreciated beverage into more general use.—*Ib.*

Los Angeles Amusements.—A *trifling* affray took place on Saturday night, near the plaza, the particulars of which we have taken no means to ascertain. Some five or six men fired eight or ten shots at each other. Three men were wounded and one killed.—*Ib.*

The Star states that they have received reliable information, that miners are making from $5 to $10 per day, at the Kern river diggings, notwithstanding representations are being made in certain localities that they are being deserted.

The U. S. Boundary Survey.—Lieut. Michler and his party left here on the 16th, with a large train, for their field of operations in running the new boundary line between the United States and Mexico, agreeable to the provisions of the Gadsden treaty. Another party, under the direction of Major Emory, have commenced at El Paso, on the other end of the line, and will work their way till they meet Lieut. Michler.—*S. Diego Herald.*

Railroad Survey.—Lieut. Winder's company, now at the Mission, has been ordered to Los Angeles, as an escort to Lieut. Park, of the U.S. Topographical Engineers, who is to make the survey of a railroad up the coast to San Francisco.—*Ib.*

FROM OREGON.

The steamer Columbia, Capt. W. L. Dall, arrived on Monday night, from Columbia River.

The weather still continues warm and pleasant, state the Portland papers, and the fall rains have not yet set in, thus affording the farmers an opportunity for sowing their late wheat—to repair their fences and barns, and to house their crops.

The editor of the Weekly Times has seen a bouquet, consisting of roses, pinks, sweet williams and marygolds, plucked from the garden of Capt. Irvin. They were as fresh and blooming as May flowers. Pretty fair for the month of November.

Oregon Apples.—We have been shown by our friend Jos. A. Trowbridge, the largest quantity, and the best quality of apples we have ever seen in Oregon. He has some three hundred bushels, comprising almost every variety of grafts, gathered from the orchards up the valley. It was a pleasing sight to the eye, and equally pleasant to the taste. Indeed, our visit to his storehouse was a *tasty* treat.—*Weekly Times.*

The State House.—The Statesman states that the Territorial Capitol, at Salem, is approaching completion, and though not entirely finished, will be sufficiently so to enable the next session of the Assemby to be holden in it, which will commence its annual session on the first day of December.

Mining News.—In the mines adjacent to and dependent upon Union, according to the Humboldt Times, the miners are doing far better than in any other portion of the State. Miners will almost anywhere on Trinity, Salmon and Klamath rivers obtain for six to eight dollars per day. From persons from the mines we learn that there are some instances on Salmon river of miners taking out upwards of one hundred dollars per day to the man. It is said that there is room for ten thousand men for the next ten years, and that the diggings will be better this winter than ever known before.

The Calaveras Chronicle says: "The Filibuster Company, at Middle Bar, are working along steadily, washing out about three pounds of gold daily. The weather is most favorable for river operations. This is perhaps the richest claim on the Moquelumne river, and although this bar has been worked since 1849, it remained for this company to have the good luck to make the big strike. We have been informed that more gold is now obtained in that locality than at any time previously."

Last week, says the Auburn Herald, Shipley & Co., who are mining about two miles above Millerstown, took out three beautiful specimens of gold. The largest was pure gold, worth $298 50. The other two pieces were considerably mixed with quartz—the largest weighing 11 1-2 ounces, and the other 6 1-3 ounces. This is the same company that were so successful in taking out large specimens last winter. We learn that many miners are locating near Millerstown, and taking up claims for winter.

The Mariposa Chronicle says: "We learn that a company of seven men at French Camp took out last week during five days the sum of $500, and expect to do equally as well this week. On French Gulch, one company with whom we are acquainted are making from $3 to $6 per day each with a pan, there being an insufficiency of water for washing in the ordinary manner. Three miles from French Gulch, a piece of pure gold, weighing $68, was found last week by a Frenchman engaged in throwing up earth. On Sherlock's Creek, Messrs. Talbott & Co. have nearly completed a flume to convey water from the Falls around the mountain to Sherlock's Gulch, one of the richest mining localities in the Southern mines. As soon as the water is introduced, they expect to do something handsome.

Assessments in this County, outsine the City Limits.—From the books of the County Assessor, we compile the following statistics of the number of animals, &c., in this county, outside the city limits. These distinctions are not observed in making up the returns for the city, where all stock is included under the general term "personal property."

Horses, 971; cows, 1952; oxen, 1006; beef cattle, 2882; mules, 125; chickens, 3610; hogs, 1309; sheep, 412; tons of hay, 2459; wagons, 239; carriages, 13; houses, 97; miles of fencing, 53 1-2; steam saw mills, 13; steam grist mill, 1; threshing machines, 4; reaping machines, 4; hay press, 1; wharf, 1.

Total value of taxable property outside the city limits, $1,502,328. Of this $760,098 is the value of land; 273,550 of improvements on land, and $468,680 of personal property. Total value of taxable property in the county, $35,000,796.—*Chronicle.*

Seal Fisheries.—By the arrival of the schr. E. L. Frost, information has been received of the voyages of three vessels, the object of which had been shrouded in mystery.

The E. L. Frost, the brig Zoe and the bark M. S. Perkins, had been on a sealing voyage to Robbins Island, near Cape Kahence, in the Ochstock Sea, and the following is the result of their operations: The schooner took seven thousand fur seal skins, and sixty barrels seal oil, worth according to quotations, near $30,000; the brig obtained ten thousand skins, and a proportionate quantity of oil, worth about $40,000; and the bark, thirteen thousand skins, and six hundred barrels oil, (a part of the latter probably whale oil,) worth $60,000. This was a very successful voyage, particularly considering the trilling amount of capital invested, and the short time required to make the voyage.

We had a kind neighborly call from our friend S. F. Van Choate, Esq., of the "Herald" office, Yreka—and such calls we like; free, frank and homelike. We feel always better for this, and are the happier. Yreka must be a sunny spot—it gives growth to sunny feelings among men.

Errors.—In the poem on page 168, some errors occur. Fourth line from top, for "entombed *the* cities," read "entombed *two* cities." Sixth line, for "dusty," read *dusky*. Eleventh line from bottom, for "poor presence," read *pure* presence.

MARRIED.

On the 28th Nov., in this city, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Alemany, John Scott, Jr., and Ellen, daughter of the late John Rafferty, of New York.

On the 25th Nov., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Moosbake, Mr. Johann D. Karsch and Miss Bertha Frese, eldest daughter of Mr. J. C. Frese, of Hamburg, (Germany).

On the 26th Nov., in this city, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. John Gorman and Miss Mary McLaughlin, all of this city.

On the 22d Nov., in this city, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Peter McM. Quackenbush and Miss Mary Jane Small, all of this city.

On the 26th Nov., in Marysville, Mr. J. J. Fagan and Mrs. Catharine Hartigan.

On the 23d Nov., at Millertown, Placer county, by Rev. Mr. Rogers, Mr. Alexander Milwaine, of Auburn, and Miss Mary M. May, of Millertown.

On the 20th Nov., in Jackson, Amador county, by Bruce Husband, J. P., Mr. Frank Justo and Miss Pablina Caparalli, both of Campo Seco.

On the 23d Nov., in Santa Clara county, Mr. Jas. H. Ellis, of Santa Clara, and Miss Harriet Zuck, of Gilroy.

DIED.

On the 26th Nov., at his residence, corner of Pike and Sacramento streets, Mr. James W. Young, Printer, formerly of Mobile, in the 34th year of his age.

On the 26th Nov., in this city, at the residence of Charles L. Tildeu, Mrs. James Stephenson 3d, late of Hingham, Mass., aged 24 years.

On the 20th Nov., in Stockton, Mrs. Martha Ann, wife of B. B. Steinbeck, aged 26 years.

On the 23d Nov., in this city, of typhoid fever, R. McLean Stephenson, aged 33 years.

MARKET REPORT.

The markets for the farmer, we rejoice to say, are improving—the wheat crop will be found to be of value now to those *who hold* the price is steadily advancing, and by sixty or ninety days we venture to mark the price at from 3 to 3½c., and should not be surprised to find the 1st of April mark at 4c.

The vegetable crops are better understood, and more attention is paid to the keeping, than formerly, and thus a better price will be realized to the grower.

The markets were never better supplied than at present—and we can confidently say, there is a better prospect for the cultivator in coming years. They will improve by the experience of the past.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strouse. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us. WARREN & SON.

☞ Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ Wanted.—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ "A Thing of Beauty Is a Joy Forever."—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Cutsott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23—Brig J B Lunt, Richardson, Monterey, 2 days; stone.
Nov. 24—Clipper ship Ocean Telegraph, Willis, New York, 122 days; mdse.
Ship Louisa, Webster, Melbourne, 109 days, via Sydney 81 days, and Navigator Islands 44 days; mdse and pass.
Bark E Corning, Grove, Batavia, 71 days; coffee, etc.
Brig Leonesa, Patterson, Port Orford, 10 days; lumber.
Brig North Bena, Lent, Monterey, 4 days; granite.
Schr Palestine, Stoddard, Port Orford, 20 hours; lumber.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; produce.
Schr Horace, Dean, Bodega, 10 hours; 800 sacks potatoes.
Schr Rambler, Woodbury, Bodega, 15 hours; 500 sk potatoes.
U S schr Monterey, Litchy, Colorado River, 25 days, in bal.
Nov. 25—Clipper ship Rapid, Corning, New York, 135 d's; mdse.
U S revenue cutter Wm L Marcy, Capt S Cornell, from Monterey and a cruise.
Schr Sovereign, Waterman, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Schr A M Simpson, Anson, Bodega, 12 hours; produce.
Schr Teresa, Gamble, Bodega, 10 hours; produce.
Schr Union, Smith, Tomales, 12 hours, with fish.
Nov. 25—Haw schr Rialto, King, Lahaina, 19 days; oranges.
Schr Francisco, Miller, Pajaro, 3 days; 800 sks potatoes.
Schr Queen of the West, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 36 hrs; lime.
Pilot Boat Dancing Feather, Fowler, from Point Aguilla and the wreck of the Yankee Blade.
Nov. 27—Stmr Columbia, Dall, Oregon, 62 hours; passengers, etc.
Stmr America, Fauntleroy, San Diego, 2½ days; mdse, etc.
Clipper ship Morning Star, Foster, Boston, 140 days; mdse.
Schr Equity, Lambert, New Bedford, via 81 Thomas, and Talcahuano 81 days; mdse.
Schr Quadratus, Henderson, Oregon, 14 days; lumber.
Schr Mount Vernon, Dunne, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.

CLEARANCES.

Nov. 21—Steamship Uncle Sam, Baldwin, for San Juan; ships J N Gossler, Emmerson, ports in the Pacific; Chas Carroll, Hunting, and Mogue, Clark, on whaling voyages; brig Argyle, Valparaiso.
Nov. 25—Stmr Goliah, Erskine, for San Diego; schr Laura Bevau, Morton, San Pedro.
Nov 27—Ship Stephen Baldwin, Authony, for Hong Kong; Bay State, Crowell, for Callao.
Nov. 28—Stmr Isthmus, Sampson, for Umpqua.

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

Jewelry and Silverware.

Our immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.
N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Dennis' Wire Works.

Orders executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.
Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.
Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

Mr. & Mrs. Weaver would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.
5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

H. Vance just awarded the First Premium for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a Perfect Likeness. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.
Rooms—Now Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES H. BRISTOW,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
No. 11 Montgomery Block.
Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds and Protests prepared, and Acknowledgments taken.
☞ Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Black Fish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
93 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 159 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.
House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining.
&c., &c., &c.
Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:
Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;) Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tinsel Foil, etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.
The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.
11 RAYE & HANKS.

Wines and Liquors.
GOODWIN & CO., & MEEKER,
No. 64 California street,—(near Front street,)
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—
500 one-eighth casks D'anastie Brandy,
250 bbls Monongahela Whisky,
50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
100 one-eighth casks fine pale Pellevoisin Brandy,
50 one-eighth casks A. Seignette do,
40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,
15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Beton, do, 1835;
5 puncheons pure Scotch Whisky,
15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
100 casks Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter,
100 casks Tennant's do do do,
50 cases Boker's Bitters, genuine;
100 cases Owen Ryrn's Champagne Cider,
50 baskets Heidsieck Champagne,
100 baskets fancy Brandy, pints and quarts.
Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinth, Curacoa, Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. 21-1m

Pacific Nursery,
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA,
Have always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice Roses to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.
All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.
Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.
18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

Book Bindery,
No. 63 Merchant street, below, Adams & Co.
The undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for Book Binding of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.
BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.
N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

California Starch.
Attention of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure California Starch now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.
This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.
JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front,

Eagle No. 2 Plows.	Corn Mills.
Eagle No. 20 "	Corn Shellers.
Eagle No. 19½ "	Straw Cutters.
Eagle No. 19 "	Fan Mills.
Eagle B "	Barr Mill Stone.
Eagle M "	Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.	Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, ass'd
Minor & Hortnd'r, Nos. 20 and 21.	[Nos.
Rover Steel Plow.	Thermometer Churns.
Peoria Steel Plow.	Four Horse Farm Wagons.
Ox Yokes and Chains.	Garden Hoes
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.	Manure Forks.
Road Scrapers.	Ketchum's improved Mower.
Platform Scales, &c., &c.	

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for thes eparator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners. Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbillicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Thrashing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to
10 GEO. N SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite Lt. Count & Strong,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
16 WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
17 WARREN & SON.

Agricultural Implements.

A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil, for sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.

A LARGE [illegible] the various [illegible] For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., [illegible] street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

A FULL and [illegible]
For sale by
BRYANT & CO., [illegible] street.

Plows and Harrows.

A [illegible]
For sale by
BRYANT & CO., [illegible]

Bolting Cloth, &c.

B [illegible]
ANT & CO., [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

EXTRACT FROM "THE ANDES,"
AN UNPUBLISHED POEM, BY C. W. B.

I ne'er have seen
The fiery mount, whose red eye glares, afar
At midnight, o'er the azure waters, laving
The walls of Neapolis—whose lava flood,
Entombed the cities: Nor has Strombolis'
Burning minarets, met my gaze,—nor mounted
Where Himalay' looks down on dusty Asia:
But thy hights, oh, Andes! I have dwelt among,
And gazed with awe upon thine immensities—
Climbed thy shrubless pinnacles, where weary
Clouds repose; wondered through thy realms, and seen
Wild lightning spirits, wrapt in flaming shrouds,
From their cloud-hid homes, leap down, dashing
Their thunderbolts, amid the sphintering rock,
And in their sport, paint blood-red cataracts
Oo thy snowy steeps: And I have mused
Upon thee, in the midnight hour, and when
The sun-god has gone down, or rose, spreading
From thy base to pinnacles, splendors which sway'd
To and fro, as if a myriad banners
Of all hues, waved by a myriad hand
Mingled 'mid lurid cloud and golden snow:—
And I have deem'd thee, a *mighty Altar-place*
That cannot pass away, where aged Time
In worship, bends to the Omnipotent!

How self is lost, when gazing on such works!
Who thinks, when at the altar of a star,
The spirit kneels, of vain and feeble man—
Or musing, in these vast mountain temples,
Of aught, save of their Eternal builder!
Here the awed soul, tremulously soaring,
Above the coldness of unloving man,
Child-like nestles, on loving nature's breast.

Unlike man's marble temples, ye are not
"Vast dumb monsters," for ye speak, and thy peaks
Cloud-robed, and solemn, have a thousand tongues,
And my soul loves to drink their dread music.
Here bowl the winds, and angry thunders speak
In answer to the dreadful avalanche;
And the deep voice of sounding cataracts,
Hoarsely echoes answers to the condor's scream.
The storm clouds in their passage, pause to rest
Upon their peaks, then pass, and pour in fury
Down the drowning deluge,—while from their deep
Bosoms lightnings burst, and bands of thunder
Demons, beat their dreadful drums, and echoes
From their slumbers start, and to the heavens shout
Aloud, 'till the mountains tremble, as when
An earthquake, in his giant wrath, passes by,—
And lurid gloom o'ercanopies the world,
And quivering heavens—awful as when the sun
At noonday hides behind a dread eclipse.

Oh! how like the chamois-hunter, whose heart
Bounds, like the bounding prey he hunts, do these
The snow-born torrents, down their pathways dash,
They go to join the ocean, and to hold
Perchance, a revel with the winds, o'er some
Brave bark's wreck—the wild sea beach fringe with foam,
Or soar in cloud, to glitter in the bow,
Or like a blessing, fall in evening dew,
To feed the thirsty flowers. And these winds,
That tirelessly sweep along,—wierd music
Sending to my sick heart, by the world betmy'd—
Go to fan the sick man's cheek, or play
On zephyr wings, among the tropic fruits,
Or grow to tempests, teaching brave man *fear.*
How blue and beautiful, the stainless sky,—
Sublimely arching 'bove the icy hills—
In whose poor presence, thoughts unholy die.
How like the eye of a loved one, yon star,—
The first that faintly glimmers,—seems to me,
That nearer comes, as the gray deepens, where
The purpled azure of the twilight fades.
Dread spirits of the winters, and the winds,
And mountains, and the unapproachable stars,
Ye have held communion with me, when night,
Has wrapt, her ebon arms, around the world,
And thy mighty spells, upon my soul remain,
And make a part of what men call memory.

Com. John Downes, whose death occurred a few days ago, was, when twelve years of age, it is said, sent from home by his father, with a pack on his back, and told to seek his fortune at sea. When out of sight of his father's house, he sat on a fence and wept. Ho soon, however, seized his bundle and resolutely began his journey. On arriving in Boston, he made his way to the place where the Constitution was fitting out. He fell in with the first lieutenant, Isaac Hull, to whom he expresed a desire to be taken on board. A few questions were put and answered satisfactorily, and his desire was gratified. He behaved so nobly, for a boy, during his first trip, that his commander procured him a midshipman's warrant. Such was the commencement of a long, useful and brilliant career in the naval service.

Eighteen hundred and fifty-four will be one of the most memorable years, and will occupy many pages when the story of the ages will be written. Shipwrecks, wars, floods, steamboats and railroad massacres, tempests, lightnings, drought, fires, cholera, yellow fever, the Nebraska bill fever, know-nothingism, Schuylerism, abolitionism, the wheat crop frozen out, the corn crop burut up, insurrections, earthquakes, rumors of wars, bombardments, Cuba, the Black Warrior, Greytown blotted out by a storm of fire and iron; and the future is big with events of which the next four months are to be rife.

Every man has it in his own power, by the force of natural reasoning, to master the temptation of falling either into presumption or despair. —*L'Estrange.*

The keeping ourselves above grief and every painful passion, is indeed very beautiful and excellent, and none but souls of the first rate seem to be qualified for the undertaking.—*Charron.*

There is in human nature generally more of the fool, than of the wise; and therefore those faculties by which the foolish part of men's minds are taken, are more potent.—*Bacon.*

BANKERS.

SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

DEPOSITS draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,
BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank ..... New York.
Bank of North America ..... Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany
Drexel & Co ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq ..... Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer ..... Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq ..... Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq ..... Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co ..... New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,
BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany
Utica City Bank ..... Utica
Bank of Syracuse ..... Syracuse
Bank of Auburn ..... Auburn.
Bank of Attica ..... Buffalo
Rochester City Bank ..... Rochester.
George Smith & Co ..... Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co ..... Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank ..... Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio ..... Cleveland.
Clinton Bank ..... Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,
BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co ..... London.
F. Huth & Co ..... London
American Exchange Bank ..... New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co ..... New York
Atlantic Bank ..... Boston.
Philadelphia Bank ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank ..... New Orleans.
Page & Bacon ..... St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. ..... Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. ..... Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. ..... Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,
BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co ..... London.
Hottinguer & Co ..... Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co ..... New York.
Phœnix Bank ..... do
J. E. Thayer & Bro ..... Boston.
Homee Benn & Co ..... New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co ..... St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers ..... Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.
MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw Interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Fair Haven Oil Company.
CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street.
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.

THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.
THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily: preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushes per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13-1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.
IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium awarded by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.
THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique Invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair

☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor.
14 and at WARREN & CO.'S

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co ..... Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio ..... Cleveland.
Utica City Bank ..... Utica | Bank of Syracuse ... Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn ..... Auburn. | Bank of Attica ..... Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k .. Rochester. | Geo. Smith & Co .... Chicago.
Michigan State B'k ... Detroit. | Clinton Bank ... Columbus, O.

☞ In the NORTHERN MINES we run Express, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties.

Through LANGTON & BRO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoynt's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar. Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Wombow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range.
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults* and *Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and am empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE,)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

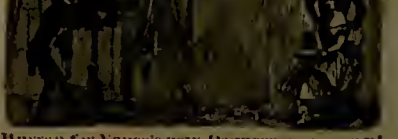
17 COLLINS & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers,* and *others.* 22-3m

San Francisco ahead of the World!
Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!



Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)
New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE'S who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

Artesian Well Boring.
WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the Mint Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Montgomery Paint Store,
No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

ATLANTIC, UNION and FRENCH WHITE LEAD;
TIEMAN'S ZINC WHITE; ENGLISH BOILED OIL;
TURPENTINE; 1st QUALITY FRENCH PICTURE GLASS;
WINDOW GLASS; TIEMAN'S COLORS, in oil and water;
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
BRUSHES in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1854. NO. 23.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

EXTRACT FROM "THE ANDES,"

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM, BY C. W. B.

NO. II.

The ages here have written a record
Of their birth and works, and of the ancient world's—
Not, as on Sybil leaves, cast to the breeze,
Nor as men write man's transitory deeds,
In false, and mutilated fragments; but
On leaves of lava, and enduring rock,
By flood and fire: and in unbroken chain,
Earth's history is traced, from the birth
Of attenuated atoms, dissolved
In formless nebulæ, through the hardening
Of its fiery mass, and mutations strange
And wond'rous, that its every rock reveals—
Until it roll'd, 'mid other spheres, a world!
Flashing the sunlight back to other worlds,
Where man in triumph reigned supreme!

Here would I pause, impressed with all that's great
In nature, (nature's mightiest monuments
Around me) and all that's little—man's works,
In crumbling fragments spread, where once arose
A far-fam'd capital of the Inca Kings:
But thought, links on thought, as rhymes in song,
And my faltering lines, like sprawling waves,
Adown the uneven stream of verse flow on.

The snow, the dew, the trembling leaf, the bow
That throws its glittering arch, across the sky;
The mountain's brow, that bends beneath the storm;
And streams, and flowers, and bright plumag'd birds,—
In beauty, and majesty, surpassing
Far the elaborate toys, men toil to make,—
Are works, well fit to ruffle the gay plumes
That human vanity so proudly wears.

What are man's proud works compared with thine,
Oh, God! sublimely wrought in nature's realm
Immense. The waves that roll majestic on,
O'er ocean's breast—the heavens, another sea,
Tessellated with island suns and stars—
The cataract, causing earth to tremble,
As it falls from awful precipices—
And hoary headed mountain monarchs,
Dread Andes and Alps! The monuments
Of Eternity! When weighed with these,
What are the works of wealth and power—
What the deed of war, misnamed glory!
Or cities', and man's boasted works of art!
Egypt, crowned with pyramids—the nurse
Of Grecian altars! Chaldea, of kingdoms
The glory! Greece, unrivalled in art,
In arms invincible—where eloquence
First its deathless immortality began—
And Rome! monarch of all earthly grandeur!
Carthage, of commerce the home. And Tyre, and Troy,
Of martial deeds, most famed in history!
And Babylon, of cities, the magnificent!
These, proud man, are the glories of thy hands.
Alas! the wild beasts howl, among the homes
Of Babylonish princes. The tombs of Tyre,
And Troy, are sought in vain. Commerce has found
Another home—and Rome, "crownless and voiceless,"
Stands a wreck and ruin, embalming,
In her tenantless tombs, the blood-stain'd mem'ries
Only, of her glorious past. Whilst the Turk,
Treads, monarch like, her Cæsar's palaces:
Bleaching relics of cities, strew the plains
Of Greece, as skeletons upon the field
Where nations in desperate battle met—
And Egypt, prostrate lies, a dusky dream,
A sombre shadow, 'neath the cloudless skies.

All the dim records of world conquering fights
Fade from the memory—heroes perish—names,
Sword-chisel'd on an age, become effaced,
And the dusty Past, like a pyramid,
Contains grim mummies, only, mouldering
In darkness and decay. Pharsalia
Maralon—Sesostris, Cæsar, these words
Sound strangely, to unlearn'd ears. E'en those
Who with sudden splendor, strike the world, fade,
As when meteors scar the arch of heaven,
Few see the transient gleam. "darkness swallows all."
The very flood of mighty names, and deeds,
That since creation has been rolling on
Deepening, and widening in every age,
By its immensity, must ere swiftly bears
To vast ocean, the
These mighty works disappear—but these mountains
stand, as stands, beside a stream, the rock,
While one float,

A BON JOKE.—A clergyman at an afternoon party was asked to read an account of a Woman's Rights meeting, which he did in this wise:

"At the last convention, at one o'clock, the house, to order, and the first business was, will attempt to

When the lecturers told him, after he was taking the money, were [illegible] and she was strong enough she'd [illegible])

[For the California Farmer.]

The Present Age.

BY DR. C. W. BRINK.

THERE are times when—forgetful of the immediate events and interests around us—we become abstracted from the earth, and as spectators from another sphere, send our thoughts along the track of time, into the remotest antiquity; or upon the wings of fancy sweep into the depths of the future, and—gathering inspiration from such contemplations—rise to an appreciation of the sublimities of nature, the capacities of man, and the providences of God.

The splendid mechanism of the universe, the majestic operations of the human race, and the unceasing supervision of the Omnipotent; time, past, present, and to come; and the events that make pregnant the passing years, rolling wave after wave into eternity—these are the soul-stirring subjects that come at such times within the scope of the meditative mind.

Reflections of this character are sometimes peculiarly appropriate and interesting. At present, however, it is not our purpose to indulge them, but to take a comprehensive glance at the era in which we live, and to indicate, briefly, a few of the grand features, which distinguish the present, as one of the most remarkable in the history of the world. The field is vast, and it would of course, transcend the compass of a newspaper article, to do more than glance at some general truths and results—truths that have been developed in our own times, with which we have lived in contact, which are fresh in our memories.

The first and most striking feature of the present age, and one which is apparent to every observer, is its dissimilarity to that just preceding. This difference is strikingly manifested in manners and customs, in literature and science, and, indeed, in every department of human action. The nineteenth, is separated from the eighteenth, and the preceding centuries, by the outbreaking of a new spirit, which—like the central forces that cause geological convulsions,—has detached our own, by a profound chasm, from all previous periods.

We are, I know, too apt to exaggerate the importance of events that are near, and in which we are ourselves actors; yet who can but believe that the present has no parallel in any preceding age, in mighty achievements, in the brilliant triumphs that man has gained over nature?

Science, from sickly infancy, has sprang to the stature of a giant, and has broken down every barrier in way of invention and discovery. By the application of steam and electricity, the geography of countries is re-arranged, and the elements of society re-distributed. Chemistry has unriddled the most recondite problems in nature's arcanum. Astronomy has summoned up from the unimaginable abysses of space an awful array of firmaments, and marshalled them in splendid order before the mind; while the collateral sciences have joined together the golden links of the mighty chain of knowledge, and bound man, and the universe, with the mind of the Infinite Creator.

From the vagueness and impotency of the science of former times, that of the present is strongly contrasted by accuracy and power. The hypothetical and improbable, are supplanted by the demonstrable and the true. The visionary philosophy of the dark ages, has passed away like the shadowy tenant of a dream, and the faint glimmerings of the dawn of knowledge that came out of the blank abyss, have ushered in a glorious day; and the *practical* reigns sole sovereign of mankind. Instead of the philosopher's stone, and the elixir of life, our quest is for those agencies which in truth confer earthly omnipotency—which annihilate space, and bring remote nations in one neighborhood.

With one agent, we drive monster ships in the very teeth of tempests across wide oceans with celerity and safety, and the effect of the power, thought is transmitted from one to the antipodes, consents, swifter than the lightning's flash. To these mighty agencies of quick lightnings. To these mighty agencies are greatly owing the rapid increase in civilization, indicated by the growth of population, which, within half a century, has spread in our own country, from the granite coasts of the Atlantic, to the golden shores of the Pacific sea—while they have given to agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and to the growth of cities and multiplication of States, an impulse that makes present reality exceed the fabulous exaggerations of the misty past.

Equally obvious is it that by these advances the comforts of all classes of society have been multiplied, so that the poor enjoy, as common necessaries, many articles of living that were once considered luxuries by princes. This age is marked not less by other peculiarities, among the most prominent of which is its intellectual activity: indeed the achievements of science, to which allusion has been made, indicate clearly the quick movements of the human mind. Something like it has been seen in other epochs, but never has the restless spirit of progress, so entirely pervaded the world; never has it extended so widely, nor descended so deeply as now. The interests of common education, acknowledged to be one of the firmest pillars of the commonwealth—an unfettered press—rousing the profoundest sense of the people, and exciting in all classes of society an interest in the most elevating and important topics; and a literature—exhibiting itself in books, newspapers and journals, containing startling theories, and discussing themes which agitate churches, and make remote thrones tremble—in all these is this remarkable intellectual activity exhibited, and by the almost omnipotent agencies of communication, every portion of the globe is brought under influences which formerly operated only in the most civilized capitals.

Another remarkable characteristic of the age, is its great political excitements. Originating in the immortal Declaration of Independence (which problem, was practically demonstrated in the Revolutionary War), the idea of man's capacity for self-government has gone abroad, and—like the fiat of the Almighty thundering through chaos—has penetrated the entire civilized world, and roused dormant masses of mind into action, that is uncontrollable as the movements of the earth in space. Revolutions in classic Greece, throughout the vast continent of South America, and over the entire extent of Europe, have produced popular commotions, not less destructive to ancient institutions, than was the voice of Napoleon's cannon, and his hundred victories, to the principalities of kings. The same political activity has roused the intellectual giants of our own country to the settlement of important questions of the constitution; and in England, has thundered around the throne, in the Reform Bill and Anti-Corn Law. Such struggles of man against outworn tyrannies—of the spirit of liberty against despotism—have in no previous age, so astonished the world, nor roused it from the dull slumber of the lethargic past.

Though this is as I have said, eminently an age of scientific, intellectual and political advancement, it is equally emphatically marked by moral reform. Distinct and organized crusades are made against immorality, and the monster vices of mankind. War is declared, and actively prosecuted against intemperance; and missions and the Sabbath school—the youngest children of Christianity—have grown to maturity and are extending its blessings to every clime. Other charities institutions—homes for the [illegible] for the deaf and blind asylums for the [illegible] and idiots—cover the land, and by extending an organic sympathy with [illegible] and suffering as characterizing [illegible] which clearly indicate that the great law of God respecting man, is human progress, and they give us assurance that as the future unfolds its pages, other and newer glories will dawn upon our race.

Madame Pfeiffer, the Traveler.

MADAME IDA PFEIFFER arrived in this city on Friday. She is now on her second voyage around the world.—*N. Y. Paper.*

The question naturally suggested is, who is Madame Pfeiffer, and what is she going round the world again for?

She is a German lady, about fifty-seven years old, said to be intelligent, wealthy and accomplished, and to all appearance perfectly sane on every subject except it be that of Traveling, which she does entirely alone, and on the largest scale.

Her husband and two sons, one a Government official and the other an artist, live in Germany. In 1846 she set out on a journey round the world. She went first to Brazil, attracted by its magnificent forests and flowers. Here she came very near being murdered by a black ruffian, who undertook to rob her. She still shows the scars she received, but states with evident satisfaction that she cut off three of his fingers in self-defence, when fortunately help came to her relief. She then embarked at Rio, doubled the Horn, visited Valparaiso, took passage in another vessel to Tahiti, and among other mementoes of her sojourn there, brought away Queen Pomare's autograph.

From Tahiti she went to China, then to Calcutta, then overland across British India to Bombay, from there by steam to Bussorah and Bagdad, then with a caravan to Mosul and the ruins Nineveh, whence she brought several pieces of sculpture, and thence to Oroomiah, of course with varied adventures. At numerous places she was hospitably received and entertained by the Protestant Missionaries. She is herself a Catholic.

From Oroomiah she proceeded to Tabreez, then to Tiflis, and across the Caucasus, through European Russia to Vienna, and reached home after a tour of a little more than two years.

As her stock of languages is limited, she is obliged much of the time to depend upon her signs. One of her cardinal rules is never to betray fear, in whatever danger she may be, and another is to dress and live cheaply and economically, two precautions that have doubtless conduced largely to her safety.

Madame Pfeiffer, in her land journeys, took but a single horse; her small trunk being hung on one side of him, her bed on the other, and she between. Her voyage round the world cost her somewhat less than $2,000.

In 1851 she set out again, and spent two years in Australia and the East Indies. She then visited California and Oregon, thence through Ecuador, she went to Panama and took steamer for New Orleans, then up the Mississippi to St. Paul, and down the lake to Montreal, from whence she came to New York. She is now on her way through the Atlantic States, after which she will again turn homewards, thus completing her second journey round the earth.

A description of her strange and multifarious adventures could not but be entertaining. She takes copious notes and observations, and will probably, if she lives, embody them in an elaborate work. A subordinate object of her travels is to gather flowers and insects, of which she has now an immense collection. She is already known as the authoress of a work on Iceland and Palestine, the fruit of her early journeyings.

It will be recollected that this distinguished traveler was in San Francisco, in Oct. last, and was received with marked attention. We recollect with what interest to examine the specimens that were at the Exhibition in Musical Hall and it afforded much pleasure to have it in our power to pay those respectful attentions to the highly meritorious the courtesies of all, which is the present of knowledge.—ED.

THE SPIRITS IN SYRIA.—We [illegible] that the spirits had [illegible] America by their demonstrations, but it appears they are [illegible] of power. A [illegible] Beirut, a seaport [illegible] from the horses and [illegible] David, will have a [illegible] end of the [illegible]

An [illegible]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1854.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the Farmer, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivator of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the Farmer. Our friends that are in arrears can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean—anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the California Farmer; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully aid the farmer in his employment, We are willing to receive *Wheat, Rye, Oats*, &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we do wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and conveniently too.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want Agents in all the Principal towns and cities, for the CALIFORNIA FARMER. To good, active and prompt men, we can *offer good inducements*. None need apply who cannot give guarantee of strict performance of duty.

THE FARMER A STEAMER PAPER.

Those who wish to inform their friends of the *true* condition of California, her RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS, should send the "FARMER." Merchants would serve their correspondents in this way, in a great degree.

San Jose Telegraph and San Jose Tribune.

Our neighbors and friends in the sunny valley of San Jose must have had an early frost, and they are laboring under a "chill." Quinine! Quinie! brothers, is a sovereign remedy for the shakes. We wish our cotemporaries to remember one thing, we shall never *intentionally* misconstrue or retaliate—nor shall we ever descend to personalities, or become a judge upon the *motives* of others.

In our remarks upon the removal we intended no disparagement to San Jose; far from it. We have ever spoken of that city, its fertility of soil, its beauty of location and its advantages, with becoming respect—we have ever advocated San Jose as the most appropripate place for the College of Agriculture, which will yet be established—and when we remarked upon the contrast between Sacramento and San Jose, we did so without any sectional prejudices whatever. We spoke as we felt—that we believed the public good would be advanced by continuing the Legislature at Sacramento, knowing that another strife for removal would only be a loss of time to our Legislators and an expenditure to the State. Those that know Sacramento at the present time know that the conveniences are much greater there than any other place—the New Court House, the planked streets and many other facilities which it possesses, which it is not necessary to enumerate now. It might have been better understood by our cotemporaries if we had coupled Vallejo, Benicia and San Francisco with San Jose, or any place to which interested parties would desire to have the Legislature assemble, but as San Jose was the only place so prominently set before us we selected that.

If our cotemporarary of the Telegraph will visit Sacramento we will abide his own honest judgment whether we have spoken truth or not, relative to the condition of the streets of both places.

As to the California Farmer, and the opinions of our friends and subscribers, at San Jose, we are happy in knowing how well they value it, and we do believe they will all act independent of whatever our friends of the Telegraph may say. For his edification and pleasure we shall be most happy to show him our subscription list, he can take note of every name; we have faith to believe they are freemen and will judge for themselves. They have given the Farmer a generous support and a goodly list, and we thank them for it; and we shall ever act according to what we believe for the good of all sections of our State, without fear or favor.

We would quote the following paragraph, that we may respond:

"There is in this article of the California Farmer, so much unfairness and unkindness towards San Jose, that we cannot but feel surprised; and we think the Farmer would have consulted its *own interest* if it had not travelled out of its proper sphere to express legal opinions, or to discuss political questions."

Does our friend of the Telegraph consult *only his own interest* when he pens his "leaders"? Does he never aim at something higher, and forgetful of *self*, think of the general good? In a recent controversy between the Telegraph and the Tribune, we *think* there was some claim made for others good—how is it, Brother?

However, we wish you, and all our cotemporaries, to know that we have *no types in the* California Farmer *office to spell hard names*. We will never render railing for railing, depend upon it. As to the honesty of our purpose in the *cause of Agriculture*, or the *removal of the seat of Government*, we are willing to have the article we penned examined, and the judgment of all our readers passed upon it. We belong to no party or sect; but shall advocate agriculture independent of party of sectional prejudices. If we wished to bring the Legislature where it would be most to our personal, our *own interest*, we should say San Francisco. For we are here and belong here, and publish the California Farmer here, and therefore our neighbor's hint about "Pap" is not applicable. As to legal opinions, or any question of the law, we yield due deference to it, provided it is the "law of the people," faithfully enacted by their representatives.

We were pleased with our cotemporary of the Tribune in his *conclusions*. That is just what we meant in our communication. Hear him:—"Perhaps if the question were submitted to the people, *they* would take it away from us. To this we would submit with pleasure; because in both instances justice would have been administered according to law." This is the law we like—"the voice of the people."

The San Jose Tribune, in its true language, generally, we do not object to. We are ever thankful to be reminded of our duty, to have an "eye single to agriculture," and if our brother will not throw "muddy" water, we will respond promptly and discuss the points with him or any one else: but our types cannot become mirrors to see through muddy remarks, and the editor of the Tribune knows that. We know him to be a true friend of the cause we advocate, and will ever respond to him in respectful terms; but never with personal remarks, or to become the absolute judge of motive. We shall refer to the subject again soon.

The True Egyptian Lentils.—We were very happy to receive a call from our friend, Dr. H. M. Gray of this city, who has recently returned from the States. We are very much indebted to the Doctorr for valuable parcels of seeds, which his kindness and interest in agriculture induced him to bring with him, and which we have received from him. Among the interesting specimens received, we have a head of the "Egyptian Lentil," raised from seed taken from the "Mummy" which was exhibited recently East, and described in Glidden's history. It is a curious grain, and worthy the attention of the curious. It will, in California, produce abundantly, and its qualities be thoroughly tested. We can spare grains of it to those who will carefully experiment with them. We have many valuable books, &c., for those who will make the right use of them, free of cost.

The Dissolving Dionamas.—By the courtesy of the proprietors of this exhibition we were very highly gratified. The exhibition is worthy the attention of our citizens, many of the views being very beautiful, and the instantaneous change of brilliant views from the one to the other, excite a lively interest in the mind. The "Drummond Light," by which the views are illuminated, is being tested, and the proprietors take great pleasure in explaining to the audience, after the exhibition is over, is another feature, and worth all the fee of entrance. Altogether, it is time and money well spent.

Mammoth Tree.—We have been kindly furnished with the cone, foliage and seeds of the *Mammoth Tree*, from Calaveras county, by G. H. Woodworth, Esq., whose valuable ranch is near to this most celebrated spot, We shall accept his kind invitation ere long, we trust, to visit this memorable spot and see with our own eyes these "Giants of the Forest," these "Monarchs of Ages," for we esteem the mighty group of trees at this point the greatest sight that one can view.

Favors Received.—We have received from Hon. Chas. Mason, of the Patent Office, a package of books, from that office, and several packages of seeds for distribution, many of them entirely new and valuable. Several parcels, letters and exchanges, from various sources, from Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., to whom we are often indebted for many favors.

On Tuesday last his Excellency, Governor Bigler, commuted the sentence of Thomas Crooks, sentenced to be hanged at Sonora, Tuolumne county, on the 8th inst., to imprisonment for ten years in the State Prison.

A full grown grizzly was captured in a log trap, by some Americans, near the ranch of B. D. Wilson, Esq., Los Angeles, a few days since, He is said to weigh 800 pounds.

There are thirty river and bay steamboats running to and from this city.

The Pioneer.

Our friend of the Pioneer has done nobly for the cause of Agriculture, and we are happy to accept his apology. There is nothing so pleasing as to see one who is in error confess, and our neighbor of the Pioneer is willing to acknowledge the "corn"—why absolutely "a pun" to begin with—and nearly *three columns* devoted to *Agriculture* and the California Farmer with its dangerously crazy editor. Would that we could spare *three columns* to-day, but we cannot. We have said that "we wished to believe that the Pioneer was to be the 'ne plus ultra' of the literature of California"—and already have our wishes began to be realized—its columns begin to plead for "Flora and Pomona;" it owns the "corn," it is willing to *turn-up* (turnip), it smiles upon Agriculture, and it *beets* (beats) nature itself at its long *Ceres* (series) on the value of the science;—then epicurean-like, he tells *how* he wishes his "taters" cooked. We only wish we *did* know which kind of this vegetable he wished,—whether the real murphy from Erins fair land, or from our own sunny South. We have a little inkling, friend, that you *do* like *sweet* "taters"—which shall it be, from *Caroline*-a, or *Virginia?* Now friend, we know "Christmas" is coming, and we wish to prepare an elegant repast for you; and we have in our *monomaniac* cranium the sketch of a dish for you—you shall have it—and the "taters" shall not be *raw*, and if our friend is not like the "Ewer" spoken of in the good book—for we suppose a "Ewer" is a "pitcher" in this instance, and "broken at the fountain,"—then our friend would know that we would not send a *potato* to a friend without the "jacket on." The only thing we fear is that our friend may find our next potatoe so *hot* he cannot hold it, and with the *Caroline*-a tater we will send him another from the hands of pretty *Kate* Kearny, this, with a favorite *pie* for Christmas dinner, that shall *squash* his *attempt* at wit so *unknightly* poised upon the point of his lance. Look out for thy stirrup and saddle-girth, brother. Were it not for thy recent *wisdom* in gracing the first *literary* magazine of the Pacific with the Flora and Pomona of this coast, we should try to pin our friend to the wall, or hurl horse and rider to the dust. But our neighbor is growing wise, and we can now conscientiously *recommend* the Pioneer Magazine; but suppose, as our neighbor says, we are "a little shakey in the upper story," our recommendation will be taken for *only* what it is worth. Good-bye, till the Christmas dinner.

Soldified Milk.

The last number of the American Medical Monthly contains an account of a visit made by a committee of medical gentlemen, appointed by the New York Academy of Medicine, to the establishment of Mr. Blatchford at Armenia, N. Y., (some 30 miles east of Poughkeepsie) where "solidified milk" is prepared. If the opinions expressed in the article referred to, respecting the value of this new description of food, are well founded, the juvenile population, at least of New York, may indulge in hearty self-congratulations; for "swill milk" has already committed appalling ravages in their ranks. The editor describes the process of solidification as follows:

To 122 lbs. of milk, 28 lbs. of Stuart's white sugar, were added, and a trivial proportion of bicarbonate of soda, a teaspoonful, merely enough to insure the neutralizing of any acidity, which in the summer season is exhibited even a few minutes after milking, although inappreciable to the organs of taste. The sweet milk was poured into evaporating pans of enamelled iron, embeded in warm water heated by steam. A thermometer was immersed in each of these water baths, that by frequent inspection the temperature might not rise above the point which years of experience have shown advisable.

To facilitate the evaporation, by means of blowers and other ingenious apparatus, a current of air is established between the covers of the pans, and the solidifying milk. Connected with the steam engine is an arrangement for stirers, for agitating the milk slightly while evaporating, and so gently as not to *churn* it. In about three hours the milk and sugar assumed a pasty consisteucy, and delighted the palates of all present. By constant manipulating and warming, it was reduced to a rich, creamy-looking powder; then exposed to the air to cool, weighed into parcels of a pound each, and by a press, with the force of a ton or two, made to assume the compact form of a tablet, (the size of a small brick) in which shape, covered with tin foil, it is presented to the public.

Some of the solidified milk, which had been grated and dissolved in water the evening previous, was found covered with a rich cream. This, skimmed off, was soon converted into excellent butter. Another solution was speedily converted into wine whey, by a treatment precisely similar to that employed in using ordinary milk. It fully equalled the expectation of all; so that solidified milk will hereafter rank among the necessary appendages of the sick room. In fine, this article makes paps, custards, puddings and cakes, equal to the best milk; and one may be sure it is an unadulterated article, obtained from well-pastured cattle, and not the produce of distillery slops; neither can it be watered.

For our steamships, our packets, for those traveling by land or by sea, for hotel purposes, or use in private families, for young or old, we recommend it cordially, as a substitute for fresh milk.

We look with interest for the scientific report of the Committee of the Academy of Medicine, in which we hope for an exposition of the domestic, culinary and hygenic properties of solidified milk.

Publicity of Crime.

We publish the following most excellent article from the Baltimore American, and hope it will excite the attention it deserves, for all must admit that the scenes and sketches of crime and misdemeanor that are daily laid before our community are heralded in such forms, and often, dressed with playfulness and low wit, as to indicate that they are of but little moment, and the tendency is rather to increase than to diminish crime:

The Press, in the United States, is a power that wields an influence almost omnipotent. It has so much to do with the formation of public opinion, the moulding of the sentiments of the masses, both morally and politically, that it becomes a matter of impossibility to measure its actual strength, and fix the boundaries of its empire. This is a feature peculiar to this country, and for reasons so perfectly apparent to all, that we deem it sufficient for our purpose merely to advert to the fact. We may remark, however, in this connection, that the great advantages we derive, as a nation, at least from a *free* Press, have not escaped the notice of the world, or that portion of it where the press is permitted to *breathe*.

It was only the other day this very question was broached in Parliament, and during the long and interesting debate that followed the history and condition of the Press in America, its achievements in enlightning and elevating the masses—were dwelt upon; and it was candidly admitted that in the diffusion of general intelligence among the people, "the United States was far ahead of England."

The Press, then, occupying such a commanding position in this country, becomes to a great extent, as we before intimated, the regulator of its morals. Whatever morality it reflects reaches the eye and heart of all who peruse its pages, and of course, the seed thus scattered, whether good or bad, must find a lodgement somewhere, and a soil, too, that will nourish and give it growth. But is the Press suffered to scatter *bad* seed—to inculcate immorality? Are we prepared to answer in the negative? There are legal restrictions which forbid it directly, but do we not know that a portion of the Press is striking *indirectly* at the existence of what underlies all the social relations, and is vitally indispensable to our social happiness?

It cannot have escaped the observation of those who are accustomed to a daily or even an occasional perusal of some of the widely circulated papers of the country that there is a disposition to pander to a morbid curiosity, by presenting such details of monstrous crimes, and heinous offences, as are calculated not only to crimson the cheek of modesty, but to shock all sense of propriety and decency. If a case of action or seduction occurs, it is not enough to give the simple fact, but the particulars, dressed and colored perhaps by the ready pen of the reporter, and occupying a prominent place in the paper, follow as a "further" account of the "outrage." And who has not observed the avidity with which youth—young men through whose veins the spring tide of passion is coursing—seize upon these glowing pictures, the eye not suffering a word to escape, whilst it distils for the heart a subtle and deadly poison.

But the newspaper not only reaches the counting room and the workshop; its teeming pages are open in the parlor, to the gaze of modesty—of virtue that should be as free from taint "as an angel's wing." Who would place into the hands of a daughter, or sister, for perusal, "Don Junn?"—and yet would it not be better to give them that, if the restraints of virtue are to be slackened, than the vulgar and disgusting accounts of every libertine that chooses to violate the laws of God and man? There will be found at least some regard for common decency. Some have attempted to make this matter of giving publicity to the vulgar details of crime a question, and have undertaken to adduce an argument for the affirmative, by citing Shakspeare's "Macbeth," Milton's "Paradise Lost," and the Bible itself, to show that such details—the minute of crime—are all the proper subjects of publicity and notoriety. The error, fatal to such an argument as this, consists in losing sight of a very important distinction. In the one case the object is to enforce a moral; hence vice is portrayed with all its hideousness, and if its attractions are set forth, it is only that the consequences may appear the more terrible by the contrast. On the other hand, the picture is drawn merely for the purpose of giving the news, and the punishment so uncertain or trifling, that the particular crime committed loses half its deformity. And so the sophistry of every argument that can be advanced to sustain such a position will appear equally as palpable, if there be any truth in the trite quotation from Pope:—

> "Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
> That to be hated needs but to be seen;
> But seen too oft, familiar with its face,
> We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

A Daily Mail Stage Line has been established between Placerville and Georgetown, via Spanish Flat.

HORTICULTURAL.

Cross' Grape Vine Frame.

We have received a drawing of this new invention, which is spoken of so highly among the horticulturists of the East.

This frame is so contrived as to train the vine upon the lattice-work and raise or lower the frame, to permit it to be supported upright or lay horizontally upon the ground. By this means the fruit when ripening can be exposed to more or less air, light and heat, by elevating or depressing the frame. It is believed by many that grape vines trained along the ground are less subject to the mildew, and various causes are assigned for it. In the August number of Barry's Horticulturist is the following answer to an inquiry whether the nitre gathering under the shade of the vine was the cause of its not mildewing when allowed to run on the ground:

"We know it to be a fact that Grapes allowed to run on the ground are less liable to mildew than those raised upon trellises. We cannot speak positively as to the cause. It may be owing to the more moist atmosphere that surrounds them on the ground, and their being less exposed to sudden changes of temperature. Some experiments made in the south of France, when the vine disease (a sort of mildew) was making great havoc, proved that the vine was safer on the ground, and more especially on grassy surface, than on the trellis. The subject is worthy of investigation."

Vol. 9, No. 51, of the Scientific American, contains the engraving of this Grape Frame, and the editor speaks thus of it:

"The claim is for an adjustable elevating and degressing Grape Frame, with, or without supporters, attached and made of any known material. It therefore embraces a variety of modifications not represented in the annexed figures. The benefits of such a Grape Frame appear to be of great importance and value. They deserve general attention."

The following we copy from a circular sent forth in support of its merits:

"N. B.—The above invention has been personally noticed by the press where exhibited, and has received a premium at all the agricultural fairs the inventor has been able to attend, since it was patented. It was awarded a discretionary and meritorious premium at the Vermont State Fair; also at the Washington County do., N. Y.; a diploma at the Rensselaer do.; and a first class silver medal was awarded by the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, at its last annual meeting. Among the distinguished individuals that have recommended the above frame to the confidence of the public as a superior plan for raising and ripening grapes in the open air, are the following:

B. P. Johnson, Cor. Sec. N. Y. State Agricultural Society; Herman Wendell, Pres. Alb. and Rens. Hort. Society; C. M. Hovey, Ed. Magazine of Horticulture, Boston, Mass.; John J. Viele, Pres. Rens. Co. Agricultural Society; Le Roy Mowry, President Wash. Co. Agricultural Society."

We confess ourselves very much in favor of the invention, and would recommend our cultivators to an examination of its merits. A drawing is exhibited at our rooms, where we shall be happy to confer with all interested in the cultivation of the grape.

Growing Grapes for Wine.

To the Editor of the California Farmer:

Sir: Will you please to inform me as to the best mode of growing grapes for the purpose of making wine? the climate, soil, manure, temperature, mode of training, and quality? whether hill or dale is best for cultivation? when is the best time to plant? and, in short, general particulars, with a view to inform many who are wishing to go into the business, which will no doubt hereafter become a great source of employment, both of capital and labor, in this country; but of which, at present, little is known. My place is within thirty miles of the city, in a fine climate, and consists of hills and valleys.

An Old Subscriber.

We are happy to respond to our correspondent relative to the cultivation of the grape. It must soon attract greater interest, and will eventually become a prominent branch of the "home industry" of California, and a large source of revenue to our citizens and to the State.

In order that the best and quickest results may accrue to those who wish to engage in the cultivation of the grape, it is all important that those who engage in such an enterprise should have an interest and a pleasure in the employment beyond the mere dollars. There should be a love of the employment sufficiently strong to warm every new development, and a desire to make a progress in the investment an enterprise.

The climate of California is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the vine, and there need be no fear (and it will bear a very severe reflection.) of the climate, as almost every portion of our State will produce grapes abundantly.

The soil best adapted to the grape is a light, deep, sandy loam. This soil can be enriched by old and thoroughly decomposed manures, added to and mixed with the entire soil. The grape delights in a dry temperature. If the soil is rich, deep, and well pulverized, the roots will penetrate and find moisture, while the foliage revels in the dry and sunny atmosphere above. We believe that it will be found that vines planted on our *hill sides* will produce grapes of a finer quality, and in greater abundance, than when planted in our valleys. We are satisfied that some of our finest soil—soil adapted particularly to the grape—abounds along our beautiful hill sides, and that more attention should be given to this subject than has been heretofore rendered.

The grape, when planted in our valleys, leaves the roots during the rainy season to a long exposure to cold and wet soil. This must always be very injurious, and will, in a great degree, check the quantity and quality of the fruit, while those planted in our warm soil, upon the slopes, will receive nourishment of the rains, and not receive injury by the cold or rainy season. All who are familiar with grape growing in other countries will remember that one of the cardinal efforts in the preparation of the grape border, is always to have a *warm and dry border for the roots to revel in.* It must be well drained, deep, rich and warm. Such can our hill sides be made; and we believe it will be found to be the place especially designed for the cultivation of the grape. We also believe that within a short time we shall see our lovely mountain slopes beautifully decorated with walks, terraces and vineyards, like the "vine clad hills of sunny France."

In California, the months of December and January will be found the best months for the planting of vines. After the "early rains," and the grounds are mellowed, the soil is in the best state for working, and the vine then planted is ready for the "latter rains." The soil then becomes fixed, the roots swell, the sap moves freely and strongly, and the whole vine receives more strength than by any other mode of cultivation.

The vine may be grown to strong stakes, or upon trellis work. We prefer the former for large vineyards, and the latter for gardens. The system of pruning for this county should be the short, or spar pruning.

There can be no doubt of great success to any and all who engage in the cultivation of the grape, and give their time and interest to it. It will be found not only interesting, but very profitable, for the time must soon come, when *California Wine* will be celebrated over our own State, and a great and profitable article for export.

The Paulownia Imperialis.

The Imperial Paulownia is one of the plants lately brought to Europe from Japan, by Dr. Von Siebold, the Belgian botanical traveler. In its native country its local name is *Kirri;* and the Chinese call it *Too-Hak-Too.* It forms a tree, in Japan, about thirty or forty feet high, with a trunk two or three feet in diameter. The bark is smooth and high-colored. The branches are rather few in number, spreading horizontally and forming a large head.

The striking peculiarity of the Paulownia, however, is its showy foliage. The leaves are of the shape of those of the Catalpa, but of darker green, perhaps resembling more closely those of a large sun-flower—being broad and heart-shaped. In rich soil the growth of the tree is extremely rapid, young plants making shoots of eight or ten feet in a season, and on such we have measured leaves a foot and a half in diameter. But on older trees they are usually about half that size.

The flowers are produced in April in panicles, at the ends of the branches. They resemble in general appearance those of the Catalpa, but the color is a pale, bluish-violet. The seeds are borne in an oval capsule as large as pigeon's eggs.

When the Paulownia was first introduced into the Garden of Plants at Paris, it was treated as a delicate green-house plant. It was soon found, however, that it was perfectly hardy on the Continent and in England. In this country it appears equally so. The trees in this latitude have stood the past two winters, even in exposed situations, without covering, and have not lost an inch of the previous season's growth. We therefore consider it a hardier tree than the Catalpa, which often suffers badly from the cold of this latitude. Nothing is easier than the propagation of this tree. Single buds will grow, like those of the mulberry and the vine, taken off early in the spring and covered about an inch deep in the soil of a fresh hot bed. The cuttings of the young shoots, planted under a hand-glass in a shady border, strike root readily. But by far the easiest and and most rapid mode is that of planting pieces of the roots.

Every little piece of the root of the Paulownia will, under certain conditions, produce a plant. It is not necessary to make a common hot-bed early in the spring, reduce the roots of the plant to the (and it will bear a very severe reflection.) and plant every piece that will make a cutting not smaller than a goose-quill, and a couple of inches long. Plants these bits of roots about an inch and a half deep in the rich, light soil of the hot-bed. In a fortnight's time every bit will throw up a bud, make new roots, and become a distinct plant. When the plants are about three inches high, they may be transplanted into rows, beds, borders, or, in short, wherever they are finally to grow. If the season is favorable, they will grow to the height of from three to six feet before the close of the autumn. Next year, if the soil is deep, they will make shoots eight or ten feet long. —*Downing.*

Remarks on Graperies and Grape---Culture Under Glass.

Construction of the Vinery.—Instead of the common practice of building the front wall of the house on pillars, I would advise that a solid wall from the foundation be made, as I consider an inside border to be more injurious than beneficial to the roots of the vines. The principal cause of the shriveling of early-forced Grapes is, in my opinion, owing to the roots being overheated, and not having sufficient moisture. When they extend far into the interior of the house, it is impossible for even the most experienced gardener to guard against this completely.

Having given my objections to an inside border, I may add that building a wall will be found a saving of expense. I consider upright sashes of little or no use in front, and I would recommend the back wall to be built much higher than it commonly is, as the vines always fruit best at their extremeties. I would also have the pathway of the house paved with stone, which would certainly look much better, and be less expensive in the end. Where there is only one house to be erected, it would be much better to have it made circular in front, as it would be more exposed to the sun's rays.

With regard to the construction of the heating apparatus, I would recommend the hot-water instead of the smoke-flue system, and the use of Week's Conical Boiler. Although it is generally allowed that many a good bunch of Grapes has been grown by the heat of an old smoke-flue, the hot-water system is universally adopted in all new vineries throughout Great Britain. Week's boiler is formed of 2 1-2 to 3-inch pipes, all connected with the furnace in the center. The body of water being small, and the surface of pipe large, the water heats soon, and circulates rapidly. I would also have the furnace or fireplace made much larger than is usual, so as to afford sufficient space for a large, slow-burning fire, in order that the operator may have it in his power to keep a steady heat in the house. When the fireplace is small, he has to stir it often, to keep up the desired heat in cold weather.

Formation of the Border.—The site on which the house stands has a gradual inclination to the south, twenty inches in thirty feet, which is very desirable, in order to carry away rapidly all superfluous water. The border is fifteen feet wide and three feet deep; it is dug eighteen inches below the original surface, and raised as much above. In the bottom are placed twelve inches of stones, to form drainage, and these are overlaid with some rough material, vegetable matter, or turf, to prevent the earth from adhering to them. The earth which forms the border was the top-spit taken from the corner of an old pasture which the cows frequented, and which was undoubtedly very rich, mixed with a goodly quantity of well-rotted animal dung (I believe cow-dung to be the best), together with a liberal quantity of bone-dust or something equivalent. I also approve of having a drain along the border, near the centre, on a level with the stones at the bottom of the border, open at each end, in connection with several intersecting ones, into the interior of the house, in order to dry and convey a current of air through the border, which is most assuredly beneficial to the growth of vines. I am much in favor of having some rough material mixed with the earth in the border, such as old lime, limestone, or broken bricks, to keep the soil loose.

Planting.—Of course choose good, healthy vines. It is necessary, when planting, to lay the roots in some nice light earth, say a mixture of leaf-mold and white sand. White sand answers the purpose best, because it is free of the oxide of iron. Particular care must be taken not to plant too deep, as nothing is more injurious. The point of divergence of the ascending and descending axis—that is, of the root and stem—should always be even with the surface. I would have good, strong vines planted about six or ten inches from the ontside of the wall, and introduced through holes made in the building six inches above the surface of the border, and from four to six inches in diameter, with a projection towards the inside. It is customary to plant a vine for each rafter. I prefer one in the centre of each alternate sash, in order to grow one rod for each rafter in the house, as the less the roots are interwoven with each other the better.

I have an abundant supply of water during the warm weather, both inside and out,—the former to keep down insects, which are very numerous in this country, and the latter for the use of the border. I have been in the habit of syringing in the early part of the day, instead of the afternoon—say about eight o'clock, in clear weather; and in dull cloudy weather the operation was omitted. During the season of rest I thoroughly soaked the outside border about three times a week, with water, having a sufficient covering of [illegible] which greatly increased the vigor of the vines.

For [illegible] should receive air as liberally as the [illegible] at the top, and when air is admitted at the top, it should be at the opposite the pipes or flues, in order to have a circulation of heated air through the house resembling that of their native country.

Pruning.—I consider this one of the most important operations in the management of vines. There are various methods adopted by gardeners, with equal success; but there is undoubtedly one system superior to all others, and perhaps that has not yet been ascertained. However there is one way of pruning the rod like a walking stick (the renewal or long cane system), and another with spurs of one eye or more. The vines here, that I am alluding to, were pruned in the former way, and have done remarkably well this year. I measured some leaves of the *Black Hamburgh*, which I found to be 13 by 13 inches; and those of the *Muscat of Alexandria*, 13 by 14 inches, and wood three inches in diameter, of this year's growth, and fruiting uncommonly. The bunches of course are not large, which could not be expected the first year. One bunch of the *Royal Chasselas* measures 12 inches in length, and several berries of the *Black Hamburgh* measure 3 1-2 inches in circumference.—*Jas. Cowan in Horticulturist.*

For Bulbs for Borders.

We are fond of Spring flowers, gradually but cautionsly opening their tending blossoms to the genial influence of "old sol," seeming to bid defiance as it were to the mocking storms, which may soon lay them prostrate.

Their cultivation is simple, and but little trouble is occasioned, all of which is amply repaid by the sensation of pleasure they afford to the lover of nature, who watches their gradual extension in spite of the iron grasp of winter. To drop metaphor, the following directions for their management are offered.

Hyacinths,—These may be planted in beds or borders—in beds where summer flowers have recently died away—in borders, in patches from three to six in a patch. All bulbs delight in a sandy soil, and where this is not naturally the soil, a little sand should be incorporated, or in planting a hole made with the trowel and a handful of sand placed for each bulb. Any time during the latter part of September and all October, is a good time to put them in, as the roots commence growing before hard frosts.

If it is wished to have a whole bed, let it be nicely spaded over, and a little well rotted cow or horse dung well worked in. The bulbs should be then planted evenly from four to six inches apart, and three inches deep. Rake the surface over, and cover with an inch of cinder ashes if at hand. A very good effect is produced by planting a row of Crocusses around the bed to form a sort of border. For miscellaneous borders, plant in patches of three or five in a patch.

Tulips.—These form a very showy bed by themselves. They may be planted six inches apart, and if possible no offsets among them, as they produce only an imperfect flower of the first season. The best way to manage the offsets is to plant them by themselves in some spare corner to form bulbs for future use,

Crocus.—If in beds by themselves, they should be planted in bunches, not singly, from six to twelve in a bunch, nine inches or a foot apart, and three deep. They flower finer if left in the ground two or three years, and then taken up and parted.

Snowdrops.—These sweet little gems may be planted the same as crocus—always in large patches, and best in the borders among other plants.

Narcissus.—Plant same as Hyacinths. If among them, they look very pretty.

The great secret is to allow the foliage time to perfect itself and die off naturally, which it will do in the month of June, or early in July. As soon as it has become yellow, the bulbs may be taken up, placed in the sun to dry, and stored away till the ensuing fall—or if they are not likely to be disturbed by summer operations, left in the ground all the time.—*Edgar Sanders in Country Gentleman.*

Important Discoveries in Texas.—A party of U. S. officers lately made a trip to the head waters of the Brazos and Wichita rivers in Texas. The party, after an absence of nine days during which they travelled three hundred miles, returned to camp. Dr. Shumard says they obtained correct geographical and geological information of this heretofore unexplored region, and made several discoveries which may hereafter be of considerable importance to government, as well as to the public generally. In this connection it may be well to state that gum arabic has been discovered in inexhaustible quantities, and of the best quality, which have been traced to the gypsum field several hundred miles further than when on the Red river trip. Near the head of the Wichita river it presents the enormous thickness of seven hundred feet and is of the purest quality. With regard to the character of the country explored on the Wichita river, it is a continuous prairie, of fine rich soil, fit for agricultural purposes, and can only be valuable on account of its extensive [illegible] During the journey [illegible] a succession of bluffs, rather [illegible] and destitute of timber, and devoid of water. [illegible] supply for [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] of a [illegible]

The Cal[illegible] Oregon has [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

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SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1854.

California Enterprise.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

The rapid advances made in all branches of "Home Industry," the genius and skill manifested by our most enterprising mechanics, the attention given to manufactures, the development made in the vast resources of our State, have so aroused the attention of our people, that it has been thought necessary, in the coming year of 1855, there should be held at the most suitable point a Grand Industrial Exhibition of the Manufactures, Mechanical Skill, and the Products of California, in all and every department of her interests.

It is believed that an exhibition of this kind is absolutely necessary, that the world may better appreciate California, and that her "works" shall be the *true and best proof of her well-earned fame.* That such an exhibition may be all that it can be and should be, it is important that the plans should be commenced, that they may go forth in ample season, so that every class may prepare to do their best. At such an exhibition there should be all the varied products of the earth. in her agricultural wealth and beauty, her rich mineral resources, the skill of the manufacturer, mechanic and artisan—art and science blended—paintings, sculpture, embroidery—for such an exhibition should embrace all.

Let this matter be commenced in season, properly and carefully matured, and no State in our Union could surpass, if they could equal, that of California, in 1855. At the late State Fair it was suggested that the State Exhibition of 1855 should be held at Sacramento city. Sacramento county has excelled by her attentions and interest in these matters for *three successive years*, and Sacramento desires now to do as much if not more than any other county, to promote the Industrial Wealth of California.

These Great Festivals and Exhibitions must be held somewhere, and the times demand they should be justly appreciated. Those counties that take decided action, and move in this matter, will receive the most benefit; and that county which awakens the *greatest interest* in behalf of these enterprises, and becomes alive to the importance of sustaining those organizations that alone can carry forward these measures successfully, that county will be the place where the Exhibitions of the coming year will be held.

We invite the citizens of some of our most prominent counties to think of these matters *before it is too late.* San Jose, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Napa, and Alameda, are bold claimants, all desirable. But Sacramento has jumped some of these claims, and done it *fairly too*, for she has taken the claim, got possession, gone to work, and for *three years* borne off more prizes than any other county; and if other counties sit quietly down with folded hands and do nothing, they must not complain if Sacramento carries the prizes triumphant again.

We trust the *Press* throughout the State will present these subjects to their readers, that a due attention may be awakened in season, and that our legislators may be reminded of these interests during their approaching session.

We shall be glad to receive communications from any source touching these matters, and making any suggestions that will advance the general good.

Cranberry.

We present the following in relation to the famed cranberry mentioned; the time of planting in California will be December and January:

BATES' SUPERIOR UPLAND BELL CRANBERRY.

The proprietor has been induced to present this circular to the public on account of the numerous applications from distinguished horticulturists, amateurs, land agents and others, in different parts of the Union, personally and by letter, wishing information in regard to cultivating this valuable fruit upon ordinary upland, and would respectfully ask the attention of gardeners and fruit growers, to such facts only as have come directly under our own observation.

Soil, Propagation, Management, &c.—Having tested the plants thuroughly in all kinds of soils, we have no particular choice in their selection. We know of no kind of soil in which they would not be likely to grow well if managed according to our method. We should not choose a perfect clay soil, extremely liable to bake, nor a perfect sand, containing no power of vegetation,

In extensive field culture, the Bell Cranberry flourishes well in soils varying from moist to dry. No great degree of moisture is necessary, providing it is more or less uniform. Any soil that the strawberry can be grown on to advantage, is well adapted to the growth of this plant, but no animal or vegetable manure should be used, as the fruit draws most of its nourishment from the atmosphere. The vines propagate by runners, like the strawberry, and flourish in almost any soil and location, under good management. Where the land is rich and liable to grass and weeds, we prepare the ground by removing the top soil to a sufficient depth to prevent their growth. This may be easily done by plowing the sod, and removing the top soil in carts or otherwise. The object in doing this is to make the top soil so poor that nothing will grow to obstruct the growth of the Cranberry Plants, bearing this in mind, that I am fully satisfied, from long experience in the business, that the Cranberry derives its nourishment only from the air and moisture.

If the land is poor, so that grass and weeds will not vegetate, then it may be plowed and harrowed without other preparation. If these rules are followed there is no difficulty whatever in their cultivation. Persons having a garden of moderate size, and wishing to raise their own Cranberries of a superior quality, can do so by obtaining a few plants, and with a small amount of labor at the commencement, will find their cultivation both easy and profitable.

The proper time for transplanting in the East is October and November. Sullivan Bates.

We extract the following from the conversation at the meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, in relation to the Upland Bell Cranberry as reported in the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic:

Gen. Chandler.—I present to the Club, Cranberry plants, some with their great crop of fruit on, at the request of Mr. Sullivan Bates, of Bellingham, Mass. A few years ago, he first exhibited this fruit, produced by his new method—transplanting from low grounds to high. His success has been complete; he gathered from one acre about four hundred bushels of cranberries in a season! He plants them in drills twenty inches apart; in hills seven inches.

The soil must be such an one as does not bake.

Chairman.—I purchased of Mr. Bates some cranberry plants, and planted them on ground eighty or one hundred feet above the swamp; they thrived, and their fruit was so close together that one could hardly put a finger in without touching the cranberries. It is a highly profitable crop; I am of opinion that five hundred dollars might be obtained for a full crop of one acre.

Gen. Chandler.—Mr. Bates will furnish any number of plants to those who desire it.

Mr Worth.—The cranberry of Russia is larger than that England, but both of them are scarcely half the size of these cranberries, and of much inferior flavor. Those exhibited here would suit the English and continental markets, and would be sold to any extent.

Chairman.—I planted some in loamy soil—prepared the earth well about the plants—watered them well—and did not lose ten out of the one hundred and fifty plants.

Gen. Chandler.—And those which I set out last spring, lived and flourished.

Mr. Wakeman.—My family have tried Mr. Bates' cranberries, and found them excellent. They are larger than other cranberries.

Localities—Gardens and Nurseries.—Great errors occur in many cases, where the same, or nearly the same, name or designation is given to gardens, nurseries and public places. It is of importance that among gardeners and nurserymen especially, they should avoid as far as possible a similarity of names, whereby any of their business may be deranged.

We are led to these remarks by noticing the advertisement and handbill of G. W. Le Valley, of San Jose—"Commercial Nurseries." The same name and title has been given for a long time to the gardens and nurseries of John Center, of Mission Dolores. Such a similarity of names must eventually prove injurious to both. Letters, papers, parcels and packages, in the State and out of it, will be likely to be miscarried, and this can only be prevented by a change of name by one party, so as not to conflict. We suggest this to save all mistakes to both parties, to whom this circumstance may not have occurred before.

Osage Orange.

By request, we re-publish the following article, on planting the *Osage Orange*, from the California Farmer, of the 19th January:

We have been frequently desired to furnish directions for *planting* the seed and preparing the ground for this plant, the transplanting, and the system best adapted to make a permanent hedge. This is a subject of very great importance in this country; the cost of fencing is one of the heaviest bills the cultivator has to bear, and it is, or should be, his first care that what he does, should be done well.

We know that many suppose that it would require a great length of time to secure a Hedge from the seed; yet it is not so. If the proper care is given in planting, cultivating, transplanting and heading in and forming the hedge, *three years* from the seed will give a very good barrier against intrusion; the fourth year a strong protection, and the fifth year an impregnable fence, a protection against man and beast, and even the smaller animals.

We recommend the following rules to be adopted to secure the most desirable fence needed to California: First, secure good seed; a large portion of the seed offered having been boiled out, the life has been destroyed and the seed is worthless. No seed is good and reliable except that which has been carefully selected and washed out, after what is called the rotting process; in this way the seed is reliable. We recommend the seed to be soaked two or three days, when the season of planting is a dry one—in moist weather it is not needed so long. The ground should be plowed very deep; subsoiling will add to the growth of the seedling. Plant in broad drills quite thin, after the ground has been well and thoroughly pulverized; cover the seed two to three inches in wet weather, three to four in dry weather. When the seedlings have grown half the season, head them down one-half—this will cause them to grow strong, and be better furnished with roots. It will add to the strength and health of the plants to plow and cultivate between the rows of the seedling plants. When proper attention has been given to seedlings, they will make three to four and a-half feet growth and strong plants the first year, and thus be ready for transplanting in the month of December or January, according as the earth may be suitable.

When a permanent hedge is to be made, the lines should be drawn and the ground plowed and subsoiled three feet wide; the soil should be moved, if possible, two feet deep. Great success lies in this deep culture. When plowed, a covering of four inches of good manure will add much to the health, growth and beauty of the plants.

When the ground is thus prepared, the plants should be selected from the nursery rows of equal size and strength, and these should be planted with a line, in double rows, the rows one foot apart and the plants one foot apart in the rows—setting them triangular, so as to break joints, thus filling the rows and making an uniformity in both sides of the hedge. The plants should be set a little deeper than they originally grew.

We recommend another feature in preparing a hedge for extensive grounds. Select a stronger plant than the average, and plant one every twenty-five feet. These are to be permitted "to rise with unclipped wings," and form a tree. It requires but little imagination to conceive of the beauty of a long and continuous hedge of living green for miles, ornamented with golden yellow fruit; and then towering up along this line, magnificent trees, twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty feet high, bearing the same golden fruit. All this can easily be accomplished by commencing right and doing it well.

After the transplanting is finished, and after the plants are first set and the ground levelled around them by treading lightly and raking clean and smooth, the plants should be cut down to within two inches of the ground; this will cause them to branch freely and grow thick. When they have reached two feet high, cut them back one-half; this causes them to grow slowly and branch again, and if the season is favorable they can be shortened a second time, and the work is done of pruning the first year. Let it be remembered that the ground around this hedge should be cultivated often and kept free of weeds and grass. Remember, too, in pruning, never to prune the strong plant you intend for the tree; this must grow unmolested, save pruning *up* the branches after the hight of the head is reached.

The second year, in the spring, when the sap moves, head in again half or the whole of the last growth of the former year; do this according to the strength of the plant, and also commence forming the sides by strengthening them.

The form of the hedge must be according to the taste of the proprietor—square side and top, or conical, or round. Great care must be used in turning the top, lest by forgetfulness you clip the standard tree; a bit of red cloth to denote them, will secure them from danger.

The third year the same course, only more pruning at the sides, to make the hedge compact. With a little care and taste, a hedge can thus be made, and almost be impervious to the smaller animals,

With the hope that these hints may be of some service to our friends, we take leave, promising to give some hints by-and-by, in regard to preparing *buildings* of the same materials.

Keep your Cattle Well Fed.

The editor of the Plough, Loom and Anvil writes the following, on the treatment of cattle, which is more or less applicable here, as well as at the East. He says:

The feed in our pastures is worth now, comparatively, but very little. Hence those animals that rely on this source for their food must suffer inconvenience.

It is important not to compel our stock to use up the rich deposits of fat or flesh, etc., during this season of short supply. The effect of such a course will last through the winter.

It is well known that if a sheep is half starved for only a few days, the growth of wool during that time will be of diminished value. The fibre will be of inferior quality. So that there is loss both of quantity and quality. We have no doubt that similar results follow the negligent treatment of cattle. When a man is sick, and thus prevented from eating, how rapidly sometimes does he waste away. It is very certain that other species of animals are alike affected by only a temporary want of food. Wild animals we know accumulate, during the warm months, that which supports them in their confined quarters during the frosts of winter. Let us not fail to profit by these hints. Winter is a severe season, in our northern climate, both for man and beast.

Fat-producing food is more important in winter than in summer, for the reason already suggested. Hence the oil-cakes so much used in England, and there considered indispensable, or some convenient substitute, should be fed to our cattle during the cold season. Potatoes are a substitute, but the crop is too small to admit of such use, (plenty of them here in California, though). Different sections of the country have their own crops, which are adapted to the use of cattle, Cotton-seed, even after the oil has been expressed, in a good degree, is a fair substitute for the oil-cake.

Social Position of the Farmer or Mechanic.

Large quantities of paper have have been wasted by more than one class of the community, in trying to convince the public that they were badly used. We could refer to repeated efforts made by those who, in reality, had nothing to complain of, to show that the respect which was in fact paid them, was less than they had a right to demand. We can even point out a large body of clergymen, who, a few years since, were foolish enough to assume such an attitude. School-teachers have done it repeatedly, and one of our own humble efforts, years ago, in a discourse before an association of teachers, was partly directed to this subject. We endeavored to show the folly of such conduct. Parents look to teachers as necessary helps. They rely on them exclusively for giving to their children a certain position in society, which, without education they cannot retain. Hence they must regard them with especial favor. But it is not strange that they should be cautious and watchful of the *individual* to whom they intrust such important matters. Hence, while they honor teachers as a class, they are (or ought to be) strict in the examination of the candidate for the office of teacher, and until he has earned for himself a reputation for unsullied integrity in his professional duties, he ought to be watched narrowly.

We cannot believe it possible that the people, in mass, can entertain a prejudice against any useful calling. Whence could such a feeling arise? What state of things can be imagined in which such feelings, if once excited by some casual occurrence, should grow into a settled habit?

Executioners, we know, are everywhere despised, and perhaps abhorred—but even this does not bring into disrepute the office of sheriff and marshal, although upon these officers is sometimes interposed the duty of hanging a man.

We have before taken occasion to show that the position of every class is determined by the average cultivation of the class, or by the degree of culture, mental and moral, ordinarily exhibited by it, or for success in it.

Farmers and mechanics are not exceptions to this rule. They have had, and must have had, in the main, their proper place, as certainly as water attains its proper level. Nor is it true that other professions or pursuits of similar culture, stand higher than they do. We can refer to a case in illustration. We are acquainted with a town where, twenty years ago, the finest houses were occupied by merchants, lawyers, and educated men of leisure, who were always looked up to as at the top of the social ladder. They employed mechanics of various sorts, who, by prudent management, obtained a prosperous business, and acquired considerable estates. The lawyers and merchants died or otherwise disappeared, and by-and-by it came to pass that these same mechanics, etc., purchased and occupied those same fine houses. What was the result? Those who know them at an earlier period, and accurately measured their real worth, allowed them just the same degree of respect when they came to occupy a finer house. But with their increase of property, they were able and were disposed to give a good education to their children, far better than they themselves had, and while they continue to maintain the same reputation, the society of their children is valued and cultivated as were the children of the former occupants of those houses. We are confident that this is not a solitary instance. Many of our readers can, no doubt, point out just such a community, and more than one may imagine that he knows the original of this very description.

Let our readers of various callings practise according to these suggestions, and thus test their propriety. We know that individuals, from some accidental occurrence, or some physical imperfection, or otherwise, may be subject to unjust prejudice, among a small circle of associates, and sometimes injustice on a wider scale is witnessed. But these cases are exceptions, and cannot occur in relation to masses.

A host of facts bear us out in these opinions. Who is more honored than the mechanical inventors of the last generation? Whose fame is greater or wider than that of Arkwright, Fulton, Watt, etc.? Who is more widely known and more highly honored than Mr. Bigelow, the inventor of the Power-Loom, and of other useful machinery? Who receives more notice abroad than he is now receiving? On the other hand, who are more insignificant than a swarm of the pettifogging lawyers which abound in every large city? Some of them are perhaps unjustly doomed, for they are often looked upon as little better than the criminals which people our jails.

Inert matter illustrates this subject. What is there more coveted than a splendid farm? Even the hired men of such an establishment are gazed upon as among those who are especially favored. But who covets a wild, uncultivated, barren swamp or sand-bank? An elegant carriage—a splendid steam-engine—or even a beautiful toy, will arrest the attention of a crowd. But who cares to look at a piece of bungling workmanship? And yet even this attracts notice, if it exhibits some new principle, or new application.

It is so with men. We may require their aid, but unless they show a degree of mental culture which deserves respect, and draws forth sympathy, they cannot afford pleasure or give dignity to a society of educated men.—*Plough, Loom and anvil.*

Shelter for Farms.

The importance of shelter has been long and well understood by gardeners. Wall-protection has been in use from time immemorial. Every skillful horticulturist is aware that tender plants will survive severe winters when surrounded or overshadowed by evergreen trees; and the same result has been observed on plants growing in common woods. The shelter of high picket fences, in parallel rows, enabled Frederick Tudor of Nahant, to transform a bleak surface, where the ocean-tempest and spray prevented the growth of a single natural shrub or tree, into one of the most luxuriant gardens of the country.

But the importance of shelter on farms, and more especially for the protection of crops, has not been generally appreciated. Exposed surfaces, over which the cutting winds of winter sweep freely, are injuriously affected in many ways. The snow, which should form a protecting mantle, is swept off into drifts, and the bare earth subjected to the full action of the hardest frosts. Young plants of grass and winter grain, after being heaved up by this intense freezing, are beaten about and often actually torn out by the action of the strong wind upon them. This, every observant farmer must have seen. But winter is not the only season of injury. Sweeping tempests beat down grain fields, level the heavy grass of meadows, and break and injure young half-grown fields of corn. Young and newly planted orchards are severely frozen, whipped about, destroyed, and dried up by the blasts which for several winter months sweep over them.

To avoid these evils, an experienced farmer of western New York has made to us a valuable suggestion, well worthy of the careful and timely attention of every occupant of new land. He proposes that every farmer who is about to clear the land of its forests, should leave a strip or belt of woods, at least four rods wide, at distances nsunder not exceeding eighty rods, and running in such a direction as to afford shelter from the prevailing winds. This should be kept fenced, on both sides, so as to allow the thick growth of young trees, which will render the screen more perfect, and afford a constant succession as the older trees are removed for fuel. Every farmer needs a certain amount of reserved woodland; and it may be as well reserved in this advantageous shape, as in one that from its position shall be of no benefit to the land. On small farms, one single belt, of such a width as may afford the necessary wood for use, judiciously located to protect the farm, may be sufficient; on large ones they should be at regular intervals. In many cases, the borders of a gully or stream may be selected as the place for the woods, where the wet or broken land would be of comparatively little value. Farmers are sometimes greatly incommoded by their neighbors clearing away woodland, on which they had depended for protection; but no such inconvenience would be felt if they had made proper provisions on their own land.

Some of the trees thus left exposed, may be blown down by the winds, but the rest will soon become inured to the exposure, and the inconvenience from this source will not be great, so long as a portion is occasionally wanted for use.

A great advantage in having a portion of the original forests, above that of planting belts artificially, is the *great hight* of the screen, the woods in many places being seventy to ninety feet high, and sometimes even more. Yet in frequent instances, where farms have been entirely denuded by early settlers, belts of fast-growing trees may be planted, and will afford good protection after a lapse of a comparatively few years, and their timber may prove eminently valuable. There is perhaps no kind of tree that promises so much profit as the locust, even with the occasional ravages of injury by the borer. They will often grow fifty feet high in twenty-five years, if planted closely. Less valuable for timber, but very rapid growers are the chestnut, the common elm, the white maple, the European larch, and the Norway spruce. Some of these on rich lands screens may be had in ten years.

[illegible] to be occasionally desired [illegible] the greatest benefit. Farmers who are [illegible] of [illegible] in what [illegible] attacks the grain [illegible] its powers [illegible]—*Ex.*

crop in patches with various degrees of severity, affecting most those portions which grow on low and mucky lands, yet at other times and in its most virulent form, it seems borne on the wind, and often destroys thousands of acres on all kinds of soil in one sweeping blight, without the escape of a tenth part of the whole. Perhaps one of the most destructive instances of this sort occurred in northern Indiana in 1840. Early and late sown, upon every grade of soil, on hill or dale, woodland or prairie, all was affected. *In sheltered situations in woodland, it was least injured.* Another instance occurred many years ago, in western New York. We are informed by Isaac Hathaway, of Farmington, Ontario county, (who first suggested to us the plan of leaving belts of wood, in clearing,) that ont of two hundred acres of promising wheat which he then had growing, all was completely destroyed *except those sheltered by woods*, the total loss being four or five thousand dollars—most of which he believes would have been saved had his land been protected in the manner we have described.

All the preceding remarks are intended to apply to those farms which are nearly level, or moderately rolling or hilly, and which have not an excessively broken surface. In some cases, lands may be situated in deep valleys or on the sheltered sides of high mountains, where of course this treatment cannot apply. On our western prairies, where the severe and constant winds are found to be a most serious evil in many respects, and a large drawback on successful farming, there is no question that these effects might be astonishingly softened by artificial timber belts, which a very few years on a fertile soil, would amply furnish. We have known an ordinary English thorn hedge, which was allowed to run up without shearing, some twenty feet or more in hight, to shelter and save from winter-killing, a crop of wheat as far as its influence extended, while beyond this the grain was nearly destroyed; yet this narrow hedge, only a few feet in thickness, formed a very imperfect screen when compared to a mass of trees several rods in breadth.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Paper Making in California.

With a desire to aid in the advancement of home manufactures, we publish the following article on the subject of manufacturing paper in California. It is furnished by Mr. D. P. Tallmadge, to the Empire County Argus, and we learn that the writer was for a long time an extensive manufacturer of paper in New York: He says:

"The tulo of this State is supposed to resemble the Papyrus, from which it is said paper was originally made, and that, therefore, our two million acres of tule lands will furnish an excellent stock of raw material for paper. There may be a resemblance, and indeed the tule may be as good, and must be twenty per cent. better than the papyrus itself, in order to furnish a profitable material for the manufacture of white paper. No papyrus ever grew equal to linen or cotton rags for the production of paper, such as is now required in market. If the reading world would be satisfied with newspapers and books printed on paper of a yellowish or grayish color, instead of pure white, paper could be produced at much cheaper rates than at present. The difficulty is not in making paper out of straw, or tule, but in bringing the paper to the required standard of whiteness. The cost of bleaching these articles is fearful in the eyes of a manufacturer, when compared with the cost of whitening domestic rags or cordage, by any process now generally understood by paper makers.

"We have in our time tried many experiments in making paper from straw and other material, and never yet found anything equal to a linen rag. We have examined the tule, and believe that an article of paper can be made from it equal if not superior to straw paper, and combined with linen and cotton, the tule may form a valuable ingredient; but the manufacturer of paper encounters many difficulties in producing a good quality of paper from the stock now generally used, and these difficulties are greatly increased when resort is made to other vegetable fibre.

"Of the manufacture of paper in this State we have to say, that if a suitable location near San Francisco, could be found, the business might be made profitable. Perfectly clear water is absolutely necessary. We hope to see the experiment made on a larger scale, a one-horse power concern will never succeed. The market here is ample for several large mills, and coarse paper can be manufactured profitably beyond a doubt; and if the tule will make a good and white paper, we can from this source supply the world."

Domestic Felicity in Oregon.—Probably no place in Oregon can boast of a finer class of enterprising young men than Scottsburg and vicinity, a better proof of which cannot be given than that many of them have recently taken to themselves "better halves." And we are rather inclined to the suspicion that a few more are about to "go and do likewise." May happiness attend them, and their example to bachelors prove perfectly appalling.—*Umpqua Gazette.*

Profits of a Maryland Farmer.—Samuel Jones, of Somerset county Maryland, has made this year, $18 [illegible] from his farm [illegible] seventy acres. Amongst his receipts were $[illegible] for raw water, [illegible] water and peach water, and [illegible] the strawberry water, milk [illegible] water, [illegible] water; his [illegible], and his potatoes $[illegible]—*Ex.*

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

[For the California Farmer.]

TO A DEAR SISTER IN THE FAR, FAR WEST.

Dear sister, though far from thee I roam,
My thoughts still cling to thee and home;
Long years have passed since last we met,
Yet this fond heart can ne'er forget.

I think of thee at morning's dawn—
At twilight hour; when memory
Comes like a soothing, loving tone,
And wakes a deeper love for thee.

There is a hope within my breast,
Which guides me on with love and truth;
It is to *see thee*, know *thee* blest
With every joy of sunny youth.

To *thee*, with fondness, will I cling,
Close round thy heart. "A tale to tell
Of dearest friends," and days "lang syne"
Which spoke for me the word "Farewell."

Viola.

[It awakes pleasant memories and gives us a better hope for the future, when we see and know by every day's experiences that although two oceans intervene and thousands of miles separate fond and loving sisters, yet their affections are eternal; and the above tender and affectionate strain is a beautiful proof that even amid all the changes that occur, this affection is perennial and deathless.—Ed.]

A Lady on Money Matters.

"The Military Argus has a long and prosy article, headed 'How to make Home Happy.' A friend of ours has now a work in preparation, which solves the question. 'It is to give your wife as much money as she asks.' This entirely abolishes the necessity of kisses and soft sawder."

Betty! throw up the windows, loosen my belt, and bring my vinaigrette!

It's no use to faint, or go into hysterics, because there's nobody here just now that understands my case! But I'd have you to understand, sir—(fan me, Betty!)—that—o-o-h!—that—(Julius Cæsar, what a Hottentot!)—that if you have a wife, who deserves the name, neither "kisses," "soft sawder," nor "money," can ever repay her for what she is to you.

Listen to me! Do your remember when you were sick? Who tip-toed round your room, arranging the shutters and curtain-folds, with an instinctive knowledge of light, to a ray that your tortured head could bear? Who turned your pillow oo the cool side, and parted the thick, matted locks from your hot temples? Who moved glasses and spoons and phials without collision or jingle? Who looked at you with a compassionate smile, when you persisted you "wouldn't take your medicine because it tasted so bad;" and kept a sober face, when you lay chafing there, like a caged lion, calling for cigars and newspapers, and mint-juleps, and whiskey punches? Who migrated, unceasingly and uncomplainingly, from the big baby before her to the little baby in the cradle, without sleep, food or rest? Who tempted your convalescent appetite with some rare dainty of her own making, and got fretted at because there was "not sugar enough in it?" Who was omnipresent in chamber, kitchen, parlor and nursery, keeping the domestic wheels in motion, that there should be no jar in the machinery? Who oiled the creaking door that set your quivering nerves in a twitter? Who ordered tan to be strewn before the house, that your slumbers might be unbroken by noisy carriage-wheels? Who never spoke of weary feet or shooting pains in the side, or chest, as she toiled up and down stairs to satisfy imaginary wants, that "nobody but wife" could attend to? And who, when you got well and moved about the house just as good as new, choked down the tears, as you poised the half-dollar she asked you for, on your forefinger, while you inquire "how she spent the last one?"

"Give her what money she asks for!" Julius Cæsar!—Betty! come here and carry my miserable remains!—Nobody but a polar bear or a Hottentot would wait to have a wife "*ask*" for "money!"—*Fern Leaves.*

The Study of Physiology by Mothers.—*Doctor.*—Many mothers of families, to my knowledge, are enthusiastic students of physiology; and I believe they will every year increase.

Patient.—But I have heard it objected as an indelicacy to women to study these subjects. I don't think there is much in that. But what do you make of it?

Doctor.—The supposed indelicacy is a fiction. The notion is degrading. Physiological studies contract, enervate, or sully the mind! *Impossible!* On the contrary, no other human knowledge is so calculated to expand, to strengthen, and to purify both the heart and the head, the affections and the intellect. Such is my conscientious opinion. What mothers of future generations shall we have, what early trainers and teachers, what nurses, when women will be prepared for the discharge of their duties, by the inculcation of the knowledge, and the formation of the habits, we contend for! Would a physiologically-instructed mother send her feeble boy to school ere he was hardly recovered from a severe illness, to receive him back in six months *palsied* in the lower extremities? Would a physiologically-instructed mother teach her child not to be a juvenile glutton only, but a glutton for life, by pampering him with all manner of delicacies or allowing him habitually to gorge himself even with plain food? Would she [illegible] a premature taste for strong drinks by [illegible] with a glass of [illegible] water? Would she [illegible] a low hi[illegible] is an [illegible] under [illegible] with [illegible] a [illegible] be [illegible] a [illegible] —*Parlor Cab.*

A Mother's Soliloquy.

'Tis mine! Bound to me by a tie that death itself cannot sever. That little heart shall never thrill with pleasure, or throb with pain, without a quick response from mine. I am the centre of its little world; its very life depends on my faithful care. It is my sweet duty to deck those dimpled limbs,—to poise that tiny, trembling foot. Yet stay,—my duty ends not here! A soul looks forth from those blue eyes,—an undying spirit that shall plume its wing for a ceaseless flight, guided by my erring hand.

The hot blood of anger may not poison the fount whence it draws its life, or the hasty word escape my lip, in that pure presence. Wayward, passionate, impulsive,—how shall I approach it, but with a hush upon my spirit, and a silent prayer!

O, careless sentinel! slumber not at thy post over its trusting innocence!

O, reckless "sower of the seed!" let not "the tares" spring up!

O, unskillful helmsman! how shalt thou pilot that little bark, o'er life's tempestuous sea, safely to the eternal shore?

"'Tis ours!"

A father bends proudly over that little cradle! A father's love, how strong, how true! But O, not so warm, not so tender, as hers whose heart that babe hath lain beneath!

Fit me for the holy trust, O good Shepherd, or fold it early to thy loving bosom!—*Fern Leaves.*

Mrs. Croaker.

"How do you manage your husband, Mrs. Croaker? Such a job as I have of it with Smith!"

"Easiest thing in the world, my dear;—give him a twitch backwards, when you want him to go forward. For instance, you see, to-day I had a loaf of cake to make. Well, do you suppose, because my body is in the pastry-room, that my soul need be there, too? Not a bit of it! I'm thinking of all sorts of celestial things the while. Now, Croaker has a way of tagging round at my heels, and bringing me plump down, in the midst of my aerial flights, by asking me the 'price of the sugar I'm using.' Well, you see, it drives me frantic! And when I woke up this morning, and saw this furious storm, I knew I had him on my hands for the day, unless I managed right;—so I told him that I hoped he wouldn't think of going out to catch his death, such weather;—that if he wasn't capable of taking proper care of himself, I should do it for him;—that it was very lonesome, rainy days, and that I wanted him to stay at home and talk to me; at any rate, he mustn't go out; and I bid his umbrella and India-rubbers. Well, of course, he flared up directly,—just as I expected,—and in less than five minutes, he was streaking off down street, at the rate of ten knots an hour.

"You see there's nothing like understanding human nature! No woman should be married till she is thoroughly posted up in this branch of her education."—*Ib.*

Freedom a Condition of Heath.—What men and women need for health is varied employments, varied amusements, active industry, pleasant society, the gratification of their talents, tastes and desires. They demand full and free exercise for their whole natures. Nothing short of this is worthy of humanity. Now we are all slaves—slaves of perverted habits; slaves of custom and fashion, which are to society what habit is to the individual; slaves of a public opinion, which is ready to crush the smallest exercise of the sovereignity of the individual; slaves of creeds and laws which the world has long outgrown—which may have been necessary garments once for our protection, but which are now fetters to hinder our progress; slaves of "time-honored institutions," well enough, perhaps, in their day, but dead now, and demanding to be buried. Compared with these slaveries of the soul, all external bonds and outward forms of slavery, such as Russian Czarism, or Austrian Imperialism, or Spanish Fanaticism, or negro slavery, are of less account. As long as a man wishes to enslave, repress, or control any other human being with his beliefs, moralities, tastes, customs, or affections, he has no right to complain of any slavery in the world. I renounce and I denounce them all. There can be no true health for the individual, or for society, until we have the substance of freedom, as we have the shadow; until every individual is as independent of every other, as this nation is, "and of right ought to be," independent of other nations—bound to them only by the bonds of mutual intereat and attraction.—*Esoteric Anthropology.*

Cure for Wasp-stings.—In picking a peach from a tree, the writer was so severely stung in the finger by a yellow wasp, (called by us eastern boys, "yaller jacket,") as to cause the effusion of blood, to produce pain even up to the [illegible] Saleratus, made into a paste with water, was then applied as a poultice, and in half an hour [illegible] completely neutralized the acid poison, the swelling had entirely gone down, and [illegible] remained but the [illegible] by the puncture. This application has proved [illegible] liquid ammonia, so far as [illegible] proved and is probably the best remedy [illegible] generally. [illegible] at once commence [illegible] a tea-spoonful [illegible] a glass of [illegible] a piece of [illegible] a [illegible] pleasure.

FROM THE EAST.

THE news brought by the steamer John L. Stephens, which arrived at this port early on Friday morning last, was not considered of much interest. In the United States several serious railroad accidents, with loss of life, are the principal topics. The intelligence from Europe announces no decisive facts as regards operations in the Crimea. A despatch from Bucharest states that the bombardment of Sebastol was opened on the 13th of October, and that it was expected the place would not be able to hold out more than two or three days. The allies are said to have taken up an excellent position, and formidable batteries have been erected on all the hights looking down upon the city.

A project for the re-establishment of Poland as an independent kingdom, is said to be at present under the serious contemplation of the allies.

The clipper ship Red Jacket arrived in the Mersey on the morning of Oct. 15, with advices from Melbourne of August 1, having made the return trip in seventy-three days and a half. She made the run out, from the Mersey to her anchorage at Melbourne, in sixty-nine days and a half, thus completing the voyage to Australia and back in five months and eleven days, being the most rapid voyage ever made.

A fire in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 4, destroyed the New England Hotel, and the entire square on the hill where it stood. Loss estimated at more than a million dollars.

The New Brunswick Parliament has ratified the Reciprocity Treaty.

IN Tuolumne county, the Union Democrat mentions several "big strikes" among the miners:

A company of four miners at work in Caldwell's Garden, to the west of Shaw's Flat, lately struck a lead which is paying them about two ounces to the pan. They took out in a forenoon over $1000. We did not learn their names.

Messrs. Riley, Morgan, Jeffries and Holton, owners of the "Fifth Ward Claim," took out Thursday morning last a lump of gold and quartz weighing *seventeen pounds!* Good judges estimate the gold in it at ten pounds. It was found within four feet of the surface, and in the vicinity of where many other big chunks have been taken out since 1851. A lump weighing three and three-quarter pounds was found in the same claim week before last. The boys still keep on at work, just as though "nothing had happened."

A lump of gold weighing twenty-five ounces, was taken from the claim of Messrs. Cobb, Hatch & Co., at Saw-Mill Flat, on Monday last. The claims at this place, as a general thing, are paying well. The diggings are deep, and water is scarce. The miners, most of them, have large piles of dirt thrown up, and when the rain comes they will make "big licks."

THE MONSTER NUGGET.—The San Joaquin Republican gives the following description of the monster nugget of gold lately found, which we publish as matter of history: "By invitation of Mr. Noyes, agent of Adams & Co., we had the gratification of seeing the largest lump of pure gold ever found in California, and perhaps in the world. On the platform scales used in the office it weighed one hundred and sixty-one pounds, or *twenty-five hundred and seventy-six ounces*, avoirdupois. Calculating that it contains twenty pounds of quartz rock, (which is a large estimate in the opinion of those who examined the lump,) its value, at $17 25 per ounce, is $28,920. The length of this immense mass is about fifteen inches, and its width from five and a half to six inches. As one side is extremely irregular and uneven in its formation, it is difficult to arrive at the exact thickness, but it will probably average four inches. The other side is almost flat, and presents a solid mass of pure gold; the only quartz perceivable is on the upper or ragged side, and some pieces are so loosely imbedded in the precious metal that, with the aid of a pointed instrument, they might be easily removed. The whole mass, at some period, has evidently been in a fused state.

Mr. Perkins, one of the company to whom it belongs, informed us that it was taken out in Calaveras county, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22d, just as the company were about quitting work for the day. He would not give any particulars in regard to where the claim is located, except that is in the above named county. Mr. Perkins belongs to Lexington, Ky., and for the past two years, although he has labored hard, was very unsuccessful, never having more than two hundred dollars at any one time during that period. This discovery is another proof that the mines of California are "giving out," but in a manner that suits the miners. Calaveras and the southern mines against the world."

The specimen was despatched to New York by Adams & Co. on the 1st inst.

FIRE AT NEVADA.—A serious fire occurred at Nevada, Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, which came near destroying this flourishing place. It broke out in the rear of C. Barnes' carpenter shop, between Main and Coyote streets, above Commercial street, and consumed "eight doors west of either street." The principal losses were: C. Barnes, carpenter shop and tools, $4,000; Keyes' livery stable, $4,000; J. Johns, dwelling, granary and stable, $2,000; Dewey's carpenter and blacksmith shops, $2,000—and several other buildings; the total loss is said to be not over $14,000.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.—A correspondent of the Union says: The Sacramento Valley Railroad Company have contracted, on the most favorable terms, with Messrs. Robinson, Seymour & Co., of New York. This house is well known as the most reliable and extensive in the railroad contracting line, and they have undertaken to build forty miles of the road, taking a large amount of the stock of the company in part payment. Five hundred tons of the iron for the road is on the wharf, and the remainder—about six hundred tons—is now on the way, together with all the machinery necessary. It is confidently believed that twenty miles of the road will be in operation on the 4th of July, 1855, and the remainder completed by the 1st of January, 1856. The office of the company was opened on the 2d Dec., in the building of Lucas, Turner & Co., at the corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets. From the well known character for energy and enterprise of the gentlemen composing the present Board of Directors, there is no doubt of the success of the road. As there has been a change in consequence of the contemplated departure of Mr. Garrison, I give you a correct list of the names of the Board: M. F. Truett, Henry Haight, C. A. McNulty, Richard Chenery, W. J. Pardee, E. W. Burns, Levi Parsons, C. L. Wilson, H. B. Truett, W. T. Sherman, San Francisco; H. E. Robinson, W. H. Watson, Sacramento; and John C. Fall, Marysville.

FIRE.—The largest fire in this city for some time past, occurred early on Friday morning last, in the brewery on the corner of Jessie and Second streets. Two breweries, and a number of dwellings were destroyed; loss about $20,000. Mr. Kuester and his wife, with three children, were so suddenly surprised and surrounded by the flames, that they were severely burned in making their escape, and were unable to rescue one of their children (Robert Kuester, a bright boy of nine years of age) who perished in the flames. The fire burned rapidly among the old frames, but notwithstanding all the difficulties, the Fire Department "achieved a brilliant victory, and put a stop to the fire in about twenty minutes after their arrival."

SEVENAL indignations meetings have been held by the citizens of the First Ward in this city, to remonstrate against the action of the City Council in allowing Mr. J. T. Hyde to hold his seat as Alderman from that Ward. Strong resolutions were passed, requesting Mr. Hyde to resign, and declaring that extraordinary means should be taken to protect the purity and integrity of the ballot box.

AT the Firemen's Election, on Monday last, Charles P. Duane was elected Chief Engineer; William Free, 1st Assistant Engineer; Frank Wheeler, 2d Assistant, and Joseph Capprise, 3d Assistant. The total vote was 863, (two of which were protested,) and seventy-eight members of the Department not voting.

THE pilot boat Dancing Feather, Capt. Hutchinson, left this port on Tuesday, on her second trip to the wreck of the Yankee Blade, fully equipped and prepared to obtain the balance of the treasure that was on board that ill-fated vessel.

THE number of bills found by the Grand Jury during their term seems to be as follows: Grand Larceny, 3; Petit Lareeny, 17; Murder, 2; Burglary, 3; Assault with deadly weapons, 6; Nuisance, 71; Perjury, 1; Arson, 1; Forgery, 3; Mayhem, 1. Bill ignored, 7.

THE new Baptist church, on the corner of Bush and Stockton streets, was dedicated on Sunday.

There are two hundred and sixty-one convicts in the State Prison.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Our New Office.**—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strongs. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Gmins, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us. WARBEN & SON.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub: for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the
Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the
Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that DR. GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

WE are informed, says the Calaveras Chronicle, that the South Carolina Company have sold their quartz claim, located on the famous Carson Hill, in this county, for the sum of $24,000. The purchasers are an English company.

MARKET REPORT.

THE conditions of our markets are improving—merchandise and agriculture is beginning to manifest more value. Wheat advanced steadily for several weeks, then receded a little, and we think from the prices abroad it must again advance steadily. Barley is now paying; so is wheat. Potatoes will be of much more value in a short time, and so will Grain, especially Wheat. Provisions, Beef and Pork are low, and abundant supplies. Butter is high. Lard, Hams, &c., pay well. There will be a better condition of trade in all departments in a little time.

MARRIED.

On the 28th Nov., in this city, by Rev. Father Labarry, of St. Francis Church, Mr. Edward Nunan and Margaret McNamara, all of this city.

On the 24th Nov., at Watsonville, Monterey county, R. B. Tripp, M. D., of Michigan City, Placer county, and Miss Agnes J., only daughter of Hon. Silas Stewart, of Monterey county.

On the 24th Nov., in San Diego, Mr. Edward Schneider and Miss Louisa Fischer, all of that place.

DIED.

On the 30th Nov., in this city, Capt. Samuel Elder, 35 years of age, formerly from Maine.

On the 29th Nov., in Sacramento, Mrs. Blackwood, aged 45 years, wife of Dr. T. Blackwood, formerly of Ann Arbor, Mich.

On the 29th Nov., in Spring Valley, El Dorado county, Mrs. Hannah M. Brown, aged 45 years.

On the 21st Nov., at his residence on Cache Creek, Yolo co., Mr. Thomas Gordon, aged about 27 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 20—Brig Wyandot, Woodley, Humboldt Bay, 29 hours, with lumber.
Clipper schr Flying Dart, Freeman, Altowai (S I); mdse.
Bark Powhattan, Prescott, Puget Sound, 18 days; piles.
Schr Henry, Fitch, Bodega, 6 hours; produce.
Nov. 30—Russian ship Kamtchatka, Riddle, Sitka; salmon.
Brig Merchantman, Gilroy, Port Madison, 15 days; lumber.
Brig Francisco, Smith, Seattle, 19 days; lumber.
DEC. 1—P M steamship John L Stephens, Pearson, Panama, 13 days; mdse and passengers.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lime.
DEC. 2—Bark St Mary, Hunter, Cape Ormay, 16 days, with ice.
Schr Queen of the West, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 30 hrs; lime.
Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 2 days; produce.
Schr Ortolan, Robinson, Loquelle, 2 days; produce.
Sch Mary Taylor, Winants, Shoalwater Bay, with oysters,
Stmr Golah, Erskine, San Diego, 2½ days; mdse, etc.
DEC. 4—Br bark Prince Albert, Maynard, Vancouver Island, 14 days, with 440 tons coal.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 1 day; produce.
Schr Mount Vernon, Day, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime, etc.
Schr Huntress, Hines, Bodega, 3 days; produce.
DEC. 5—Schr Arno, McGilvery, Trinidad, 4 days; shingles.

CLEARANCES.

Nov. 29—Mex brig Trinidad, Wilson, for Guaymas.
Nov. 30—Stmr Sonora, Whiting, for Panama; ship Fearless, Munson, Manila; brig Susan Abagail, Conro, Honolulu.
DEC. 2—Stmr America, Haley, for San Diego; schrs Exact, Congdon, ports in the Pacific; Emeline, Osborne, on a whaling voyage.
DEC. 4—Ship Climax, Freeman, for Callao.
DEC. 5—Hain brig New Ed, Ocean, for Callao; schr Cynosure, Gregory, on a whaling voyage.

Copartnership Notice.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 28th, 1854.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of KIMBALL, SATTERLEE & HOOD, in the business of keeping Livery and Sale Stables, in the city of San Francisco, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, the day and date above written.

GEO. P. KIMBALL,
WM. SATTERLEE,
J. A. HOOD.

N. B.—The business will hereafter be continued under the name and style of G. P. KIMBALL & Co., by George P. Kimball and Wm. Satterlee. 23

Stock Wanted.

PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two or three fine Durham Bulls; six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.

Communications by mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly. [23] WARREN & SON.

The Upland Bell Cranberry.

WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in parcels of 100 and 200, at $10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.

WARREN & SON,
23 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Choice Seeds.

A FULL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, via Isthmus. For sale by
23 1m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854.
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.
N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—Now Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Window and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

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SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER.
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Hardware and Leather,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 *Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.*
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

JAMES H. BRISTOW,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
No. 11 Montgomery Block.
Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds and Protests prepared, and Acknowledgments taken.
☞ Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the **Purest and Best Quality,**
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 159 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.

House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining, &c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:
Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;)
Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tinsel Foil, etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.
The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.
11 RAYE & HANKS.

Wines and Liquors.
GOODWIN & CO., & MEEKER,
No. 64 California street,—(near Front street,)
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—
500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,
250 bbls Mooongahela Whisky,
50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
100 one-eighth casks fine pale Pellevoisin Brandy,
50 one-eighth casks A. Seignette do,
40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,
15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Berton, do, 1805;
5 puncheons pure Scotch Whisky,
15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
100 casks Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter,
100 casks Tennant's do do do,
50 cases Boker's Bitters, genuine;
100 cases Owen Byrn's Champagne Cider,
50 baskets Heidseick Champagne,
100 baskets fancy Brands, pints and quarts.
Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinth, Curacoa, Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. 21-1m

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Pacific Nursery,
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA,
HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.
All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.
Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.
18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

Book Bindery,
No. 68 Merchant street, below, Adams & Co.
THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK BINDING of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.
BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.
N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

California Starch.
ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure CALIFORNIA STARCH now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.
This new California product of "home manufactore" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.
JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco

HOTELS.

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,.....CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,.....MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel

NAPA CITY,.....CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. * 26

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P. S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER, San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan; AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City. CHAS. G. HARRON, }

6 3m

Splendid Private Residence.

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from steamship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from steamship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'clk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leave Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIER, Vice President. 20 tf

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's far famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditch rails, and is much more durable. While it does not require a heavy and annual expenditure to keep it in repair, it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so frequently sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring woodland to be reserved, nor carried away by wind from storms; it is the best fence for sheep, which [illegible] in comparison with wood or any other material now in use. Its cheapness where it has been [illegible] yet [illegible] by [illegible] who have used it for the last [illegible] recommend it to the farming public.

A [illegible] at San Antonio, near Mountain [illegible] where [illegible] has never [illegible] as [illegible] to [illegible] school [illegible] to [illegible] N

13

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows.	Corn Mills,
Eagle No. 20 "	Corn Shellers,
Eagle No. 19½ "	Straw Cutters.
Eagle No. 19 "	Fan Mills.
Eagle B "	Burr Mill Stone.
Eagle M "	Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.	Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, assort'd
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.	[Nos.
Rover Steel Plow.	Thermometer Churns.
Peoria Steel Plow.	Four Horse Farm Wagons.
Ox Yokes and Chains.	Garden Hoes.
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.	Manure Forks.
Road Scrapers.	Ketchum's improved Mower.

Platform Scales, &c., &c.

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the operator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spiræa Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cuphea, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—

1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.

ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to
10 GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hall's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to

WADSWORTH & MESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite LeCount & Strong,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
16 WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
17 WARREN & SON.

Agricultural Implements.

A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.

A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

A FULL and general assortment of choice quality. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.

A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth, &c.

BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.

INDIA Rubber Belting and Canvas Hose, of various widths and [illegible]
F
19 BRYANT & CO., Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.

GRIST Mills and Mill Machinery for sale by
19 BRYANT & CO.

Steam Powers, &c.

STEAM Powers, Boilers, &c.
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubard Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44 varieties;	Strawberries,	7 varieties;
Pear do	44 do	Fig Trees;	
Apple do	54 do	Pomegranates;	
Plum do	15 do	Walnuts;	
Apricots	6 do	Chestnuts;	
Almonds	2 do	Locust Trees, very large;	
Quinces do	2 do	Rose Acacieae, } for hedges.	
Cherry do	many do	Osage Orange, }	
Grapes,	12 do		

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DELABIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
8 1st L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutilhums, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large **Apple Trees**: two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.

Two Thousand **Peach Trees**, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred **Cherry Trees** from two to four feet high.

Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from .....$1 00 to $250
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from..... 1 50 to 250
Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.

Orders left with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 1m 6m

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and [illegible] done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Ply[illegible] M[illegible]
Plants packed [illegible] carriage with extra care. 1y

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

AT the Nursery of William Hall in R[illegible] all [illegible] varieties was rooted [illegible] to [illegible] men in California, intending to set out [illegible] forward their orders during [illegible]

[illegible] to Cal[illegible]

October, 5th, [illegible]4.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE M[illegible] P[illegible] $4 [illegible] $4 [illegible] $4 [illegible] $4 [illegible] $4 [illegible] $5 per [illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible]

W[illegible]

50,000

15

FLOURING MILLS.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Hoxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENEY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Happy Valley Flour Mills,

Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

☞ A liberal allowance made to the trade.

J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

☞ Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

Fruit Trees at Auction.

15,000 FRUIT TREES, from Two to Three Years old, will be offered for sale at auction on the 12TH DECEMBER, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Stockton Rancho, on the Alhaden, or road leading from the city of San Jose to Santa Clara, Santa Clara County.

Those wishing to purchase large, healthy and vigorous trees will do well to call and look at these trees before purchasing elsewhere, *as they are all positively to be sold.*

The following comprise some of the varieties:

APPLES THREE YEARS OLD.—Early Strawberry, Sweaar, Baldwin, Sweet Bough, W. King, Fall Pippin, Seek no further, Wagoner, Rhode Island Greening, Gravonstein, Junesting, Early Joe, Golden Sweet, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, Priestly.

APPLES TWO YEARS OLD.—Early Harvest, Ladies' Sweeting, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, Swaar, Wagoner, Spitzenburg, Sweet Bough, Baldwin, &c.

PEARS TWO YEARS OLD.—Winter Nellis, Bartlet, Beurre diel, Dearborn Seedling, Duchesse de Angouleme, Vicar of Winkfield, President, Virgalieu Onondago.

PLUMS.—Bleekers Green Gage, Red Magnum Bonum.

PEACH TREES.—12,000 Peach Trees, two years old.

APRICOT TREES.—4,000 Apricot Trees, two years old, several of the choicest varieties, and will bear the coming season if carefully transplanted.

FOREIGN GRAPES.—Muscat Blanc Hatif, Black Morocco, Joshua St. Albans, Black Prince, Black Corinthian, Frank Renthal, De La Palestine, Boist's superb, Fromental, White Frontignac, Deacon's superb.

Will bear the following year if carefully moved: Early Crawford, Old Mixon, Early York, Jacques Raerenpe, Marie White, Red-cheeked Malecaton, Grosse Mignone, Honest John, &c.

Strawberry Plants of choice varieties.

Green-house Plants, &c.

Terms, Cash on Day of Sale.

20 JAS. F. KENNEDY, Agent.

20,000 Fruit Trees.

COMMERCIAL NURSERIES, near the American Fountain, also, in San Jose City.—The undersigned offers for sale a lot of fine Fruit Trees, consisting of **Apple, Pear, Cherry** and **Peach**. These trees have been [illegible] into [illegible] from Genesee County, N. Y., by the [illegible] are of the very best varieties known in New York [illegible] of them are new kinds, and among the Apples are [illegible] varieties for keeping.

Orders for Fruit Trees of any kind [illegible] WARREN & SON, who will [illegible] to [illegible] In all cases, orders [illegible] at the Nursery [illegible] prompt attention, [illegible] to [illegible]

Apple Trees, from [illegible] $[illegible]
Pear, Cherry and [illegible] [illegible]
Large [illegible] at [illegible]

[illegible] VELLEN.

P. S. We can [illegible] Fruit [illegible]

10,000 Fruit Trees.

WE can [illegible] we are [illegible] to make [illegible] r

We [illegible] at a very low rate [illegible]

20

50,000 Cuttings Wood Vines.

FOR Cuttings Wood Vines. The [illegible]

J[illegible]

HERDSMAN'S SONG.

[Known as the Echo Song, sung by Md'lle Jenny Lind.]

Come hither, come hither, my pretty herd;
Huah, huah, huah, huah, huah.
Come, ox and cow and weauling brood,
And hasten to taste of the morning food,
For night with her shade creeps darkening on;
Ring shrill born on the mountain round,
And follow my cattle the welcome sound,
Huah, huah, huah, to grateful abundance my flock speed
Long beside where the hearth-fires burn,
My love has waited my return.
Soon I-clasp the treasure,
In an ecstacy of pleasure.
Paradis'd upon her arm,
No care can grieve, no ill can harm.

LIFE.

Like to the falling of a star;
Or as the flights of eagles are;
Or like the fresh spring's gaudy bue,
Or silver drops of morning dew;
Or like a wind that chafes the flood,
Or bubbles, which on water stood;
Even such is man, whose borrowed light
Is straight called in, and paid to-night.
The wind blows out, the bubble dies,
The spring entombed in autumn lies;
The dew dries up, the star is shot,
The flight is past,—and man forgot.—*Bishop King.*

"Old Kentuck."—A Kentuckian at the battle of New Orleans, who, disdaining the restraint of a soldier's life, when his name is upon the muster roll, preferred "going it alone," fighting upon his own hook. While the battle was raging the fiercest, and the shot was flying thick as hail, carrying death wherever they fell, "Kentuck" might have been seen, stationed under a tall maple, loading and firing his rifle as perfectly unconcerned as though he was "pickin deer." Every time he brought his rifle to his shoulder, a red coat bit the dust. At last he happened to attract the attention of "Old Hickory," who supposed he had become separated from his company, and rode up to him, to bring him behind the redoubts, as he was in a position to expose his person to the enemy. "Hallo! my man, what regiment do you belong to?" asked the General. "Regiment— h–ll!" answered Kentuck; "hold on, yonder's one of 'em;" and bringing his shooting iron to his shoulder, he ran his eye along the barrel, a flash followed, another Englishman came tumbling to the ground. "Whose company do you belong to?" again inquired the General. "Company—the d—l!" was the reply of Kentuck, as he busied himself reloading. "See that ar' fellow with the gold fins on his coat and hoss. Jis watch me perforate him." The General gazed in the direction indicated by the rifle, and observed a British colonel riding up and down the advancing columns of the foe. Kentuck pulled the trigger, and the gallant Briton followed his companions, that his Kentucky foe had laid low in death that day. "Hurrah for Old Kentucky!" shouted the free fighter, as his victim came toppling off his horse; then turning to the General, he continued, "I'm fighting on my own hook, stranger," —and he leisurely proceeded to reload.

An Original Anecdote.—The Portland Argus relates that Captain K., a shrewd steamboat captain from the State of Maine, caught a "Jeremy Diddler" on board his boat one day, as he was making from Boston to "down East," and pinned him up in good style. It seems the fellow laid a traverse to get clear of paying his fare, and insisted to the clerk that he had paid but lost his ticket. "Whom did you pay?" He rather guessed it was the captain; so K. was summoned to the conference. "Oh, yes, yes," said Capt. K., "it appears to me I do recollect. Let me see; you gave me a five dollar bill?" "Yes," says the Diddler, "I did." "And I gave you the change in half dollars, didn't I." (The faro was only half a dollar—competition being high.) "Yes," says Jeremy, "that's it—I recollect it perfectly." "Very well," says Capt. K., "I won't dispute your word for anything—but if you please, *I should like to see the halves!*" The fellow was tripped when he least expected it. He could not produce the halves, and had to fork out his fare.

A Good Scriptural Name.—A gentleman traveling, stopped at the house of a pious old lady, and observing her fondness for a pet dog, ventured to ask the name of the animal. The good old woman answered by saying that she called him "Moreover." "Is not that a strange name?" inquired the gentleman. "Yes," said the old lady, "but I thought it must be a good one, as I found it in the Bible." "Found it in Bible," quoth the gentleman; "pray in what part of the Bible did you find it?" The old lady took down her Bible with the utmost reverence, and turning to the text, read as follows: "Moreover the dog came and licked his sores." "There," said she triumphantly, "have I not the highest authority for the name?"

Cooking by Lightning.—According to a French provincial paper, a case of instantaneous cookery, little short of miraculous, has just occurred in the department of the Saone et Loire. A stewpan, containing meat, vegetables, and the usual ingredients for soup, was placed on the stove, when the house was struck by the lightning. The electric fluid entered the kitchen chimney, played a few gambols among the pots and pans, and then made its harmless exit through an open door. What was the astonishment of the cook, when proceeding in fear and trembling to inspect the condition of her savory pottage, she found the water boiling, the meat and vegetables thoroughly done, and the soup of an excellent flavor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

Santa Clara, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily: preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushes per acre.* EMUEL ROBINSON.

Santa Clara, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Heuderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

Santa Clara, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13-1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium awarded by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique Invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair

☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO.'S

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.,

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Utica City Bank.....Utica. | Bank of Syracuse...Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn. | Bank of Attica.....Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k..Rochester. | Geo. Smith & Co....Chicago.
Michigan State B'k....Detroit. | Clinton Bank...Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kenneboe Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyat's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Chorokee Corral, Barten's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Wombow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range.
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Fronchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minnesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emory's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for Insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.
7 ADAMS & CO.

BANKERS.

Daniel D. Page, | David Chambers, | Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon. | Henry Haight, | Sacramento City
St. Louis, | San Francisco.

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.....London.
F. Huth & Co.....London.
American Exchange Bank.....New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....New York
Atlantic Bank.....Boston.
Philadelphia Bank.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank.....New Orleans.
Page & Bacon.....St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.....Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.....Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.....Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co.....London.
Hottinguer & Co.....Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.....New York.
Phœnix Bank..... do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.....Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.....New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.....St. Louis.
Cbubb Brothers.....Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank.....New York.
Bank of North America.....Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Drexel & Co.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq.....Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer.....Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq.....Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.....New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina. 1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and Loudon.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Utica City Bank.....Utica
Bank of Syracuse.....Syracuse
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn.
Bank of Attica.....Buffalo
Rochester City Bank.....Rochester.
George Smith & Co.....Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank.....Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Clinton Bank.....Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.
7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit. FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.
No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE.....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the terms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Fair Haven Oil Company.

CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street.
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.

THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

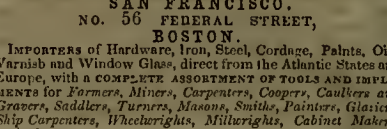
TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!



Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to Vance's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE,)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at Collins & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.
17 COLLINS & CO.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead;
Tieman's Zinc White; English Boiler Oil;
Turpentine; 1st Quality French Picture Glass;
Window Glass; Tieman's Colors, in oil and water;
Artists' Materials, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
Brushes in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.
6 RAYE & HANKS

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1854. NO. 24.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

SHE WORKS FOR A LIVING.

BY LAURA.

"*She works for a living,*" how often we hear
This calumny breathed on a name,
That perhaps in the ranks of the proudest might bear
A station of honor and fame.

Though she "works for a living" I cannot see why
That should cast any blight on her name—
At least, those who labor, should not pass her by,
For surely their lot is the same.

Then who shall regard the opinion of those,
Whose highest ambition or aim,
Is to scoff at the humble and mar the repose,
Of such as do work out a name?

O, is it not honor to fill here below
The station that God has assigned?
Then if labor's thy lot, to it cheerfully go—
It never will *sully* the mind.

Grandfather's Old Farm,

AND WHAT WAS DONE ON IT.

I WAS on my way in the cars from Maine to Boston last week, and found myself upon the seat with a gentlemanly man advanced in years, to whom (as I honor old age) I endeavored to make myself agreeable, *en route*.

After a few common-place remarks, our conversation turned upon the subject of agriculture, the old and new modes of farming, &c., and I subsequently ascertained that my venerable acquaintance was a most intelligent farmer who has retired in his old age upon a competency. As we dashed along in the cars he entertained me with the substance of the following narrative, the details of which he assured me had transpired within his own knowledge.

"Speaking of the exciting progress and improvements in agriculture," said he, "reminds me of a instance that occurred in my remembrance, which I will relate to you if you are disposed to hear it." I thanked him and he proceeded nearly as follows:—

"Some forty years or more ago, a neighbor of mine in C., a Mr. Smith, occupied an immense tract of land, which he called a 'farm.' It was about forty rods in width, and upwards of two miles in length; an old Indian grant, as it was termed, upon which he had been brought up a 'farmer,' and where his father and grandfather, and great-grandfather lived.

Each generation of the Smiths that had dwelt upon this strip of land had contrived to 'farm it,' each in the same old way, year in and year out, from father to son. The place had never known a dollar's incumbrance; scores of Smiths had been reared upon it; generation after generation came and passed away there, and the same cart-paths, and the dilapidated old walls and fences, the identical sheds and shanties and decayed trees were still visible—almost the same furrow had been turned for a hundred years or more; when, as had been the custom of the Smith families on previous occasions, it finally came to the turn of the occupant to resign grandfather's old place to only son Ben Smith; now come to thirty.

For five and forty year's at least Ben's father had carried on his old farm. In all that long period, and regular as the year rolled round, so regular had Smith plowed up his eight acres, mowed all the grass that Providence would grow for him, pastured his ten sheep, reared his four head of cattle, fattened his three hogs, and wintered as many cows. But this was not all.

True, Mr. Smith had a *great* farm. He toiled like a trooper from daylight to dark. He raised his own pork and corn, (such as it was) his cattle and fodder, cut from his own forest the wood he burned; never owned a man a farthing. He contrived even to pay his own town and county tax. But he was literally 'even with the world,' for he owed no one and no one owed him a dollar. And so he lived up to seventy.

"Ben," said the old man to his son, one evening, as they sat before the winter's fire, "I'm getting old. I've worked pretty hard here for a good many years, and I've concluded to give up. It's your turn now."

"My turn for what?" asked Ben.

"To take charge of the farm Ben. You are young, stout and healthy. I'm going to give up the homestead to you; and if you continue to labor constantly, as I have done, and as your grandfather did before us—you can get a good livin' off on't as I have done. We can't take nothing out of the world with us, Ben. Nature gave us it, and as we must go out. But the old place is free from incumbrance; there never was a dollar mortgage on it, and I hope there never will be. I shall give you the farm free and clear to-morrow."

Ben slept on this, and the next day he was master of a "farm thirty rods wide and two and a-half miles long."

"I shall take the place, father," he said, "and carry it on; but not as you and grandfather, and his father did."

And though the old gentleman shook his head and looked earnestly over the bridge of his specs at his son. Ben was as good as his word, and forthwith he went to work in earnest.

Spring came. Ben went into the old eight acre field and plowed up one half of it. Upon this he had deposited the season's manure, that had hitherto been sparsely spread upon double the surface. He harrowed these four acres and harrowed them carefully. Hoeing time came, and Ben had only one half the space to go over. Though the corn and potatoes looked finely, the beets and cabbages grew marvelously; the old man grew crusty and declared it "wouldn't do," and that there wouldn't be roots enough. But Ben went along his own way.

At his second hoeing Ben went into his four acres; but not without his hand hoe. He had got some kind of a jimcrack, (as the old man termed it) hitched to the old mare's heels instead of hoeing the potatoes man fashion, he'd begun with his improvement; but that cultivator, (as Ben called) it "wouldn't work no how."

Ben continued to use the cultivator, however; the old man continued to grumble, and the corn and potatoes continued to flourish.

Ben Smith had gone over to a neighboring town early in the spring and run in debt (Ben was the first Smith who had ever done this thing,) for two hundred bushels "hasty ashes," which he tugged with the cattle to the farm, and with which he top-dressed the meadow. Here was an innovation sure. And he had subscribed for a weekly, too, which with his jimcrack of a cultivator, his ashes and "book farming" the old gentleman was nearly crazed. It would never do to go at this rate, said the old gentlemen. But the four acres of corn and potatoes and vegetables grew finely. Never had the Smiths seen such corn, such potatoes and carrots. The grass came up thick, strong and thrifty, and the harvest time came around at last.

The cattle had plenty of good feed, and they were fat and sleek; the pigs were fat, and the old horse was fat; and Ben grew fat and jolly, as he garnered his high corn, his big potatoes, his generous beets, and his great bright yellow carrots. Ben had found time during his evenings to read the agricultural articles in his newspaper, and to post himself up in regard to the markets.

Winter came. The old farmer entered the barn. It was crammed with hay and corn stalks and wheat and rye. The granary was loaded with corn, and Ben who had been carefully taught to shell the cobs across the edge of the shovel, now stood beside another stupid machine throwing in a bushel of ears at the top, while the big golden kernels rushed out in a constant shower at the bottom. Ben Smith had "squandered" six dollars (in cash) upon a corn sheller! "Ah, what is the silly boy coming to," exclaimed the venerable progenitor, as he sighed and turned to the barn again.

The old man examined the harvesting. There was more hay in the mows than ever before. The corn had turned out greatly. There was everything in profusion, and only half the eight acres had been tilled! Ben pointed to this gratifying result, and his father only shook his head and said "Ben you have been lucky; *we've had a remarkable season.* Things have grown finely. A very good season, Ben, very.

Ben Smith only smiled at this. He continued to read his paper, subscribed for another! paid for both—ah, what extravagance—and winter passed glibly away.

He killed off the old razor-backed grunter that had been bred upon the ancient farm from time immemorial, and bought six improved Suffolks—instead of three aligators that had been annually tolerated on the Smith place.

The superannuated cows, with the "crumpled horns" were turned into beef, and a brace of shining North Devons supplied their places. A subsoil plow found its way into the yard one morning early in the spring, and a "new fangled" harrow followed this. Then came a new patent churn, then a capital straw cutter, then more "hasty ashes," then a seed drill and there was no end, said Ben senior the infernal masheens that Ben junior cluttered up the place with!

Ben had been no idler meantime. He had drawn into the cowyard two hundred loads of pond muck the previous fall. He got powdered and crushed bones and mixed with it, and when February came it was heaped out generously upon the eight acres again. Everything went on smilingly, and at haying time the "cap sheaf" of machinery arrived.

"What on earth is that?" asked the old gentleman, as Ben put his team before a new horse rake. Ben laughed outright, and asked his respected dad why he didn't read the papers! But his father said, "he had no occasion, he knew enuff!"

Again the old barns cracked under their generous harvest of hay, and grain, and vegetables, and the old man looked and sighed, and declared that the "season had been remarkable, very!"

Ben hadn't room to stow away two-thirds of his year's produce! But his hay was excellent, his potatoes were noble ones, his carrots, beets and onions, were splendid; he had surplus rutabagas by the cord, and turnips and squashes by the ton, all of which found a good market seven miles distant. Nobody believed (at first) that all these fine products really came from the old Smith farm.

When the snow and sleet rattled around the old mansion that winter, Ben owed no man a dollar, his barn and bins and cellars were well filled, and he had three hundred dollars in clean cash on hand! Here was a fortune.

"Verily, Ben," said the parent, "you have been lucky, the seasons have been favorable!" * * *

The elder Smith had been gathered to his fathers. Benjamin Smith, Jr., *Esq.*, is now a man of solid substance, a Justice of the Peace, and a farmer of forty years good standing. *He* knows the difference between partial and thorough cultivation; he can tell you the benefits of subsoil plowing and shallow furrow;—he can tell you whether and wherefore a piece of Suffolk pork or Devon beef is preferable to that of the grey hound hog or single backed ox; he knows how to use the horse rake and the potato dropper; he will inform you of the advantages to be derived from irrigation, from draining, from the uso of phosphate of lime and the like; he will show on his farm big haystacks, generous squashes, huge potatoes, twelve rowed corn, fat hogs, improved poultry, sleek velvety cattle, and all the "jimcracks" of modern agricultural progress—and you will find in a snug corner of Ben's ample sleeping room, at old Smith's homestead, the choicest agricultural library in the State; while he is a constant reader and paying subscriber to all the leading "Book farm publications in the country."

No one that knew the old Smith farm five and twenty years ago, would recognize it now. "Squire Ben," is worth a pretty fortune, has a buxom wife and half a dozen children, and though a little corpulent, (for he will live well) he is as lively and thrifty a *book farmer* as you or I would wish to meet with.

"I beg your pardon," concluded my traveler friend at this point, "but here we are!" and the train halted in the Boston Depot.

An Indian Story.

THE rapid growth of northern Illinois commenced at the conclusion of the war of 1842. The log huts of the Indians suddenly disappeared, the smoke of the wigwams no longer ascended towards the heavens.

The rapid improvements commenced by the white man, had driven them into the prairies, and their wigwams were no longer pitched in the vicinity of the towns, except when they came to barter their furs for goods. The music of the saw, axe and hammer had driven the game far away.

The Indian's land east of the Mississippi had already been ceded to government by treaty, and the red men only dwelt there, by the consent of government. When the Indians went away, I went with them. I took up my quarters at the head waters of the Wisseba, at the junction of two important streams, tributaries to the great father of waters, and opened my store for trade.

After exposing my goods, in all their Indian varieties, for some days, without any success in selling, I became almost discouraged, and nearly concluded to give it up. The Indians would come into my store by dozens, and after examining my goods, go away without purchasing. They had plenty of shu-ne-ah (money) and furs, but bought no goods, and the reason was a mystery to me.

At length the chief of the nation came in company with a crowd of Indians. He instantly exclaimed, "How do, Thomas? Come show me nice goods. What do you ask for this? I'll take four yards of calico—three coon-skins for one yard—half a dollar exactly—by'm by, to-morrow, I'll pay you."

The next day he came, accompanied by his whole band. He brought above his waist stuffed with coon-skins. "Now, I will pay that bill now," said the Indian.

Suiting the action to the word, he began to pull the skins from his shirt and counted out twelve, laid the remainder in his hand, and silently laid down the rest, exclaiming "That's it, exactly." I gave back to him, telling him [illegible]

owed but twelve, but the Great Spirit would not let me cheat him. We continued to pass it back and forth, each one asserting that it belonged to the other.

At last he appeared satisfied, and gave me a scrutinizing look; then he placed the skin within the folds of his blanket, he stepped to the door, and with a yell cried, "Come!—come in, all of you, and trade with the pale face—he's honest—he will not cheat the Indian, he believes in the Great Spirit—his heart is big, he is an honest trader!"

He then turned to me, and said, "If you had taken that one coon-skin, I and my people would have driven you away like a dog; but now I have found that you are the Indians friend, and we shall be yours."

The Indians then began flocking into the store, and to trade, and before the sun had gone down, I was waist deep in furs, and had shu-ne-ah in plenty. That one coon-skin saved me.

The Check or Bearing-Rein.

WHEN we curb a horses' head with our senseless bearing-reins, and make him as ewe-necked as we appear to do, we are inverting the rule and order of Nature; we are evidently trying to prevent his using the full, unrestrained power of his weight, and are compelling him to over strain and over exert constantly those very muscles which should be kept in reserve for extra difficulties—such as greater inequalities in the road, new-laid stones, &c. Now any one can see that, to an old, worn-out, half-starved, over-worked animal, as too many—aye, by far the greater proportion are, this must be intolerable cruelty. It is a mistake to think that a bearing-rein can be of any service whatever, unless, as a very exceptional case, to a very young, headstrong, unbroken horse. It is a mistake to think it improve's a horse's appearance—nothing contrary to nature can ever really do this; it is a mistake to think it can ever prevent a horse's falling down, though it has been the means of preventing many an old one recovering a stumble; but until our horse owners be taught to look at this matter in its true light, the light of common sense, and until it be taken up by the influential land holders and more enlightened and more considerate of the tenant farmers amongst us, it is vain to hope for any mitigation of this but too universal cruelty.

We, ourselves have entirely done away with bearing-reins among our own heavy draught horses; though our carters were at first rather astonished at being desired to discard them entirely, and substituting a loose halter or rein at one side instead, they soon found that their horses were not a whit less manageable without bearing-reins, and that they did their work with far greater ease to themselves.

A great friend of ours who has turned the sword of the dragoon into a plowshare, and has paid great and successful attention to farming affairs, gives it as his opinion that "a pair of horses when freed from this useless tackle, and left to step in freedom, would plow from one-eighth to one-fourth more land in a day, and with greater ease to themselves and less fatigue when the day's work was over, than when confined in their action by bearing reins."—*M. L. Express.*

Transition of a Soul from Earth to Heaven.

THE transition is doubtless instantaneous. It is no tiresome walk down through a lonely, dark valley; it is no weary flight upward, as the eagle mounts, higher and higher; but no sooner is a believer's soul disembodied, than it is in Paradise. The partition once broken down, what shall hinder an immediate view of all beyond? And O, what a morning is that day break of glory! The sun of righteousness shines in all its brightness. It is the effulgence of Christ's person which lights up that whole far-stretching world, and sheds a quickening radiance on every resident there. If, two thousand years before Christ's coming on earth, Abraham rejoiced to see his day, what must be the joy of seeing him as he now is, at the right hand of majesty, in the heavens!

Stray beams of his lustre often fall on the dying believer before his soul has departed. "This is heaven begun," said Rev. Thomas [illegible], "I have done with darkness for ever—[illegible] is vanished. Nothing new [illegible] station, with eternal glory—[illegible] to the verandas of a Brazilian [illegible] passage of Acts [illegible] "Glory, glory, glory [illegible]

"Dying [illegible]
And [illegible]

[illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1854.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the Farmer, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivator of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the Farmer. Our friends that are in arrears can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean—anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

All the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the California Farmer, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us. WARREN & SON.

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the California Farmer; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully aid the farmer in his employment. We are willing to receive *Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c.*, or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we do wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and conveniently too.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want Agents in all the Principal towns and cities, for the CALIFORNIA FARMER. To good, active and prompt men, we can *offer good inducements.* None need apply who cannot give guarantee of strict performance of duty.

THE FARMER A STEAMER PAPER.

Those who wish to inform their friends of the *true* condition of California, her RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS, should send the "FARMER." Merchants would serve their correspondents in this way, in a great degree.

Russia and the United States.

"Revolutions never move backwards," and it is our belief that we are on the eve of a revolution that shall agitate the world. Much as we would desire to avoid a war with Europe, with England and France, or with either of them, there are many and singular circumstances occurring that seem to tend that way. They are *little events*, 'tis true; yet cities have been devastated by the flames that were produced from a single spark; mighty ships, freighted with the most valuable merchandise, have been sunk by a small perforation from a little worm; and vast territories have been deloged by floods that were collected drop by drop. So some little circumstance, some matter like the "Cuban" affair, the "Sandwich Islands," the affront to our "minister"—either or all may be the cause that, like a spark, may be fanned into a flame that shall increase until the world shall be illumined by the blaze of war.

While events may occur that shall array us against the crowned heads of Europe, there are other events that in a singular manner may work to hurry on such results—we mean the growing feeling that cannot be hidden, of our partiality for Russia: go where we may, it speaks in trumpet tones. The causes of this are various. We cannot but see in the geographical position of the two countries, their near relation to us in a portion of their territory, and the certain prospect of a better and closer intercourse, a true sympathy for certain great principles for which they are contending—these and other circumstances not yet fully marked, are certain indications of some great change in the relations of the two countries.

Revolutions become a matter of necessity at certain periods of time, and we are among those who believe the signs of the times do indicate that we are on the eve of a revolution, more extensive, more momentous, than any the world has ever seen.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that events are daily transpiring to prove that the time may soon come when we shall see a closer intimacy existing between Russia and the United States; and from present appearances that bond will finally result in an alliance of such a nature that we shall find ourselves arrayed against the other powers of Europe in open war. Such a suggestion merely may seem preposterous to some. We only ask that it may be remembered.

The game now being played by the Emperor of the French is no simple or ordinary game. Like to the royal game of chess, the move of a little "pawn" may but open the way to "take a Queen" or "check mate a King," and if "coming events cast their shadows before," then there is at stake at this moment in Europe, more than one crowned head, that is not fully apprised of the most momentous crisis that is approaching. The history of France, her glories, her revolutions—Napoleon, her victorious Emperor—his triumphs, his abdications, his imprisonment at St. Helena, his death and burial, and his re-interment—are not all forgotten in the present alliance; nor can they ever be. Napoleon's dust is still upon the soil of France; Napoleon's memory, that can never die while France exists, and again Napoleon still reigns Emperor of France, and though we may see the closest alliance formed for the overthrew of other nations, there is a purpose veiled from human ken, best known to Him who ruleth nations, and who seeth and knoweth the purposes of all men, and can bend man to his own will.

We are among those who believe that events are hastening on a crisis that shall soon involve our nation with others in a general war, and when that time comes it will be found that the feelings of our people will soon link us to the Russian nation, and thus united, we are in battle array against the rest of the world.

Rain vs. Artesian Wells.

We publish the following interesting article upon "rain" from the Alta of the 12th, and although we are a believer, to a certain extent, of Espy's theory, yet we do believe there is a far better plan this, and one more in accordance with nature and providence—a plan that will not only give abundance of water to the miner, but to all and every class of men throughout the vast extent of our wide-spread territory; we mean *Artesian Wells.* The miner, the manufacturer, the merchant, will all feel the influence of this great plan of *watering the earth*, and more than all others, the agriculturist will feel it, and blessings, rich and abundant, will flow over the earth.

We hope Artesian Wells will be found in every valley by scores, and on every hill side, and in every dry spot of our land—then will the earth bud and blossom, and be made to yield of its abundance, in all its mineral and agricultural resources.

Keep it before the people that *Artesian Wells are the great fountains of wealth for California.*

"Rain.—If Professor Espy was in California and could reduce his theory of the formation of clouds and consequent production of rain to a matter of demonstration, he would 'make his pile' in a very short time by furnishing a week or two's showers to the patient miners, who are waiting for the windows of heaven to open, throughout the gold regions. It seems of late years as though the rains had delayed their advent later and later each year, and there are some who believe that with the progress of civilization and cultivation, the seasons will yet twist round into some such harmony as they exhibit in the Eastern States. Be this as it may, we are sadly in want of rain now, and all classes are suffering from its failure. In anticipation of it, the large body of miners some time since, left the banks and "wet diggings" and have gone among the hills, where they have been gathering up the auriferous soil and patiently waiting for the rain to come with which to wash out a golden harvest. The merchants are suffering from the scarcity of gold dust, which the dryness of the season has caused, and the cattle, which at this season of the year usually fatten on the new and springing grass, are pining on the dry stubble. Water, water is the cry that goes up from every ravine and hill-side, from every miner's cabin in the State. May it soon come, and gladden the hearts of the miners, and the merchants, and the farmers, and make the grazing herds on the plains send forth a low of joy.

"The miners should learn, from the lateness of the rains during the present and some of the past seasons, the necessity of introducing water by artificial means, wherever it is practicable, throughout the mines. Most of the ditches that have been dug for this purpose have proved excellent paying property, and money invested in them will yield great returns in the way of developing the mineral wealth of our ravines and hills."

Specimens of Tobacco.

Sonora, Cal., December 5, 1854.

Messrs. Warren & Son: Gentlemen—Herewith I send you a sample of Cuba Tobacco raised by me on Sulairus Creek, about three miles east of this place, on a sandy creek deposit, requiring irrigation. I profess to be a judge of the article, and think, without fear of contradiction, that I am safe in asserting that it is about as good as it ever gets to be. I had intended to send a sample to the Fair, but the time was too early for this crop to be exhibited except in a green state. I wish you to take care of it for the next Fair, as it can only be presented the year after it grows.

Very respectfully, S. S. Turner.

We received with the above letter, which we have taken the liberty to publish for general good, the sample of Tobacco alluded to, and it has been pronounced by judges of the article, to be of superior quality. Tobacco is destined to be one of the great staples of California, and to give to our State a source of revenue yet little dreamed of. We are thankful to Mr. Turner for the sample received; we commend his example and invite those who feel an interest in California to call and see this and other specimens we have at our office.

A full account of the disaster to the New World and the trip of the Queen City, prepared for this issue, will appear in the next number.

San Francisco Prices Current and Shipping List.—This most excellent publication appears promptly and is now admitted to be the most correct and reliable source of intelligence upon all the subjects of which it treats, that is published on the Pacific coast. Messrs. Johnson & Doyle, the proprietors and publishers, deserve the most generous support, and we earnestly and cheerfully recommend to our friends, who are interested in such matters, everywhere, particularly in the old States and Europe, to subscribe for this sheet; it is important that they should have it regularly.

We have taken the following from its columns this week, as important matters which will show important truths:

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Going to press as we do twenty-four hours before the departure of each steamer, it is difficult for us always to designate exactly the state of the money market on what is emphatically called "steamer day" in San Francisco. The general tendency of things we can give, but the actual transactions on the street have to lie over with us, until, a week having passed, our day of publication again comes round. We stated in our last that money was then tight, and that many parties were in the street trying to negotiate loans; but we could not say how great the stringency exactly was. We can now state that the 31st of November was the tightest day we have had in San Francisco for five or six months past. The amount remitted to the East is generally heavier on the first of each month, than at any other time; and as many obligations fell due on last steamer day, and paper given for goods purchased by jobbers then matured; and as the remittances from the interior were extremely light, rates ruled very high, and really good paper had to submit to a shave of five, seven, and even ten per cent. on the street, for thirty days' accommodation. Second and third class paper could hardly be negotiated on any terms.

At present, in the absence of any very particular demand, rates have become more easy, but the probabilities are that before the sailing of the steamer of the 15th, we will have another tight squeeze, and unless the weather changes ere long, and the miners all get to work, we can expect nothing better for some time to come. At the same time there is an abundance of capital here awaiting chances of investment, but the parties who hold it are unwilling to let it out on paper, and will not, until the system of doing business is completely reformed, and a regular plan, such as is adopted in the Eastern cities, is carried out. We must expect severe pressures every steamer day as long as our credit system continues the mass of incongruity and folly it now is.

We have to chronicle an important sale of real estate made on the 5th inst., by the sheriff, under a judgment obtained by C. K. Garrison against Beard and others. The property sold was bounded as follows: south by Washington street, west by Davis street, north by Oregon street, east by Drumm street, fronting on Washington street; and also the property bounded on the south by Washington street, west by Drumm street, north by Oregon street, and east by East street, or the water front, fronting 346 feet on Washington street, and 125 feet on Drumm street. The property was divided into fifty-six lots and sold as follows:

1..Corner, 20 feet on Davis, by 70 on Washington	$6250
2..20 feet on Davis by 70 deep	5000
3.. do do do do	4100
4.. do do do do	4100
5.. do do do do	4925
8..Corner, 20 feet on Davis street by 70 on Oregon	6000
7..20 feet on Oregon, by 60 deep	2800
8..20 feet on Washington, by 60 deep	2800
9.. do do do do do	2850
10..20 feet on Oregon, do	2425
11.. do do do	2450
12..20 feet on Washington do	2975
13.. do do do do do	2850
14.. do on Oregon by 60 deep	2525
15.. do do do do	2325
18.. do on Washington by 60 deep	2950
17.. do do do do do	2825
18.. do on Oregon by 60 deep	2450
19.. do do do do	2150
20.. do on Washington do	2925
21..Corner, 65 feet on Washington by 20 on Drumm	5150
22..20 feet on Drumm by 65 deep	3925
23.. do do do do	3350
24.. do do do do	3350
25.. do do do do	3800
26..Corner, 20 feet on Drumm by 65 on Oregon	4500
27..Corner, 20 feet on Drumm by 75 on Washington	6850
28..20 feet on Drumm by 75 deep	4400
29.. do do do do	4000
30.. do do do do	3900
31.. do do do do	3600
32..Corner, 20 feet on Drumm by 75 on Oregon	5600
33..20 feet on Oregon by 60 deep	2175
34.. do on Washington do	3200
35.. do do do do	3975
36.. do on Oregon do	2025
37.. do do do do	2375
38.. do on Washington do	2675
39.. do do do do	3025
40.. do on Oregon do	2400
41.. do do do do	2100
42.. do on Washington do	2975
43.. do do do do	9002
44.. do on Oregon do	2525
45.. do do do do	2300
46.. do on Washington do	3100
47.. do do do do	3025
48.. do on Oregon do	2450
49.. do do do do	2000
50.. do on Washington do	3050
51.. do do do do	3150
52.. do on Oregon do	3350
53..Triangular corner, 75 feet on water front, other two sides 60 by 43 feet 11 inches	12250
54..22 feet on Washington by 60 deep	3600
55.. do do do do	5125
56..Triangular corner, 75 feet on water front, 43 feet 11 inches on Washington by 60 deep	15000

The total amount realized by the sale was $209,000, and the judgment was for 199,000.

Nearly a year ago the city sold a parcel of property very similarly situated, being the slip property between Clay, Sacramento, Davis and East streets, something more than double the size of the parcel mentioned above, and the amount realized was about $1,200,000. This will convey to parties abroad a startling idea of the depreciation in the value of water lots during the past twelve months. At the same time it must be bore in mind that the city sale was made just at the end of the great real estate speculation of 1853, and that the same property now would not realize anything like the same amount of money, while many of the lots now sold are undoubtedly worth more in the market than the amount paid would indicate.

New England Society.—A meeting of the New England Society was held, Monday evening, in the Superior Court Room of the City Hall. Nearly twenty new members were proposed and elected. A report from a committee appointed at a previous meeting, to consider the subject of a proper celebration of the ensuing anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, and officers for the year following, recommended that the day should be celebrated by the Society around a festive Board, and the following gentlemen as officers of the Society:

Pnesident—S. P. Webb, Mass.

Vice Presidents.—F. Soule, Me.; S. H Parker, N. H.; F. Billings, Vt.; W. Sherman, R. I.; D. O. Shattuck, Conn.; J. M. Farwell, Mass; J. H. Purkitt, Mass.; A. C. Whitcomb, N. H.; J. Weed, Conn.

Committee of Arrangements.—A. G. Randall, J. H. Kent, S. H. Parker, W. A. Dana, J. Clarke, J. H. Purkitt, A. Ely, J. Weed.

The report was accepted, and the officers unanimously elected. A resolution was offered by J Clarke, tendering the thanks of the Society to Gen. James Wilson, for the satisfactory and able manner in which he has presided over the Society for the past three years, which was unanimously adopted.

Appropriate remarks were made by the President elect on taking the Chair, as also by the vacating President, in response to the resolution of thanks.

Considerable discussion was elicited upon a motion by one of the members to reconsider so much of the report which had been adopted, as had reference to the presence of ladies at the purposed dinner. The gallantry of the elderly gentlemen was displayed in their strenuous efforts to secure the agreeable and conservative influence of the ladies, while the partiality of the younger members for conviviality and freedom from the restraint which the presence of ladies would produce was successfully advocated. The advocates of the ladies, failing to secure the aid and influence of the President, were found to be in the minority and it was decided against the gallant old gentleman.

Agricultural Resources of Humboldt County.—A correspondent of the Humboldt Times, in a communication on the resources of the county, says:

Perhaps one-tenth of the area of the whole county is agricultural land, including all that can by any means be brought into a state of cultivation. Some of this would rank number one in any country, and while other is indifferent, on an average it will compare favorably with the same amount in any other part of California, or any other country; and in proof of this, we are anxious to compare the result of our farming operations for the present year, with any other portion of the State. Sixty bushels of wheat per acre has has been harvested—and that badly smutted and straw fallen—and some of our farmers near Union are sanguine of being able to show much higher figures when they have threshed their crops. Other grain crops yield in proportion whilst the root crop is far greater. Every foot of agricultural land can be brought under cultivation without detriment to any one, because the farmer is not obliged to let a large portion of his land lie idle to graze his stock upon, and grow timber for his farm, as he does in many other countries—because the grazier must be separated from the farmer, and the timber grows in land that cannot be converted into any other use. Allowing that my estimate of the amount of tillable land in the country is correct, we would have twelve hundred farms of 160 each; and allowing that 40 acres in actual cultivation is enough for one laborer to manage, we would have 4,800 able bodied men actually engaged in tilling the soil; and two persons—women, children, invalids, or proprietors who do not choose to labor—non-laborers—be allowed for every laborer, the whole population deriving their subsistence directly from this one resource would amount to 14,000. These figures look large, but I submit the calculation to the thinking public, and ask them if we may not expect an agricultural population of three persons for every 40 acres in cultivation. The amount of agricultural land may be over estimated. If so, we are willing to reduce the figures proportionally, but the probability is that in the course of time, when the pioneer shall have finished his task in Humboldt county, she will have within her borders an agricultural population fully equal to the above named figures.

Singular Case.—The Hallowell Gazette tells the following: "A yearling steer belonging to Mr. Asa Morrell, of Manchester, Me., was found in the pasture of Ephraim Wadsworth, of Litchfield, on Wednesday, 27th Sept., nearly imbedded in a quagmire. He had been missed sixteen days and it is supposed that he was in the mud all the time. His head resting on the dry ground he was enabled to reach some bushes and thus preserved his life. He is now doing nicely."

HORTICULTURAL.

Planting Strawberries.

This fruit will become one of the great features of horticulture in California; and every variety of fruit will soon become abundant. The grape, the peach, and the strawberry, will be the most productive, although the other varieties will be found to be very productive. It is of the highest moment, however, to a successful cultivation of any kind of fruit, that those engaged should understand its nature and its wants, every variety of fruit requiring peculiar soil and treatment.

The strawberry in California has assumed an entirely new feature—not only producing two crops annually; but many varieties have become perpetual bearers from June to January, the entire season, with the exception of the rainy season.

In order to secure success in the cultivation of this delicious fruit, the soil, the manner of cultivation, and the nature of the plant, should be thoroughly understood. The soil best adapted is a deep, rich, sandy loam. The ground should be very deeply plowed, subsoiled or trench spaded. Side slopes are proper places: if rich soil, facing south east, so as to catch the early sun. The ground should be prepared very fine and very rich, and plants of strongest kind selected—*shoulder plants always.*

In preparing the beds, they should never be raised, but always level with the general surface. Plant in rows, three feet apart, and the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows. It is always better to plant some known fructifying variety every third bed—varieties such as the *Early Virginia, Hudson* or *Monthly Alpine*—these will always impregnate barren kinds and make them fruitful. Beds should contain five rows each, with two and a-half feet space between them; the ground always kept clean cultivated and porous. Runners should be kept off fruit bearing vines. Plants cannot produce vines and fruit too, successfully. Those who wish to cultivate vines, should do so and not expect fruit; and those who wish fruit must not expect strong vines. It is unnatural to expect both fruit and vines, from the same plants, of best quality—that cannot be: for it must be seen, as soon as vines run together and become matted and entangled, they cease bearing full or healthy crops. Great loss will always occur under such treatment.

If you wish vines cultivated for fruit, do so. If to increase the stock of vines, do not try to grow fruit until you have grown your stock of vines. There should never be allowed but *one plant* to be made from each runner. When this is well rooted then separate it from the mother plant; the young plant will take care of itself and the old plant recover again. Otherwise it draws from the parent plant that strength it might as well receive from the earth.

We repeat, keep the earth between the plants well tilled previous to the setting of fruit, clean and well raked, in fruiting time. It is a good plan to cover the earth, between the plants, with straw, saw dust, or chaff, so as to shield the earth from the burning sun, and to protect the fruit from dust and dirt that would injure it.

When strawberry grounds are thus cultivated, irrigation is wholly unnecessary. A simple garden engine, used to occasionally throw a light shower to wash the foliage, will be all that is required to secure an abundant harvest. For in well and deep cultivated soil the roots will penetrate and find all the moisture needed. The usual plan of running water, when the ground is not cultivated afterwards, only tends to harden and bake the earth, and does more injury than good.

December, January, and February, are the best months to prepare the ground and make plantations, and the earlier the ground is prepared, after sufficient rain has fallen to do so, it is the better. These are *California Spring months*, and this should be understood.

We trust those who become cultivators of this delicious fruit will resolve to become so with a determination to understand the nature and character of the fruit they cultivate, whatever it may be. The successful results in strawberry culture by Mr. J. L. Sanford, Shell Mound Ranch, should be a stimulus to all. Splendid fruit can be found daily at his garden, and it must be remembered that these are from varieties never before known as perpetual bearers—the Russian Pine, Hovey and others.

The California Farmer will gladly open its columns to any and all communications upon the subject, wishing to see the products of the State [illegible] in the Exhibition of the World!"

Manuring Fruit Trees.

The Dutch, who are admirable gardeners, had in the Great Exhibition an instrument called "Earth Borer," for manuring fruit trees without digging the ground. A circle of holes is bored around the tree at two feet distance from the tree, and a foot from each other. Taking the tree at a foot diameter at the surface of the soil, the circle will be five feet in diameter and fifteen in circumference; and if the holes are three inches diameter and a foot apart—fifteen inches, there will be about twelve holes; more or less, according to the diameter of the tree. They are eighteen inches deep (where there is enough depth of soil) and slanting towards the centre; are filled with liquid manure, diluted more or less in dry weather, and stronger as the weather is wetter. For the time of application, Dr. Lindley tells us (Gardener's Chronicle, Feb. 21, 1852:) "For fruit, the proper time for using liquid manure is when the fruit is beginning to swell, and has acquired, by means of its own surface, a power of suction capable of opposing that of the leaves. At that time, liquid manure may be applied freely, and continued from time to time as long as the fruit is growing. But at the first sign of ripening, or even earlier, it should be wholly withheld. If liquid manure is applied to a plant when the flowers are growing, the vigor which it communicates to them must also be communicated to the leaves; but when leaves are growing unusually fast, there is sometimes a danger that they may rob the branches of the sap required for the nutrition of the fruit; and, if that happens, the latter falls off. And we all know, that when ripening has once begun, even water spoils the quality of the fruit, although it augments the size, as is sufficiently shown by the strawberries prepared for the London market by irrigation; great additional size is obtained, but it is at the expense of flavor, and any injury which mere water may produce, will certainly not be diminished by water holding ammoniacal and saline substances in solution." I am not aware that this information has made its way into our orchards, finding no allusion to it in any of our books on orchard management, nor at our agricultural meetings. The time is just coming for putting it to the test, and it remains with the fruit growers to see what profit they can make of it. They need, in these times, all they can get, and this method has the recommendation of requiring little outlay, if any.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Cultivation of Dwarf Pear Trees.

The system of dwarfing fruit trees, is a subject of much interest to owners of small gardens, enabling them to secure a supply of the best fruit in a limited space. One of the greatest errors in the management of such places, is attempting too much; fruit, flowers and vegetables are planted in promiscuous confusion, and instances are too numerous where both labor and money have been liberally expended in the formation and furnishing small gardens, which have proved to the owners a most unprofitable investment, vexation and annoyance being the only return for their outlay; and after exhausting their patience to the utmost, the whole affair has been suffered to fall into ruin.

The increase of suburban gardens has of late years been very great, and it is pleasing to lovers of rural affairs, and those who can fully appreciate the amount of actual enjoyment derivable from such sources, to note their extension. But, as I observed in a former communication, as to the extent of the enjoyment will depend in a great degree upon the amount of success, it becomes a matter of some importance to those who are about forming gardens and improving the outward appearance of their dwellings, that they have a just conception of their wants, so that their efforts be directed in a proper channel, in furtherance of the object in view.

It frequently happens that proprietors of small gardens are undecided as to the best disposal and arrangement of their grounds. The space is too small to form a decided feature as a lawn and plantation of ornamental trees and shrubs; too large to be devoted exclusively to flowers, too small, and inconvenient as a vegetable garden. In such cases I would strongly recommend the introduction of a few dwarf pear trees. Highly ornamental in themselves when properly managed, they also possess one of the principal elements of beauty, viz.: utility. Even should the cultivation of a few choice flowers or vegetables be resolved upon, these dwarf trees present little impediment in the space they occupy, and as they attain a fruit-bearing condition when comparatively small, their branches do not overspread and shade plants of a lesser growth.

It would be out of place in an article such as the present, to enter into a long dissertation, elucidating the physiological principles upon which a dwarfing system is founded. It will be sufficient to observe that in trees, the wood-producing and the fruit-producing influences are quite distinct, and that a young, robust tree does not begin to fruit until its wood-producing force is somewhat exhausted. To check this luxuriance of growth, has led to the system of engrafting trees upon stock of a lower growth than themselves, as the peach on the plum, the cherry on the mahaleb, and the pear on the quince, which retards the growth of timber, and in consequence induces precocity in fruitfulness.

The term *dwarf*, however, is not strictly confined to trees thus grafted; any tree that is induced to branch low and assume a bushy habit, comes under the denomination, and fruitfulness can also be hastened by other means. Judicious pruning, both of root and top, has the same effect, but this requires a considerable degree of skill and experience, which to be a great measure obviated by the [illegible] suitable [illegible] although care [illegible] to produce satisfactory results in either case.

The foundation for "satisfactory results" lies in the preparation of the soil; if inclined to wet it must be drained; but as it is seldom that a wet spot will be chosen for this purpose, we proceed to the next important link in the chain, *depth of soil;* and we may safely promise that all soils previous to being permanently occupied with perennial fruit-bearing plants of any description, should be trenched. This trenching is generally looked upon as a very expensive operation, but, like many other improvements in horticulture, it is much more formidable in the theoretical abstract than in the practical reality. Soil can be trenched eighteen inches deep at an expense about equal to that of digging the surface three times over: an expenditure, which, taken in connection with the improvement, is not worth a moment's consideration. Even where the subsoil is absolutely injurious to vegetation, (as in some ferruginous clays,) there need be no hesitation about bringing it to the surface, because in digging the holes for the trees, this can be cast aside and its place supplied with good soil when the tree is planted; exposure to atmospheric action, and incidental cultivation will render it fertile before the roots reach it.

Soil prepared in this manner will retain moisture, and the plants growing in it will not languish in dry weather. Many failures with pears or quince may be traced to want of care in this respect. The quince grows best in moist, moderately enriched soil; it does not object to clayey soils, provided they are drained. Others, again, have run into the opposite extreme, and, under the impression that the quince requires a wet soil, have planted them in situations where they speedily become diseased. A healthy, well aerated, deep soil, with proper after-treatment, will secure a healthy growth, and, apart from atmospheric changes over which we have no control, good crops may be insured, and almost reduced to a mathematical certainty.

One of the principal advantages in planting dwarf trees, is the facility with which a number can be grown in a small space, they can be readily managed at a distance of eight feet apart. Thus, a spot of ground sixty feet square, will hold sixty trees, planted as in the following diagram, between the trees:

Currant, gooseberry, or raspberry bushes may be set, as represented by the small dots, and rows of strawberries set, as indicated by the dotted lines. The expense of preparing the soil, furnishing and planting, as shown in the figure, would not exceed $60, a sum which the small fruit alone would realize in three years after planting; at which time we may safely average the crop of pears at from ten to fifteen bushels of fruit of first quality, worth at the very lowest calculation, three dollars per bushel. When we farther consider that the quantity of fruit will be annually increasing, the profit of such an investment is sufficiently apparent.

The list of good fruits is now so extensive, that it is difficult to say what is best and what is indifferent. The following list of pears will be found a good one for this locality, and ripen in succession from the first of August to the end of March.

In a plantation of sixty trees I would select as as follows: *Summer*—2 Madeline, 2 Beurre Giffard, 1 Bloodgood, 4 Bartlett, 2 Rostiezer. *Autumn*—3 White Doyenne, 2 Seekel, 6 Louise bonne de Jersey, 6 Belle Lucrative, 6 Dutchess d'Angouleme, 2 Beurre d'Anjou. *Winter*—4 Vicar of Wakefield, 3 Glout Morceau, 3 Beurre d'Aremberg, 6 Easter Beurre, 6 Winter Nelis, 2 Triomphe de Jodigne.

Of course there are many fine kinds not in this list, but the above are productive, of first quality, and grow freely on the quince, and may confidently be relied on as likely to give general satisfaction.

With regard to the proper season for transplanting fruit trees, I unhesitatingly give preference to the fall, immediately after the leaves drop or show signs of having performed their allotted functions. Various reasons might be given showing this to be the preferable season. The soil is in a better condition for facilitating preparatory operations. The roots are not so likely to suffer during the period of removal as in the dry, cold spring months. The principal reason, however, will be found in the immediate growth of roots at this season. It is indeed similar to placing the tree on a hot-bed, for the soil is still charged with the accumulated warmth of summer, and parts slowly with its heat, while the temperature of the air is rapidly decreasing, and thus the most favorable for a newly removed tree, as it encourages the formation of roots, while the growth at the top remains stationary. In spring, this is completely reversed; the soil then is wet and cold, while the temperature of the air is rapidly increasing; the trees are [illegible] The leaves drain the juices of the plant which has as yet no roots to supply the demand; [illegible] quently [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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WE desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1854.

Condition of California---What We Want.

EVERY careful observer of the great interests at stake in the settlement of California, the vast amount of property involved at the present moment, all of which depends upon right action now, must feel the deepest interest in everything that tends to make the present population *permanent*, and that will give us additional numbers, and this too according to the wants of the State.

We republish an article, which we prepared for our paper of May last. Such were our views then, and our experience since only tends to confirm them. In that article we spoke of the Pacific Mail Company only as a power most likely to carry out such plans. We are in hopes that by recent arrangement made by the Nicaragua line and the influence they can now wield, with the determination they evince to meet the wants of the people, that the opportunity now presented to them of confering a lasting benefit upon every class of our citizens—upon every branch of trade—upon all the brightest hopes now dawning upon the people of these golden shores, that they will seize this "golden opportunity," and win a *name* and a *fame* that shall never be lost.

The opportunity which is now offered to so powerful an auxiliary to a people's prosperity has never been before offered, and probably never will be again. This is the propitious moment. We sincerely hope the subject presented in the annexed article, though feebly expressed, may be deemed worthy some consideration:

WE WANT CITIZENS.

The present embarrassed condition of trade—we might say unaccountable stagnation of trade—in every branch of business and in every section of our wide spread Commonwealth, demands of the citizens some prompt action on their part if they would avoid a greater evil that is sure otherwise to come. We mean a heavy and permanent decline in real estate and a disastrous loss upon all merchandise. We should look the evil full in the face and meet it like men, and there is but one way to remedy the evil and save the country from a more serious embarrasment.

We want more citizens, PERMANENT CITIZENS, not comers and goers, but real *bona fide* citizens, men of families—actual settlers—cultivators of the soil, manufacturers, mechanics, artisans, miners,—men who shall labor to develope the resources of our State, men to till the soil—raisers of stock, dairymen, plow makers, wagon builders, blacksmiths, tanners, shoemakers, tailors, &c.; in such men we want the sober, industrious and law-abiding men—such men build up a State.

We want more producers, and we want more consumers—and while we want these, we want LESS IMPORTERS. We have imported too much that should have been extracted from our own soil—this heavy importation of foreign productions has induced a too rapid growth of all our cities—and the fact cannot be kept out of sight longer. Our cities have outgrown the population, and the consequences are now being felt. The mercantile interest so far outweighs all others, that other interests are neglected and many that should have remained where they were better qualified to act and where they would have been more prosperous, have embarked in the mercantile and the result has been a general derangement of all departments, that can only be rectified by an increase of population. And this must be speedy if we would save the country from a too serious and too long embarrassment.

The citizens of the old States would come if better facilities existed—that is, more rapid facilities. The voyage around the Horn or the trip across the plains, is too long and too laborious and fatiguing, and the route by steamers is too expensive for the thousands that would come if the cost could be made according to their means. If the Pacific Mail Company would seize the present opportunity to advance the public interest, and put a new face upon the prospects of the country, they have the power to do so with great advantage to themselves, and great good to thousands. Reduce the passage from the other side in all the first class boats, and put on all their other boats now lying idle, and making their smaller good boats a second class and low fare line. A movement of this character could secure the approbation of the public and win favor, bring a large increase into the coffers of the company, and at the same time rapidly increase our population—each steamer with her passengers giving assurance of a change of times for the better. An increase of population—a population of permanent settlers, we believe to be the only measure of relief to the unhappy state of things in California.

The Genius of California---Excelsior!

The prominent feature of California genius is, that it marks out for itself an entirely new path. California enterprise seems to disdain to walk in the old travelled paths, and is constantly reaching upward and onward, striving to attain a higher excellence and a more enduring fame than the citizens of any other State have ever yet enjoyed, under any circumstances, however fortunate they may have been.

In each and every department of mechanical skill, in all that appertains to manufactures, in the arts and sciences, there will be constantly seen peculiar features, marking them as *new*, and stamping them with the seal of progress, that being the mark of the present age, and it is also peculiarly Californian. An observer of passing events cannot but have these thoughts crowd upon him daily in all that is witnessed in the great "battle of life," that is fought amid the contending thousands around us.

It is not necessary to enumerate all the new features that stand out conspicuously, to mark this progress, for they must be seen by every observant eye.

The simple cradle plan, in the old States, to wash out gold, has disappeared almost, and the sluice and hydraulics have taken their place. The common pestle and mortar, for breaking the quartz, have yielded to the gigantic quartz crushers, and so in every department there have been new efforts of mind, a creation to meet the exigencies of the times, and this particularly marks it Californian.

A striking illustration of this is now before our community, in that almost superhuman power which has elevated those three blocks of buildings, with all their merchandise, at Tredwell & Co.'s corner of California and Battery streets. The extent of the buildings is 97 feet on Battery, and 87 1-2 feet on California street, two stories high, all filled with merchandise. The foundation is removed so as to admit about fifty rams, eight feet apart, and about sixty supports. The centre colums in these rams are raised by the pressure of the water from pipes, that connect each, forced from the two pumps that supply. Eight men only work the pumps; four men could work them, but only half as fast.

To show the power, the gage of pressure required to elevate this immense pile stood upon the scale at twelve thousand tons.

When the building is first commenced, the engineer commences with collars of a quartor of an inch, and proceeds with larger, up to eighteen inches. So great is the power, that a small tap, with the hand upon any of the connecting pipes upon the rams, though of six inches in diameter, would snap them like a pipe stem.

It is estimated that three thousand one hundred tons is the weight of the merchandise and building, and the density of the water so is great, by the immense power used, the water is so solidified, that a microscope could not discover a pore in it.

We were kindly shown the power, its movements and its intricasies, by the proprietor of this California Patent, George H. Hossefross, Esq., and we were informed by him that, with the same two pumps only, and sufficient rams along under the building, from that corner up to Montgomery street, the whole could be lifted almost as easily—in fact the entire city could be raised, for the power was beyond calculation.

Such, then, is the genius of California, and this invention belongs to California. It was first patented by those indefatigable founders, Messrs. Gordon & Steen, and afterwards improved upon by the present owner, Mr. Hossefross, who visited the States and secured patents, ordered the machinery for his own use, has returned and has been most successfully employed, as all know, in elevating and beautifying our city. Such genius is, indeed, worthy of our golden State, and stamps it as Excelsior.

The Wheat Trade of Great Britain.

WE recommend a careful perusal of the following well written article on this subject, from the Mark Lane Express. It seems from this that Great Britain and Ireland, have grown the past year within a small fraction of the estimated consumption in the United Kingdom for the ensuing year, and consequently that it will want to import only for a *stock on hand*, which he estimates as desirable to hold to the amount of about 5,000,000 quarters. He calculates that only about 1,200,000 quarters his will come from the United States and Canada; but it would be easy, we think, to double this amount of exportation, and perhaps more, without enhancing present prices here. However, we shall leave all this to the consideration of the growers of wheat in America; and with this information before them, and all else we have furnished, they must judge for themselves, whether best to sell now or hold on for high prices.

When wheat was worth 20 to 30 per cent more than it now is, we advised threshing it out and selling as fast as possible; and only add, that this is our opinion still, even at the present reduced rates. Wheat at ruling prices is a very profitable crop; and could it average these a few years, every good grower in the country could become rich at the business.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

It is generally supposed that, both in England and in Ireland, there has been an unusually large breadth of wheat sown the last season; but from some considerations, we have reason to believe the excess in Ireland is far greater than in England. In the former country there is no regular system of cropping, every farmer being at liberty to sow his land with whatever grain, &c., he thinks most profitable. Hence, the deficient crop of wheat last year, coupled with the breaking out of the war, giving promise of remunerating, if not high prices, the Irish farmers returned to the cultivation of wheat, which many of them had seriously determined to abandon altogether. It is extremely probable, that at least one-fifth greater breadth of wheat was sown last year, than in any one of the ten previous years, there being no covenants of lease to check it.

But with the English farmers generally, the case is widely different. A large proportion of these are bound by their leases to a certain routine of crops, any deviation from which, without the special permission of their landlords, would render them liable to an ejectment. And, independent of this check, the arrangement of the English and Scotch farms is so rigidly systematic and methodical, that very few of them could with impunity be thrown out of course, for the purpose of obtaining an extra profit upon an excess of a given crop. By such a proceeding the farmer would at once disarrange the entire routine both of cropping and grazing, for which any extra profit would be considered a poor remuneration.

It is equally true, however, that this adherence to system was in some measure broken in upon by the excessively wet season of 1852-3, which rendered it impossible to sow the usual quantity of land to wheat. We have, in a former letter of last year, estimated this at one-fifth, to which extent the land was *involuntarily* thrown out of course. But this could not affect that portion coming in course for wheat the next season, and it is probable that a part of it at least produced wheat last summer, increasing the aggregate breadth to that extent. What this is, it is impossible to say. Many agriculturists, conversing with me on the subject, are of opinion that the excess is very small, but others represent it as one-sixth above the average. From all that I can gather, I am disposed to think that *on the light and mixed soils there is very little more than usual, because* they were less affected by the wet season; but that on heavy lands that could not be sown in the autumn of 1852, a large proportion was sown last autumn. Taking, therefore, these various circumstances into account, I do not think I shall be far beyond the mark in estimating the extra breadth sown in the United Kingdom last season at *one-tenth above the average*, equal to 1,600,000 quarters. On the other hand there is an excess of produce above the average of from one-sixth to one-eighth. Taking the mean of one-seventh, our account of the present crop and stock stands as follows:

Average produce, quarters, - -	16,000,000
Excess in breadth one-tenth, -	1,600,000
	17,600,000
Excess of produce one-seventh -	2,514,285
	20,114,235

If to this is added one million and a half of foreign grain, it gives an aggregate of 21,614,285 quarters to meet the consumption of the year, which is estimated at 21,000,000. There will still, however, be the usual stock of the country—now minus 5,000,000 quarters—to be made up. For it would be monstrous to suppose that in a country like this there should be no stock on hand, to fall back upon in an emergency. We shall, therefore, require an importation this year of from four to five million quarters, to place us in the average condition we have hitherto found ourselves in, in regard to the stock of wheat.

We shall next take a look round and see how this supply is to be obtained. As we have just stated, any calculations for the future, founded upon the experience of the past, are not to be depended on. With present appearances, it is not at all likely that the usual supply can be obtained from the Black Sea ports, even if the Danube is free to navigation, and the Crimea and Odessa were in the possession of the Allies—as I hope soon to be the case. The consumption and waste of such large armaments, and the disarrangement of commerce and agriculture under the iron rule of war, to say nothing of the probable prohibition of the Czar to his subjects from supplying the Allies or conducting commerce with them from the interior—all these circumstances lead me to think that the quantity of wheat obtainable from Southern Russia this season will be small. And with respect to the Danubian Principalities, they have been for twelve months the seat of war, and are still occupied with vast armaments. Under the Russian coercive domination, neither agriculture, nor commerce could be conducted with any regularity; and it is probable that not only was a large portion of the land left unsown last autumn, but that much of the growing crop has been destroyed by the military operations, and in furnishing the Russian cavalry with green food; for no economic consideration would, by any possibility, enter the mind of a Russian officer. We shall therefore have much less grain than usual from the Danubian and other Turkish Black Sea ports, *if we get any at all*, which is very doubtful.

From the Mediterranean ports, with the exception of Egypt and Syria, we shall obtain but little wheat. France and Italy are, from the present, closed against exportation by prohibitory laws. The former country, like the United Kingdom, has exhausted her stocks of old native wheat, and is compelled to fall at once upon the new crop, which, however good, will not be enough both to meet the consumption and provide the usual reserve stock. It is probable that France and England will continue, as last year, to trade mutually with each other in wheat, according as the markets fluctuate. If the price falls here below that in France, the latter will be buyers in our market; and *vice versa*.

With regard to the Baltic and other northern countries, with the exception of Russia, the stocks of old wheat are exhausted. Not only had the merchants the stimulus of high prices to induce them to ship to the utmost, but the insecurity, and uncertainty as to what course the war would take, induced them to export to the last quarter to England and France, as the only countries where it might both be safe and obtain remunerating prices. The crops in those countries are good, and we shall probably get an average quantity from thence, if no untoward events cause a blockade of the Baltic ports.

We now come to the United States of America; and if the accounts of the maize crop—and wheat also, in some parts of the Union be correct, their prices will probably be too high this season to admit of their shipping more at any rate than the usual quantity this season. It is stated in American papers that the corn crop (maize) is at least one-fourth deficient, which amounts to 125,000,000 bushels, or 15,625,000 quarters.* And with regard to wheat, in some of the Western States, where the largest quantity is raised, the crop is very deficient, in many cases amounting to a total failure. To what extent this may be the case it is impossible to say; but, taking the deficiency in both crops into account, it must necessarily have its effect upon the price; and, unless our prices are higher than theirs, it will materially affect the export of wheat from the States, and also, probably, draw off a considerable portion of the supplies from Canada, where the crop is represented to be excellent.

Under these circumstances, I estimate the supplies for the next year as follows:

The Northern ports, quarters, - -	1,750,000
Mediterranean do - - - -	500 000
Black Sea do. - - - -	300,000
United States, - - - - -	800,000
Canada, - - - - - -	400,000
	3,750,000

This may probably be made up to four millions, from quarters that do not come under the sections above given; but I cannot, by any possibility, see where we can increase that quantity, unless "a sudden transition from war to peace" should restore our northern trade to its accustomed channels. However, with this quantity added to the abundant crop, we shall be able to reinstate the country in nearly the same condition as to stock that it has usually held; and we need not fear that prices will materially fluctuate through the season.

There is abundant reason for grateful reflection in the prosperous condition of all classes throughout the United Kingdom. Although the crop last year was a deficient one, the price was sufficiently remunerative to indemnify the farmer; while on the other hand, every other kind of agricultural produce bore a good price also, where there was no failure, as in meat, cheese, &c.; so that generally speaking, it was a profitable year for the British farmer. This year, however, there is no question as to the success of agriculture. It is the opinion of many eminent men that we have not had so productive a season for fifty years. Certainly we have had credible accounts of a produce in wheat, such as we never before heard of. This is undoubtedly to be ascribed to the highly improved system of farming, coupled with the favorable season; and thus a kind Providence has worked with and seconded the efforts of human industry and intelligence to the production of splendid results.

S. C.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1854.

* The corn (or maize) crop of last year was 500,000,000 bushels.

AN excellent cement for seams in the roofs of houses, or for any similar defects, may be made with white lead, dry white sand, and as much oil as will render it of the consistency of putty; it becomes as hard as any stone in the course of a few weeks.

Agricultural Surveys.

We live in an age when the whole world seems to be ultra, and thus we find Congress spending thousands of dollars for improvements in the telescope, and nothing for the plow.

Our State legislators will vote half a million of public funds for a geological survey, which is but remotely applicable to the purposes of the farmer, when an agricultural survey, costing a much less amount, would be more immediately useful.

It is true that the farmer from a geological survey, may know the rocks, the debris of which has formed the soil, and if every farmer would read it, and every geologist so write it as to render it applicable to his use, he might abstract this best of information from it. But we all know that farmers do not read geological reports, and we equally well know that they are not made in such a manner as to render them suited to their use.

They are so scholastic in their character, and so general in their application, that the agriculturist neither comprehends them, nor does he find sufficient pertinent matter to call forth his admiration.

An agricultural survey, strictly so, would give a synopsis of the rocks from which the soils were formed, by an occasional synopsis of the soil, and it would doubtless contain the proper directions for the supply of the deficiencies. It would settle all the mooted questions of the day; the ability of every kind of soil to raise every kind of crop, would soon be known; the use of all known amendments on different soils would readily be understood; for each operator in making a report of the results of his experiments, would doubtless, by a reference to such a survey, give a detail of the composition of his soil with a proximate accuracy, at least, which would enable others to judge of the value of the amendments used for the crop raised on soils differing but slightly in their chemical constituents. It would soon be known what kind of soils are best suited to each of the staple crops, and when we received a report of two crops raised with the same amendments, but at different depths of cultivation, we should know why they differed in result. Such a survey would furnish the necessary statistics, so that the amount of crops and their relative proportions to each other would be known. We should have some basis for farmers to depend upon in deciding what crops they should raise. The effect of climate on the different crops, and the different kind of soils, would be clearly understood, and the class of implements used in the different districts would be known to all. To the horticulturist it would be invaluable.

We now know that the same kind of fruit which on one kind of soil is of superior quality, fails as entirely on another, but we do not as well know the causes why. All these would soon be arrived at by the assistance of agricultural surveys.

The natural history of the country, at least in its utilitarian application, would be fairly set forth; for those making the survey would be brought into direct contact with the farmers, and all facts relating to Entomology could thus be practically ascertained. Indeed, the oft repeated question, "How shall agricultural knowledge be disseminated?" would be answered by such reports. We should not long find that one or more farmers in each district could raise a hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre, while the average crop was less than thirty bushels to the acre; for the means by which the greater crop could be raised would become generally known, and where it arises from peculiarities in composition of the soil, the amendments necessary to produce similarity to the degree required, would be ascertained.

Indeed, such reports, instead of finding their way to the upper shelves of large and unread libraries, would be so valuable to the farmer, that every farmer's boy could use them as a text book, and instead of being stimulated to study those things that are of remote usefulness, he would apply his observation to the more useful area of the farm.—*Working Farmer.*

Hill-Sides.

There are few farms of any extent on which there are not "slopes" which defy the skill of the cultivator, and which remain unswarded in despite of his utmost exertions to stock them with grass. This is owing to the tendency of such places to "wash." All the fine particles of the soil being borne down by the water, the surface soil is generally found on examination to consist merely of coarse sand or gravel without sufficient cohesibility to furnish a medium for the roots of the plants, which perish for want of moisture. The only corrective, however, which is required in such cases, is clay, which is proved by the following experiment. On the south side of my farm, there is a sand ridge of some elevation, extending along the line some thirty or thirty-five rods. I had frequently plowed, worked, and liberally manured this ridge, but without effecting my object; the surface of the slope, from the top to base of it, remained nearly destitute of verdure, and was furrowed into unseemly gutters by the spring and autumnal rains. As a last resort I commenced [illegible] fine clay, obtained on the opposite or north side of my premises, and conveyed to the slope without the labor of ascending it. Nearly two hundred loads were dumped down on the [illegible] descent, and was then evenly spread and [illegible] with a light furrow. After this, [illegible] harrowed in [illegible] loads more of clay, and [illegible] compost, were spread on, and [illegible] with a light seed harrow. [illegible] and clover—was then sowed, and covered with a light brush, and the work finished off with a liberal dressing of plaster. This operation was performed in August. The seed came up vigorously, and by the time cold weather set in, the surface presented a most beautiful appearance, being covered with a dense and heavy herbage of a most beautiful green, and sufficiently strong to arrest the action of water upon the soil. Since that, the sand slope has never washed, and is now one of the most productive portions of my farm. Plaster and superphosphate of lime, are the only manures that have been used since laying it down. This is the only way in which such lands can be successfully managed; clay is the only alterant that will suffice. —*Germantown Telegraph.*

Frost as a Manure.

We know of no treatment so directly beneficial, for almost every class of soils, as that of throwing up land in narrow ridges in the fall or early winter. There are few soils worth cultivating at all, that that do not contain more or less materials which can be made available to plants by the combined action of air and frost.

Take two plots of heavy soil, side by side, and let one lie unmoved till spring, while the other is *deeply* plowed in autumn, and the result will be very visible in the spring crop. But the manner of plowing is important. To secure the greatest advantage, a single furrow should be thrown up and another back-furrowed directly upon it, so as to produce a high ridge, then another ridge is to be made in the same manner with a deep dead furrow between the two. The process is to be continued thus through the whole field, so that when finished it will present a surface of high ridges and deep dead furrows succeeding each other, about once in two or two and a half feet. If prepared in this way, the frost will penetrate far downward, loosening and disintegrating the soil below the furrows, while the ridges will crumble down, as they will not hold water, the air will circulate freely through them, decomposing the mineral portions, and conveying in ammonia and other gases. The operation will be equal to ten or more loads of good manure upon clay or compact soils.

In the spring it will only be necessary to run a plow once or twice through the centre of each ridge, and then level the whole down with a heavy harrow.

Another advantage in this process is, that when land is thus prepared it dries out and warms several days earlier in the spring. Again there are some soils that are exhausted upon the surface, but which contain poisonous substances in the subsoil. If this subsoil is thrown up in contact with the air and frost during the winter, these poisonous compounds (usually proto-sulphate of iron or magnese) will be destroyed, or changed to a harmless form, during the winter.

The above practice is especially to be recommended in the garden. One of the most successful cultivators of an acre of ground in our acquaintance, digs it up in the fall to the depth of three or four feet, making deep trenches and high ridges so that the whole acre appears to be covered with high winrows of hay placed closely together.

We strongly urge every farmer who has not tried this method, to lay out their plans now for experiment in this way, on a larger or smaller scale, during the present season.—*Amer. Agri.*

What the Farmer Most Needs.

They need organization. They want farmers' clubs, and neighborhood libraries of agricultural books. They need discussion. They need more intercourse, not only in their own town and county, but throughout the state and country, to see and learn what other farmers are doing, and adopt the improvements made by them. They need to become satisfied with their vocation; to get rid of the prevailing notion that farming is necessarily an unmental employment; that is, that the farmer has no occasion to think; has no occasion for education, and never can become wealthy or what the world would call respectable, while engaged in the cultivation of the earth, and therefore he seeks the first opportunity to escape from an avocation placed under ban not only by all others, but by his own class also. The great need of the farmer is, that he shall declare himself independent of all other classes, at least more so than they are of him, and of course he is entitled to engage in any other calling whatever; and if he is a man of toil, that is no reason why he should not be a man of intellect. The great need of the farmer is organization, and this must be accomplished by a few self-sacrificing men, who will undertake the labor of establishing and maintaining farmers' clubs in every neighborhood. Farmers need to drop politics, and take up agriculture. They must talk, and read and think, and they will be sure to act or their children will act for them —*Penn. Farm Journal.*

Cranberries on Uplands.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer says: "I was passing by Mr. Needham's cranberry patch, this afternoon, and inquired the result of his culture the present season. He informed me that he has gathered eighty-three bushels on one hundred rods of land, all of which had sold readily at three dollars or more per bushel. In consequence of the drought the berries were not so large as they otherwise would have been. He thinks several bushels more can be gathered; and has no doubt, with a fair season for moisture, the crop would have equaled a bushel to a square rod. His vines appear to be in fine condition, and he is satisfied to continue and extend the culture of the cranberry. On the Cape, it appears by the statements of Mr. Secretary Flint, this business is carried on extensively. I know of no one who has succeeded so well, for several years in succession, in the county of Essex, as Mr. E. Needham, of Danvers."

Mental Improvement.

The season of the year has again returned, when those who have a taste for intellectual enjoyments, or aspirations for mental culture, may more readily gratify the cherished desires of their hearts, than at any other period of the year. With the mass of people, whose days are given to physical toil, winter is the great season for mental improvement. The frosts that bind the outer world in death-like repose, and set a seal upon nature's grave that only the vernal solstice can remove, also serve to quicken and stimulate the mind, and to prepare it for the culture it needs and craves. The winter of the physical world, is the spring-time and the harvest-season of the mental. The lengthening evenings, and the bracing, energizing air,—imparting unwonted vigor to mind not less than body,—alike invite to intellectual pursuits. Happy will those be who make a good use of these leisure hours, and of the superadded mental force which usually accompanies a northern winter.

Many of our young readers, who have toiled hard upon the farm or in the shop for six or eight months, will enjoy school privileges, during the coming winter. If wisely improved, these privileges may exert a most happy influence upon all who are favored with them. But there are doubtless others, among our readers, who feel the need of mental culture, and yet cannot avail themselves of the benefits of the common school or the academy. To such we beg leave to recommend *a term in the school of self-instruction.* This is an institution which, in our country, is open to all, without money and without price. The only condition of membership is application; and in proportion to the diligence of that application, will be the progress of the pupil. While we would not disparage the common school, the academy and the college, we hold that it is a great truth, pervading every department of human effort, that success in an undertaking does not depend so much on the enjoyment of great facilities, as on *making the most* of such as we can command. How often does the man of few opportunities and scanty privileges for the attainment of knowledge, outstrip those who have been almost smothered by favoring fortune, in the distribution of her gifts! Unlike the result in the parable, the one talent of opportunity often increase faster than the ten. Or, to use another familiar Scripture figure, the seven lean and ill-favored kine not only surpass, but swallow up their seven well-favored and fat brethren.

No one, whose evenings are his own, should complain of a want of time for mental culture. Let these valuable hours be devoted wisely and faithfully to the acquisition of knowledge, and the result, even of a single winter's effort, will be far from insignificant. There should be a definite purpose in view, and a particular course of study marked out at the beginning; and every effort should be so directed, as to swell the grand result. An hour or two spent every evening in desultory reading, or in hearing miscellaneous lectures, will be of little benefit. This is literary dissipation, not culture. It may be an agreeable way of killing time, but hours thus spent can hardly claim to be devoted to intellectual improvement. To accomplish anything of importance, there must be a definite aim, and a patient concentration of effort towards the attainment of that aim.

About sixteen years ago, a party of young men in a town in this State, who felt the need of mental culture, formed a private lyceum, and met from night to night with closed doors, for mutual improvement. The best educated among them had cyphered about half through Adams' Arithmetic, and had a little knowledge of parsing, and of the other elementary branches usually taught in our public schools. The members persevered in their studies, and assisted by the stimulating effect of members, and the advantages of mutual aid, they made good progress. The first result of these attempts at self-culture was seen in the town meetings. Before, a few old codgers had managed the town's affairs, and by common consent had everything their own way; but now there were young men who had the presumption to take part in public matters. One of these ancient representatives of fogydom became at length so vexed at this alarming development of youthful talent, that he publicly declared an old man could not speak in town meeting, but up popped a young one, to argue a point or offer a suggestion. Since that day, one of those young men, whose early life was spent in poverty and ignorance, has occupied a seat in the Senate of the State, and is at the present time a candidate for a still higher office. Another member of that humble band is a postmaster, and the president of a railroad company; and most of the others, we are told, now hold honorable position in society, and have been elected to offices of honor and trust by the people.

Such instances are by no means rare, and they are full of encouragement to those who are striving to make the best of limited means of self-culture. It may not be convenient, nor even desirable, in all cases, to take advantage of the social principle, in the pursuit of this object. No man, therefore, need wait for a mental aid society to help him in this work. If he has a true love of knowledge he will pursue his evening studies with as much diligence, and perhaps as much profit, around his own fireside, as he would in the lyceum or the school.—*N. E. Farmer.*

He is a fool that cannot be angry, but he is a wise man who will not.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Economy in a Family.

There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty as economy in the management in their domestic affairs. It matters not whether a man furnishes little or much for his family, if there be a leakage in the kitchen, much more in the parlor, it runs away he knows not how, and the demon, waste, cries, more, like the horse-leeche's daughter, until he that provides has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and the wife's duty to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it, not the least article, however unimportant in itself—to establish a precedent, not under any pretence: for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved.

A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and assist him in his journey through life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and the greatest ambition should carry her no farther than his welfare or happiness together with that of her children. This should ever be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he in a workshop or counting-room. It is not the money that makes the man wealthy —it is what he he saves of his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend, and if the friend be not true to him what has he to hope? If he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent for many she loves, and she is bound to act for good and for her own satisfaction. Her husband's good to which she should aim—his approbation her reward. Self-gratification in dress, indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can entertain, are equally pernicious—the first adds variety to extravagance; the second fastens a doctor's bill to a butcher's long account—and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of evils in its train.

"My Mother Knows Best."

A party of little girls stood talking beneath my window. Some nice plan was on foot; they were going into the woods, and they meant to make oakleaf trimming, and pick berries, and carry luncheon. Oh, it was a fine time they meant to have. "Now," said they to one of their number, "Ellen, run home and ask your mother if you may go. Tell her we are going, and you must." Ellen, with her green cape bonnet, skipped across the way, and went into the house opposite. She was gone some time.

The little girls kept looking up to the windows very impatiently. At length the door opened, and Ellen came down the steps. She did not seem to be in a hurry to join her companions, and they cried out—"You got leave? You are going, are you?" Ellen shook her head and said that her mother could not let her go. "Oh," cried the children, "it is too bad! Not go! it is really unkind in your mother." "Why, I would make her let you." "I would go, whether or no."

"My mother knows best," was Ellen's answer, and it was a beautiful one. Her lip quivered a very little, for I suppose she wanted to go, and was much disappointed not to get leave; but she did not look angry or pouting, and her voice was very gentle, but very firm, when she said—"My mother knows best."

There are a great many occasions when mothers do not see fit to give their children leave to go where and do what they wish to; and how often are they rebellious and pouting in consequence of it. But this is not the true way, for it is not pleasing to God. The true way is cheerful acquiescence in you mother's decision. Trust her, and smooth down your ruffled feelings by the sweet and beautiful thought, "My mother knows best." It will save you many tears and much sorrow. It is the gratitude you owe her, who has done and suffered so much for you.

Health.—Oh, how beautiful is the ever-changing and ever-renewing beauty of Health!—the Marmorean repose of infantile sleep; the singing gladness of childhood; the exultant and sometimes wayward impulses of youth, intoxicated and bewildered by varieties of joy; the firm, right-onward march of manhood unbarred by an arrow of pain; and uncripplied age at last, venerable in its serene and lofty front—how beautiful are they all! Less beautiful is the clear springing fountain with its flower-adorned brink; less noble the mighty river cleaving its mountain-barred passage to the deep, and less reflective of all the glories of heaven, its outspreading and calmer current, as it lapses and dies into the sea!—*Horace Man.*

Domestic Recipes—*Apple Dumplings.*—With a narrow knife or apple corer, take out the core of pared tart mellow apples, and fill the place of the core with sugar; roll out some plain light pie crust about two-thirds of an inch thick, and cut it into pieces of just sufficient size to roll the apple in. Enclose an apple in each piece, tying [illegible] a thick piece of cloth well floured. Boil [illegible] without intermission. A better way is to [illegible] each cloth with soft boiled rice before [illegible] the apple in them and tie the cloths around [illegible] till the apple is tender.

Jumbles.—Take [illegible] pounded sugar and [illegible] pound and a quarter of butter, [illegible] quarters of a pound of flour, [illegible] sweet, and a little rose water and [illegible]

Green Sauce.—[illegible] a small [illegible] vinegar and [illegible] a good deal of [illegible] and some small bits of [illegible]

FROM THE EAST.

The Nicaragua steamship Cortes arrived at this port on Friday last, bringing 245 passengers, 100 of whom were females and 33 children. She brings dates from New York to the 13th, and from Liverpool to the 1st ult. The news is somewhat interesting and important.

New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and New Jersey, held their elections on the 7th of November, and the Administration is said to be completely routed, but four or five Administration congressmen being elected out of about forty-five. Cass is repudiated in Michigan and Douglass in Illinois, and Seward has a large majority in the Legislature of New York. Richardson, of Illinois, who led in the passage of the Nebraska bill, is defeated. Seymour is probably re-elected Governor of New York; the vote is reported to be 119,000 for Seymour, 119,000 for Clark (whig). 108,000 for Ullman (know nothing), and 39,000 for Bronson (hard democrat). Henry J. Raymond, whig, editor of the N. N. Times, is elected Lieut. Governor; and Fernando Wood, soft, Mayor of New York city. A severe riot occurred at Williamsburg on the day of the election, originating in the sheriff challenging the vote of a foreigner.

Dr. Graham has been sentenced to seven years in the State prison for the murder of Loring.

The Pacific Railroad contract of Robert J. Walker, King & Co, has fallen through, the Governor of Texas having refused to receive the stock offered by them as security for its fulfilment.

The ship New Era, with 380 passengers, went ashore off Deal on the New Jersey coast, Nov. 11. It is supposed she will be a total wreck. The exact number of lives lost had not been ascertained, but was supposed to be very large.

From Europe, it appears that Sebastopol is not yet taken, and the siege is likely to be more obstinate than was expected.

The most important news is the expulsion of Mr. Soule from France, a matter that is likely to create difficulty. Mr. S. was on his way from London to Madrid, and was stopped by the officials at Calais, acting under the orders of Louis Napoleon. Mr. Soule then returned to London. Mr. Mason, our Minister at Paris, as soon as he heard of the affair, is said to have called on M. Drouyn de l'Huys, and demanded an explanation. After some excited conversation the following reasons were given: First—the treatment of M. Dillon, the French consul in California; second, the letter of Mr. Sanders to the French people; third, Cuba. The two ministers parted in great excitement. It is understood that a *personal* color will be given to the affair, but this would involve a retraction of the reasons given by the French Minister, placing him in a humiliating position.

Admiral Napier is sick, owing it is said, to the comments of the English press on his course.

Labor Demand in Humboldt County.—The Humboldt Times of the 9th inst. says: "If our San Francisco cotemporaries will encourage their idlers, who are willing to work, to come this way, which is by more than fifty per cent. the most economical route to the mines, we pledge ourselves that they—if working men—can find employment at from forty to fifty dollars per month and their board, in mills, on farms, cutting timber, and many other employments, which they can hold until they realize funds sufficient to go into the mines, if they wish it. We hear daily inquiries for men to perform work. Axemen can get three dollars and fifty cents a cord to cut wood, and can get contracts for hundreds of cords, delivered at the tree. Strangers going into the mines above Union, can obtain from seventy-five to one hundred dollars a month and boarded. Female servants are wanted and will command extra wages throughout the County. The steamers Humboldt and Southerner are now plying regularly between San Francisco and this Bay, and passage is almost as low as it generally rules from San Francisco to Sacramento."

Coal.—An immense deposit of coal, or something very nearly resembling it, says the Mountain Messenger, has been found in a drift belonging to Messrs. Cook & Co. Rabbit Creek. Through the politeness of one of the members of that firm, we were shown into the tunnel some 230 feet, 130 of which passed directly through this coal stratum. It has the appearance of being about ten feet in thickness, and in places, particularly near the bottom of the drift, it is very hard, and the laborers have been compelled to use axes to cut it out. A huge pile has been wheeled out at the mouth of the tunnel and set on fire. It burns slowly and without causing any great amount of heat. It is, however, wet as it came from the tunnel, and may burn more freely after being thoroughly seasoned. We have seen no one who is posted in regard to the quality and value of this article, and consequently are wholly unable to give an opinion as to whether or not this discovery will prove to be of any value. At the point the workmen are now engaged they are at least one hundred feet below the surface.

Rain in Tuolumne.—The Columbia Gazette of the 9th, says: "The rain of the past week has filled the ditches of the Tuolumne Company with the necessary clement, and we soon expect to be able to give a good account of the diggings. The heavens still look gloomy, and more rain may be expected shortly."

The Tuolumne County Water Company have declared a dividend of two per cent. for the month of November.

P. Edward Connor, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster for Stockton, vice John S. Evans, deceased.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Meeting.—The Musical Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, on Tuesday evening, with our citizens who are interested in this project. We copy the following report from the Transcript:

The meeting was called to order at seven o'clock by Dr. Wozencraft. Hon. S. P. Webb was appointed President; Messrs. Fremont, Larkin, Haight, Woods and Folsom, Vice Presidents, and Dr. Hitchcock and Elcan Heydenfeldt, Esq., Secretaries.

Mayor Webb briefly stated the object of the meeting; he alluded to the many meetings that had been held in the place for the same object and the little effect that had been produced by them. He thought that the remarks in the papers of the day in regard to the evil effects of disputing about the different routes, very just, and that such disputes were calculated to greatly prejudice the cause. We must convince the people and the Congress of the United States that we were in earnest, that we were determined to have a railroad, and we must do this not only by one effort but by a succession of efforts, and settle the matter of routes afterwards.

Dr. Wozencraft then offered a preamble and resolutions providing for instructing our delegation in Congress to urge the construction of a railroad in a central location in the territories on the line between the Atlantic and Pacific. (This was amended by reading States and Territories.) The resolutions also invite the inhabitants of the States and Territories upon the line to join in the work. The resolutions were passed. Dr. Wozencraft spoke in defence of the resolutions, of the injury continually being suffered by California, by the absence of so necessary a communication with the East, and of the superior advantages of a Central Route. The speaker made some excellent suggestions, though some of his remarks could have been dispensed with to advantage.

Col. Baker was then loudly called for, and upon taking his place upon the stage, was received with great applause. As usual, Col. B. delivered an elegant and classical speech. He was followed by Mr. Billings, who spoke in a practical manner, and advocated the immediate commencement of a road *somewhere*, and suggested the San Jose Road as the proper place to begin the work. He was followed by Mr. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express, who urged the citizens to assist in finishing the San Jose road, which was surveyed some three years since.

Messrs. Wozencraft, Baker and Billings, were appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

A committee of twenty-five was appointed to confer with each other as to the means of building the road.

Mr. Frank Pixley made some remarks that were much to the purpose and well received.

It was voted to adjourn till the 20th of January, and it was suggested that every one who came be prepared to take at least one share in the San Jose Railroad.

MARKET REPORT.

The long dry weather has materially affected all branches of trade, and all operations of every kind—mercantile, commercial and agricultural. The drouth has delayed the operations of the miner—this stops the stream of gold, the moving power of all business life. The drouth delays the cultivator of the soil and thousands are waiting to plow, to plant, and to cultivate; this hinders many operations that would excite and move trade and give life to business. The tone of general trade is languid, all wanting the moving power of the waters.

Grain is firm. Wheat is advancing, and will continue to advance; it is we believe one of the best investments that can be made. Barley is in demand. Potatoes are advancing and produce generally.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Our New Office.**—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strongs. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us. WARREN & SON.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty Is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

Premium Sheep for Sale.

THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner. [18] WARREN & SON.

MARRIED.

On the 7th Dec., by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Wm. I. Webster and Miss Alice A. Hooton, all of this city.
On the 7th Dec., in Sacramento, Mr. Lewis G. Smith and Miss M. Agnes Hennessy, both of Placer country.
On the 5th Dec., in San Jose, by Rev. A. Graham, Mr. C. F. Willey and Mrs. Margaret Webb, both of San Jose.
On the 24 Dec., in Watsonville, Santa Cruz county, by T. M. Davis, Esq., Mr L. Goodcheux and Miss Louisa Bellmyre.
On the 4th Dec., in Marysville, by Justice Magruder, Mr. W. H. Drum and Miss Sophronia Shankley.
On the 7th Dec., in Jackson, by Justice Husband, Nicholas Dodge and Miss Susan McGowan.
On the 7th Dec., in Sacramento, Mr. A. E. Bond and Miss Frances Enstis.

DIED.

On the 12th Dec., in this city, Napier Lothian, aged 41 years, a native of Scotland.
On the 9th Dec., at San Lorenzo, Alameda county, of consumption, Mary J. Kennedy, aged 19 years, formerly of Mich.
On the 8th Dec., in this city, of typhoid fever, Jno. C. Wakefield, aged 22 years, late of Vermont.
List of Interments made in the Yerba Buena Cemetery, from the 1st to the 9th Dec., 1854. Reported by Thos. D. Freese, City Sexton, 161 Sacramento street;

DATE.	NAME,	BIRTH.	CAUSE.	AGE.
Dec.	1. Rory O'More,	Ireland,	Delirium Tremens,	45
"	1. John Leonard,	Scotland,	Continued Fever,	46
"	1. Robert Keaster,	Texas,	Burned to Death,	8
"	1. Wm. Hardman,	New York,	Dysentery,	3
"	1. Child of T. Hall,			
"	2. J. Van Brunt,	New York,	Delirium Tremens,	25
"	2. J. Forsyth,	Ireland,	Consumption,	38
"	3. Ah Hing,	China,	Suicide,	26
"	3. F. Meious,	Germany,	Typhoid Fever,	22
"	3. Infant Antonia,		Stillborn,	
"	3. Julia K. Oakley,	This City,	Fever, (months)	7
"	4. Unknown,	Unknown,	Drowned,	—
"	4. G. Guillman,	Germany,	Typhus Fever,	28
"	4. J. Tammer,	Germany,	Consumption,	27
"	4. A. Nolting,	Germany,	Consumption,	36
"	5. H. L. Marie,	St. Malo,	Bronchitis,	34
"	5. Aaron Burns,	New York,	Scrofula,	23
"	5. John Albans,	California,	Fever,	40
"	5 Ch. Burglin,	Louisiana,	Dropsy,	19
"	6. C. J. Lester,	New York,	Jaundice,	25
"	7. L. Zablousky,	England,	Inflammation,	45

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6—Brig F Copeland & Co, Phillips, Santa Cruz, 6 days, with asphaltum.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, Santa Cruz, 2 days; produce.
Dec. 7—N steamship Cortes, Cropper, San Juan, 12 days; mdse and passengers.
Steam tug Underwriter, Nash, Philadelphia, in ballast,
Brig Æolian, Broad, Columbia river, 4 days; lumber.
Schr Empire, Davis, Shoalwater Bay, 5 days; oysters.
Schr Sovereign, Waterman, Santa Cruz, 2 days; produce.
Dec. 8—Clipper ship Celestial, Palmer, New York, 131 d; mdse.
Clipper ship Sting Ray, Kirby, New York, 125 days; mdse.
Bark Ocean Bird, Wiggins, Columbia River, 8 days; lumber.
Ham brig Rose, Stege, Vancouver Island, 10 days; coal.
Brig Lyra, Wood, Albion River, 7 days; lumber.
Clipper schr Lady Jane, Penhallow, Honolulu, 21 days; mdse.
Schr Forward, Chapman, Punta Arenas (CA), 50 days; coffee.
Schr J R Whiting, Blair, Oregon, 10 days; lumber.
Dec. 9—Clipper ship Whistler, Brown, Boston, 125 days; mdse.
Clipper ship Red Gauntlet, Andrews, Boston, 115 days; mdse.
Schr Williamette, ——, Puget Sound, 10 days; lumber.
Schr Caroline E Foote, Worth, Honolulu, 19 days; mdse.
Dec. 10—Steamship America, Ihley, San Diego, 3 days, via intermediate ports; mdse—50 passengers.
Bark Mary Melville, Darby, Puget Sound, 17 days, with piles.
Schr Olivia, Redfield, Tomales, 14 hours; produce.
Dec. 11—Stmr Humboldt, Tomlinson, Humboldt Bay, 34 hours.
Ham ship Scandrania, Adam, Bristol (Eng), 138 days; coal.
Fr ship St Joseph, Carolle, Havre, 143 days; mdse, 32 pass.
Dec. 12—Stmr Southerner, Sampson, Oregon.
Br bark Auckland, Nelson, Sydney, 64 days, via Tahiti; mdse.
Schr J M Ryerson, McCarthy, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, Pajara, 2 days; produce.
Bark Success, Coupe, Monterey, 3 days; granite.

CLEARANCES.

Dec. 6—Ships Sarah Parker, Gardner, for New York; Contest Brewster, Shanghae; schr Ada, Joscelyn, Monterey.
Dec. 7—Ship Rapid, Corning, for Shanghae.
Dec. 8—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blethen, for San Juan del Sud.
Dec. 9—Stmr Goliah, Erskine, for San Diego; ships James Edwards, Barker, for Callao; Louisa, Rose, Humboldt; brig Alert, Thomas, Ginaymas.
Dec. 11—Ships Ocean Telegraph, Willis, and Morning Star, Foster, for Callao.
Dec. 12—Schrs Tamato, for Society Islands; Rialto (Haw), King, Lahaina.

Baton Clipper Steel Plow,

Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plough, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned wish the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business. TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco.
24 TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.

Gardener and Wife Wanted.

A GOOD GARDENER and his WIFE can find a permanent situation, if application is made immediately. The Gardener is wanted to take charge of a Garden, Green House and Grapery; and the Wife to take charge of the House. Liberal wages will be given.

Apply at this Office. None but those who can bring undoubted recommendations need apply. The parties are wanted to go up river. 24

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Room—Now Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

The Upland Bell Cranberry.

WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in parcels of 100 and 200, at $10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.

WARREN & SON,
23 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.
N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Pacific Nursery,

MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA.

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.
18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 if

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Hardware and Leather,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
93 *Sacramento and* 81 *Battery streets, San Francisco.*
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultral Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854.
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Wines and Liquors.

GOODWIN & CO., & MEEKER,
No. 64 California street,—(near Front street,)
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—
500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,
250 bbls Monongahela Whisky,
50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
100 one-eighth casks fine pale Pellevoisin Brandy,
50 one-eighth casks A. Seignette do,
40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,
15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Berton, do, 1805;
5 puncheons pure Scotch Whisky,
15 pipe Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
100 casks Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter,
100 casks Tennant's do do do,
50 cases Baker's Bitters, genuine;
100 cases Owen Byrn's Champagne Cider,
50 baskets Heidsieck Champagne,
100 baskets fancy Brands, pints and quarts.
Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinth, Curacoa, Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. 24-1m

Copartnership Notice.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 28th, 1854.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of Kimball, Satterlee & Hood, in the business of keeping Livery and Sale Stables, in the city of San Francisco, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, the day and date above written.

GEO. P. KIMBALL,
WM. SATTERLEE,
J. A. HOOD.

N. B.—The business will hereafter be continued under the name and style of G. P. Kimball & Co., by George P. Kimball and Wm. Satterlee. 23

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure California Starch now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.
5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Stock Wanted.

PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.

Wanted Immediately.—Two or three fine Durham Bulls; six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.

Communications by mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly. [23] WARREN & SON.

FLOURING MILLS.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of 1 and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on 1 street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Happy Valley Flour Mills,

Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

☞ A liberal allowance made to the trade.

J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

☞ Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

Fruit Trees at Auction.

15,000 FRUIT TREES, from Two to Three Years old, will be offered for sale at auction on the 12TH DECEMBER, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Stockton Rancho, on the Alameda, or road leading from the city of San Jose to Santa Clara, Santa Clara County.

Those wishing to purchase large, healthy and vigorous trees will do well to call and look at these trees before purchasing elsewhere, *as they are all positively to be sold.*

The following comprise some of the varieties:

APPLES THREE YEARS OLD.—Early Strawberry, Sweaar, Baldwin, Sweet Bough, W. King, Fall Pippin, Seek no further, Wagoner, Rhode Island Greening, Gravenstein, Jamesing, Early Joe, Golden Sweet, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, Priestly.

APPLES TWO YEARS OLD.—Early Harvest, Ladies' Sweeting, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, Swaar, Wagoner, Spitzenburg, Sweet Bough, Baldwin, &c.

PEARS TWO YEARS OLD.—Winter Nellis, Bartlet, Rourre diel, Dearborn Seedling, Duchess de Angouleme, Vicar of Winkfield, President, Virgalieu Onondago.

PLUMS.—Bleekers Green Gage, Red Magnum Bonum.

PEACH TREES.—12,000 Peach Trees, two years old.

APRICOT TREES.—4,000 Apricot Trees, two years old, several of the choicest varieties, and will bear the coming season if carefully tran planted.

FOREIGN GRAPES.—Muscat Blanc Hatif, Black Morocco, Joshua St. Albans, Black Prince, Black Corinthian, Frank Renthal, De La Palestine, Bunt's superb, Frontenal, White Frontignac, Demon's superb.

Will bear the following year if carefully moved: Early Crawford, Old Mixon, Early York, Jacques Rareripe, Morris White, Red-cheeked Malecaton, Grosse Mignone, Honest John, &c.

Strawberry Plants of choice varieties.

Green-house Plants, &c.

Terms, Cash on Day of Sale.

20 JAS. F. KENNEDY, Agent.

20,000 Fruit Trees.

COMMERCIAL NURSERIES, near the Artesian Fountains; also, in San Jose City.—The undersigned offers the above lot of fine Fruit Trees, consisting of **Apple, Pear, Cherry** and **Peach.** These trees have been introduced into this country from Genesee County, N. Y., by the undersigned himself, and are of the very best varieties known in New York; many of them are new kinds, and among the Apples are the best late varieties for keeping.

Orders for Fruit Trees of any kind may be left with WARREN & SON, who will give all needed information, will be promptly attended to. Orders can also be forwarded to the Nursery. In all cases, orders received at the Nursery will receive very prompt attention, where we should be glad to see purchasers.

Apple Trees, from three to six feet.....$1 25
Pear, Cherry and Peach, do. 1 50

Large quantities will be offered at prices to suit the times and circumstances of the purchaser.

GEO. W. LE VALLEY.

P. S. We can furnish Scions of the Fruit Trees, of reliable varieties, of more than fifty kinds, in lots to suit orders. 20

10,000 Fruit Trees.

WE can offer for sale Fruit Trees of the best kinds at the lowest rates. Having the agency of the very best nurseries we are enabled to make terms for quantities more than usually [illegible]

We have an extra lot of 10,000 young Seedling Peach Trees, at a very low rate, ready for planting.

20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco. WARREN & SON.

25,000 Cotton Wood Trees.

FINE Cotton Wood Trees of all size, for sale. They will be sold at a fair price. In large quantities at a low rate. WARREN & SON,
Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

5,000 Cranberry Vines.

JUST received per "Sarah Sands," and for sale by
WARREN & SON.

Choice Seeds.

A [illegible] BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the fine Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 1 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Root An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Rose Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale *Catalogues gratis* to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44	varieties;	Strawberries,	7	varieties;
Pear	do 44	do	Fig Trees;		
Apple	do 54	do	Pomegranates;		
Plum	do 15	do	Walnuts;		
Apricots	6	do	Chestnuts;		
Almonds	2	do	Locust Trees, very large;		
Quinces	do 2	do	Rose Acaciase, } for hedges.		
Cherry	do many	do	Osege Orange, }		
Grapes,	12	do			

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come to see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. J. LABIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 1stf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds,** that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will use reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arborillums, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bolbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street, or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose Five Thousand large **Apple Trees**: two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.

Two Thousand **Peach Trees**, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred **Cherry Trees** from two to four feet high.

Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from .....$1 00 to $250
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from..... 1 50 to 2 50

Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.

Orders left with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 1e 6

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other plant done in any part of the country. Address R. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for China with extra care. 16 1y

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

AT the Nursery of W[illegible] in Bradford, Massachusett all the various kinds, warranted true to names. Gentlemen in California, intending to set out trees, should forward their orders during the [illegible]

Refers to Capt. H. C Cheever.
" " Isaac A. Morgan.

October, 5th, 1854.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines at $4 per dozen. Black Prince $4 per dozen, $[illegible], and Early Scarlet $4 per dozen, $35 per hundred. [illegible] to be sent as awarded at the Fair, to parties [illegible] WARREN & SON.

To Loan.

50,000 [illegible]
15 Beale [illegible] near Market

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows,	Corn Mills,
Eagle No. 20 "	Corn Shellers,
Eagle No. 19½ "	Straw Cutters,
Eagle No. 19 "	Fan Mills,
Eagle B "	Burr Mill Stone,
Eagle M "	Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.	Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, assorted
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.	[Nos.
Rover Steel Plow.	Thermometer Churns.
Peoria Steel Plow.	Four Horse Farm Wagons.
Ox Yokes and Chains.	Garden Hoes.
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.	Manure Forks.
Road Scrapers.	Ketchum's improved Mower.
Platform Scales, &c., &c.	

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners. Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard Fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spiræa Calloss, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cuphœas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxall, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.
10 GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Cole Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite Le Count & Strong,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
16 WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
17 WARREN & SON.

Agricultural Implements.

A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.

A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

A FULL and general assortment of choice quality.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.

A GREAT variety from the best manufactories.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO.

Bolting Cloth, &c.

BOLTING Cloth and [illegible]
19 BRYANT & CO.

India Rubber Belting, &c.

INDIA Rubber [illegible]
19

Mills and Machinery.

GRIST [illegible]

STEAM [illegible]
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

HOTELS.

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO.....CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,.....MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel

NAPA CITY.....CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. * 26

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P. S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Splendid Private Residence.

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Cord, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days, leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from store-ship Antelope. Returning will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from store-ship Antelope. Returning will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid [illegible]

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

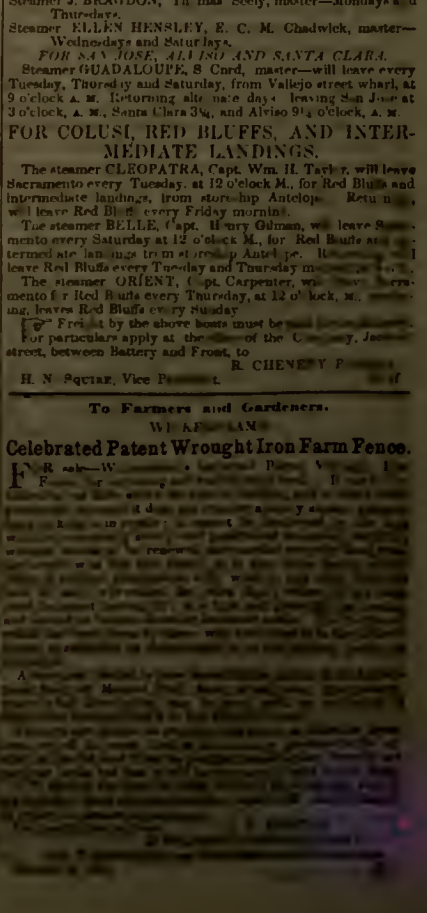
R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. [illegible]

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WIRE FENCE.

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—W[illegible] P[illegible] V[illegible] I[illegible] F[illegible] r[illegible]



LOVE AND POETRY.

BY GERALD MASSEY.

There's sorrow for the toiling poor,
On misery's bosom nursed;
Rich robes for ragged souls, and crowns
For branded brows, Cain-cursed!
But Cherubim, with clasping wings,
Ever about *us* be,
And happiest of God's happy things,
There's love for you and me!

SYSTEM AND ORDER.—The life of Dr. Noah Webster affords a striking illustration of the value of system. When a young man he conceived the idea of producing a new dictionary of the English language. Having determined to make this the great work of his life, he set about preparing himself for it. by an extensive course of study. Year after year he labored on in patient obscurity, exploring the fields of literature and science, and gathering and arranging the materials for his great work. Everything he read, or studied, or accomplished, had a bearing on the great object of his life; and this was the grand secret of his success. "Method," says his biographer, "was the presiding principle of his life."

The love of order and system often manifests itself at an early age, and is a praiseworthy and enviable habit even at that period of life. The boy who studies and works by method, will accomplish much more, by the same means, than another boy of similar capacity, who acts on the "helter-skelter" principle. He knows what he is to do, and he does it. He does not begin twenty different things, and leave them all unfinished. "One thing at a time, and a time for everything," is his motto. If he has a lesson to learn he does not neglect it until the hour of recitatation has almost arrived. He has a season for play and another for work, and he does not allow the one to interfere with the other. You think he has a strange knack of doing things *easily*, and wonder if he has not got a stronger mind and body than other boys. But his secret is, order and system. These habits are his "labor-saving machinery," which enable him to accomplish more work than his fellows, in better manner and in less time.

A very rich man, who had been quite poor when a boy, was asked how he acquired his wealth. He replied that his father had made him form the habit early in life, of doing everything in its time, and it was to this habit that he owed his success.

JUST RIGHT.—The New York Tribune tells a good story of a very strong case of *no*. It is a hard word—a perfect granite word Wstrong, durable, and plain; and it requires strong circumstance and good courage to give it its true, stone-like emphasis.

The Tribune says a clergyman was called at rather a late hour to perform a marriage ceremony; he wished to postpone the matter, but the applicant overcame his objections, by stating that the lady in the case said "now or never." Accordingly, the weary clergyman repaired to the place indicated, and found the lady, who was so impatient for a master, a very pretty, young girl neatly and tastefully attired, and evidently a temptation to the bridegroom to take her when he could get her, however it might inconvenience third parties. The usual preliminaries of the occasion were through, and the parties joined hands. The minister repeated the usual formula, and the bridegroom gave his assent to his part of the obligation: but upon asking the bride if she would "take this man to be her lawful and wedded husband"—the ceremony was interrupted and finished by the bride's pronouncing a firm and fatal "no," and she walked off, leaving her almost husband emphatically in an awkward position. The officiating clergyman considered himself trifled with, and asked an explanation.

It appeared that the girl was a seamstress, and had worked for the would-be bridegroom. He had made proposals of marriage, but she doubted his sincerity, left his employment, and went into the country. When she returned, she found that he had scandalized her character, denied his proposals of marriage, and said she was—no matter what. She asked the friend from whom she learned the facts, if she would believe her, if her traducer would marry her then. The lady replied "yes, and so would all who know you."

Thus to prove his falsehood and her own innocence, she renewed his acquaintance—accepted his renewed proposals of marriage, and rejected him at the altar, as before related.

LAUGHTER.—Professor Flogel devotes two hundred and seventy pages to a profoundly analytical and philosophical investigation of the origin, nature, use and benefit of laughter generally, and treats of its different causes and aspects under thirty-seven distinct heads. He is able also to inform us, on the authority of a certain Italian sage, how to judge of a man's character and disposition by hearing him laugh. The melancholy man's laugh, is a poor thin hi, hi, hi! the choleric temperament shows itself in a he, he, he! the phlegmatic indulge in a cheerful ha, ha, ha! and a sanguine habit is betrayed by its own characteristic ho, ho, ho!

"GENTLEMEN of the jury," said a western lawyer, "I don't mean to insinuate that this is a covetous person, but I will bet five to ten that, if you should bait a trap with a new three-penny piece, and place it within six inches of his mouth, you would catch his soul."

"AMININAR, who is Cupid?" "One of the boys. He is said to be as blind as a hat; but if he is blind, he'll do to travel. He found his way into Aunt Nan's affections, and I would'nt have thought that any critter could have worked his way into such narrow arrangements with his eyes wide open."

BANKERS.

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.
F. Hurb & Co.	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiania State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros, & Co.	London.
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.	New York.
Phœnix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.
Horace Benn & Co.	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

DREXEL, SATTIER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wbeeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina. 1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and Loodon.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

DEPOSITS draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK,

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker,
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Secoud streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at per on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per manth*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE .....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Fair Haven Oil Company.

CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street,
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.

THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily; preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushes per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY

J. S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13-1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium awarded by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for seeding to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Black-smith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique Invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Halbt, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair

☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO.'S

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Utica City Bank	Utica.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Rochester City Bk'k	Rochester.
Michigan State Bk'k	Detroit.
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Geo. Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the NORTHERN MINES we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada, Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands, Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls, Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BRO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,	Deer Creek Crossing,	Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar,	Bridgeport, S. Yuba,	French Corral,
Kennebec Bar,	Sweetland's,	Boston Bar,
Union Bar,	Hoyat's Diggings,	Huot's Ranch,
Rose's Bar,	Cherokee Corral,	Burton's Bar,
Foster's Bar,	Iless' Crossing, N. Yuba,	Wombow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar,	Slate Range,	Slate Range.
Oak Valley,	Junction House,	Nevada House,
Indian Valley,	Frenchman's Bar,	Empire Ranch,
Sleighville,	Bullard's Bar,	Downieville,
Cox's Bar,	Minnesota Diggings,	Kanaka Creek,

Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!

Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE'S who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

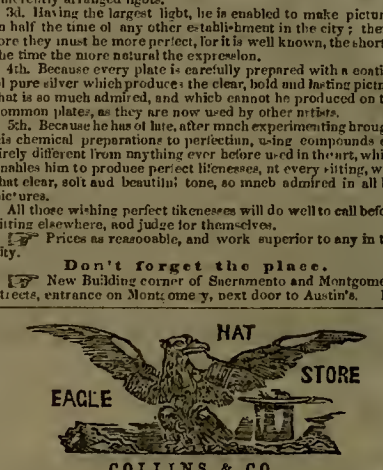
5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17



COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE,)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & CO.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the late t styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE,
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO,
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. O horn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 139 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

ATLANTIC, UNION and FRENCH WHITE LEAD;
TIEMAN'S ZINC WHITE; ENGLISH BOILED OIL;
TURPENTINE; 1st QUALITY FRENCH PICTURE GLASS;
WINDOW GLASS; TIEMAN'S COLORS, in oil and water;
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
BRUSHES in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1854. NO. 25.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance: or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

TO THE BETRAYER.

"'Twas the doubt that thou wert false,
That wrung my heart with pain;
But now I *know* thy perfidy,
I shall be well again."

There is no pallor on my cheek! no gloom upon my brow;
No languor in the step whose tread is free as wind-tossed bough:
Mine eye is bright with health and hope, and in the joyous tone
That greets kind friends, there is no plaint like the lone wood dove's moan;
And yet I loved thee—cold, proud man! with woman's whole fond heart;
And dark the cloud that gloomed my heart to know thee as thou art.
As bends the lily to the gale, I bowed unto the blast;
But rear again my stately head, the hour of sorrow's past—
Passed as the mist from Luna's face, the foam from ocean's wave,
Unscathed my soul as rock 'gainst which the billows idly rave!
Didst think that form of faultless mould, that high and haughty face;
That winning tone, that gentle smile, that noble, manly grace,
That breathed in every look and tone, could the pure heart retain,
That deemed *thine* as a mirror, free from every loathsome stain.
No! no! I loved the ideal—'woke, to find thee sold, the slave
Of mammon, past the utmost power of love or hope to save;
And now I scorn thee, loathe the spell that bound me unto thee:
Take back thy ring, thy troth, thy vow—as eagle wing I'm free!
Calm I can smile, when others breathe thy name into my ear;
And curl my lip with cold disdain, when thou art hovering near.
Thy bark is on a prosp'rous tide, the sails are flowing free;
Yet many a rock, and quicksand, lurks beneath the treach'rous sea,
When lowers the sky, and o'er thy head wild swoops misfortune's blast,
Ere in its vortex thou art lost—*bethinks thee of the past!*

M. C. W.

[From Chambers's Journal.]

Fortunes of the Gardener's Daughter.

BETWEEN Passy and Auteuil were still to be seen, some few years ago, the remains of what had been a gentleman's residence. The residence and the family to whom it had belonged had both fallen during the first revolution. The bole of a magnificent tree, stag-headed, owing to the neighboring buildings having hurt the roots, was all the evidence that remained of a park; but bits of old moss-grown wall—broken steps that led to nothing—heads and headless trunks of statues that once adorned the edges of what, now a marsh, had formerly been a piece of ornamental water—little thickets of stunted trees stopped in their growth by want of care—all hinted of what had been, although they could give no idea of the beauty which had once made Boulainvilliers the pride of the neighborhood and its possessor. Such was the aspect of the place recently: but when the following anecdote begins, France was to external appearance prosperous, and Boulainvilliers was still in its bloom.

At a cottage within the gate which entered the grounds, lived the gardener and his wife. They had been long married, had lost all their children, and were considered by everybody a staid elderly couple, when, to the astonishment of all, a girl was born. This precious plant, the child of their old age, was the delight especially of Pierre's life: he breathed but in little Marie, and tended her with the utmost care. Although attired in the costume appropriate to her station, her clothes were of fine materials; every indulgence in their power was lavished upon her, and every wish gratified, except the very natural one of going outside the grounds—*that* was never permitted to her whom they had dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and determined to keep 'unspotted from the world.' Pierre himself taught her to read very well, and to write a little; Cecilon to knit, sew, and prepare the *pot-au-feu;* and amusement she easily found for herself. She lived among green leaves and blossoms: she loved them as sisters: all her thoughts turned towards the flowers that surrounded her on every side; they were her sole companions, and she never wearied playing with them. An old lime, the branches of which drooped round like a tent and where the bees sought honey as long as there was any lingering on its sweetly odorous branches, was her house, as she termed it; a large acorn formed a coffeepot; its cups for cups, plates, porringers, and saucers according to their size and fitness; and bits of broken crockery, rubbed bright, enlivened the kitchen garden, which served for shelves, chimney and all; a watering-pot was her [illegible] fir-cones her [illegible]; a large mushroom [illegible] at other times a bat [illegible] with flower-pot saucer with carrot [illegible] flowers—bu[illegible] lilies and roses formed the faces, a bundle of long beech-sprigs the bodies; and for hours would she sit rocking them, her low song chiming in with the drowsy hum of the insects.

When grown older, and become more adventurous, she used to weave little boats from rushes upon bits of cork, and freight them with flowers. These she launched on the lake, where the fresh air and fresh water kept them sometimes longer from fading than would have otherwise been their fate, during the hot dry days of July and August, on their native beds. Thus passed her happy childhood: often and often she dreamed over it in after-life, pleasing herself with the fancy, that perhaps as God, when he made sinless man in his own image, gave him a garden as his home, so for those who entered into 'the joy of our Lord,' a garden might be prepared in heaven, sweeter far than even that of Boulainvilliers—one where sun never scorched, cold never pinched, flowers never faded, birds never died. The death of a bird was the greatest grief she had known, a cat the most ferocious animal she had as yet encountered. She attended the private chapel on Sundays and saints' days. The day she made her first communion was the first of her entry into the world, and much distraction of mind did the unwonted sight of houses, shops, and crowds of people, cause to our little recluse, which served for reflection, conversations, and curious questioning for many a day after. On a white-painted table with a drawer, there stood a plaster-cast of the Virgin Mary, much admired by its innocent namesake, and associated in her mind with praises and sugar-plums—for whenever she had been particularly good she found some there for her. It was her office to dust it with a feather brush, supply water to the flowers amid which the little figure stood, and replace them with fresh ones when faded. Whenever she was petulant, a black screen was placed before the table, and Marie was not suffered to approach it. This was her only punishment; indeed the only one she required, for she heard and saw nothing wrung: her parents never disputed, and they were so gentle and indulgent to her, that she never even felt tempted to disguise the truth. The old priest often represented to the father that unless he intended his child for the cloister, this mode of bringing her up in such total seclusion and ignorance was almost cruel; but Pierre answered that he could give her a good fortune, and would take care to secure a good husband for her; and her perfect purity and innocence were so beautiful, that the kind-hearted but unwise ecclesiastic did not insist farther.

In the meantime she grew apace; and her mother being dead, Marie lived on as before with her father, whose affection only increased with his years, both of them apparently thinking that the world went on as they did themselves, unchanged in a single idea. Alas! "we know not what a day may bring forth," even when we have an opportunity of seeing and hearing all that passes around us. Pierre and Marie were scarcely aware of the commencement of the Revolution until it was at its height—the marquis, his son, and the good priest massacred—madame escaped to England—and the property divided, and in the possession of others of a very different stamp from his late kind patron, a model of suavity and grace of manner even in that capital which gave laws of politeness to the rest of Europe. All this came like a clap of thunder upon the astonished Pierre; and although he continued to live in his old cottage, he never more held up his head. Finally he became quite childish, and one day, died sitting in his chair, his last words being "Marie," his last action pointing to the little figure of the Virgin. When his death, however, became known, the new proprietaire desired that the cottage should be vacated, and came himself to look after its capabilities. He was astonished at the innocent beauty of the youthful Marie, but not softened by it; for his bold, coarse admiration, and loud, insolent manner so terrified the gentle recluse, that as soon as it was dark she made a bundle of her clothes, and taking the cherished little earthen image in her hand, went forth, like Eve from paradise, though, alas! not into a world without inhabitants. Terrified to a degree which no one not brought up as she had been can form the least idea of, but resolved to dare anything rather than meet that bold, bad man again she plunged into the increasing gloom, and wandered, wearied and heart-broken, she knew not whither, until, hungry and tired, she could go no farther. She lay down, therefore, at the foot of a tree, with her head on her bundle, and the Virgin in her hand, and soon fell sound asleep.

She was wakened from a dream of former days by rough hands and upon opening her [illegible] found that some one had snatched the [illegible] from between her hands, and that no [illegible] to her but the little [illegible] was that hapless child [illegible] present [illegible] and frie[illegible] so terrible a contrast. The sneers, and in some cases the insults of the passers-by, terrified her to such a degree, that, regardless of consequences, she penetrated further into the Bois de Boulogne, when at length, weak, and indeed quite exhausted from want of food, she sank down, praying to God to let her die, and take her to Heaven. She waited patiently for some time, hoping, and more than half expecting, that what she asked so earnestly would be granted to her. About an hour passed, and Marie, wondering in her simple faith that she was still alive, repeated her supplications, uttering them in her distraction in a loud tone of voice. Suddenly she fancied she heard sounds of branches breaking, and the approach of footsteps, and filled with the utmost alarm lest it might be some of those much-dreaded men who had derided and insulted her, she attempted to rise and fly; but her weakness was so great that after a few steps she fell.

"My poor girl," said a kind voice, "are you ill? What do you here, so far from your home and friends?"

"I have no home, no friend but God, and I want to go to Him. Oh, my God, let me die! let me die!"

"You are too young to die yet; you have many happy days in store, I hope. Come, come; eat something, or you *will* die."

"But eating will make me live, and I want to die, and go to my father and mother."

"But that would be to kill yourself, and then you would never see either God or your parents, you know. Come, eat a morsel, and take a mouthful of wine."

"But when *you* go, there is no one to give me any more, so I shall only be longer in dying."

"Self-destruction, you ought to know, if you have been properly brought up, is the only sin for which there *can* be no pardon, for that is the only sin we *cannot* repent of."

Marie looked timidly up at the manly, sensible kind face which bent over her, and accepted the food he offered. He was dressed as a workman, and had on his shoulders a hod of glass: in fact he was an itinerant glazier. His look was compassionate, but his voice, though soft, was authoritative. Refreshed by what she had taken, Marie sat up, and very soon was able to walk. She told her little story, one word of which he never doubted.

"But what do you mean to do?" asked the young man.

"To stay with you always, for you are kind and good, and no one else is so to me."

"But that cannot be: it would not be right, you know."

"And why would it not be right? Oh, *do* let me! don't send me away! I will be so good!" answered she, her entire ignorance and innocence preventing her feeling what any girl, brought up amongst her fellow creatures however carefully, would at once have done.

Auguste was a Belgian, without any relations at Paris, and with little means of supporting a wife; but young, romantic, and kind-hearted, he resolved at once to marry his innocent protegee, as soon at least as he could find a priest to perform the ceremony—no easy task at that time, and in the eyes of the then world of Paris no necessary one, for profligacy was at its hights, and the streets were yet red with the blood of the virtuous and noble. They began life, then, with his load of glass and her gold cross and gold earrings, heirlooms of considerable value, which providentially the robbers had not thought of taking from her. With the produce of the earrings they hired a garret and some humble furniture, where they lived from hand to mouth, Marie taking in coarse sewing, and her husband sometimes picking up a few sous at his trade. Often, however, they had but one meal a day, seldom any fire; and when their first child was born, their troubles of course materially increased, and Auguste often returned from a weary ramble all over Paris just as he had set out—without having even gained a solitary sou. The cross soon followed the earrings, and they had now nothing left that they could part with except the little plaster figure so often alluded to, which would not bring a franc, and which was loved and cherished by Marie as the sole remaining object connected with Boulainvilliers, and the last thing her father had looked at on earth. The idea of parting with that gave her grief which is better imagined than described; for although the furniture of the [illegible] belonged to Marie her husband knew too well that at a time when might was right, any steps taken towards recovering its value would be met only [illegible] but dangerous, for [illegible] never even attempted to [illegible]

One day [illegible] fire for many [illegible] Cecilon [illegible] crying. "[illegible] Virgin [illegible]

"Let it remain a little longer: go, Auguste, and sell it for what you can get."

She seized it hastily, as though afraid of changing her resolution, and with such trepidation, that it slipped through her fingers, and broke in two. Poor Marie sank upon her face at this sight, with a superstitious feeling that she had meditated wrong, and was thus punished. She was weeping bitterly, when her husband almost roughly raised her up, exclaiming in joyful accents—"Marie, Marie, give thanks to God! Now I know why your father pointed when he could not speak! Sorrow no more! we are rich!"

In the body of the statuette was found bills to the amount of fifteen hundred francs—Marie's fortune, in fact, which her father had told the chaplain he had amassed for her. We need not dwell upon the happiness of this excellent couple, or the rapture, mingled with gratitude, in which the remainder of this day was passed. Those who disapprove of castle building may perhaps blame them; for several castles they constructed, on better foundations, however, than most of those who spend their time in this pleasing but unprofitable occupation. Next day they took a glazier's shop, stocked it, provided themselves with decent clothing and furniture, and commenced their new life with equal frugality and comfort—Marie doing her own work, and serving in the shop when her husband was out engaged in his business. But in time he was able to hire an assistant, and she a young girl, to look after the children while she pursued the avocation of a *couturiere*, in which she soon became very expert. The little image was fastened together again, placed upon a white table, similar to that which used to stand in her childhood's home, surrounded with flowers, and made, as of old, the abode of sugar plums and rewards of good conduct. But alas! there are not many Maries in the world. In spite of her good example and good teaching, her children would at times be naughty. They sometimes quarrelled, sometimes were greedy, and what vexed their simple-minded mother more than all the rest, sometimes told stories of one another. Still they were good children, as children go; and when the black screen was superseded by punishments a little more severe, did credit to their training. They were not permitted to play in the street, or to go to or from school alone, or remain there after school hours.

Their father took pains with their deportment, corrected false grammar, and recommended the cultivation of manners more refined than people in his humble although respectable position deem necessary. As their prosperity increased, Marie was surprised to observe her husband devote all his spare time to reading, and not only picture-cleaning and repairing, but painting, in which he was such an adept, that he was employed to paint several signs.

"How did you learn so much?" she said one day. "Did your father teach you?"

"No; I went to school."

"Then he was not so *very* poor?"

"He was very poor, but he lived in hopes that I might one day possess a fortune."

"It would seem as if he had a foreknowledge of what my little statue contained?"

"No, my love; he looked to it from another source; for a title without a fortune is a misfortune."

"A title! Nay, you are now playing with my simplicity."

"No, Marie; I am the nephew of the Vicomte de ——, and for aught I know may be the possessor of that name at this moment—the legal heir to his estate. My father, ruined by his extravagance, and, I grieve to add, by his crimes, had caused himself to be disowned by all his relations. He fled with me to Paris, where he soon after died, leaving me nothing but his sword and his papers. I wrote to my uncle for assistance; but although being then quite a boy and incapable of having personally given him offence he refused it in the most cruel manner; and I was left to my own resources at a time when my name and education were rather a hindrance than a help, and I found no opening for me [illegible] to any employment suited to my birth. My mother had been [illegible] hine, healthy, handsome boys; two [illegible] dead; and [illegible] a state of health that recovery [illegible] by the most [illegible] breathed a word of all that [illegible] expected to survive [illegible] raise an [illegible] ratur. Do you [illegible] gentleman [illegible] about the cost of [illegible]

"Yes; the [illegible]

[illegible] Marie [illegible]

daughters of the present day, she had read no novels or romances, and it appeared to her as impossible that such an event should happen as that the cap upon her head should turn into a crown. It did happen, however. The old gentleman, a distant relation and intimate friend of the uncle of Auguste, had come to Paris, at his dying request, to endeavor to find out his nephew and heir; and the proofs Auguste produced were so plain, that he found no difficulty in persuading M. B——de that he was the person he represented himself to be. He very soon after went to Belgium, took legal possession of all his rights, and returned to hail the gentle and long suffering Marie as Vicomtesse de ——, and conduct her and the children to a handsome apartment in the Rue ——, dressed in habiliments suitable to her present station, and looking as lady-like as if she had been born to fill it. She lived long and happily, and continued the same pure, humble-minded being she had ever been, whether blooming among the flowers at Boulogne-Villiers, or pining for want in a garret in the Faubourg St. Antoine. Two of her daughters are alive now. Her son, after succeeding to his father, died without children of the cholera in 1832; and the son of his eldest sister has taken up the title, under a different name, these matters not being very strictly looked after in France.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1854.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the Farmer, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivator of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the Farmer. Our friends that are in arrears can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean—anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

All the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the California Farmer, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us. WARREN & SON.

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the California Farmer; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully aid the farmer in his employment. We are willing to receive *Wheat, Rye, Oats,* &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we do wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and conveniently too.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want Agents in all the Principal towns and cities, for the CALIFORNIA FARMER. To good, active and prompt men, we can *offer good inducements.* None need apply who cannot give guarantee of strict performance of duty.

Christmas.

Before our next issue, this happy, merry day will have been ushered in, and thousands of hearts will have revelled among the tokens that kindness, affection and love shall have bestowed. What thronging memories crowd upon the heart at the mention of "Christmas Day"—we are all carried back to childhood, that we may recall our first impressions of this cherished, holy day and of bye-gone years. All can review again those early scenes, when the first wish of the heart was to open the doors of parents' room softly and then shout, "Wish you merry Christmas, Father! Wish you merry Christmas, Mother!" and then running from room to room, saluting all, brothers and sisters, kindred and friends. These were happy days, and their memories are as joyous as they are refreshing and permanent.

The Christmas stocking, the visit of "Santa Claus" down the chimney, creeping slowly and stealthily that he might *fill the stocking*, and then his various antics and frolics—these were happy days, and we can live them over again by rendering to those around us all the sources of pleasure connected with the day as we may have the power. Amid all the merry and happy sports connected with the day and with those in early life, we should all bear in mind that rich as may be the gifts we may confer upon others or may receive ourselves, we should never lose sight of that *richer gift* which the world has received through the gospel and teachings of Him, whose birth-day we hail and celebrate with grateful hearts—for the earth with all its fullness, its riches, and the many other comforts and blessings which surround us, would be hollow and unmeaning without that richer, that divine blessing which came to us through the Gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, whose doctrine is the Light of the World, and whose Spirit breathes "peace on earth and good will to men."

To our patrons and friends one and all, we greet them in truth and earnestness, with the best and kindest wishes that can be associated with this heart-inspiring day—may it ever be a Happy Christmas Day.

An article of Banks and Banking is unavoidably postponed till our next.

To the Readers of the California Farmer.

We received the annexed communication just as we were going to press, and the attached names were kindly tendered. We would only ask of our friends to read and judge for themselves, as to the importance of the subject named therein.

We are deeply grateful for every testimonial of favor and encouragement in our labors, and we shall speak our mind more fully with the next number, in our "New Year's" wish to them.

We shall also add other names which were kindly tendered, and shall be heartily grateful for every approving word and token from every source.

TO THE FRIENDS OF

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

"Knowledge is power," is a truth nowhere more fully illustrated than in the field of your enterprise; and on no part of that field more important than in our State. In other States and different climates, the experience of ages is condensed into books; and the son inherits the practical knowledge of his father. Their books are their general guide, and their periodicals contain the result of their continued improvements. But with us the case is different. Here we have a climate to which the instructions of no book are adapted, a soil peculiarly unlike any to the development of which science has been applied, and almost an entire want of experience in any department. Here no father has *learned* more than a few of the first principles of agriculture, much less has he had time to transmit even the moiety he has learned to a son. Our first generation of agriculturists is yet in its merest youth.

If no books adapted to our circumstances are yet written, and no man has sufficient experience to write one; and if the periodicals published elsewhere entirely fail to meet our wants, we are shut up to a single choice between two courses—we must either grope our way in the dark, feeling and experimenting each for himself, for all those facts and principles which are peculiar to our soil, climate and productions, (and this will reach nearly the whole range of our operations) thus advancing by a process so slow as to be entirely unsatisfactory to every one; or we must sustain a *periodical*, which shall be a general reservoir for the reception and diffusion of the experience of all—an instrument whose columns shall be a constant reflector of all the light which our thousand intelligent cultivators of the soil can elicit from their "watch and toil." Which shall be our choice, cannot admit of a question.

Such a periodical we find in our midst. The California Farmer we believe capable of meeting our every want. The Messrs. Warren have evinced an energy in, and devotion *to*, the work which is worthy of all praise, and is a sufficient guaranty for the future. Shall the Farmer receive that countenance and encouragement it deserves? Will the growers of grain and vegetables, fruits and flowers, in this State, treat themselves to a weekly repast in the perusal of its columns, (the annual subscription price bears no comparison with the value of what you get,) and make an energetic effort to induce their neighbors to do the same? But even this will not be enough. No one man, nor company of men, from any *one* department of knowledge, or section of the country, can *make* the columns of the Farmer what they should be,—what they must be to answer their wants. It must combine the experience of every class, and represent peculiar characteristics of every part of the State. We ask, therefore, the attention of those whom we address to the furnishing of materials for the columns, as well as subscription to the "material aid" of the paper.

We say thus much because we deem it due to the present proprietors of the paper, and because we feel the deepest interest in the cause it advocates. We have no pecuniary interest in the California Farmer, and yet we most heartily recommend it to the pecuniary, the statistical and the literary support of all who have at heart the real well being of our State—the development of her agricultural resources.

F. W. Macondray, San Francisco.
Davin Chamaers, "
Julius K. Rose, "
Wm. Neely Thompson, "
O. C. Wheeler, Sacramento.
C. I. Hutchinson, "
Ancus Frierson, "
John M. Horner, Union City.
E. L. Beana, Mission San Jose.

Mr. Silversmith's Soirees.—A very agreeable company was assembled at the elegant "Pickwick Hall," on Tuesday evening last. This was the first of a series of social dances under the direction of Mr. Silversmith, and the time passed very pleasantly. We understand they are to take place every Tuesday evening.

The Russian Trade.

San Francisco will become, ere long, the receipient of a large and continually increasing trade, for our present products of various kinds that require baling, our shipping that requires cordage, our increasing population that requires so much of the various manufactures of Russia, their cordage, sail duck, sheetings, baggings, &c.; and there is now before us one branch of trade that is destined to become a permanent and increasing revenue to our State. We mean Sitka Ice. The Sitka Ice Company is now established upon a sure basis, with a capital of $300,000, among stockholders who are old merchants and men of wealth and influence. From Sitka we receive the principal product, ice; also, furs, fish, &c., for which we return them wheat and other agricultural products. Thus our farmers are to be benefited by this trade. Two entire cargoes of grain have already been sent the past year to Sitka by the company.

By the influence of Beverly C. Sanders, Esq., in his late mission to Russia, a new charter was secured, with increased privileges and facilities. These will give a larger business to California. The company have from one to three ships constantly engaged in this trade. Voyages have been made in forty days, from this port and back, and from Sitka to the company's landing at Sacramento, in twenty-three days.

We were furnished with these and many other particulars relative to this company's interest, which are deeply interesting, by W. C. Waters, Esq., the agent of this company in Sacramento city. Mr. Waters has been long and favorably known as the agent of the old line of steamers, and no better person could have been selected to have charge of this company's interests than the gentleman named.

Each year will present new features of trade, and will reveal new sources of wealth to our own State. The sales of ice the past season, which has been a *cold one*, exceeded $50,000. This may give some idea of what it will be in future years.

Light Ho! Light Ho!!

Sacramento is determined to see her way clearly through all her troubles of every kind, pecuniary, political, personal and moral. Her energy and perseverance carry her triumphantly over her pecuniary trials. They "know nothing" of political matters, and personally they carry their point in whatever they attempt, and morally they have built churches and schools and now *will* that the Sabbath shall be respected. This is *light!*

But we intended to speak of the establishment of the Works of the Gas Company upon the upper part of the city levee. The foundations of the building have been laid deep and solid, beyond the possibility of yielding. The entire length of the building is 150 feet, by 54 wide. The retort house is 51 by 54 feet; the purifying house 52 by 35. The chimney is 85 feet high. The gas holder is 50 feet in diameter, 22 feet high, and holds 50,000 cubic feet. The walls are all two feet thick, laid in durable cement below, and thorough work above.

It is the intention of the Company that what they do shall be done well, and when these works are completed they intend to do better, for they intend to offer to the citizens of Sacramento the gas at *two-thirds the price charged by the San Francisco Company.* The capital of the Company is half a million dollars. Three-quarters of the stock is owned in Sacramento, and the assessments are paid promptly. The works were placed outside of the city, upon land of low value, but this has given an impetus and value to land around them.

Mr. Norman is the Engineer; Mr. McNair, Secretary. Angus Frierson, Esq., is President and Superintendent of the Works. The known energy and tact in enterprises requiring great care, placed Mr. Frierson at the head of this important work, and this is the sure guarantee of its success. When this work is finished, we think our neighbors of the "Queen City of the Plains" will manifest a little of the bump of self-esteem, for all her public works will have been completed, and she may well be proud.

Our Pilgrim Fathers,—The "Mayflower"—"Plymouth Rock"—"December 22d"—"New England"! How legibly, and how devoutly, aye eternally stamped are these upon the hearts of every son of New England. How gratifying will it ever be to recall these deeply interesting events—and we surely rejoice to see our friends at Sacramento and in this city making suitable preparation for a proper celebration of this memorable day. We trust every son of New England will give his heart to the day.

Christmas Offerings.

Open your purses, ye that are rich! Give free scope to your hearts, ye that love to be generous, for "the liberal deserveth liberal things, and by liberal things shall they stand." "The note of preparation soundeth," and many of the proprietors of our fine stores are doing their best to present to their friends and customers all that is rich, beautiful and tempting, as well as valuable and useful, that they may have an extensive choice.

Among the many places which we have examined, we take pleasure in naming to our friends the fine establishment of Messrs. Geo. W. Murray & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, Montgomery Block. Rich and superb gift books in richest bindings, and many whose every page contain truths that shall be "manna" to the intellect. Added to these can be found a thousand gems of art in all the departments of a ladies boudoir, the parlor, the mantle, or any niche or corner where a Christmas Gift should be deposited. Fail not to call on Murray & Co.

Messrs. Le Count & Strong have in their extensive and elegantly furnished establishment one of the most valuable and splendid collections ever offered on the Pacific coast. Thousands of volumes of the most valuable works, gems of art, together with specimens of genius and taste, enough to gratify every wish. Many hearts will rejoice by reason of these many beautiful things that are now on exhibition at the splendid show rooms of Messrs. Le Count & Strong.

Messrs. Marvin & Hitchcock, Booksellers, are bold competitors for the favor of the liberal hearted. Their cases and counters are profusely strewed with costly and useful articles, enough to tempt every taste and to gratify the most fastidious. These gentlemen deserve also a generous remembrance.

Messrs. Little & Cole, Druggists, present at their splendid store a very tempting array of beautiful offerings, very appropriate for Christmas presents. Some of the richest vases ever shown we notice here, superb toilet cases, toilet stands, ornaments, &c.; perfumery, soaps, cosmetics, and all the useful and valuable articles so necessary and convenient. We heartily commend these to our readers as worthy their especial attention.

For Gold and Silver Watches, Rich Jewelry, Diamonds and precious gems, whose gleams flash before the eye like the glance of love from the true in heart; for chains, rings and lockets, rich and rare—go to Tucker's. Everybody knows where Tucker's Jewelry Store is, so we need not tell where it is. You cannot miss it.

The Messrs. Shreeve & Co. are also ready to lay before their patrons, rich and beautiful gold and silverware, watches, jewelry, diamonds, silver sets, and many rich and valuable goods, worthy the attension of our citizens.

Many of our fine warehouses have beautiful goods—all wish to sell—all say to you, come and buy. So say we—come to the California Farmer office, buy trees, plants, shrubs, bulbs, and many pretty things. These are all most true and appropriate gifts for Christmas and the New Year, and we hope a thousand hearts may be made glad by the liberality of the rich in purse and the richer in heart.

Pioneer Societies.—We see the "California Pioneers" are moving to have a grand demonstration of their power and influence on the 8th of January next. We are also pleased to learn of the formation of a Pioneer Society at Sacramento city, and we further learn that they intend to establish rooms of natural history, a gallery and museum, and to unite a valuable library to it—thus making it a scientific and literary society. There are sources from which a splendid institution could be built; for in and around Sacramento abundant means can be had to perfect every department. The society is already organized, and our most prominent citizens are engaged in it. It must succeed.

Favors Received.—The usual courtesies tendered the Press we daily and weekly receive from the ever attentive messengers of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. and Adams & Co. We are under many obligations to the courteous messengers of Wells, Fargo & Co. at Benicia, for papers as we pass up and down river.

From the Patent Office, a large edition of the various Reports of this valuable institution; we have also another valuable parcel of seeds for distribution, many of them from China.

From Messrs. Murray & Co., a large and valuable package of magazines, pictorials, foreign papers, &c., for which we are grateful.

HORTICULTURAL.

Fruit Trees at San Francisco.

We have frequent inquiries relativo to the growth of fruit trees at San Francisco. We are asked if it were pnssible to grow them in so cold, windy and exposed situations as the city limits.

In nearly all the various portions of our city fruit trees of all the most needed and most desirable kinds can be grown with sueeess. The pear, peach, plum, nectarine, apricot and fig ean be sueeessfull,y grown and made to produce abundant crops, and the grape will produce abundantly. The best, most economieal and most certain way, is to train the trees upon a *trellis*. They cnn bo grown aronnd every yard, upon the fences and walls, without occupying the spaee, and thus be seeured from injury by the winds. One of the most serious injuries that can be inflicted upon fruit trees is the destruction of their leaves, and the bruising of their young branches; and in San Franeisco this will always be the case until the trees are protected. The best way is by training the trees, as suggested, upon the brick walls or the fences aronnd the yard: these should be eight or ten feet high—and trees could be trained upon the buildings. Grape vines will not only suceeed well, but form a handsome ornament. When neatly trained upon the sides of the buildings, the vine will shield the building from the scorching rays of the sun, and the heat will benefit the vine. The principal things to attend to is to see that the root of the vine shall have a deep and luxurious soil to live on. Properly prepared and trained, every grape vine would cover a spaee of thirty to forty feet each way, in three and four years after the setting.

The peach budded upon the plum stock and the pear upon the quince, would become dwarfed so as not to occupy so much spaee. The apple could also be budded upon a pnradiso stock. Thus dwarfed they would form a handsomo tree and produce handsome fruit. The red and yellow Siberian crab apple would be a very useful and handsome apple to grow upon a wall. These, with the apricot and nectarine, also budded upon a plum, would form a fine collection for a city garden, and those can all be grown with complete success.

Where gardens are upon high and exposed situations, it would bo advisable, and we would recommend that some of our line native evergreen dwarf oaks—tho Holly's, tho Bay, and many other handsome trees and shrubs—be transplanted in rows of thirty feet aprrt, for ornament, having the varieties alternate, and planting tho trees within ten feet of each other, placing a shrub between each; and then plnnt rows of *standard fruit trees* between tbese rows of native trees. The native trees will servo as a shield to the fruit trees, breaking the winds and the storms; and their shield would make the fruit trees more productivo.

We would earnestly urge upon tho citizens of San Francisco to give their attentions to this subject, for it is very easy for them to have fine fruit upon their tables, nearly the entire year, and of their own growing too, if they will hut give attention to the subject.

The autumn is the tima to plant, and as the greatest success depends upon well doing, those who commence planting fruit trees should do *what they do well*. Once well done is twice done, say some; but we say, nothing is worth doing that is not worth *doing well*.

The Concord Grape.

No horticultural production has excited a greater interest of late years among pomologists, than this new seeding grape. Its hardiness, productiveness, large size, and reputed earliness of ripening,—nearly a month before the Isabella,—have given it very strong claims, at least for a thorough trial.

In consequence of the repeated inquiries which have been made of us to its quality, we recently made application for a specimen of the fruit, and have been politely furnished by F. W. Bull, its originator, with a box of beautiful bunches, which came in fine condition, notwithstanding a railway ride of several hundred miles.

Although the largest bunches had been previously selected for the different horticultural exhibitions, and the drouth of the season had sensibly [illegible] their growth, these were the most showy of any native grape we have met. The berries measured about three fourths of an inch in diameter, and were almost perfect spheres; the bunches were nearly as large as the one already figured in the [illegible] journals, and quite compact, and [illegible]—nearly resembling a small compact bunch of the Black Hamburgh externally. We have been informed by some of our cautious friends, that they had seen bunches at the exhibitions this season, that were decidedly larger than the figured representation.

The dense *bloom* which covers the berries adds much to the showy appearance of the grape.

Of the quality and flavor, we cannot speak so highly. We consider it as rather inferior to the Isabella, so far as we could judge from specimens conveyed a long distance in a close box. The skin is remarkably thin and tender, and the exterior portion of the berry more juicy and freer of the pulp than the Isabella, but the central portion or core holding the seeds, is larger than in the Isabella, Diana, and most other American sorts. The flavor is good, but not of the highest quality. Of the time of ripening, we cannot judge of course, although it is reported to be much earlier than even the Diana.

As to the real merits of this variety, we are inclined to consider it a valuable acquisition, although we esteem fine flavor when placed against fine appearance, much more highly than many pomologists. As a hardy vine, and an early, large and showy fruit *for market*, we shall not probably find anything to compete at the north with the Concord grape; but those who desire a sweet, delicately flavored variety, for home use, without regard to size, appearance, or productiveness will choose the Diana; which is only about one fourth the size of the Concord, in berry or bunch.—*Albany Cultivator.*

The Great Lilies.—The first flower of the Victoria Regia, from the American seed, in Mr. Allen's Lily House, was in splendid perfection on Wednesday evening. The colors were deeper and more brilliant than have been exhibited by any flower from the other plant, the seed of which was obtained from the royal garden at Kew, England. The two last buds have been a little delayed by the cloudy weather; but the habit of the plant is so regular that it is expected the opening of the buds will alternate on Tuesdays and Thursdays, until the winter checks them, thus affording an opportunity of seeing a flower in full bloom, with several buds, in various stages of progress, on every day in the week. The flower due Thursday, was expected to open Friday or Saturday, but may not till later. The same cause, which delays the opening of the new bud, keeps the flower now open from closing.

The Boston Transcript remarks that—"The production of the Victoria Regia is not the only remarkable feature of Salem, that City of Gardens and Green Houses. Every house-holder raises fruit, and in some streets every second dwelling appears to have a green-house. There is probably more good fruit in Salem and vicinity, than in any city in New England. Mr Allen is a large owner of grapes, and is one of the most skillful and scientific cultivators in the country. He has six or eight large houses under glass, some of them two hundred feet in length, and several are exclusively devoted to the culture of the choicest foreign grapes. He has about one hundred varieties. His vines the present season will yield him between five and six thousand pounds. By his process of forcing and retarding, he is enabled to cut ripe fruit from them every week for the entire year. Mr. Allen has produced a number of hybrids by crossing the Isabella with the foreign grape. Several of these vines have fruited the present year, and the fruit has proved to be truly remarkable. Good judges who have tested them, pronounce one of the specimens—a white grape—the sweetest known. It is probable that these hybrids will prove hardy varieties. If so, Mr. Allen has achieved a triumph in the art.

Strawberries in December.—Our mouth was made to water the present week, for hours together, as we gazed upon two large bowls of luscious strawberries, sent to us from Shell Mound Ranch, (on the Oakland side.) These gardens, under the care of J. L. Sanford, Esq., are becoming famous for the delicious fruit that has been grown there, and we predict a prosperous future. Mr. Sanford has distinguished himself by the success which has attended his efforts in the cultivation of tho strawberry, and such will always be the result when the heart is given to any enterprise. To be successful we must labor with earnestness, and no employment needs it more than horticulture.

Agricultural Statistics.—An abstract of the agricultural statistics of Ireland for the year 1854 has just been completed and issued by order of the government. From this return it appears that in the total quantity of land under cultivation in Ireland there has been this year the large decrease of 128,575 acres, as compared with the year 1823, owing to the great extent of land which the proprietors have been recently converting into pasture. There has, nevertheless, been an increase in the breadth of land under the important crops of wheat and potatoes, the falling-off being in that devoted to oats, barley, turnips, flax, &c.

The Vintage.—The bad accounts from Oporto of the recent vintage are exceeded by those from Bordeaux. In the principal vintages of that district the contrast with the production of former years is deplorable. Thus, it is stated, the Chateau Margaux has yielded only 20 tons, the average of ordinary years being 12[illegible], Chateau Lafite has yielded 25 tons, against an average of 1[illegible]4; Chateau Latour, 14, against an average of [illegible], Chateau Larose 19, against 1[illegible], and the various other [illegible] tons in like, or even worse proportions. The total return shows less than 2[illegible] tuns, where the usual production is about 1[illegible]

[For the California Farmer.]

Death of a Good Man at Sea.

Californians who read the school and children's books from 1825 to 1840 must recollect the ever pleasing name of Mahlon Day, at 365 Pearl street, New York. How many delightful recollections come over us, of the days of our youth when we used to pour over the Anti-Mother Hubbard's toy books of No. 365. How much good they have done to the youth of these United States, by the pure and simple morals therein inculcated! And they were all filled with pictures tickling and tantalizing to the understanding of curious Young America.

How many times have the big financiers of Wall street and other streets, culled over the celebrated Band Note List and Counterfeit Detector of the venerable and ever careful Mahlon Day.

How many hundreds of poor people in New York, white and black, Jew, Gentile, Christian or what not, will think in pinching winter and starving times of this good old man and his wife, who were, without lying biographizing, the friends of the poor, the houseless, the maimed, the sick, the blind, deaf and dumb, and the guilty prisoner.

How many fatherless orphans running about the Five Point streets—promising girls and boys of poor parents, unable to spend money on their schooling, will remember the broad brimmed old Quaker who took them by the hand and led the friendless ones to the Halls of Knowledge, to receive the discipline of the teacher, and have their souls stamped with the great thoughts of the prime founders of human reason and progress.

A good man—of noble soul—a truly great man—a venerable Christian gentleman was Mahlon Day. And his wife partook of the same lively qualifications softened by the general character of woman.

They and their daughter, a young lady of some nineteen summers, were all engulphed together in the deep ocean—their bones lie in the depth of that element which is at once the sublimest, most awful, and most benevolent feature of the works of the Creator of this planet,

> "Where the Almighty's form
> Glasses itself in tempests; in all time
> Calm and convulsed—in breeze, or gale, or storm,
> Icing the pole, or in the torrid clime
> Dark heaving;—boundless, endless, and sublime—
> The image of Eternity—the throne
> Of the Invisible—each zone obeys thee—
> Thou goest forth, dread, fathomless, alone.

Fit sepulchre for the last remains of those who have served their fellow men during an earthly sojourn.

Their souls were given to God, the Universal Father, as they cast their bodies on the gurgling surges of the wide waters at that eventful day of the 27th of September, 1854, in the middle of the raging Atlantic. They went down with three one hundred lives from the good steamer Arctic, to strew the bed of old ocean in its many-chambered crags and mountains and valleys, with the fragments of what once were living, moving identities, of the chief handiwork of the Architect and Author, of everything that moves, or hath being or form.

Mahlon Day was a native of New Jersey, and came to New York city in 1823, and entered on the honorable and useful business of publisher of school books. In this department he was eminently successful, and by his strict integrity, industry, prudence and sagacity, accumulated a very large fortune. His reverses as a merchant were remarkably few, and his judgment in business matters was at once moderate, ripe and sound. Such was the character of this man among his neighbors and friends for deliberation, good sense and impartiality, that he was their everyday referee and adviser in difficulties and straits. He was a regular Dr. Franklin, anti-humbug, easy, quiet, unassuming, pretenceless old fellow, and marvellously fond of children—of a most tranquil, just and kind heart—mild, but firm as a rock when he thought he was right.

Mr. Day we believe was a printer by trade—a craft most honorable and useful among men: The soldier butchers and clears the earth of savage passions—the teacher inculcates and disciplines the mind—but the printer records and perpetuates all; they have ornamented the annals of man from the time of the Egyptian Pharaohs and will forever, notwithstanding the fiery flights of old Miller and the scarecrows who lived before him.

He was an old pilgrim of some sixty years, and has left four children to inherit his good name and a fortune [illegible] by a long course of probity and constant [illegible]. He was an active Trustee of the Public [illegible] and a member of most of the [illegible] of the city of New York and [illegible] of Franklin. The writer knew this gentleman [illegible], we shall be glad to [illegible]

many years ago in New York, and speaks of [illegible] own knowledge.

At the same great disaster went down Jas. E. Woodruff, with his wife, and Mrs. E. K. Collins and son and daughter, one of the most enterprising and honorable young merchants of the city of New York, and for some time an active member of the old firm of E. K. Collins & Co. Mr. Woodruff resided for some time in New Orleans, as agent for Collins' line of Louisiana packets, and was a fine specimen of an American merchant. For the last five years he was we believe connected with the celebrated Collins line of steamers from New York. Whatever Collins & Woodruff took hold of, was carried on and concluded with spirit and a magnificent abandon inspiring to Young America. They were the owners also of the ancient Theatrical Line of Liverpool Packets, of which passengers retain such hospitable and glowing recollections. Old stevedores and sailors warm up with animated traditionary lore when yarning about these old times in York. Some fourteen years ago we were on the spar deck of the Roscius at the end of Wall street slip, bound for Liverpool. There was a crowd of our friends there then, including Woodruff and wife, his brother-in-law E. K. C. and family, and the celebrated, seven footer bully Collins, of New York sailor celebrity, a bluff, rough, red faced, hoarse voiced old tar, captain of said Roscius. There was also there the before mentioned Mahlon Day and his family of six. There was also there the family of bluff Collins—the old fellow snatched a kiss from his wife and chubby-cheeked daughter, we shook hands in a hurry with Woodruff and wife, Day and family and other friends, and down the bay we dropped on our way to visit the country of our forefathers.

Yes, it is more than fourteen years ago since the date of these sad farewells. The old friends returned to their homes, their business, and their different places in the strife of life. We became a rolling stone, a Cosmopolitan. Here we are on California earth after many escapes from plagues, tempests and hair-breadth escapes—and seen rare sights in nature, man, morals, legislation and every kind and sort of the volcanic charactoristics of six years pro-ern life in the Golden Tresnury of Uncle Sam. There at the bottom of the aqueous, fathomless, fickle main lie the last of eight people, men and women, whom we knew. Four were the kind and good friends of our youth, with whom we had often held very pleasant converse. Rich success, wealth, troops of friends, attended all their ingoings and outgoings. As they received of God, so they gave to their fellow men of their abundance. May their souls rest in peace, and their memories and deeds be perpetuated in the pleasant and grateful thoughts of their neighbors and fellow citizens.

Nov. 17, 1854. T. of M.

Tobacco and Grains from China.

We were favored with an interesting call and interview with Dr. D. S. Green, Purser of the U. S. steamer Mississippi, that left our harbor last week. The Doctor is a scientific horticulturist, and deeply interested in all that relates to agriculture. Possessesing a splendid estate in the old States, the Doctor while abroad the last *nine years* has, by a constant correspondence with those in charge, directed and controlled his entire farm in all its agricultural plans. It is known that this steamer was with the fleet under Commodure Perry at Jeddo, and during its long voyage the Doctor has from time to time collected and transmitted to his own estate and to the government valuable specimens of grains and seeds for experiment and for distribution, giving at the same time their history, character, and all facts important to their cultivation. Such an interest on the part of our public men reflects honor upon our government as well as upon themselves.

Dr. Green kindly furnished us with specimens of several varieties of grains from Japan—Wheat, Barley, &c; specimens of Tobacco seed, from Loo Choo; Millet from Loo Choo, a new [illegible] species, an excellent substitute for [illegible] and tarts. We were also furnished with valuable data of the manner of cultivation of various points, which we shall lay before our readers from time to time.

From [illegible] we are happy to find [illegible] and we are [illegible] from [illegible] long residence in our [illegible] able of all [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1854.

California Enterprise.

From the first announcement of the discovery of gold in this country at "Sutter's Mill" to the present hour there has been a constant and widely increasing field of enterprise opening to every branch of trade and to all the mechanic arts, and a steady increase of the ways and means of manufacturing, so that these all combined should act in a healthy manner upon the commercial interests of our country. The rapid and successful developments of our country in her agricultural resources was needed as the evidence of her ability to support a large and constantly increasing population that should come to these shores as gold seekers, and when failing in this and they should resume their former occupations they would feel assured the country could provide for them,

Like as the children of Israel went up out of Egypt from their long servitude, so did the thousands and tens of thousands leave the old States and leave a servitude in a degree as galling as Egyptian bondage—for it was a bondage in a great measure to a false restraint, a servitude of the mind, a galling yoke that bowed the free spirit and bade many act falsely, and served as a restraint upon the mind, feelings, affections and energies until human progress demanded a change, that change came and a new era has dawned—a new country—a country where the "Hills and the mountains are full of gold and silver," as declared by the prophet, and where "men shall come bearing great bunches of grapes," as a proof of the fertility of the soil. History presents no parallel to the toil, exposure, sacrifice and suffering that has been endured by those who "came to spy out the land." The children of Israel had an easy time of it compared with the old '49 Californians: Delicious *manna* was daily fed to the Israelites as they travelled on—but us old Californians fed upon salt pork and hard bread, and content at that. All this was well; it but tended to prepare men for endurance, for entereprise, for achievement, and when cities were built, and destroyed in a night, a few brief days beheld the result of the new energies and enterprise manifest in her citizens.

When fires had done their devastating work, and this calimity had been repaired, then the flood came, but the same enterprise met the emergency; new trials, new calamities only awoke newer and greater energies and revealed sources of improvement that had previously escaped notice. What would have been the present appearance and condition of our cities, had not fire and floods again and again swept them away? Every destruction seemed but as an incentive to rebuild better and stronger—every trial to each sufferer served but to call out new and better energies and a stronger resolve to overcome all difficulties, surmount all obstacles, and triumph in onward progress. There is probably no country upon earth, of the same number of inhabitants, that contains so many men of great mechanical and artistical abilities—no city in the world of the same population as San Francisco, can produce so many mechanics and artisans of the highest abilities as this city. There is no trade, no art scarcely, that can produce specimens to excel our workmen.

Look through our streets, see our stately public buildings, our Exchange, our Custom House, our stores and warehouses, these are specimens of our mechanics and laborers. See our churches, halls of learning and mansions—again the enterprise, the moral enterprise of our people Look to our wharves, stretching out into the sea. See the palaces that float up and down our rivers, and the swift-winged messengers that course the two oceans. Are not these evidences of California enterprise? They are nothing else. It is this enterprise that will open steam communication between this city and our sister State, the Sandwich Islands, and thence to China. It is California enterprise that will concentrate a large whale fishery upon the Pacific coast, making San Francisco their port of outfit, thus increasing trade.

The same enterprise will awaken our citizens to the true importance of the Great Pacific Rail Road, and California enterprise will not slumber until that road is completed. California enterprise can build her own ships, steamers, engines, boilers, rear her own factories and then manufacture her own goods. California can do more than this—she can feed her citizens with her own products. Her bread stuffs, she has already enough to spare; and the energy of her farmers and stock raisers can fatten countless thousands with the "cattle upon a thousand hills." All the necessaries of life are now within our own reach, the product of our own soil and the result of our own enterprise. Not only the necessaries but the luxuries of life are already flowing in upon us, the result of our own labor, like as the gold flows from our hills and mountains.

"The hills will be laid low, and the valleys will be filled," and "deserts will blossom with the rose." The fruits of the earth will give of their abundance. Fields of waving grain shall gladden the vision of the happy harvester—and as the eye looks upon this fair land, the heart shall say "the earth is full of His goodness." "Men shall sit under their own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make them afraid," for they shall feel that their happiness and prosperity is but the reward of their own ENTERPRISE.

The Plaza.

This memorable spot begins to don a livery of green, and huadreds are rejoicing at its improved appearance. The Plaza has indeed changed its appearance, changed from a public receptacle of rubbish to a neatly enclosed square. It is in some degree now protected from becoming a common passage for cattle, horses, &c., but it is not and cannot be protected from such exposure as will be of serious detriment to it by-and-by.

We have no disposition to criticise what has been done, or the enclosure, or the walks, although we think the fence would have been in better taste, if a truer regard had been had to the architectural beauty of it—the small entrances hardly correspond with the gateway, neither do we think the caps of the posts are in keeping with the size of the posts themselves.

But it is not of the fences we propose to speak, but of something of more moment—something affecting the character of the city for TASTE, for SCIENCE, for BEAUTY. A public square, in a city like San Francisco, should strike every beholder as "A Place of Beauty," for such it could have been, and such it ought to have been long ere this. But alas! science and beauty are *below par*, and that spot which could have been made the admiration of thousands from every part of the world, will within six months become a nuisance and a laughing stock for our citizens.

The present government of San Francisco had it in their power to have made the Plaza a *garden in a day*. No place is there in all California where so many thousands pass, and no place where an example of beauty could have exerted so great an influence over our whole State. The Plaza of San Francisco should have been the *pattern* for all other cities to have copied from; it should have been made so conspicuous, so beautiful, that those who tried to copy could only have *imitated*. San Francisco should have set an example worthy of imitation, worthy of herself. *Her* Public Square should have been an arboretum of all the varieties of the finest trees of California. Trees of large size, of perfect form only, should have been planted; every kind of our stately trees, evergreen and deciduous intermingled; scarce two trees of a kind should be found upon the Plaza—if there were, certainly not adjoining; our stately Arbor Vitæ; Redwood and Pine, in all their variety; our Evergreen Oaks, and all the varities of this beautiful tree; the Ash, Maple, Sycamore, Larch, Hemlock; and these planted with some taste and design; and then the beautiful shrubs that are so abundant, these all should have a chosen spot there; every tree and plant and shrub should have its appropriate place; none should have been planted that were not comely, and all should have their botanical and common names affixed to appropriate labels at the foot of the tree or plant.

Such should have been the Plaza of San Francisco. Thousands of dollars should have been appropriated for it, and those should have had charge of it who were qualified for the work and would feel a pride in seeing it made beautiful. But what could be done when the paltry sum of $250 or $1000 was appropriated for such a purpose—not sufficient to have placed *one tree* such as should have been brought from our mountains to grace such a place. The city of Boston paid a larger sum for the removal of a single tree to her splendid Common; our present Mayor should have remembered this.

But the die is cast—the Plaza is now like a *hop field* with its rows of pols, and the borders of her triangular parterres are graced with rows of bushes resembling a whortleberry field; and interspersed with shrubs sufficiently awkward to frighten the spirit of the lamented Downing, should it come to our Plaza to see what progress is making in landscape gardening. We would not make too light of it, for it is a serious matter; the reputation of our city is at stake, and when the spring comes, when Sol sends his summer rays upon the *present* growth of *green* things, they will "shrink away and die," and what now appears to the uninitiated so pretty, will become an eye-sore and a disgrace, for it is morally impossible that one-fourth of what has been planted can ever survive but a brief trial of a summer sun, and then we trust a wiser and a better taste will prevail.

Accident to the Steamer New World.

We were much amused soon after our arrival at Sacramento from this steamer, after her misfortune, to notice an extra in capital letters—"*Steamer New World snagged and sunk—no lives lost. Steamer Queen City ashore. Rescue of Passengers,*" &c., and these purporting to come from a passenger who was on board the New World. It is reported in this extra that the informer hastened to the city by land, on foot, *to furnish these particulars.*

News is *always* important and useful, and the Press and the public are ever under obligations to those who take pains to procure it; but at the same time a due regard should be had in presenting it, so as not to give unnecessary alarm in cases like the one named, or to give a wrong impression when life, property and reputation are at stake. We were a passenger on board the New World, and were particular to note every event. To see how easy it is, while under excitement, to misapprehend—the information *could not have been carried by land, on foot,* in the time mentioned, for if the fog was so dense that a skillful commander could not guide a steamer in the river, how could a man find his way on foot through the tule land in the fog, on a dangerous shore, some dozen miles and carry news, and have it ready, in two hours? We believe the person who "came on foot by land" was a passenger on the Bragdon, and *walked from the levee* only, to the printing office. This whole extra was a jumbled mass of contradictions and misstatements, and we wonder our neighbors of the Statesman office should have permitted it to go to press, for each paragraph contradicted the preceding one.

That extra for a brief time caused some anxiety and alarm, but when reflection came and it was remembered that it was the staunch steamer New World and that Capt. Seymour was in command, all fear of any serious danger, either to life or property, vanished, and a spontaneous and generous sympathy was universally manifested for this favorite steamer and her noble and skillful commander.

The New World, on Saturday week, had a good freight and a very large number of passengers, and was making an excellent passage until the fog shut in so close as to compel the commander to shorten speed. We have travelled long on this river, and we have never before seen so dense a fog. We aver that there could not be found a soul that could impute the least want of foresight as a cause for the misfortune. The steamer was moving slowly and steadily, having passed the *slough* safely, when she struck—pressing upon the shore at a most unfortunate spot, she rested upon a snag, and in endeavoring to *back off*, the seams opened and the waters rushed in. There was not the least alarm. Capt. Seymour was in every part of the steamer, perfectly calm and collected, superintending every movement—the admiration of his friends, and by his deportment giving confidence to all. Beds and bedding were safely removed from the lower cabin, the freight transferred to the larboard side, cables run to shore from stem to stern, and the work done promptly and well, without hurry or bustle. We saw not the least appearance of alarm, nor any fear among passengers for themselves, their baggage, or freight.

The strongest feeling, the universal feeling, on board and at Sacramento, was the deep regret at the misfortune to this splendid favorite and to her universally esteemed commander. We rejoice with the many, that although the calamity has occurred to property, we find this noble steamer and her able commander again upon the Sacramento.

The Queen City was only aground a brief time, then anchored for two hours, when she came safely to the city, perfectly unharmed.

The Queen City.

A very pleasant trip we had down the river on Monday of last week, on board this magnificent steamer. This steamer was advertised to leave at 2 P. M. but being connected with the Enterprise, that plys between Marysville and Sacramento, she waited for her arrival. The up river boat did not arrive till three o'clock, then ten minutes was consumed in the transfer of the Marysville passengers, and at ten minutes past three the Queen City started. This steamer is now before the community, not as the *opponent*, as it is usually termed, but as the *competitor* for favor of the public, with the Navigation Company's steamers,—and we mean, as public journalists, ever to keep before the public, as far as possible, every fact that affects the travelling interests of the PEOPLE. The agricultural interests in Sacramento, Yolo, and Yuba counties, are very large; stock, produce, &c., are transferred in large quantities, and the cultivators themselves are very numerous that travel up and down the river; and this shall always keep our attention upon the means of communication between one county and another.

"Competition is the life of trade." Honorable competition no one should fear. Necessity and the march of progress demanded the establishment of this line; the interests of the *merchants* and cultivators of the upper counties demanded it, else it would not have been established.

The steamer left Sacramento city on Monday, at 3 10 P. M. and made a most successful trip, moving with fine speed and without the least jar, free from the usual shake that is found on board high pressure boats, and reaching Benicia at 8 10, making the trip in five hours; from thence to this city a fraction short of two hours—we may say the trip was made within seven hours. We ever love to record success, everywhere; and we shall never fail to speak fearlessly of everything that discommodes, and to call attention to that which is worthy of the approval of the public in an interest which is of so much moment as that which affects the lives of thousands weekly, and property to the amount of millions monthly.

The Queen City we have often examined, and having made very thorough inquiries of men that are qualified to judge, we aver that there is not a more substantial, thorough and perfect engine, with boilers and machinery, now afloat upon the Pacific Coast. The highest test has been applied to her boilers, and all the hydraulic power that could be brought to bear was resisted. An engineer of known ability has independent charge of his department, and the commander is too well known to need a word of praise, and his officers and pilots, all are men well qualified for their duty. We have made other notes, and shall report them, relative to furnaces, fires, &c. The tables are richly furnished and well and liberally supplied, and the department under their able chief steward is all that passengers could ask.

We have ever received kind and courteous attentions upon every steamer on the river, and feel under obligations to all, yet this shall never deter us from speaking of every act that shall endanger the lives or property of our citizens, and we shall do so plainly, irrespective of our own personal feeling to officers or owners of either line. We know the two lines are both excellent, have splendid boats, able and esteemed commanders and officers—but the field is an open one, and that strife is best which is *open, manly* and *generous*.

Sacramento Enterprise.—We have referred to the remarkable enterprise manifested by the citizens of Sacramento, in all that relates to the interests of that city. Sacramento is now, without a question, the best finished city upon the Pacific coast. She has a strong and substantial Levee that will protect her from the floods—all her principal streets are now raised, handsomely finished and planked—the majority of her

buildings are fire-proof—she has recently erected a splendid Court House, at heavy cost—the finest building of the kind in the country. The buildings for the city government are large and very fine. We would name that the Water Works are over the same buildings, and constructed in the most substantial manner. Her engine buildings (who pays the bill?) are very handsome and perfect, evidence of the character of the citizens—what they do they do well. The Fire Department is as systematical and perfect as can be. She has churches, school houses, city and county buildings, all of the highest character. Sho has energetic men at the head of the societies that will perfect what they begin. There is Gass Works, now erecting for the city, as perfect as can be. Soon Sacramento will be, indeed, a city set on a hill. Her light cannot but be seen.

Imperial Establishment at Rambouillet for the Breeding of Merino Sheep.

PROBABLY some of our readers may derive a few useful hints from the following items of information in regard to the above very celebrated establishment in France, which are derived from an account of a visit paid to it in the month of July last, given in the North British Agriculturist of August 6.

The above named national establishment for the breeding of the pure Merino sheep has been in existence for nearly seventy years, during which time the greatest possible attention has been generally bestowed to maintain the Merino in the highest state of cultivation. In the year 1786 the King of Spain made a present to the King of France of a small stock of Merinos. These upon their arrival in France were sent to the farm connected with the domains of the Royal Castle of Rambouillet where the stock has since received every care in order to keep it up to its original perfection, or improve it if possible. The establishment at R. is about 30 miles from Paris.

In judging of the excellence of particular animals, the following points seem to be most particularly attended to. The horn is much looked to in determining value, and open horns, not too closely placed together in the head, are especially esteemed. The expression of the eye should be placid and mild; the upper lip thin and flexible and the lower lip thick and firm. The skin should be loose on the face and neck. At the top of the head, and where the head and neck join, there is a pad of gristle. This is hard and slightly movable in its place. This development increases with the age of the buck, and is another element in judging of value, being an indication of energy of constitution.

The form of the body of the Merino in most esteem may be best understood from the following measurements which are those of two of the best specimens of bucks:

	Buck 32 months old.	Buck 20 months old.
Hight at shoulder	31 inches	30½ inches
Length of body from top of tail to the horns	32 " (!)	39 "
Breadth of horns	20 "	22 "
Length of head	13 "	11 "
Girth of body	43 "	40½ "
Breadth of hook		8½ "
Length of quarters		9 "
Girth of foreleg above knee		9 "
Girth below the knee	3¾ "	3⅞ "

The average weights of the four quarters after being slaughtered were, of males 56 pounds, of ewes 52 pounds. But it must be taken into consideration that sheep in France are not fattened to the same state as with us. Consequently additional weight per quarter may be safely allowed.

The number of sheep at Rambouillet on the 31st of July last was 620, of which 118 were males and the remainder females. Previous to the last sale there were upwards of 700 sheep. Of those sold 30 bucks were for Austria and 40 were taken off by breeders in different parts of France. The average price of the bucks was a little above $100 (£20) each. The highest price was $400. They were purchased by private sale for America 16 ewes and one buck. The price of the ewes was $20 (£4) each.

As wool, not flesh, constitutes the value of the Merino, they must be judged of mainly by the value of the fleece. Lambs are usually dropped in November and December, and the shearing commences in June. The first clip is therefore from sheep about eight months old. The average weight of the fleece of males at this age is 3 1-2 pounds. A deduction must be made from the above, as the sheep are never washed. The deduction on this account may however be counterbalanced by the fact that the wool on the head, neck and legs of the young sheep is not clipped. This covering of wool is found to be essential for the health of the young sheep, to protect the head from the heat of summer, and from the cold of winter. The average weight of fleece in males 20 months old is usually 14 pounds. The average weight of fleece in females from 20 months to 6 years old from 8 to 9 pounds, or 8 1-2 pounds. After six years the weight of the ewe fleece falls off. The ewe produces the finest quality of wool.

The following is an outline of the method of breeding and keeping the sheep at Rambouillet. The best bucks are selected for service, but are not allowed to serve more than two, or at most three times. The ewes are generally set aside after having three crops of lambs; but those ewes which produce superior fleeces are kept one or two years additional. The inferior males are [illegible]

[illegible] is kept housed from November to April, and during the rest of the year the [illegible] cut to pasture in the morning and again in the afternoon after rest and shelter at noon; while the bucks are turned out only in the afternoon. During rains all are kept to the house. Every care is taken to prevent the sheep getting wet—wetness and dampness being found to act prejudicially against the fineness of the fleece. "As the same care is taken with the Merino in Saxony, it may be held as established by experience that extreme fineness of fleece is only attainable by studying to protect the sheep from wet and damp." If this is as important as the above quoted opinion would represent, then it is essential that those who are desirous of improving the fleece of any breed, should not only drain their lands to protect them from any under-dampness, but should provide less or more shelter for the sheep, according to the character of the breed. The houses for the sheep are large buildings with granaries above. The ceilings of the house for the sheep are lofty, and ventilation is secured by windows placed high in the walls. These windows are protected with iron grating, and with wooden shutters for closing when necessary. The floors are bedded with straw frequently renewed.

During winter the sheep are feed three times in the day. Twice a day they are allowed a mixture of earth and barley,—two-thirds oats and one-third barley. The quantity allowed daily is one litre, or about two pints of our measure Bran is also allowed. The allowance of hay is about two pounds daily, and of mangel wurtzels double that quantity.

Every buck is numbered on his horns, and the numbers are all registered. As care is taken to prevent all intermixing at the time the bucks are following the ewes, the pedigree can at once be traced.

The lambs all drop in the months of November and December. They are allowed to follow their dams for about four months, and then fed as the older sheep. Twin lambs are not desired. When twins occur, one of the lambs is slaughtered when it is three days old. As the intention is to produce sheep of strong, vigorous constitutions, this destroying of the extra lambs is deemed advisable. The number of ewes allowed to one buck is forty to fifty.

The Merino breed is rapidly extending in France, particularly for the purpose of crossing the native breeds. When the thermometer is about 90° Fahr. the sheep at Rambouillet have usually refused to feed. The profits of the establishment at R. have been large. The average sale of bucks during a year is seventy or eighty. This number taken at an average of $100 apiece gives a large sum.—*Alb. Cult.*

HOMINY.—In point of economy, as human food, one bushel of beans or hominy is equal to ten of potatoes. Hominy, too, is a dish almost as universally liked as potatoes, and at the South about as freely eaten, while at the North it is seldom seen. In fact, it is an unknown food, except to a few persons in cities. By hominy, we do not mean a sort of coarse meal, but grains of white corn, from which the hull, or chit, or eye, has been removed, by moistening or pounding in a wooden mortar, leaving the grain almost whole, and composed of little else but starch. It has often been said that not one cook in ten knows how to boil a potato We may add another cipher when speaking of the very simple process of cooking hominy. We give the formula from our own experience and instructions received in a land where "hog and hominy" are well understood. Wash slightly in cold water, and soak twelve hours in tepid, soft water; then boil slowly from three to six hours, in the same water, with plenty more added from time to time, with great care to prevent burning.

Do not salt while cooking, as that or hard water will harden the corn. So it will peas or beans, green or dry, and rice also. When done, add butter or salt; or a better way is to let each season to suit the taste. It may be eaten with meat in lieu of vegetables, or with sugar or syrup It is good hot or cold, and the more frequently it it is warmed over, like the old-fashioned pot of

"Bean-porridge hot, or bean-porridge cold,
Bean-porridge best nine days old."

So is hominy—it is good always, and very wholesome, and, like tomatoes, only requires to be eaten once or twice to fix the taste in its favor.—*Jour. of Health.*

POTATOES GROWN IN TAN.—Gen Sutton, of Salem, has communicated to the Practical Farmer the results of his experiments during the past season in growing potatoes. He divided a field into nine squares, fourteen paces each way. A small coating of barn manure was spread after ploughing, and harrowed in. In seven of the squares various kinds of manure were used, and the average product was four bushels to the square. Two squares were cultivated with tan. In one square a shovel full of tan was put in the hill, then the potatoes on the tan, and covered with soil; yield four and three quarters bushels. In the other square, the potatoes were dropped in, a shovel-full of tan thrown upon them, and then covered with soil; yield four and a half bushels.

Gen. Sutton remarks:—In most of the parcels, except where tan was used, there were found more or less of defective potatoes. Those that grew in tan were larger, smoother, and of better quality than the others. I have grown no better potatoes than those this season. I am so well pleased with the operation of the tan, that I shall try it more extensively another season, and with other crops. I used several kinds of potatoes. The quality of [illegible] was sent to [illegible], the manner of hoeing and treating the [illegible] but I am sorry to be obliged to [illegible] facts with [illegible]. But I say, [illegible] should be induced to [illegible] I [illegible] be assured by the [illegible] I certainly have been.

THE PUMPKIN.

[We publish the following, although it has been scattered so generally through the various papers; it is so excellent, that as a "Christmas pie" is always made of pumpkin, we know our brother farmers will be pleased to read it. The occasion of its production was a late agricultural festival in New Bedford, when Charles T. Congdon, Esq., delivered a pungent poem, in which he thus happily eulogizes the pumpkin:]

"O dear New England! who shall dare dispute
Thy well earned title of the Land of Fruit,
When on thy hills yon glowing globe we see—
Pumpkin or pompion—doctors disagree!
Lo where the verdant vines luxuriant run,
He turns his fair round belly to the sun!
Bathed in those beams he, comatose and calm,
The bursting Falstaff of the blooming farm,
Awaits his fate—the inevitable hour—
The hand that plucks him from his native bower,
Only exclaiming, could we hear his cries:
"Take me to Bedford, and I'll take the prize!"

O yellow orb! no hand divine is nigh,
To snatch thee up and set thee in the sky,
A modern star, uncatalogued and new,
To fright the saints and bother science too;
But bide thy time!—when chill November falls,
A voice shall issue from the state house walls;
And every parson from his pulpit high
Proclaim aloud Thanksgivink day is nigh.
Then, when around the dear domestic board
Affections tide has tremulously poured;
When the fond mother—years of absence o'er—
Clasps to her heart her wandering son once more:
When love, refusing to be longer pent,
Smiles in the eyes a timorous assent;
When laughing childood, full of fowl and fun,
Finds to its wonder that it cannot run—
'Tis then, O premium pumpkin! then shall shine
In splendor new this excellence of thine.
Pie of my country! still upon thy breast
Midsummer sunbeams in November rest;
The magic circle of thy snowy paste
Delights the eye and titilates the taste;
While through thy form the steel is ranging bright,
Our aqueous mouths are puckered with delight,
And like faint soldiers who from fight would cease,
We cry for *quarter* and demand a *piece*."

Agricultural and Commercial Value of Railroads.

THE Democracy, a journal recently established at Buffalo by an association of gentlemen, and conducted with a good deal of ability, publishes the following table and remarks illustrating the value of railroads.—*Hunt's Magazine.*

Upon the ordinary highways, the economical limit to transportation is confined within a comparatively few miles, depending, of course, upon the kind of freight and the character of the roads. Upon the average of such ways, the cost of transportation is not far from fifty cents per ton per mile, which may be considered as a sufficiently correct estimate for the whole country. Estimating, at the same time, the value of wheat at $1 50 per bushel, and corn at seventy-five cents, and that thirty-three bushels of each are equal to a ton, the value of the former would be equal to its cost of transportation three hundred and thirty miles, and the latter one hundred and sixty-five miles. At these respective distances from market, neither of the above articles would have any commercial value, with only a common earth road as an avenue to market. But we find that we can move property on railroads at the rate of fifteen cents per ton per mile, or for one-tenth the cost upon the ordinary road. These works, therefore, extend the economic limit of the cost of transportation of the above articles to 3,300 and 1,650 miles respectively.

Statement showing the value of a ton of wheat and one of corn, at given points from market, as affected by cost of transportation by railroad and over the ordinary road:

	Transportation by railroad.		Transportation by highway.	
	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.
Value at market	$49 50	$24 75	$49 50	$24 75
10 miles from market	49 35	24 60	48 00	23 25
20 do do	49 20	24 40	46 50	21 75
30 do do	49 25	24 30	45 00	20 25
40 do do	48 90	24 14	43 50	18 74
50 do do	48 75	24 00	42 00	17 25
60 do do	48 60	23 85	40 50	15 75
70 do do	48 45	23 70	39 00	14 25
80 do do	48 40	23 55	37 50	12 75
90 do do	48 14	23 40	36 00	11 25
100 do do	48 00	23 25	34 50	9 75
110 do do	47 85	23 10	33 00	8 25
120 do do	47 70	22 95	31 50	6 25
130 do do	47 65	22 80	30 00	5 25
140 do do	47 41	22 65	28 50	3 75
150 do do	47 25	22 50	27 01	2 25
160 do do	47 10	22 35	25 50	75
170 do do	46 95	22 20	24 00	

How wonderfully does the railroad enhance the value of farming lands at a distance from market! American farms, generally speaking, are very far from market. Indeed, New York is the market for the bulk of the northern agricultural products. Most English farms have a market nearly in sight of them. But ours are for the most part so far away, that railroads of long lines and long connections instantly double, treble, quadruple, and quintuple the worth of grain lands near where they run. This has been the case in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Canada. The President of the Nashville and Chattanooga road has stated, that the increase in the value of a belt of land ten miles wide, upon each side of that line, was equal to the [illegible] or $6,000 for every mile of road [illegible] company only $2[illegible] a mile. It has been calculated that the construction of the [illegible] railroad in Ohio would add to the value of land property in that State [illegible] dollars—that is, five times the cost of the [illegible] was [illegible]. The country [illegible] rapidly [illegible] it [illegible] a [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible]

The Study of Natural History.

IF there is any fault more prominent than another in the way in which we bring up our children in this country, it is that we so constantly deny them the freedom of the air and earth, keep their little limbs *forced* by the heated atmosphere of our houses, and thus stunt them from their natural robust development into slim and soft caricature of human muscle. We too often do this until the habit of confinement becomes with them a second nature, and they no longer wish, and sometimes must be compelled to take exercise enough to sustain the very insignificant quota of health whereunto we have allowed them to attain. One very excellent means of fostering in children a love for such out-door pursuits as are adapted to their physical well-being, is to cultivate in their minds a taste for the study of Natural History.

In this we would not alone include a study of the habits and distinctive characteristics of the birds that lighten the labor of the farm and add a new pleasure to life everywhere, by their singing; of the quadrupedal marauders that partake of our harvests here, or in distant wilds nurture their ferocity over the mangled carcass of some night-caught traveler; nor yet of the insect throngs that innocently flit the air about our doors, or thievishly ravish our orchards, or make unto themselves flesh of our flesh, as doth the murderous musquito But we wish to have it comprise also the study and the care of our domestic animals. If a child of ours should manifest symptoms even of the prevailing "*chicken* fever," we would by all means try to turn it to account. We would furnish him with chickens,—if possible, such as he should be proud to have and to show,—at any rate with chickens,—and with the responsibility of their proper care. There is no element in education more strengthening to the mind by the way, than to let a child have its own little load of responsibility to bear,—proportioned of course to the breadth of the back and strength of the body and the mind that has it to carry.

As to the chickens, why the boy or the girl should be led to emulate the successful breeding of others at Fair and Poultry show, to supply the household with eggs and pullets, perhaps to have the sale of some for his or her own behoof. This would bring the child to read, first to find needed knowledge on one particular subject, afterwards from the love itself of acquiring information. And, above all, it would lead him to think.

Our illustration, though it may rather have carried us away from the subject itself, will yet have answered every purpose if it contains any hint on the education of the young which our readers can close into a system for themselves. The great truth in teaching children is to make both the knowledge gained and the means of getting it a source of pleasure. Where this is not done, application to solid pursuits in after life often becomes as difficult and distasteful, as ignorant or careless teachers made it in childhood.—*Country Gentleman.*

LARD.—The following remarks, which we find in the Dollar Newspaper, contain some good suggestions, but the writer is mistaken as to the "great-grandfather" part of the business, for it is absolutely necessary to keep the rough lard hot for several hours, or else a large portion of it will remain behind. If taken off the fire as soon as it appears to be melted, at least two-thirds of the lard will remain unseparated. It is true there is nothing in the whole routine of housekeeping that requires more attention, in keeping the lard at the melting point without burning:

I find in the "Newspaper," of late, several communications in regard to curing hams. This is all very well, but not one has given us a hint in respect to "frying out lard." To a farmer's family this is certainly an important item, and I propose to give your readers practical experience on this point. When the fat is over the fire it requires all attention. In this section, some still hold on to the opinions of their great grandfathers, and believe in the old practice of boiling the lard for hours; yes, a whole day before it can be in a proper state to put away. This is a mistaken idea. All that is nec[illegible] is to put the fat in thick iron pots, [illegible]mmer over the fire, and as soon as melted, skim the lard off, and put it in tin pots. By adopting this plan, much time and labor is saved, the lard is sweet, white and good, and can be kept for years. B. F. B.

THE CASHMERE COAT.—Dr. S. A. Davis, of Columbia, S. C., exhibited a male goat and a kid of this kind, and a half-blood kid, at the New-York State Fair, where they attracted much attention. Dr. D. states that these animals [illegible] after four year's trial perfectly hardy in S[illegible] Carolina, and he thinks they would be equally as well adapted to the middle and northern States as the climate there approximates to that of their native region—the latter being so severe as to give much snow. They are truly beautiful animals and we think there is good reason to believe they will be of great value to the country. They cross readily with the common goat producing a progeny [illegible] price, [illegible] their stock till the [illegible] on fourth or [illegible] pure [illegible] ters. When it [illegible] at that the material in the [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FROM THE EAST.

The steamship Golden Age, which arrived on Thursday last, brought one week's later intelligence from New York, and three days later from Europe.

The Soule affair is announced as settled, the French Government having receeded from the position it took in regard to Mr. Soule, and not only withdrawn its prohibition but invited that gentleman to pass through France.

Myron H. Clark, whig, is now reported to he elected Governor of New York, The election in Massachusetts took place Nov. 13, and such a revolution was never before heard of. The Know Nothings carried everything, their Governor being chosen by a majority over all other candidates of thirty thousand; they have the State administration, all the members of Congress, all the Senators chosen, and 356 Representaties to 4 whigs and one democrat. Elections in several other States had been held, and the reports are mostly favorable to the "Republicans."

The siege of Sebastopol still continues, although the place is not expected to hold out much longer. There had been severe fighting in the Crimea. The Russian despatches state that the Allies had suffered two several defeats. The French had had their works stormed and sixteen guns spiked, and the English cavalry had been attacked at Balaklava and routed with the loss of 500 horses. British and French statements offer no explicit denial of these reports. They merely say that the Russian story is improbable and exaggerated. Complaints are made that the Allied Governments do not publish reliable information, and very unfavorable inferences are drawn from their silence. It is vaguely said, however, that Sebastopol cannot hold out many days.

Mining in El Dorado.—The Mountain Democrat says the miners in the rich and favorite locality of White Rock are daily taking out large quantities of gold. The diggings are extensive and exceedingly productive, many of the claims paying upwards of thirty dollars a day to the hand. A large number of tunnels are in successful operation, yielding their owners a handsome remuneration for the labor expended in testing them. Many of them are paying from eighty to one hundred dollars a day to the hand, and all of them are paying good wages. A number of new tunnels have lately been started, which, judging from others in the same neighborhood, will doubtless prove productive.

The mines in the vicinity of Cold Springs are paying fair wages. Notwithstanding the extreme dryness of the season and the scarcity of water, from two hundred and fifty to three hundred ounces are taken out weekly; and an old resident informs us that this amount will at least be doubled as soon as the rainy season sets in. The hills and fields in that vicinity contain large deposits of the precious stuff, which are rendered valueless at present from the scarcity of water.

Arrival of Emigrants.—A party of twenty men had arrived at San Ysabel from Texas. They have 100 head of cattle, horses and mules, and report plenty of water on the desert, and also on the route from Port Lavaca, in Texas, to that place, though in some places the grass was rather scarce. Five men (three Americans, one Frenchman and a German) were killed by the Apaches in August last, while travelling from Tueson to Tubac.

GOVERNMENT AND PROTECTION OF INDIANS.

Editor Times and Transcript:—The attention of the public is called to the following extracts from the Statutes of this State, relative to the government and protection of Indians, and all persons are earnestly solicited to give their aid and influence in enforcing their execution.

THOS. J. HENLEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Office Sup. Ind. Affairs, San Francisco Dec. 18, '54

Act for the government and protection of Indians, approved 22d April, 1850, *page* 824, *Compiled Laws, Sec.* 15.

If any person in this State shall sell, give, or furnish to any Indian, male or female, any intoxicating liquors (except when administered in sickness) for good cause shown, he, she, or they so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than twenty dollars for each offence, or be imprisoned not less than five days, or fined and imprisoned as the Court may determine.

Compiled Laws of the State, fifth division, page 646, *section* 54.

Every person who shall forcibly steal, take or arrest, any man, woman or child, whether white, black or colored or any Indian, in this State, and carry him or her into another County, State or Territory, or who shall forcibly take or arrest any person or persons whatsoever, with a design to take him or her out of this State, without having established a claim according to the laws of the United States, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of kidnapping, and be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for any term not less than one or more than ten years for each person kidnapped or attempted to be kidnapped.

(Editors in this city and throughout the State, will confer a favor by giving the above an insertion.)

The Golden Era.—This estimable weekly has now become so well and so favorably known that we can truly say it is one of the most popular sheets issued from the press. By the changes that occur in this changeable world, we see a *here* to-day and *there* to-morrow; so we find one of the old pioneer editors, we may say, one of the very oldest; who but yesterday was leading one of the popular political journals, to-day leading off in one of the most popular weekly literary journals, and surely we should think our friend would find the change most agreeable—from the strife and turmoil of a political warfare, to a life of rural pleasure, a sketcher of the "lights and shadows of California life." The reputation of J. E. Lawrence, Esq., as an editor, is established; it is one of the permanent facts of California, and we are pleased to find he has entered the "Golden Era" thus early in life. Our whole State will be the gainer by this change, and we shall ever wish him a successful and triumphant reign, together with his co-laborers and their valuable paper.

Steel Plows.—We need rain, says the Farmer: we need rain to set our plows to work! But what kind of a plow do you use, asks one? A regular Down Easter will tell you the Eagle Plow! Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's best. But, says the Western farmer, I want none of your *cast plows;* give me the Peoria Steel Plow, the Galena Plow, the Evans Plow. Another says, give me the improved Adams Plow of San Francisco. But now a new competitor comes into the field and claims attention—the *Boston Clipper Steel Plow.* This new plow is of the finest model, after the far-famed Eagle Plow, made by the same house, and in the very highest style of finish. Messrs. Treadwell & Co., of San Francisco, and the same firm at Marysville, we believe have the entire sale of them. They are worthy the highest consideration, and we trust our farmers will give them a thorough trial.

Egyptian Lentils.—The Egyptian Lentil which was brought us by Dr. H. M. Gray, and now on exhibition at the rooms of the California Farmer office, was raised from the grains found in the covering of a Mummy exhibited by Dr. Glidden in the States, some few years since, and supposed to have been some thousands of years old. The original seeds were planted by James S. Vogdes, Esq., in the city of Philadelphia. Some twenty grains were planted, each grain producing large, strong stalks, like our Indian corn or maize, the lentil or wheat cluster growing singly upon each stock—average size 8 to 10 inches in length by 2 and 3 in diameter and 6 to 8 feet in hight; planted in drills of single grains, 6 to 8 inches apart. Its character and qualities are not yet fully tested. This grain in California should have more space to grow in, say rows three feet apart, grain twelve inches.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Our New Office.**—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strongs. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Gems, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us. WARREN & SON.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the effected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

Premium Sheep for Sale.

THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner. [18] WARREN & SON.

MARKET REPORT.

However lengthy a report of the markets we might make, the farmer's mind is now wholly absorbed in his own condition and prospects. The year is drawing to a close, and the farmer looks to his profit and loss account of the year. But however unprofitable, we say to him, in the language of Carlyle, "look not mournfully on the past, it is gone; but act well the present, that alone is thine, and look hopefully on the future." The farmer's hopes and interests are improving.

Wheat, the great staple is improving, and the mark of four cents will surely be realized. Well would it have been if our farmers had accepted the liberal offer of Page, Bacon & Co., months ago. They would have realized one hundred per cent. over the price they have sold at. Wheat is now selling at 2½ @ 3 cts., extra quality better, and improving.

Barley, 1¾ @ 2 cts., and advancing. Oats, 3 @ 4 cts., firm. Potatoes are steadily improving, present price 1¾ @ 2 cts.

The Flour market is firm. A good evidence of the future high price anticipated, is the fact that *ten or twelve thousand barrels of Flour* are on the way to this market from the East. We say to our cultivators, persevere—never yield to despair, for there are brighter prospects in store for the deserving.

MARRIED.

On the 19th Dec., in this city, by Rev. Wm. Speer, at the residence of Edward W. Church, Esq., Mr. James S. Hutchinson and Miss Cornelia D. Pearsall.

On the 18th Dec., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Briar, Miss C. L. Pease, of Alameda county, and Alex. H. Hamston, of this city.

On the 12th Dec., by Rev. Daniel Blaine, Mr. Wm. Jackson and Miss Ann Dalton, both of Stockton.

On the 12th Dec., in Stockton, by Rev. J. S. Large, Mr. H. H. Hewlett to Miss Helen M., only daughter of T. T. Powers.

DIED.

On the 16th Dec., in this city, Mr. Edward Cook, aged 23 years, late of Lancaster county, Penn.

On the 1st Dec., in Los Angeles, in childbirth (twins), Elizabeth Hardy, aged 25 years, wife of Alex. Crabb, printer.

On the 13th Dec., in Placerville, Mr. Joseph H. Morgan, aged 26 years, late from Iowa.

On the 10th Dec., in Placerville, Capt. John Fuller, aged 49 years, formerly from Louisville, Ky.

On the 14th Nov., in New York city, of consumption, Mrs. Corinna E., wife of Dr. E. S. Aldrich, of this city.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 13—Steamer Surprise, Wakeman, New York, via Panama, Acapulco, and San Diego 48 hours.
Hani bark Susanna, Schmidt, Hamburg, via Valparaiso 65 days; mdse—16 pass.
Bark Mallory, Elliott, Honolulu, 19 days; mdse.
Bark Columbia, Hunter, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Schr Kate Hill, Parker, Bucksport (Me), 167 days; lumber.
Schr Maryland, Casben, Shualwater Bay, 5 days; oysters.
Schr Mount Vernon, Dame, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Dec. 14—P M steamship Golden Age, Leroy, Panama, via intermediate ports, with mails, etc—250 passengers.
Clipper Ship Thomas Watson, Lyle, Philadelphia, 142 days, with mdse.
Dec. 15—Bark Madonna, Russell, Honolulu, 19 days; mdse.
Brig Dudley, Staples, Puget Sound, 10 days; lumber.
Brig Detroit, Slocum, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 48 hours; lime.
Schr Ada, Jocelyn, Monterey, 30 hours; produce.
Dec. 16—Ham bark Pathfinder, Hansen, Hong Kong, 77 ds; mdse.
Brig Dudley, Staples, Oregon, 8 days; lumber.
Brig Detroit, Hosge, Humboldt Bay, 7 days, lumber.
Dec. 17—Steamer Goliah, Erskine, San Diego, 2 days; mdse, etc.
Schr Francisco, Miller, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Dec. 18—Ship John M Mayo, Lincoln, Boston, 150 days; mdse.
Schr Rambler, Woodbury, Tomales 10 hours; potatoes.
Schr Henry, Fitch, Bodega, 8 hours; produce.
Dec. 19—Clipper ship Wild Duck, Hamilton, New York, 128 days; mdse.
Schr Laura Bevan, Morton, San Pedro, 10 days, in ballast.
Schr Old Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 3 days; produce.

CLEARANCES.

Dec. 13—Brig Judson, Vincent, for Mazatlan; schr Matthew Vassar, Dodge, San Pedro.
Dec. 14—Steamship Golden Age, Leroy, for Benicia; Br schr Maria Louisa, Juanno, Sydney.
Dec. 15—Brig Æolian, Bristow, for Humboldt Bay.
Dec. 16—Steamship America, Haley, for San Diego; schr Frances Helen, Leeds, Honolulu.
Dec. 19—Ships Celestial, Palmer, for Shanghae; Whistler, Brown, Hong Kong; stmr Southerner, Sampsun, Columbia River; schr Caroline E Foote, Worth, Honolulu.

Boston Clipper Steel Plow,
Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plough, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned wish the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business. TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco.
24 TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.

Gardener and Wife Wanted.

A GOOD GARDENER and his WIFE can find a permanent situation, if application is made immediately. The Gardener is wanted to take charge of a Garden, Green House and Grapery; and the Wife to take charge of the House. Liberal wages will be given.

Apply at this Office. None but those who can bring undoubted recommendations need apply. The parties are wanted to go up river. 24

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

The Upland Bell Cranberry.

WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in parcels of 100 and 200, at $10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.

WARREN & SON,
23 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR flamense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 6

Pacific Nursery,
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA,

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.

18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 89 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

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SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER.
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Hardware and Leather,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 *Sacramento and* 81 *Battery streets, San Francisco.*
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Wines and Liquors.
GOODWIN & CO., & MEEKER,
No. 64 California street,—(near Front street,)
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—
500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,
250 hhls Monongahela Whisky,
50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
100 one-eighth casks fine pale Pellevoisin Brandy,
50 one-eighth casks A. Seignette do,
40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,
15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Berton, do, 1805;
5 puncheons pure Scotch Whisky,
15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
100 casks Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter,
100 casks Tennant's do do do,
50 cases Baker's Bitters, genuine;
100 cases Owen Byrn's Champagne Cider,
50 baskets Heidsick Champagne,
100 baskets fancy Brands, pints and quarts.
Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinth, Curacoa, Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. 21-1m

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Copartnership Notice.

San Francisco, November 28th, 1854.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of Kimball, Satterlee & Hood, in the business of keeping Livery and Sale Stables, in the city of San Francisco, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, the day and date above written.

GEO. P. KIMBALL,
WM. SATTERLEE,
J. A. HOOD.

N. B.—The business will hereafter be continued under the name and style of G. P. Kimball & Co., by George P. Kimball and Wm. Satterlee. 23

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure California Starch now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Passing Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.
5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Stock Wanted.

PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.

Wanted Immediately.—Two or three fine Durham Bulls; six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.

Communications by mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly. [23] WARREN & SON.

HOTELS.

Rossette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,.....CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and be solicite their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,.....MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel

NAPA CITY,.....CALIFOONIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,

San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Splendid Private Residence.

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

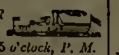
The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, bees, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.



Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Comklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, AUBURN AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which puts it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use, it is universal the most highly where it has been tested for many years, it is light and graceful, yet strong, and [illegible] keep away horses or cattle. The testimony which [illegible] have used it to the Atlantic States is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A [illegible] is now an exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair at Marysville, Butte street, near Montgomery, which [illegible] seen, with the testimony of [illegible] States.

[illegible] to exhibit as there has never [illegible] previous to the ar[illegible] and [illegible] is now the best [illegible] with [illegible] used in this State [illegible] recently [illegible] and [illegible] what will [illegible] time to [illegible]

J. T. [illegible]
At Wickersham's [illegible]
[illegible] and Pike streets
15

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows.		Corn Mills,	
Eagle No. 20	"	Corn Shellers.	
Eagle No. 19½	"	Straw Cutters.	
Eagle No. 19	"	Fan Mills.	
Eagle B	"	Burr Mill Stone.	
Eagle M	"	Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.	
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.		Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, ass't'd [Nos.	
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.			
Rover Steel Plow.		Thermometer Churns.	
Peoria Steel Plow.		Four Horse Farm Wagons.	
Ox Yokes and Chains.		Garden Hoes.	
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.		Manure Forks.	
Road Scrapers.		Ketchum's improved Mower.	
Platform Scales, &c., &c.			

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is further[illegible] cally worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Goldco Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Annabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spiræa Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scoteb Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cuphcas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—

1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.

ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, it applied for immediately Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to
10 GEO. N SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFOONIA FARMER" Office, opposite LeCount & Stroog,

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
16 WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
17 WARREN & SON.

Agricultural Implements.

A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.

A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

A FULL and general assortment of choice quality. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.

A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth, &c.

BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.

INDIA Rubber Belting and Connecting Hose, of various widths and sizes. For sale by
1 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.

GRAIN, Saw [illegible] Mills. For sale by
BRYANT & CO. 68 [illegible]

Steam Powers, &c.

STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, [illegible] kinds.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO 68 Battery street.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubard Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfactioo to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44	varieties;	Strawberries,	7	varieties;
Pear do	44	do	Fig Trees;		
Apple do	54	do	Pomegranates;		
Plum do	15	do	Walnuts;		
Apricots	6	do	Chestnuts;		
Almonds	2	do	Locust Trees, very large;		
Quinces do	2	do	Rose Acacinse, Osage Orange,		for hedges.
Cherry do	many	do			
Grapes,	12	do			

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DELABIONE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
8 1tf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomelegical Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, an fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seveoty varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias', a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;
Lemon-scented Verbenas, flowering do, Arbutillume, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large **Apple Trees**; two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year. Two Thousand **Peach Trees**, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred **Cherry Trees** from two to four feet high.

Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from	.....	$1 00	to $250
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from	.....	1 50	to 250

Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.

Orders left with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 15 6m

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other packing done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

AT the Nursery of William Hall, in Brainerd, Massachusetts, all the various kinds, warranted true to name given in California, intending to set out trees, would forward their orders during this month.

Refers to Capt. C. Cleaver
" " Isaac A. [illegible]
October, 5th, 1854.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE [illegible] Strawberry Vines at $[illegible] per thousand. Hovey's Seedling at $4 per 100 and $4 per 1000, or $3 per 1000 by the quantity. Packed and forwarded to all parts of the country. Directions for [illegible]
25 WILLIAM A. [illegible]

Loan.

50,000 [illegible]
[illegible]
15 Beale street, near Market

FLOURING MILLS.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from our Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and do have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Happy Valley Flour Mills,

Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour in respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

☞ A liberal allowance made to the trade.

J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

☞ Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stocktoo being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

Fruit Trees at Auction.

15,000 FRUIT TREES, from Two to Three Years old, will be offered for sale at auction on the 12TH DECEMBER, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Stockton Rancho, on the Almaden, or road leading from the city of San Jose to Santa Clara, Santa Clara County.

Those wishing to purchase large, healthy and vigorous trees will do well to call and look at these trees before purchasing elsewhere, *as they are all positively to be sold.*

The following comprise some of the varieties:

APPLES THREE YEARS OLD.—Early Strawberry, Swear, Baldwin, Sweet Rough, W. King, Fall Pippin, Seek no further, Wagoner, Rhode Island Greening, Gravenstein, Junesting, Early Joe, Golden Sweet, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, Priestly.

APPLES TWO YEARS OLD.—Early Harvest, Ladies' Sweeting, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, Swear, Wagoner, Spitzeoburg, Sweet Bough, Baldwin, &c.

PEACH TWO YEARS OLD.—Victor Nellis, Bartlet, Beurre diel, Dearborn Seedling, Duchess de Angouleme, Vicar of Winkfield, President, Virgalieu Onondaga.

PLUMS.—Bleekers Green Gage, Red Magnum Bonum.

PEACH TREES.—12,000 Peach Trees, two years old.

APRICOT TREES.—4,000 Apricot Trees, two years old, several of the choicest varieties, and will bear the coming season if carefully transplanted.

FOREIGN GRAPES.—Muscat Blanc Hatif, Black Morocco, Josline St. Albans, Black Prince, Black Corinthian, Frank Rentbal, De La Palestine, Bust's superb, Frometal, White Frootignac, Deacon's superb.

Will bear the following year if carefully moved: Early Crawford, Old Mixon, Early York, Jacques Rareripe, Morris White, Red-cheeked Malacaton, Grosse Mignoor, Honest John, &c.

Strawberry Plants of choice varieties.

Green-house Plants, &c.

Terms, Cash on Day of Sale.

20 JAS. F. KENNEDY, Agent.

20,000 Fruit Trees.

COMMERCIAL NURSERIES, near the Artesian Fountains; also, in San Jose City.—The undersigned offers the above lot of fine Fruit Trees, consisting of **Apple, Pear, Cherry and Peach.** These trees have been introduced into this country from Genesee County, N. Y., by the undersigned himself, and are of the very best varieties known in New York, many of them are new kinds, and among the Apples are the best late varieties for keeping.

Orders for Fruit Trees of any kind may be left with WARREN & SON, who will give all needed information, will be promptly attended to. Orders can also be forwarded to the Nursery. In all cases, orders received at the Nursery will receive very prompt attention, where we [illegible] glad to see purchasers.

Apple Trees, from one to six feet.	.....	$ 25
Pear, Cherry and Peach, do.	.....	1 50

Large [illegible] be offered at prices to suit the [illegible] and circumstances of the purchaser.

GEO. W. LE VALLEY

P. S. We can furnish [illegible] of the Fruit Trees, [illegible] varieties, of more [illegible] kinds, in lots of 10 and [illegible]

10,000 Fruit Trees.

WE can offer [illegible] Fruit Trees [illegible] at very low rates. Having [illegible] of the varieties [illegible] we are induced to make [illegible] our [illegible] at [illegible]

We have an extra [illegible] Peach Trees at a very low rate, [illegible]

WA[illegible]

25,000 Cotton Wood Trees.

F[illegible]

J[illegible]

A[illegible]

What Next?—It is said the Indians have sown powder, expecting to raise their own ammunition; but what an amusing story here is, for which the Poughkeepsie Journal stands responsible: "Not long since, while passing near a sand bank, we saw little boy shovelling sand with all his might, and upon nearer approach discovered two legs projecting upward, the body almost buried out of sight. We were alarmed at such a spectacle, and lost no time in dragging the little fellow from his perilous position, nearly exhausted, where he could not have remained much longer without perishing. After the excitement had partly abated, we heard from the boys the pitiful reason for the act. It appeared there had been three playmates, who had spent most of their time together: that one had removed to another part of the village, leaving these two to pass their play hours in what they considered solitude. In order to remedy this, they formed a plan to increase their number. It appeared simple to them. One was to be planted, leaving his legs out of the ground, from which two boys would grow and restore their former number. The one planted, had volunteered to be the victim of transformation. His part was to dig the hole and crawl in, and the other to cover him up. At first they were indignant at our interference, but after a familiar dissertation on cause and effect, the boys became reconciled to us, and promised they would never again undertake this kind of horticulture."

Proverbs in their Sunday Clothes.—Do not adopt a vehicular conveyance till you can afford anti-attrition.

Feather bipeds of similar plumage will live gregariously.

The taciturn female of the porcine genus imbibes the richest nutriment.

That which is engendered in the osscons portions of the frame, will never be extracted froon its carnal covering.

Those, the illuming apertures of whose messuages are vitrified, should never project fragments of granite.

The capital of the Papal States was not constructed in a diurual revolution of the globe.

Experienced warblers are rarely made prisoners by the husks of grain.

An abrupt inclination of the head is equivalent to a sudden closing of the eye, to a racer laboring under a cataract.

One proper deviation from the straight line merits a similar event.

By the same process that you heat kneaded dough, you may amalgamate malt and hope.

By the same method in which you formed your couch, so you may recline on it.

How to enjoy a Kiss.—Some chap, who thinks he knows a thing or two, thus discourses about the delicate subject of kissing: "Of course you must be taller than the lady you intend to kiss. Take her right hand in yours and draw her gently towards you. Pass your left arm over her right shoulder, diagonally down across her back under her left arm, and press her to your bosom. At the same time she will throw her head back and you have nothing to do but to lean a little forward and press your lips to hers, and the thing is done. Don't make a noise over it, as if you were firing percussion caps or trying the water gauges of a steam engine, nor pounce down upon it like a hungry hawk upon an innocent dove; but gently fold the damsel in your arms, without deranging the economy of her tippet or ruffles, and by a pressure upon her mouth, revel in the sweet blissfulness of your situation, without smacking your lips on it as you would over a roast duck."

Punctuality.—A committee of eight gentlemen had appointed to meet at 12 o'clock. Seven of them were punctual; but the eighth came bustling in with apologies for being a quarter of an hour behind the time. "The time," said he, "passed away without my being aware of it; I had no idea of its being so late." &c. A Quaker present said, "Friend, I am not clear that we should admit thy apology. It were a matter of regret thou shouldst have wasted thine own quarter of an hour; but here are seven besides thyself whose time thou hast also consumed, amounting in the whole to two hours, and one-eighth of it only was *thine own property*."

If you don't want to fall in love with a girl, don't commence flirting with her. This courting for fun is like boxing for fun. You put on your gloves in perfect good humor, with the most friendly intentions of exchanging a few amicable blows; you find yourself insensibly warmed with the enthusiasm of the conflict, until some unlucky punch in the "veskit" decides the matter, and the whole affair ends in a downright fight. Don't you see the similarity?

Who Wants a Salary?—The Boston Post has received from a "benevolent gentleman" and published a "card." Here it is: "Wanted immodiately, a person of fair character, (age and sex immaterial), at a salary of $500 per annum, merely to mind his own business, with a periodical increase, equivalent to $1000 per annum, only to leave other people alone. Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to the honorary secretary of the "Neglected Homo Department."

Getting his Name Up.—"I say, Mister Highflyer, won't you let a feller go up with you in that ere balloon?"

"I could not possibly accommodate you, my dear friend."

"Well, then, he kind enough to take my card along; for I am determined to get my *name up*, somehow or other."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

Santa Clara, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily: preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushes per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

Santa Clara, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Headerson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

Santa Clara, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13-1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 142 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium awarded by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Montrrey. Post Office, Store and Black-smith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL, Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The Inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair
☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO.'S

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Utica City Bank.....Utica. | Bank of Syracuse...Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn. | Bank of Attica.....Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k..Rochester. | Geo. Smith & Co....Chicago.
Michigan State B'k....Detroit. | Clinton Bank...Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada, Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands, Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls, Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,	Deer Creek Crossing,	Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar,	Bridgeport, S. Yuba,	French Corral,
Kennebec Bar,	Sweetland's,	Boston Bar,
Union Bar,	Hoynt's Diggings,	Hunt's Rauch,
Rose's Bar,	Cherokee Corral,	Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar,	Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba,	Wombow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar,	Slate Range,	Slate Range.
Oak Valley,	Junction House,	Nevada House,
Indian Valley,	Frenchman's Bar,	Empire Ranch,
Sleighville,	Bullard's Bar,	Downieville,
Cox's Bar,	Minesota Diggings,	Kanaka Creek,

Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

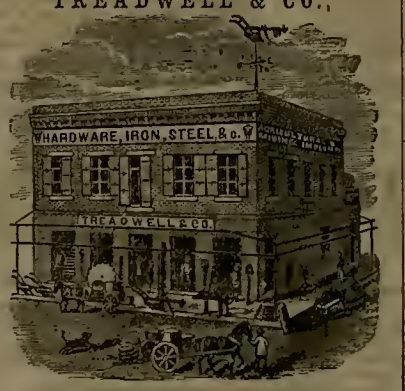
COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE,)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no cent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at Collins & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,

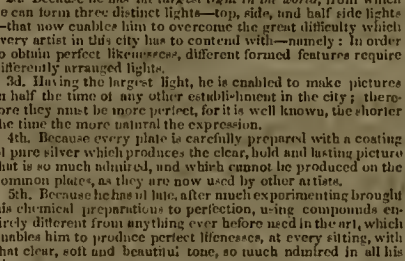


CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!



Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!
Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to Vance's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has a late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; Tieman's Zinc White; English Boiled Oil; Turpentine; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Window Glass; Tieman's Colors, in oil and water; Artists' Materials, a large assortment, to arrive soon; Brushes in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS

BANKERS.

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co.....London.
Hottinguer & Co.....Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.....New York.
Phœnix Bank.....do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.....Boston.
Horace Benn & Co.....New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.....St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers.....Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

DREXEL, SATTER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank.....New York.
Bank of North America.....Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Drexel & Co.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq.....Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer.....Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;.....Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.....New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charlestou, South Carolina. 1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank.....Albany
Utica City Bank.....Utica
Bank of Syracuse.....Syracuse
Bank of Auburn.....Auburn
Bank of Attica.....Buffalo
Rochester City Bank.....Rochester.
George Smith & Co.....Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank.....Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio.....Cleveland.
Clinton Bank.....Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon. St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.....London.
F. Huth & Co.....London
American Exchange Bank.....New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....New York
Atlantic Bank.....Boston.
Philadelphia Bank.....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.....Baltimore.
Louisiania State Bank.....New Orleans.
Page & Bacon.....St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.....Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.....Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.....Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[Established February, 1854].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit. FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE.....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estates, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Fair Haven Oil Company.

CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street.
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.

THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

The Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1854. NO. 26.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.
A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

[For the California Farmer.]

ON PARTING WITH FRIENDS.

'Tis true, life has its sunny hours,
Our desert being to adorn;
And garlands of the fairest flowers,
Without the semblance of a thorn!
But when we part from friends sincere,
How sad seems life—how dark, how drear!

To days once pass'd, with them we turn,
And live o'er scenes of bliss again,
And take from memory's sacred urn
The holy links of friendship's chain,
And bind them round our hearts awhile,
To soothe the tear, to wake the smile.

But hopes of meeting soon will throw
A halo round our dreariest hours,—
As dew drops fair may sometimes glow
Around the most deserted bow'rs,—
And lends a charm to that lone scene,
More pleasing than it e'er has been.

The charms of friendship, light the gloom
Around our pathways here below;
And friendly hands about our tomb
Will twine sweet flow'rs when we sleep low—
Links, as it were, in mercy given,
From hearts on earth, to souls in heaven.

***

EXTRACT FROM "THE ANDES,"

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM, BY C. W. B.

NO. III.

Nature is wonderful, atmosphered
In majesty! and the mind of man,—
Where, as in the depths of space, there roll
Myriads of systems,—is a mystery!
And both, like equal segments meet, to form
The mighty circle of eternity!
The love of nature, like the light of sun,
Discovers splendors, in her wond'rous works,
Where else, were only dull deformity.
Men dream, tho' they sleep not, and awful thoughts
Flow, phantom like, before the waking eye,
As when dull forgetfulness, in sleep, steals
One by one, our senses from us, and leaves
A blank, and lethean mist, creeping through
The brain's avenues. Then the soul is awed,
And trembles, as did Job, when a spirit pass'd
At midnight, threatningly before him.
And do I dream, or is it reality
That this is earth, and these the mighty Andes!
They seem the frag'ments of some wreck'd world,
Piled between me and heaven, to wall 'round
The earth—so high, they hide the very stars—
Mark the mind-scene, with their immensity,
And wear the aspect of a world, above
The cheery curtain, that o'er encompass the air.
His hand, in wrath, built those durable
Towers—to link the earth with heaven—who
Spangled this mysterious vault, that bends
Above them, with unnumbered stars; fit
Emblem of the Deity! sublime, serene,
Magnificent! Oh, how boundless, and vast,
And beaut'ful they seem, with foreheads wrapt
In cloud, and crowned with coronet of snow!
They were, perchance, the throne where Chaos sat,
Enroll'd in darkness, e'er the orient day
Was born—to rest in his hour hundred heads
Above the sea—to rise, and crown the ancient
World, and hurl waves, first to grow green with
Kiss of love, when wrath of
Great passed, and desolation ceased.

When, [illegible] last main, I saw the beams
Of [illegible] sunlite,
[illegible]
And [illegible] at the thought,
[illegible]
[illegible] crown.

From the [illegible] sky [illegible] arch
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[From Household Words.]

The Oriental Merchant.

EDITED BY CHARLES DICKENS.

When Haj Hamed borrowed a hundred diners of the merchant Kodadad, he swore by the faith of the prophet to return the sum within six months from the time, and fixed the hour and day. He was a young man, full of hope and confidence, and Kodadad was old and weary. "My son," said the latter, "this is perhaps a rash promise. Say one year." But Haj Hamed would not accept a further delay. He was going from Tarsus to Damascus on a commercial journey, and had accurately calculated the time. One month to go; one month to come back; three months to sell his goods, a whole month to spare. But the accidents of the road—sickness, robbers, unforeseen delays? He relied upon the mercy of God: and with many asservations said that at the appointed time he would present himself at the kiosque of the merchant Kodadad, on the banks of the river, and lay before him a hundred golden dinars. The money was lent without interest, and payment therefore was a sacred obligation.

The caravan set out, flags flying and drums beating, from the rendezvous on the opposite side of the river, and soon entered the gorges of the mountains. After proceeding a little way, a halt was agreed upon; for many of the merchants had stayed behind saying their last adieus to their families, or making additions to their merchandise. Haj Hamed, who possessed several camel loads, and had been among the first to be ready at the place of meeting, repined at this delay.

He had earned his title of Haj, or Pilgrim, when a boy, by going in company with his father to the shrine of the Prophet, but this was the first journey he had undertaken since. His impatience, therefore, may be excused. He had started with the idea of making a fortune; and was impatient to be doing. Besides, there was his promise to Kodadad. If he forfeited that, his credit was gone forever. Accordingly, he spent the first part of the day that followed the halt, sitting by the roadside, counting the stragglers that came in, and jeering them for their tardiness.

"This young man," said some, "believes that time was made only for him. What matters a day more or less? At the end of life we shall have to regret our impatience. There are evils by every wayside. Why should we be eager to come up with them?"

These philosophical remarks found no favor with Haj Hamed, who, instead of imitating his companions, and reclining lazily under the shadow of trees on the green grass, listening to the songs of the birds, and the gurgling of the stream, began at length to roam uneasily about. He saw that another sun would set, and perhaps another and behold them, still in the lap of the same valley. He climbed the mountains, endeavouring to distract his thoughts and whenever he obtained a glimpse of the encampment below, he gazed at it, endeavoring to discern signs of a forward movement. But the tents remained unstruck; the people reclined in groups; the camels and horses were dispersed here and there; and the lazy tinkling of their bells showed that they, at any rate, were enjoying themselves. The young merchant at length turned away and plunged into the deep recesses of the forest. Nature had no charms for him. As he went, he counted in his memory the number of pieces of cloth his bales contained, compared the cost price with the probable market price, and revelled in the anticipation of gigantic profits to be realized in the paradise of his imagination—some dusty bazzar in the far-off city of Damascus.

Whilst he was meditating on these sordid matters, he was suddenly recalled to himself by a surprising accident. A huge mantle was thrown over his head; and he was dragged to the stream, he was cast on the ground and rolled up, like a bale of his own goods, in complete darkness. At first, he thought that instant death was to be his fate, and [illegible] "May heaven pity my debts to the [illegible] Kodadad!" Soon, however it appeared that it was only a prank; and he felt himself raised and carried along with [illegible] If this was a joke it was a [illegible] He tried to speak; but his [illegible] he heard laughter. [illegible] was carried [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

roke out the brother enlisted, and made a will, leaving all his estate to his brother-in-law (our hero) and his wife, in case he never returned from the war. He, like many more of our noble youths, was killed at Buena Vista. Thus our hero came into possession of the entire estate of the family, which at first was $120,000, which has increased by advance of lands and increase of negroes to over $390,000. He is now one of the richest planters of Middle Tennessee, and does not live twenty-five miles from Nashville.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1854.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the county, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the Farmer, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivator of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the Farmer. Our friends that are in arrears can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean—anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

All the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the California Farmer, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us. WARREN & SON.

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the California Farmer; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully aid the farmer in his employment. We are willing to receive *Wheat, Rye, Oats*, &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we do wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and conveniently too.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want Agents in all the Principal towns and cities, for the CALIFORNIA FARMER. To good, active and prompt men, we can *offer good inducements*. None need apply who cannot give guarantee of strict performance of duty.

To Our Subscribers.

With the close of the year it is all important that we should call upon those who are indebted to us. Though the sums may be small from each, yet the aggregate is large and of moment to us, as we wish to fulfil our own obligations and improve our paper, thus giving back again more value to our readers.

We have forwarded our bills through Messrs. Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messengers, and we trust those to whom they are sent will cheerfully respond and aid us in the work we have before us.

Our agents will please distribute the extras we send them, and we trust our friends will peruse the circular which we re-issue the present week.

New England Seedstore, Sacramento City.—This Pioneer seed and agricultural warehouse, originally established by Warren & Co. is now the best supplied of any up river establishment, with every variety of agricultural implements of the very best kinds, all the varieties of field, garden and fruit seeds, and everything useful upon the ranch, the vegeteable or flower garden, or the orchard. This establishment is now conducted by Messrs. Baker & Hamilton, successors to Warren & Son in this business at Sacramento city. Their stock is large and complete, and to all our friends in the upper valleys, we can most cheerfully, recommend this house. Messrs. B. & H. are now receiving many new seeds and implements, and can give their patrons full and complete satisfaction. They are also agents for the California Farmer, and as our great aim is to develop the the resources of the State and to call attention to every establishment and thing that meets our eye as worthy of notice, we again commend our to friends Messrs. B. & H., at our old stand, and hope they will call, buy what they want, and be sure not to go away without subscribing for the California Farmer.

Wright's Banking House.—This new and splendid building was thrown open to the public on Wednesday week. It is one of the most elegant edifices in the State, reflecting great credit upon the proprietor for his munificent public taste, and upon the builders for their skill in carrying out the design of the proprietor. The building was crowded for several days and on Saturday was open for ladies, of which a goodly bevy took pleasure in a stroll through the rooms, and a gaze from the lofty observatory which gives a perfect view of the Bay and all the environs of San Francisco. It is four stories and a cupola. The first story is of granite, the others of brick, all of the very best workmanship. Every room is hard finished, lofty, spacious and airy. The proprietor spread a generous repast for days to his friends, and was present himself and by proxies to show the building. Such public spirit manifested by real estate owners to improve our city should meet with a corresponding public approbation.

The Industrial Fair of 1855.

With the opening of the New Year, in all the plans of our agriculturists, our manufactures; in all the various branches of our domestic industry; in everything that appertains to the wealth, prosperity and happiness of the people of this State—we hope a reference will be had to a preparation for the exhibitions of these products. Let our citizens begin in season, and the result will be glorious.

With proper effort we can make such an exhibition as will do credit to the whole Union, and save us the cost and trouble of importing what can be raised and manufactured within our own borders. Let the festivities, too, be worthy the age in which we live; let them be such as shall call into exercise all the higher and better influences that tend to add pleasure and happiness to our social existence. Connected with such an exhibition, here, where circumstances require great physical exertion to secure health, one feature we would suggest for consideration for the coming year. We allude to that agreeable and healthy exercise resulting from "skill in horsemanship," and would suggest the Tournament of olden times, and refer our readers to the subject as presented by the article in another part of the paper. We shall again speak upon it.

Festival Times.

The approach of the festival weeks has awakened a lively and joyous feeling among our citizens, and the work of preparation commenced by the *Young Bachelor's Ball*. This festive affair came of at the Congdon Hall, last Wednesday week. It was beyond question one of the very best arranged balls that has been started in our city, and the whole design and management throughout—music, visiters, supper, &c.,—reflected great credit upon the management for the taste displayed, and the select character of the whole, under the following managers and committees:—*Managers:* H. G. Hanks, G. W. Murray, W. W. Wyrick, Wm. Freeborn, J. Sevimgeour, D. Williamson, J. A. Magagnos, G. H. Lovegrove. Three gentlemen, Messrs. Sevimgeour, Magagnos and Bruce, were known as *Floor Managers*, by "blue rosettes." Three also as the *Reception Committee*, Messrs. Myrick, Freeborn and Williamson, by "white rosettes." The success of the first Ball was such as to induce the managers to assure their friends that a second will soon be announced.

The New England Festivals.—*Forefathers' Day* was duly remembered. New Englanders at Sacramento city held a grand council and supper. A large attendance manifested a continued interest in those principles, and cherished the memories of those patriots, through whose labors, sacrifices and suffering, has sprung the glorious institutions which shed their rich blessings over the world. A glorious spirit was also manifested in San Francisco. A very large and interesting gathering took place at Wilson's Exchange, and hundreds were present at the festive board; the usual spirit prevailed, song, sentiment and speeches were the order of the evening, and a true spirit prevailed of patriotism and love of those early pilgrims whose memories will ever be cherished by every true son of New England.

We only wish that the original plan of that Festival Dinner could have been fully carried out, and that the wives, daughters and sisters could have taken their place at the tables. Far better would it be for society, far better for the day and its holiest remembrances, for woman was among the bravest and best of the early pilgrims; they suffered and they inspired men to suffer for a "holy cause," and they should ever be present to add to the true enjoyment of every such festive scene.

Steamer New Bragdon vs. Eclipse.—This gorgeous and magnificent steamer has just made her *debut* upon the waters of the Sacramento, and a most successful *debut* it has been too—all seemed pleased, owners, officers, friends and the public. The citizens of Sacramento and Marysville need not now complain of want of accommodation, for surely we have boats enough, and splendid ones too. Our motto among steamers always has been, "honorable competition none should fear." The world is wide; if the rivers are narrow, be fair, be generous—*no racing*—reasonable prices—low freights to please merchants—good fare, clean beds—the Eclipse will surely do well.

We would call attention to the "Poet's Corner." The poem we publish of the "Andes," is worthy a most careful perusal. The lines on "Parting with Friends," are beautiful, and will be duly appreciated by those who understand true poetry.

[For the California Farmer.]

Improving our Social Condition.---No. 1.

San Luis Obispo, Dec. 20th, 1854.

Col. Warren: While you are so devotedly engaged in advancing the farming interest of the State, it seems to me that you are the most proper person to admit freely into your columns such articles as have a tendency to increase the *number* of farmers, and cause to be settled the wild lands of the State; and to improve, if possible, the social condition of our people. Hence I propose to furnish you with some articles, of which the following may be called No. 1.

When, in the course of human events, men over-reach themselves, or are carried beyond their own recovery by the spirit of adventure and speculation, it becomes the duty of statesmen, philanthropists and humanitarians to provide a remedy—that is, when the number so suffering are sufficiently numerous to call into requisition a *united* effort to remedy the evil. It will be recollected that some fifteen or twenty years since, our people were well nigh ruined by the speculative mania that prevailed about that time, when Congress passed the notorious *bankrupt law*, which gave relief to some, while to others it was "relief with a vengeance;" it was lacking in its moral bearing. Since then the gold craze and filibuster movements have been added to the list of excitants, and our people are not *now* satisfied with the precincts of their old family hearths, or even of our national boundaries—they have given vent to the spirit of adventure, and leaped over boundaries and obstacles, until the "Old Pacific" but tempts them to leap its wide bosom. All this *may be* manifest destiny! time will prove the truth or falsity of the plea; but of one thing we are certain—that in fulfilling *that* manifest destiny, another—more venerable, more moral and undisputed, has been violated, viz.: that man and woman, though they be twain, should be but one flesh, and should live together in conjugal union. So eager have men been to leap over and out of boundaries, that they have left the women—their mothers, wives, sisters and intendeds, all behind; so that the great distance that *now* separates them and the expense of travel, coupled with little, or but partial success in accumulating means, renders a return impracticable, and in some instances impossible. Hence, unless some means be provided, thousands in California will have to put up with the manifest destiny of living bachelors, and without female society: while the very opposite difficulty prevails in the northern and eastern States. Females superabound there, and many of them are doomed as spinsters and supernumerary servants. Now *two* questions are naturally suggested, viz: shall the men be assisted in getting back to the old States, or shall the women be assisted in coming out to the new States? Many reasons could be assigned why the first question should be answered in the negative; but we shall content ourselves with out one, and that is—if the new States are to be settled with our own native born citizens, rather than be overrun by foreigners, it is but rational, and Christian too, that they should not do so by halves, that they should maintain and perpetuate their own identity by having their *better halves* with them, and a goodly portion of the surplus females of the Yankee nation besides. This is legitimately *Woman's Rights*, and the men's good pleasure.

Women are not lacking in the spirit of adventure or heroism; all they want is to be assisted, encouraged and protected by the sterner sex. This we propose to do, and suggest that as California possesses such a desirable climate, and is destined to rank number one as an agricultural State, in addition to its mineral wealth and geographical position, we propose to organize and establish a *Female Emigrant and Relief Society*, as a measure of *State Policy, Patriotism and Social Advancement*.

We think the Legislature should grant us a charter and a donation, while we will insist upon the general government donating to actual settlers, with families, the unoccupied lands of this State; this privilege to be restricted to native Americans. Respectfully yours,

J. T. Harvey.

P. S.—I do not thus write because I am in want of a better half myself; but because, having mine with me, and knowing the comfort and advantage pertaining to it, I am the *more* anxious that *all* may be afforded the same privilege. H.

State Almanac, or Register.—We have received by mail, from the publishers, a copy of this valuable and interesting work, for which we thank them. The statistics furnished are very important, and the work should be in the hands of every citizen.

The first State Educational Convention commenced its session in this city on Tuesday, and will probably adjourn to-day. The Convention will no doubt be of practical benefit to the cause of education. Among the practical measures that have been considered by the Convention are: an amendment to the present School law, so that there shall be no separation of the public school moneys, or pro rata division; an amendment to provide that the County Common School Superintendency shall be an independent office; the establishment of a State institution for teachers—these measures the Convention appear to be in favor of. The subject of increasing the maximum of Common School tax which may be levied, from five to ten cents on the one hundred dollars of valuation, was considered. The introduction of phonegraphy into the schools, the Convention opposed. A resolution in favor of the establishment of a system of public libraries, one at least to be located in each county, to be supported by a special tax, and to be free to all the residents of the county, was by vote laid on the table.

Rain! Rain!!—We want rain—this is the universal cry that is echoed and re-echoed, day by day, from hill and valley, over our State; this is a universal cause of anxiety, and all feel it, but it is not without a parallel, although the most severe and unusual. We have had a call from our friend John Wolfskill, Esq., from Putah river, one of our oldest and most successful vine growers: Mr. Wolfskill came here in 1838, and has been engaged in cultivating ever since. Mr. W. says that in the winter of '43–'44, no rain fell, not so much as we have already had, and therefore we need not think a winter like the present never happened. Although now dry beyond the many years past, we may still hope—yet we may have a season equal in dryness to '43–'44. It is well to note these things and keep the results as fixed facts to guide in future operations.

A Public Benefactor.—Crack! Crack!! "Coach ready!—Ride up? Ride up?" It is the voice of Martin, our old friend from the house of Adams & Co., Sacramento, whose skill and energy as a "whip and spur," is unsurpassed in the State, who has been pleased to do a "public good" by placing a line of Omnibusses in connection with the river steamers running to and from this city. By this excellent arrangement, passengers are safely conveyed to any part of the city, for $1, and thus avoid the insolence and extortion of the hoards of hackmen who infest the wharves. Remember Martin's 'busses! All ready! Right up! No better man can be found for this business, than Martin.

Wm. B. Bausman, Esq.—This gentleman, so long connected with the "Sacramento Union," is now connected with the "Times and Transcript" of this city. The ready pen of this gentleman has afforded instruction and pleasure to his many friends—and his fame as a really writer, is too well established to need a word of eulogy. We hail his accession to this city with pleasure, and trust to see that he can "now and then" leave the dull and dry theme of political warfare and strew a wreath of flowers in the pathway of his readers to make the "Times" more a true "Transcript" of life—then success will flow—this we wish our friend.

Vegetables from Pajaro Valley.—J. D. Carr, Esq., has sent us a collection of large vegetables so very excellently grown, so large and fine, as to deserve especial notice. They are as follows: Three beets, weighing 28, 28, and 27 1-2 lbs. Two cabbages, 28 and 24 lbs. Two turnips, 13 1-2 and 12 lbs. Seven carrots, 3 lbs. each. These were sent not as a very large, but as a fair sample, of large crops raised upon one of our finest ranches and in one of the finest valleys of our State.

Fine Vegetables from Washington Territory.—We have received from Capt. C. J. W. Russell, of Shoalwater Bay, a very handsome collection of large sized turnips, well and handsomely grown, indicating good care in their cultivation. We weighed four and the result was, 15, 13, 12 and 11 1-2 lbs. This speaks well. They can be seen at our office.

Mining at Goodyear's.—The prospectors in our upper flat, says the Sierra Citizen of the 23d inst, have this week, after an expenditure of over $13,000, struck the old channel of the river, and are reaping their golden harvests; with that indomitable perseverance characteristic of Californians, they have labored for upwards of two years upon this undertaking. The claims of the Union and Wellman Tunnel Co., are at present yielding $20 per day to the man. They have drifted over eight hundred feet.

HORTICULTURAL.

[For the California Farmer.]

Grape Culture in California.

ALHAMBRA VALLEY, MARTINEZ, 24th of Dec., 1854.

MESSRS. WARREN & SON—Gentlemen: The inquiry of an "Old Subscriber," and your answer in the 23d No. of the FARMER, suggested to me the propriety of offering you for publication a mite of my own experience and suggestions respecting the grape culture. To be succinct in my remarks, I will confine myself only in presenting facts that have a bearing in promoting this valuable branch of home industry "to be," of California.

The climate of our State is admirably adapted to the growth of the grape, especially in the region embracing the Coast Range and between it and the foot hills of the Sierras, in localities which are sheltered from the prevailing winds. Close to the coast and facing it, artificial protection is required, else the fruit will be inferior. It would be to the benefit of the cultivator to be careful in ascertaining how far the fancied location is subject to late spring frosts, to avoid the killing of the blossoms.

Deep culture and liberal manuring, may adapt any of our soil to the thrifty growth of the vine, but it is indispensable that the ground be sloping gently, affording a perfect drain in the rainy season, with a sunny open exposure. Dry sandy soil, will require irrigation and liberal enriching with compost containing clay soil, in which condition it will produce superior grapes. A rather stiff loamy soil, of a nature tenacious to retain water, can be readily improved by the admixture of sandy soil and long manure ploughed in during the rainy season. Deep and thorough culture of such a soil, will insure to the grape vine a sufficiency of moisture for the roots to "revel in," and consequent supply of nourishment for the formation of abundant fruit, which is so much more necessary to keep in view, as it is repeatedly asserted that the vine requires a dry soil, a dry border, at the same time every gardener recommends a frequent soaking of the border and liberal sprinkling of leaves, and nature indicates its demands by nurturing our most thrifty native grapes on the borders of creeks, or sunny well sheltered hollows. If you wish to cultivate for profit, choose the finest, best adapted part of your possession for the vineyard, soil which will produce fine parsnips or carrots. Notwithstanding the vine-clad hills of sunny France, in Europe, only the gently sloping hill-sides, rich in decomposed volcanic matter, besides being highly cultivated and having the most eligible site, and the advantage of sufficient moisture supplied by gentle showers, produce superior grapes and are a source of profit to their owners. The plat ought to be prepared by repeated ploughing and harrowing — laid off in checks 6 x 6 feet, and in very rich and level soil, 8 x 8 feet, the rows if possible, to run east and west.

In so called dry soil, it is preferable to plant one year rooted vines, after the fall of the leaves, as soon as the ground is mellow, by the falling rains.

The best time for planting cuttings is in March, after the heavy rains are past, to prevent the ground from baking. The cuttings ought to be thick, short-jointed, at least eighteen inches long, the buds sound and not bruised — goose-quill switches to be rejected — and the root end cut close to a bud. Cuttings can be preserved for months, by immersing them in running water, or covered deep with damp soil.

Dig the holes two feet in diameter and as deep, inserting the cutting slanting in the hole, the top bud level with the ground on the north and south line, and the base or roots, diverging out east about ten or twelve inches, and fill up with fine top soil and well decomposed coal from the cow stable. One bud only is to be allowed to grow, the ground kept clean from weeds or grass. The vines, after the fall of the leaves, the vines to be pruned within eight or ten inches of the ground, removing also all the lateral shoots, and [illegible] tied up to small stakes. The second year also only one bud to be allowed to grow, carefully the runaways pruned, [illegible] system of hoeing deep [illegible] the annual expense of stakes and [illegible] pruning, [illegible] a more [illegible] temperature and [illegible] soil.

[illegible] rows on each side of the vine, east and west or if the ground cannot be drained off in said direction, run a furrow on the west side; whenever the weeds and grass obtain a growth of some six inches, plough out the middlings with a turning plough and harrow well and keep the weeds down with the hoe and cultivator.

The best manure for our virgin soil is, bone dust, superphosphate of lime, and lime, ploughed under with the sod.

What kind of grapes to cultivate: For profit, the California Mission grape can stand the test against any foreign growth.

J. STRENTZEL, M. D.

N. B. — The samples of grape vines I had the pleasure to forward to you, are from Los Angeles, Wolfskill vineyard cutting. J. S.

We publish the above valuable communication with pleasure, and commend it to a careful and attentive perusal for it contains a plain, practical and truthful statement of what is needed to ensure success in this important science. By a reference to the article referred to by Dr. S., published in the 23d No. of the FARMER, it will be seen that the same rules suggested by us are approved of and recommended. We can only reiterate the wish that our cultivators will take hold of the matter in right good earnest. We have the variety of grapes to which reference is made, grown under the care of the writer of this valuable communication.

New Varieties from Seed.

THE able address of Marshall P. Wilder, president of the American Pomological Society, before the recent meeting of that body at Boston, contains the following interesting and valuable remarks on the production of new varieties of fruit from seed. President Wilder, in allusion to this subject in a private letter, remarks, "If I were to leave but one injunction to cultivators who may come after me, it should be, *Sow the best seeds of your best fruits.*

The immense loss to American cultivators, from the importation of foreign varieties, in many instances not well adapted to the countries from which they come, and often still less adapted to our soil and climate, suggests the importance of raising from seed native sorts which, in most instances, possess peculiar advantages. It is now generally conceded that the trees and plants of a given country, like its aboriginal inhabitants, will flourish better at home than in most foreign localities.

We rejoice that public attention has been turned to this subject by some of our horticultural journalists, and that many cultivators and amateurs are engaged in this interesting and promising department. The success which has crowned their efforts affords great encouragement to perseverance. Witness, for instance, thirty or more varieties of the Cherry, by Dr. Kirtland, of Ohio, which appear adapted to our Eastern climate, and some of them of superior excellence. Witness the numerous varieties of the Raspberry, by Dr. Brinckle, Ex-President of the Society, of which some have endured, without covering, the severities of the last winter in the New England States, and which also promise to be valuable contributions to American Pomology. In addition to these, how many new varieties of the Apple, the Pear, the Plum, and the Grape have recently been added to the list of American fruits. How many new and excellent varieties of the Strawberry have appeared since the introduction of Hovey's seedlings.

Among pioneers in this department, I am happy to notice a gentleman, (now residing among us,) the pupil and friend of Mr. Van Mons, one who has adopted our country as his future home, and who has already transplanted to our soil many thousands choice seedlings of the pear which came into his possession from the collections of that gentleman and the celebrated Esperen.

As to the best method of producing fine varieties from seed, the opinions of distinguished pomologists are not uniform.

Duhamel, among the French, from causes which seem to us irreconciliable with nature and experience, entertained serious doubts of the practicability of any method for obtaining new and valuable varieties from seed, especially of the pear, because he had tried various experiments without success, for fifty years.

Dr. Van Mons, of Belgium, instead of saving the seed of the *finest* varieties, selected those of inferior sorts, upon the principle that a kind having arrived at the highest state of perfection must deteriorate, while an inferior one would improve by successive reproductions. He also held that hybridization tended to degeneracy and imperfection. Thus he assumes the doctrine that a perfect variety necessarily deteriorates, and also overlooks the fact observed by other distinguished men, that the improvement or deterioration of which he speaks, may result from natural impregnation by the pollen of other varieties conveyed by the air or insects, and therefore that the seed of a good variety may produce either a better or a worse, and that it is as hard to obtain a worse as a

[illegible] Knight's system of obtaining new and improved varieties, depending entirely on hybridization or artificial impregnation, is chiefly [illegible] by Dr. Van Mons. This is somewhat difficult to practice on account of natural fertilization by insects and the wind; but it has the merit of depending on a truly philosophical principle, and with very particular attention may yet prove as available for the improvement of our fruit as it has for the production of fine varieties in the vegetable and floral kingdom, or as the corresponding principle has in the crossing of the breeds of domestic animals.

The results of Mr. Knights experience disprove the tendency to degeneracy, inasmuch as many of his fruits obtained by hybridization, are among the most durable and hardy varieties, as the Eyewood and Dunmore pears; the Black Eagle and other cherries.

Many cultivators, as Esperon, Bivort Berckmans, and others, both in this and foreign countries, have sown seeds in variety, and have obtained some valuable sorts. But I am confirmed in my opinion, that the best means of producing new and excellent varieties, suited either to general cultivation or to particular localities, is to *plant the most mature and perfect seed of the most hardy, vigorous and valuable sorts;* on the general pathological principle that like produces like, and upon the conviction that immature seed although the embryo may be sufficiently formed to vegetate, yet not having all its elements in perfection, it will not produce a vigorous and healthy offspring. Dr. Lindley, commenting on this practice, justly remarks—"All experience shows that in every kind of created thing, be it man or beast, or bird, the mysterious principle, called life, remains during the whole period of existence what it was at first. If vitality is feeble in the beginning, so it remains. Weak parents produce weak children, and their children's children are weaker still, as imperial dynasties have sadly shown." With him we believe this theory as applicable to the vegetable as to the animal kingdom. May not a disregard of this doctrine account for the great number of feeble, sickly, early defoliated trees often found in our grounds by the side of those that are vigorous, healthful, and persistent in foliage? Is not the theory we advocate as important in the production of fruit trees as in the raising of cereal grains? The skilful agriculturist saves the best seed of his various crops, and selects the best animals from his flocks and herds for breeders. Why should not this law of reproduction regulate the practice of the pomologist as well as of the farmer? Has the All-wise and Infinite enacted several laws where one would subserve the purpose?

Model Farms.

A PLAN has been devised in Maryland, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society, for the purchase and outfit of an experimental farm, and for the erection of an agricultural college thereon. It is to be a joint stock concern, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into four thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each—the holder or holders of forty shares of stock being entitled to be always represented by a pupil, free of all charges for instruction.

An attempt has been made to establish such an institution in the District of Columbia—an institution which shall be at first a county undertaking, but which may at some future period be rendered the nucleus for a national institution for industrial education, the application of the sciences to agriculture, the mechanic and useful arts. Several public spirited gentlemen have interested themselves in the enterprise, and the prospects are that their labors will be rewarded with success.

TOURNAMENT AT THE FAIR.—We have heard it suggested (says the Southern Cultivator) that it would add greatly to the attraction of the coming Fair, were our enterprising young men throughout this and the adjoining States, to arrange for the occasion a tournament, after the manner of those recently held in Florida, Virginia, South Carolina and other places. We heartily approve of the suggestion; for, although "tilts and tournaments" may not be considered as legitimately appertaining to agricultural exhibitions, an entertainment of the kind would furnish a great deal of "innocent amusement," attract a large crowd of spectators to the Fair, and probably be the means of interesting many in our cause, who are not in the habit of visiting our annual gatherings. The display of fine horsemanship, combined with feats of manly grace and dexterity—the crowds of lovely maidens who would eagerly throng the scene—the "pomp, pride and circumstance" of the occasion, generally, could hardly fail of giving additional eclat to the Fair; and we hope our youth of both sexes will take the matter in hand, and act promptly in making all needful preparation. Those who have heretofore participated in sports of this kind will doubtless volunteer their services to arrange the preliminaries, and if we hear of any progress in the matter, we will report in our next.

"Come, Chester, come"
On, Stanley, on"

Let it not be said that the days of chivalry are over in the "Sunny South." Who will be first to "enter the lists?" What brave youth will be the victor knight, and for whom will the Queen of Love and Beauty? Let us hear from you; but it is time [illegible] to hear the response from the [illegible] throughout the South and [illegible] putting the [illegible]

PRODUCTS OF OREGON.—The Oregon Times, in speaking of the products of the country, says:

The produce of the country is abundant this season. Wheat is the staple product of the country for transportation at the present time. We noticed the other day at Leonard & Green's storehouse 200,000 lbs. of Oregon flour, made at Oregon City, nicely sacked for transportation below, and we noticed also that Northup & Simonds had about the same amount ready for shipment, made at the Willamette Steam Mill in this city. Both brands are superfine, and successfully compete, in the San Francisco market, with the Chili or New York brands. The wheat in this section of Oregon has never been better, and it being well milled, cannot fail to find a good market below.

Quite an amount of apples are ready for shipment this steamer—and orders are continually arriving for fruit trees, for the California market. Several thousand choice specimens are awaiting shipment by the steamer. They are from the nurseries of Judge Olney, Gen. McCarver, Wm. Holmes, Meek & Lewellen, and bring one dollar each in market. So it will be seen that Oregon still furnishes articles for export, notwithstanding the scarcity of money and the prevalence of hard times.

At present it hardly pays to ship lumber to California, though the brig Whiting, on her arrival here, will take a cargo of lumber from Milwaukie to the Sandwich Islands. Captain Whitcomb goes to the Islands in the Whiting, for the purpose of establishing intercourse and trade with the Islands and Oregon.

WHERE DO PLANTS COME FROM?—Two hundred pounds of earth were dried in an oven, and afterwards were put into a large earthen vessel; the vessel was then moistened with soft water, and a willow tree, weighing five pounds, placed therein. During the space of five years the earth was carefully watered by rain or pure water. The willow grew and flourished; and to prevent the earth being mixed with fresh earth, or dust blown into the pot, it was covered with a metal plate, perforated with a great number of holes, suitable for a free admission of pure air only. After growing in the earth for five years, the willow tree was removed, and found to weigh one hundred and sixty-nine pounds and about three ounces. The leaves which fell from the tree every autumn were not included in this weight. The earth was then removed from the vessel, again dried in the oven, and afterward weighed; it was discovered to have lost only about two ounces of its original weight. Thus one hundred and sixty-four pounds of lignin or woody fiber, bark, etc., were certainly produced from the air.

PRESERVATION OF ROOTS.—Many kinds of roots, when stored in the cellar, are liable to heat and rot. This is especially the case with the ruta-baga turnip, and the sugar beet. In storing these roots I generally construct temporary bins for their reception, around the sides of my cellar, in the following manner: In the first place set some upright posts one foot from the cellar wall, and board up to the requisite hight. Sleepers are then put down, and a floor laid, three or four feet in width; the front is then put up, and the ends. The boarding should be open, in order to secure as thorough a ventilation of the roots as possible, and hence narrow boards are preferable to wide ones. After storing the crop, the cellar should be left open for several days, and then opened freely for a few hours daily, till the weather becomes quite cold. In this way roots may be preserved without any liability of heating. Potatoes are rarely injured by fermenting; they are much more liable to be deteriorated by drying, and the action of light. A moist, dark cellar is the best for their preservation.—*Cor. Ger. Tel.*

THE CAPITOL QUESTION SETTLED.—We learn that Chief Justice Murray has decided in favor of the State Capitol remaining at Sacramento, for which reasons he gives the following opinion—

First—That the act of February 4, 1854, is not unconstitutional; but, on the other hand, was a proper exercise of legislative power and discretion with which we cannot interfere.

Second—That said act operated as an absolute removal, which was not defeated by the breach of subsequent additions.

Third—That after the first removal a majority might remove, and that a majority of both houses of the Legislature having passed a law to that effect, Sacramento city is by law the legal capital of the State.

WINN'S SALOON.—Persevere and you arrive to "Winn." Go to Winn's Saloon—[illegible] a delicious ice-cream, a delicate [illegible] it, you are sure to find both. Would you [illegible] any of the tempting delicacies [illegible] taste demands, Winn can give you. You should go to Winn's—go to encourage that [illegible] which resolves to rise and triumph [illegible] circumstances of fate and to [illegible] conquer all. No one in the city [illegible] the taste of our citizens than [illegible] he will have a [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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WE desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, DEC. 28, 1854.

The Close of the Year.

THE present number of our journal to which we invite attention of our readers, completes the *second volume* and the FIRST YEAR OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

To review the past, to recall the anxiety, to remember the diffienlties or so to remember them as to bring a shade over the faee, were not wise, for we are told "if we take hold of the plow, we should not look baek," and if we should, it should only be to look upon the upturned furrow of a goodly soil, where we fain would hope, some good seed may have been deposited that shall yet spring up and bear a generous harvest.

Like to a barque launched upon the ocean, whose future destiny was unknown, ao was the CALIFONNIA FARMER launebed upon the oeean of public favor. It was a bright day that to us; our hopes were high, a few kind friends were around us, a genial sky was above us, a prosperous breeze touebed our bark, and she glided forth, tonehed the wave—and those who stood around us then said, "*She is a goodly craft; we wish her a prosperous voyage.*"

It were unneeessary for us to reeount to our readers the trials and discouragements with which we have been surrounded the past year, for all who have been conversant with the interests of AGRIEULTUNE know that a elond has overshadowed it, a blight has seemed to rest upon the great mass who have been engaged in agrieultural pursuits, and eonsequently, we must have felt our portion of the diseouragements. It has been a year of doubt and trial to those who have had *their all at stake* in the *Agriculture of California*, and yet we believe *great good* will come from it. The trials, sufferings, losses, of the past will lead men to reflection; they will try to discover the *cause of these misfortunes*, and men will grow wise by experience. The Agriculturo of California eannot long remain under a cloud, for it will surely prosper and beeome the greatest interest of California.

The CALIFONNIA FARMDN has now been *one year before the public* as a claimant of their favor and support. How well it has *deserved* that favor, it is not for *us* to say—we leave that for our friends and patrons to decide; how well it has been received and how generously it has been sustained, we can only refer to the fact, that we commeneed with a few hundred subseribers—prompt and generous, few though there were—these few, and an earnest hope to *win* more, to *deserve* more, stimulated us; we are now proud and happy to say our weekly issue is TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDREN COPIES. The FARMEN has not been forced upon its friends nor urged upon the eommunity; it has not been heralded forth with criers or the sound of trumpets; it has gone on in the quiet tenor of its way, striving to obtain that kind of patronage which should be *permanent*.

That we have received much kindness and favor we gratefully acknowledge, and while we know that *those whose interests we most serve* have suffered a general depression, even while they have been almost despairing of success, they have been kindly disposed towards our humble sheet, and have done us good service. "We will not look mournfully on the past, it is gone." We will only remember the brightness that has cheered our pathway, and carried us on so well through the darkness of the past. For the support we have received from those engaged in the cultivation of the soil, we are grateful, and trust they have not been disappointed in the work we have laid before them.

For the repeated kindnesses we have received from the Press—from our cotemporaries in California and abroad—for every word of kindness and of eheer, they have our hearty thanks, our gratitude—it shall never be forgotten. They know the trials and struggles that the craft encounter, and they can best sympathize and appreciate what cheer is most needed. To those friends that have always had a kindly word for us—those who know our wants and appreciate our motives—to them—to the kindly and noble of heart—they have their reward—the conseiousness of having acted nobly.

The last number of the CALIFONNIA FARMER contained an address to those engaged in the great interest of Agrieulture. Would those who have been with us during the past year wish to see the CALIFORNIA FARMEN what it should be—and the eause of Agrieulture prosperous—that address eontains the suggestions that will make them both sueessful. We trust our patrons will know our needs without another word. We are willing to labor for the cause of Agriculturo—our past efforts are but a tithe of what we ean do for the canse, if we are sustained as we hope to be. Witb this number our patrous will deeide upon the support they will give to the CALIFORNIA FANMER the coming year.

Our first year eloses, and the next number commences the new volume—and with that may we not receive the *prompt renewal* of the subscriptions of those who eommeneed with us this glorious enterprise of revealing the resourees of California Agrieulture? And may we not hope that the friends of Agrieulture will greet our opening year with an increased interest for the eause—their prompt subseriptions—their influence with their friends to do the same—a generous list from each, according to their influence? such we trust we shall receive.

The BEST NEW YEAN'S GIFT we can receive will be subscribers to the CALIFONNIA FARMEN, and the best eneouragement to labor that ean be given us, is to know that those for whom we have labored the past year have so far approved and appreciated these efforts as to promptly respond to our call.

With the opening year, the first number of our new volume, we shall present our "New Year's Address." Our wish will ever be to our friends and patrons, that eaeb New Year shall be Happier than the past.

New Banking Houses.

THE new splendid banking houses recently established on Battery street will be among the chief ornaments of the eity. Their appropriate location is an index to the minds that directed them, for they will be in the very heart of the business eommunity. That magnifieent Exehange where merchants "most do congregate;" the Custom House, where the eommerce of the world shall make its records—being in this vieinity, it is the very place where the depositories of the wealth and the exchanges of States and Nations should make it their head quarters.

The Banking House of Page, Bacon & Co., upon the corner of Clay and Battery streets, will, when finished, be ono of the most original and beautiful, as well as substantial and safe buildings in our State. The banking department is uniqne in its design, tho lofty and beautiful balustrading which forms the gallery adding very mueh to the grace of finish, and the eornices and arches give it a oneness of design that makes it complete. Suites of rooms for every appropriate department are completed in the second story, and the vault is so spacious and safe that millions can be deposited with the utmost security. This eminent Banking House, world-wide known, will soon occupy this splendid edifice, and the merchants of down-town will rejoice at the opening. It is but just to say, that this distinguished Banking House now occupies a position and maintains a reputation as exteusive and durable as any Banking House of our eountry.

The Banking House of Burgoye & Co. at the corner of Washington and Battery streets, has already opened. No position could be more appropriate—directly opposite, the New Custom House upon one corner, and the Exehange upou anotber, it holds a commanding influence, and the building without and within, so spacious and elegant, beeomes as distinguished for its location and beauty, as this house has already beeomo for its widely extended influenee, reputation and fame.

Most fortunate is it for the business men of San Franeiseo and our Golden State, that we have such Banking Houses as our own city can boast.

To the Readers of the California Farmer.

THE annexed eommunieation, with tho names attaehed, has been kindly tendered to us. We would only ask of our friends to read and judge for themselves, as to the importance of the subject named therein.

We are deeply grateful for every testimonial of favor and eneouragement in our labors, and we shall speak our mind more fully with the next number, in our "New Year's" wish to them.

We shall also add other names which were kindly tendered, and shall be heartily grateful for every approving word and token from every sourec.

TO THE FRIENDS OF

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

"KNOWLEDGE is power," is a truth nowhere more fully illustrated than in the field of your enterprise; and on no part of that field more important than in our State. In other States and different elimates, the experienee of ages is eondensed into books; and the son inherits the praetical knowledge of his father. Their books are their general guide, and their periodieals eontain the result of their continued improvements. But with us the case is different. Here we have a elimate to which the instruetions of no book are adapted, a soil peculiarly unlike any to the development of which science has been applied, and almost an entire want of experienee in any department. Here no father has *learned* more than a few of the first principles of agrieulture, mueh less has he had time to transmit even the moiety he has learned to a son. Our first generation of agriculturists is yet in its merest youth.

If no books adapted to our eircumstances are yet written, and no man has sufficient experienee to write one; and if the periodicals published elsewhere entirely fail to meet our wants, we are shut up to a single choiee between two courses—we must either grape our way in the dark, feeling and experimenting each for himself, for all those faets and principles which are peculiar to our soil, elimate and productions, (and this will reach nearly the whole range of our operations) thus advaneing by a proeess so slow as to be entirely unsatisfaetory to every one; or we must sustain a *periodical*, which shall be a general reservoir for the reeeption and diffusion of the experienee of all—an instrument whose columna shall be a constant reflector of all the light which our thousand intelligent eultivators of the soil can elieit from their "watch and toil." Which shall be our choice, cannot admit of a question.

Such a periodieal we find in our midst. The CALIFORNIA FARMEN we believe capable of meeting our every want. The Messrs. Warren have evinced an energy *in*, and devotion *to*, the work which is worthy of all praise, and is a suffieient guaranty for the future. Shall the FARMER receive that eountenanee and eneouragement it deserves? Will the growers of grain and veg-e tables, fruits and flowers, in this State, treat themselves to a weekly repast in the perusal of its columns, (the annual subseription price bears no comparison with the value of what you get,) and make an energetic effort to induce their neighbors to do tho same? But even this will not be enough. No *one* man, nor company of men, from any *one* department of knowledge, or section of the country, ean *make* the columns of the FANMEN what they should be;—what they must be to auswer their wants. It must combine the experience of every class, and represent peculiar characteristics of every part of the State. We ask, therefore, the attention of thoso whom we address to the furnishing of materials for the columns, as well as subscription to the "material aid" of the paper.

We say thus mueh because we deem it due to the present proprietors of the paper, and beeause we feel tho deepest interest in tho eause it advocates. We have no pecuniary interest in the CALIFONNIA FARMEN, and yet we most heartily recommend it to the pecuniary, the statistieal and the literary support of all who have at heart the real well being of our State—the development of her agricultural resources.

F. W. MACONDRAY, San Francisco.
DAVID CHAMBERS, "
JULIUS K. ROSE, "
WM. NEELY THOMPSON, "
O. C. WHEELER, Sacramento.
C. I. HUTCHINSON, "
ANGUS FRIENSON, "
JOHN M. HORNER, Union City.
E. L. BEARD, Mission San Jose.

California Agricultural Premiums.

UNDER the above caption, a correspondent of the New England Farmer proceeds to make the following remarks:

Farming in California is beeoming a business of some consequenee. We see by the CALIFORNIA FANMEN—quite a smart paper for the new State—that a great Cattle Show was to come off the 4th of Oetober and following days The State awards the Agricultural Society *five thousand dollars* annually for years, to be given as premiums. The premiums are deeidedly worth getting. Among others, for the best farm, $200; second best $175. The premium for the best flower garden ($40) is a new idea this way. There is offered a prize of fifteen dollars for the best twenty-five ears of seed eorn; best fifty pounds of butter, fifty dollars; best quart of eranberries, ten dollars; best ever-green wreath, twenty dollars. For the best six pumpkins, (probably proposed by a New Eng-lander,) ten dollars.

Premiums are offered with great liberality for farm vehicles, (why not here?) This a good one: For the best cart horse, to be shown in eart, twenty dollars.

The most important "live stock" premium proposed was one of one hundred dollars for the "finest baby under one year old." Just at the last moment, the exeeutive committee thought it wouldn't hardly do and withdrew it. Their prudenee will save unneeessary erying.

Thorough Tillage.

PROF. Nash, editor of the Conn. Valley Farmer, in his September number, gives a variety of notes gathered from farmers whom he had reeently visited. We give one of them:

Our first gleanings are from a farmer in Worcester county, who showed us a three-aere lot, once intolerably stony, now eleared of stones and trenehed to a depth of sixteen or eighteen inches, and the soil to that depth made like a rieh garden mold, by working and manuring. This lot is set to apple trees, now seven years from the seed, and already bearing considerably, many trees having something like a bushel of the choicest varieties of apples. Two aeres of the lot are now into onions. The other aere has given a crop of barley and is to give another of turnips. The onions are in drills, twelve or fourteen inches apart, and if we are any judge of such matters, they must yield over a thousand bushels from the two aeres, and we should not think it strange if the yield shou)d be over two thousand. We have grown them on small patches at the rate of very nearly a thousand bushels to the aere, but we have never seen a heavier growth than this whole field seems likely to reach. The owner declares that he is managing this field with a view to test the question, whether three aeres eultivated in the best manner, cannot be made to give a clear profit over all expenses of cultivation equal to the average profit on farms of a hundred aeres, in that country, eultivated in the ordinary manner. His views at first struek us as extravagant, but on learning what crops he had taken from that field and seeing his prospects for large quantities of choiee fruit in coming years, we were eonstrained to admit that he probably will obtain a greater net profit from those three aeres for a sueeession of years than is derived from some farms of a hundred aeres. His way is, to charge the field interest on its original value, to charge it for all the manure and labor, and to credit it by the selling price of whatever is sold from it and a fair market price for such produce as may be eonsumed at home. This farmer would be the last to speak irreverlantly towards Him who gives and withholds the rains at his pleasure; but yet he believes deep and rieh culture to be all but an absolute guaranty against harm from exeess or defieieney of rain—is about as fearless of drouth as the resolute school boy, clad in wools and firs, would be of eold in skating time. With some traits of his farming, we were exeedingly delighted, and we hope to revert to them at some future time.

Irish Flax Production.

IN a paper in the August number of the Journal of Industrial Progress, there are some interesting faets conuected with this subject. In 1841 the area of flax cultivation was about 58,000 aeres, while in 1853, the flax crop covered 175,495 aeres; that is, one aere in every 76 of arable land. It is estimated that 600,000 acres might be advantageously devoted to this cultivation, and that the produce of this number of acres would furnish about 150,000 tons of fibro, or about 40,000 tons more than the present consumption of the United Kingdom. Consequently, if the Irish would exert themselves, they might eut Russia out of her market. At present, Russia supplies us with nearly 70 per cent. of tho whole amount of flax imported, the total annual importation being upwards of 81,000 tons, having an average value of (£70) a ton. Taking the total annual consumption of flax in tho United Kingdom at 110,000 tons, 73 per cent. of which comes from abroad, it is somewhat strange that the Irish growers have hitherto wasted the seed, having adopted the process of steeping tho flax without separating it from the plant. Half a million sterling may be set down as the annual loss by this practice. In Turkey, Sicily, and other countries, the plant is grown for the sake of tho seed alone, and they choose to throw away the fibre. The Irish growers have, consequently, to import seed. What comes in for this purpose, and for crushing, amounts altogether to 630,470 quarters, valuo £1,387,000. The Society for the promotion of the growth of flax in Ireland have issued circulars and placards pointing out the importaneo of saving seed for next year's sowing, taking into considration the probability of little Russian seed being obtainable. Mr. Roche, M. P., has 2500 acres of flax, and he intends to save tho seed of the whole crop. Mr. Turnbull, of Rosemill, Dundee, has written to the society to say that he has discovered the secret of treating flax-straw, and that he

can make very fine fibre from straw which would yield only a middling article by other modes of treatment. He has also invented an easily managed scutching machine, which is worked at a cheap rate, and gives from 10 to 22 pounds of fibre from 100 pounds of seeded straw. Taking seeded straw at £4 a ton, the flax can be brought to market under £40 per ton.

Flax Culture at the West.

One of the most important and modern establishments for the interest of the Western farmer is that of the Dayton Flax Company, the object of which is to dress flax upon an extensive scale by the *Buchanan process*. The works are situated about one mile east of the centre of the city, and are now rapidly approaching completion. Messrs. Thomas Kimber, Jr., and Chas. Hartshorne, of Philadelphia, are the managers or proprietors of the patent for the United States. J. A. Grosvenor, Esq., is a proprietor and the manager of the Dayton establishment. Mr. G. is a very intelligent, thorough-going, practical gentleman, who has had much experience in the growing of flax and manufacture of oil. In securing his services the company were extremely fortunate. It is surprising to see the accumulations of flax-straw. The yards and buildings now contain upwards of 2000 tons, and yet hardly half of what is to come in the present season. The straw is neatly put up in stacks or ricks. Four of these ricks are now completed, each of which is 200 feet long, 40 feet high and 30 feet wide at the bottom. This flax is mostly the produce of three of the adjoining counties. The company pay $10 per ton for all the flax straw that comes to them straight and bound, and $5 per ton for the broken.

Mr. Grosvener states that he would probably raise steam and commence operations in the course of this month, when he has promised to give some account of his success.

There is now cultivated and grown in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and other Western States, tens of thousands of tons of flax, for the seed alone, while the fibre is now suffered to go to waste, which, if dressed, would find a ready market at remunerating prices in our own country, and England would gladly buy of us much more.

It is to be hoped the success of this enteprise may encourage the capitalists of Kentucky and Indiana to erect similar establishments in their respective States.

The Signs of the Thrifty Farmer.

That some farmers thrive while others seem just to drag along is a palpable notoriety. In looking round among our farmers and noticing their operations, we have concluded that we could tell the thrifty farmer by a few unmistakeable signs, even if we know but little about his affairs. You will notice something in his appearance, or the ideas which he appears to be following out, which will tell plainly enough that the farmer is getting ahead in the world.

What are the signs? They are not seen in the richness of his dress or the equipage with which he appears abroad, or in the display which he makes in public places. We have seen farmers out in even splendid attire with fast horses and fine trappings and carriages, who are slovenish farmers, and whose out-standing debts would more than swing the homestead. No, no; we do not take such things for evidence of the farmer's thrift. Then again we do not allow that it is any sign that he is getting "fore hand" when he is seen trading and trafficking, buying, selling, and swapping horses, oxen, &c., even though he be a sharper and makes what he calls good trades. Such very frequently go "astern" by wasting their time in hunting up good bargains and neglecting their farms. These farmers do not love their farming; and they sell tho sure gain and large profits of cultivation for a trifling present advantage, often purchased at the expense of conseience of moral honesty. Rather such symptoms are indicative of a want of thrift and healthy prosperity.

But when we see a farmer bending all his energies to improve his farm, and making inquiries as to the best methods of husbandry, patronizing agricultural papers, and taking a duo interest in agricultural fairs, associations, &c.; when we hear him inquiring for improved stock, seeds and fruit trees, we say that man is bound to prosper. Then when his teams are seen round the market places loaded with manure, ashes or other refuse matter which can be used to improve the soil, or when engaged on a liberal scale in drawing muck, turf or the like into his yard and filling his manure vats with it, we set it down that he is growing rich. Although he is making great outlays in purchasing and preparing artificial manures, we cannot help thinking that he is putting capital into a bank that will yield great dividends.

The farmer who will excel and thrive *must* be a *farmer*, and give his thought and study and effort to his calling, the same as the eminent physician, lawyer or clergyman gives all his energies to his profession. When this is the case he will [illegible] and will be as proud of his farm frock as the [illegible] of his cloak. He will not be clownish or [illegible] to his outward appearance, but he [illegible] to be found sensibly dressed [illegible]. He will find as easy and as much [illegible] working garb when visiting a [illegible] counter, or the lawyer in [illegible]. When we meet a farmer about [illegible] his hands up his sleeves, and [illegible] a country visitor, and [illegible] the clock we [illegible] a possible [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] is [illegible] —*S. L. Farmer, N. E. Farmer.*

something towards the support of the rest of mankind.—*Lewiston (Me.) Farmer and Mechan.*

The Beauties of Nature.

The lover of the beautiful in nature searches not in vain at any season of the year, among her various operations, for something to awaken in his bosom those blissful emotions, that nought but the beautiful can awaken, and which, to those who experience them, are of more value than rubies. Sweet spring comes, and with its warm breath dissolves the snows of winter, melts the frozen lakes, unchains the ice-bound streams, which, as if glad of their release, make joyous music as they rush impetuously o'er their rocky, mountain beds, or wind their way through the quiet valleys. And as it continues to breathe upon the earth, it wakens into life innumerable forms of beauty, from the tender grass beneath our feet, to the tall, majestic tree of the forest. How fresh animated nature appears, as she arrays herself in her summer dress of green! What delicate forms and exquisite colors the flowers assume, as they unfold their soft petals to the genial sun! Beautiful birds, arriving from their distant southern homes, visit again their old haunts in

"The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild-wood,"

and waken, with their melodious songs, the long-silent echoes of the woods and fields.

The glorious summer comes; and the leaves of trees and plants having attained their growth, assume a darker and richer green; the grass and grain begin to wave luxuriantly in the soft summer wind. The flocks and herds are quietly grazing in their green pastures upon the hills, or reposing beneath some shady grove. And now let the child of nature go forth into the field or ascend some hight, "and view the landscape o'er," or stand beside rushing cataracts, or wander far away into the dim old woods, and if, by what he sees or hears, his heart is not stirred within him, the beauties of nature can have little or no charms for him.

But nature pauses not, and summer soon ripens into mild autumn. The tall grass and golden grain have fallen before the scythe and sickle; the delicious red, yellow, and purple fruit is being gathered from the trees and vines. There is but here and there a flower, and these are of less brilliant hues than those of summer. The birds, many of them have ceased their songs and gone to warmer skies. But nature, as if to compensate for the dreary aspect of the fields, and the silence of the groves, now arrays herself in a most gorgeous robe of red and yellow, brown and green, with all their different shades and combinations. Let us now ascend some neighboring hill or mountain, and gaze upon the glorious picture set out before us—such a picture as no mortal hand can paint! How beautifully the dark green pine, spruce and hemlock contrast with the red maple and oak, the brown and yellow chestnut, hickory and beech. And what words can describe the enchanting beauty of the woodland lake as it mirrors on its glassy surface this wondrous scene? But

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,"

autumn swiftly recedes before stern winter's icy tread. And some may ask, "Where now are the beauties of nature?" As I have said before, he that hath the spirit of beauty abiding in his soul, seldom passes a day or hour, wherein he cannot find something in the outward world, that replies to the spirit within. The hoar frost is beautiful as it glistens upon every twig and spire of grass, in the sun's morning rays. And so is the virgin snow as it spreads its soft, white mantle upon the ground. But when winter holds his jubilee, and reveals his countless treasures, when on some keen, clear morning,

"We waken to a world of ice;"

when every object, high and low, is covered with a thick, icy coating, and the sun, in cloudless splendor, shines upon the scene, who then can ask—"Where is the beautiful?"

"A shower of gems is strewed around;
The flowers of winter, rich and rare;
Rubies and sapphires deck the ground;
The topaz, emerald, all are there.

"The morning sun, with cloudless rays,
His powerless splendor round us streams;
From crusted boughs, and twinkling sprays,
Fly back unloosed the rainbow beams."

And nature also, as if to make up for the loss of some of her charms on earth, now imparts new beauties to the heavens; she gives to the skies a deeper blue, adds new brilliancy to the stars; and paints the morning and evening clouds with fresher, brighter tints. Not only does nature with lavish hand scatter her beauties o'er the land, but the sea, also, she has filled with them:

"The sea! the sea! the open sea!
The blue! the fresh! the ever free!"

conceals in its heaving bosom, and strews along storm-beaten shores, many things both animate and inanimate.

How kind in our heavenly father to give us,—not only the necessaries and comforts of life—but also to satisfy to so great a degree the inward longings of our souls for the beautiful and sublime. While gazing upon some beautiful scene in nature, or listening to some enchanting song, how often has the thought arisen—"O, what must be the [illegible] the world does of these varying gardens and [illegible] works [illegible] is [illegible] —*S. L. Farmer, N. E. Farmer.*

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Female Influence.

Mr. Editor:—Noticing, a few weeks since, an article in your columns, from the pen of Bleadena Bliss, it struck me with rather more than usual interest, and awoke within me the remembrance of old thoughts which I had hoped had long since sunk to rest; but it brought with it the pleasing reflection, that I was not alone in my views upon the subject. The writer asks, why is it that females do not treat the opposite sex with that regard which is due to their character? but it is not in my power to answer the question, only to reiterate the sentiment, why is it? It is woman that forms the man from his earliest infancy; in his youth, his manhood, and in his old age, he is never wholly away from the all-pervading influence of woman. Woman is the goal towards which his highest ambitions all tend; she is the polar star of his existence, towards and for which he is continually pressing. With one word of praise or an encouraging smile, she can allure him and guide him at her will. Her influence tells upon the future character of man, although exerted in silence and unnoticed at the time by the world around, yet it brings forth its fruit at the proper season—a rich harvest, repaying well for the seed that was sown!

Young ladies, why is it, that your encouragement is oftener given to him who revels in luxury and ease, who lives only to gratify his own lusts and passions, than to him, whose proudest delight is to earn his own bread, independent of the favors of others? Are riches the God to which we all must bow, and are honor, reputation and character of no avail? Which can you, with the most pleasure, welcome to your home? the young man whose Sabbaths are spent in idleness and dissipation; whose blood-shot eye and reeling step speak more plainly than words can tell, of hours spent in midnight revelry and scenes of debauch—or him, although not the possessor of his millions, yet possessed of the noblest gifts that God has ever bestowed upon man, a pure spirit, a contented mind, and a noble nature, untainted by the vices which are almost surely the result of riches? Is it gold that brings to our minds and homes that happiness for which we all so much crave! How many a happy home has been blighted, how many a pure spirit been crushed by the faithlessness of him, who has solemnly sworn to love and proteet it to the last? Often do our hearts go out in sympathy towards some unhappy wife, who is doomed to drag out a miserable existence with a man who, although once worthy of her love, yet by his vicious life has brought disgrace upon himself and family, and sunk himself to a level with the brute! and does the thought never occur to your mind, that had that woman done her duty in her earlier life, she might, perhaps, have avoided the disgrace which is now so undeservedly fixed upon her? One word spoken in its proper season, might have changed his habits ere they became so firmly implanted in his nature, but also that word was never spoken, and now, however much we may sympathise with her in her afflictions, we cannot but think that part of the fault lies at her own door. We would not be thought to bear too hardly upon those on whom misfortune has set its seal, but we cannot express in too strong language our wish, that woman would be true to herself. It is sad indeed, to see the finest flowers of earth sad and drooping in the pathway of life, those buds of hope and promise so kindly planted in the soil of earth by the hand of an alwise Father, ruthlessly trampled under foot by man; that being whom he should nourish and protect, left in the spring-time of life to wither and die! It is right, it is kind, it is noble for us to sympathise with the afflicted of earth, but it is far better and more noble to have been the means of reclaiming one of tho sons of earth from a miserable and hapless life! In these days of moral reform, and "woman's rights," may we not expect that woman will take her stand before the world as a reclaimer of the fallen race of man? and ere she shall enter the arena to combat in the warfare of political strife, may she exert that influence which most certainly comes within her sphere, shedding a balo of light and happiness upon all that come within its reach.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Your Real Character.—Habitual irreverence and disobedience towards parents, affixes a stigma upon the reputation of a child, for which no beauty of person, no splendor of endowments, no accumulation of accomplishments, can compensate. You may garnish over a character like this as you will; the core of it is bad, radically bad, wherever there is habitual disrespect to a kind parent, there are other evil qualities with it. It is as infallible a symptom of disease within, as the spots which betoken the leprosy. What avails it that you are all amiableness and complaisance in company, if you can go home and treat an affectionate father or mother with sullenness or indecorum? Your *real character* is that which you bear at home; the other is put on for effect; you change your character as you change your dress when you go a-visiting. It would be [illegible] if you bestowed your sour looks and ungracious answers upon strangers, and kept your courtesies for the domestic circle. But your manners are all reserved for those with whom you have no [illegible] and affections are [illegible] by a [illegible] —*R. D. B.*

A Sweet Sentiment.—[illegible] I found on the [illegible] of a [illegible] when [illegible] It was from a [illegible]

Dress in California.—A San Francisco editor tells this story about the prevailing taste for finery among the California ladies: There is, perhaps, no place in the world where ladies dress so richly as in California, and the every-day costume of a lady in San Francisco is quite equal to a special "get up" for a promenade in that wonderful thoroughfare, the Broadway of tho Gothamites. The good old-fashioned ten-cent calicoes that our grandmothers used to wear, which were made up on economical principles, and not to run to *waist*, are here scarcely ever seen; but, "though lost to sight, are to memory *dear*." In those good old days, a dress three yards in circumference was considered sufficiently ample,—but now it takes more material to dress a lady than to envolop a respectable mummy. We have not passed any thing in our streets, time out of mind, but silk and satin: how rich and pleasant it sounds as it rustles past—so luxurious and refined! Yesterday, as we were plodding in sober reflection towards our sanctum, a lady came out of a store and moved gracefully on in front of us: her figure was elegant; a rich Chins silk swept the pavement and cigar-stumps; a splendid Canton crape shawl enveloped her shoulders; a hand encased in a white kid hung gracefully over one arm; a French embroidered handkerchief emitted an odor of "Jockey Club." Our curiosity to see the face of the fair proprietress of these dry goods was intense; we walked faster, got before her, dropped our walking-stick, stooped to pick it up, and as we regained our upright position, the face met ours. Shade of departed romance! it was our washerwoman, *Sally*, a respectable "cullard pusson" of the fust water.

More about Bonnets.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, has the following on bonnets:

"We are glad the season is approaching its termination, because with it, we suppose, will terminate that graceless style of bonnets with which the beautiful heads of our ladies have been afflicted for months past. We do not see any reason why Louisville should adopt any style of dress unbecoming or uncomfortable, at the dictum of some foreign milliner or mantuamaker."

Why not apply the same remarks to *other* portions of female rigging and gear? Is the "headdress" so much worse than other imported "dioflows" and tight "strait-jackets?" Why not "come out" and advocate the only appropriate, sensible, convenient, and healthful dress ever invented; namely, the American Costume, with hat and boots to match? Women could then, at least, *help* to take care of themselves.

Despising Household Duties.—From a variety of causes, nothing is more common than to find American women who have not the slightest idea of household duties. A writer thus alludes to this subject: "In this neglect of household cares American females stand alone. A German lady, no matter how high her rank, never forgets that domestic labors conduce to the health of body and mind alike. An English lady, whether she be only a gentleman's wife, or a duke's, does not despise the household, and even though she has a housekeeper, devotes a portion of her time to this, her true, her happiest sphere. It is reserved for our republican fine ladies to be more choice than even their monarchical and aristocratic sisters. The result is a lassitude of mind often as fatal to health as the neglect of bodily exercise. The wife who leaves her household cares to tho servants, pays the penalty which has been affixed to idleness since the foundation of tho world, and either wilts away from ennui, or is driven into all sorts of fashionable follies to find employment for the mind."

Woman's Laugh.—A woman has no natural grace more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like tho sound of flutes on the water. It leaps from her heart in a clear, sparkling rill; and the heart that hears it feels as if bathed in the cool, exhilarating spring. Have you ever pursued an unseen fugitive through trees, led on by her fairy laugh, now here, now lost, now found? We have. And we are pursuing that same voice to this day. Sometimes it comes to us in the midst of care, or sorrow, or irksome business; and then we turn away and listen, and hear it ringing through the room like a silver bell, with power to scare away the ill spirits of the mind. How much we owe to that sweet laugh! It turns the prose of our life into poetry, it flings showers of sunshine over the darksome wood in which we are traveling, it touches with light even our sleep, which is no more tho image of death but is crowned with dreams that are the shadows of immortality.

Dropped Egg.—For a person recovering from sickness, and not able to take meat, there is no excellent article and much lighter for the stomach than one cooked in any other way. Put a pan of water with some salt in it upon the stove; as it boils up drop in a fresh egg; as soon as the white is hardened take it out carefully with a [illegible] and lay it upon the yolk. Have a piece of toasted bread [illegible] put it upon a [illegible] and lay the egg [illegible]

Cranberry Jam.—[illegible] gooseberry [illegible]

FROM THE EAST.

The Nicaragua Steamship Uncle Sam, which arrived last Thursday morning, brought over five hundred passengers. The time from New York, twenty-three days and nine hours, is said to be the quickest ever made on this or any other route The dates from New York are to the 28th ult.

The Isthmus of Nicaragua is said to be in 6ne condition and remarkably healthy, and that passengers with their baggage can now cross from ocean to ocean in 30 hours with the greatest ease. The Transit Company's new iron steamer for the Lake had just arrived at San Juan del Norte, in fine order. The Company have also added twenty new Troy coaches to the line, over the macadamized road from San Juan to Virgin Bay.

The passengers who left here on the Sierra Nevada, 24th of October, arrived in New York in twenty days and a half, the best passage on record. The passengers per Uncle Sam expected to arrive in New York in nineteen days and a half.

A disaster of rather an unusual and tragic character, collision, explosion and burning of the steamboat Ocean, occurred in Boston harbor Nov. 24th, resulting in great loss of property, the death of three persons, and the serious injury of several others. The Ocean was bound to the Kennebec, and was run into by the Cunard steamer Canada, and almost split in two. Almost as soon as the collision took place the Ocean was discovered to be on fire—and was burned to the water's edge. Fortunately a number of vessels were near by, whose boats were used in rescuing the passengers, all but three of whom were saved. The Ocean had between seventy and one hundred passengers.

It has been decided in New York that the holders of the fraudulent over-issue of railroad stock made by Schuyler are *bona fide* stockholders in the road. The decision is said to be received with favor.

The New York Historical Society held its semi-centennial anniversary celebration on the 20th ult. at Niblo's Saloon, and George Bancroft Esq. delivered the oration. Speeches were made by Hon. Luther Bradish, Robt. C. Wintbrop, Fred. P. Stanton, Dr. Francis and others.

The Know Nothings have had a general convention at Cincinnati. The utmost harmony is said to have prevailed among them. Important changes have been made in their constitution, a new ritual adopted, and their passwords, signs, &c. have undergone a complete alteration. The question with reference to Presidential candidates was not brought up.

Judson's Hotel, 61 Broadway, New York, was entirely destroyed by fire Nov. 20th. Loss about $75,000.

The Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, was burnt, with the wardrobe. Loss over $90,000.

David S. Reid, democrat, has been elected to the U. S. Senate from North Carolina, and Robert W. Johnson has been re-elected to the same place from Arkansas.

From Europe, advices are eleven days later, the latest being by the Baltic, which left Liverpool Nov. 15, and reached New York on the 26th. There had been a great battle fought before Sebastopol, in which sixty thousand Russians and fifty thousand Anglo-French troops were engaged. It occurred on the 5th November, and lasted nearly the whole day. Eight thousand Russians and five thousand of the allied troops were placed *hors du combat*. The allies claim the victory.

With every wish to do justice, says the New York Herald, to the admirable bravery of the allies, and with no desire to blacken news already too disastrous, it is impossible to escape the conviction that the army before Sebastopol is in a position of great peril. A portion of the intelligence, both good and bad, is hushed up from the public, but from the facts that have transpired, very different inferences may be drawn than those set forth semi officially in the London Times.

The best that can be said for the news on the part of the allies is that it is of a chequered description. A succession of hard fights has been fought, and victories gained—each victory costing as much as a defeat. At the same time, so closely have these affairs been drawn, that the Russians, equally with the allies, claim the advantage. It is now admitted that the defences of Sebastopol were underrated, the bravery of the enemy underrated, and the force of Menchikoff in the field altogether unexpected.

The most sensitive meter of political events, and their ultimate consequences, is the English funds. The effect in England of the latest news from the Crimea upon the money market was decided; consols showed a decline in one week of two and a quarter per cent.

It is announced that Austria and Prussia have at length come to an understanding, (at least so assert the German papers,) and that the Spanish government has resolved not to cede any portion of the territory of Spain. Austria has, it is said, agreed to abstain from any act in favor of the policy of the Western Powers which would be likely to give offence to Russia.

The Kern River Mines.—The Los Angelos Star says: "Large quantities of goods are going forward to these mines, which indicate not only that the miners there are doing well, but also that Los Angeles is the best point to lay in their supplies. The San Fernando hill is now passable for heavily loaded teams; the roads are good the whole distance, (about 150 miles), and everything bids fair for our merchants to do a lucrative business with the miners in that section of the country."

The U. S. District Court for the Southern District of California, Hon. I. S. K. Ogier, presiding, adjourned December 20th, to the second Monday in April next. One hundred and ninety transcripts of appealed cases from the U. S. Land Commission are now on file in this Court, a large majority of which were were appeals taken by the U. S. Law Agent. There will be during the recess a large amount of business for the U. S. District Attorney, Marshal and Clerk to accomplish in preparing those those cases for trial. The following was adopted as governing the practice in this Court: "The Rules of Practice of the Southern District of the State of New York, in Admiralty, and the Practice Act of the State of California, so far as they may be applicable, are adopted by this Court."

Later from the North.—On Sunday last, says the Times, quite a battle came off between the Humboldt and the Mountain Indians, two of the latter being killed and several wounded. The fight took place between this and Union.

The Times urges the Superintendent of Indian Affairs to pay some attention to the poor creatures in that section of the State. Of them, it says: "They have no head, and are all scattered in small bands, warring against each other, suffering for food, imposed upon and maltreated by white men. If immediate attention to the wants and necessities of any people was ever necessary, it is to these. Their daily question is, when will the 'big wags' come and take us under his charge."

The Times says lumber can be obtained at the mills on Humboldt Bay for $12 to $18 per thousand.

The Herald says, that in all probability three wagon roads will be simultaneously constructed, and perhaps as early as next spring, from the south or Shasta City, from the north or Scotts burg, and from the coast or Crescent City—all aiming to reach and pass through Jacksonville and Yreka, to claim the trade of intercourse of those regions. It will be seen that the capital stock is fixed at $85,000, divided into 850 shares of $100 each, on which an assessment of 10 per cent will be called in after the stock is all subscribed for, and the company ready to commence work. $18,500 worth of stock has been taken already.

The Mountain Democrat, in an article headed, "Rain Wanted," goes on to describe the state of affairs about Placerville, consequent on the long continued drought. It says that the ground has become so extremely hard and baked, that it requires more than ordinary labor to do anything like a day's work. Many of the miners have become disheartened and are lying idle, preferring to do nothing rather than labor incessantly for a mere pittance.

After a few philosophic suggestions, it gives the following picture of life in Placerville and vicinity, during the present scarcity of water:

Balls, riding parties, theatres, concerts, &c., are the rage at present with us, while the weather continues favorable for amusements, for well we know that as soon as rain commences pleasure ceases, and work begins. We should feel happier were we able to do a little more work and take less pleasure.

Rich Claim.—The Jersey Company took out $500 on Friday last, says the Sierra Citizen of Dec. 23d. One tub of dirt yielded ten ounces of gold. These are the claims that were sold for $50 a piece a month ago. The names of the Co. are, Isaac G. Jones, W. G. Davis, Dr. A. Chase, and Barney Malloy. They still have a large space of ground untouched—probably as much as they can work out in another season.

Farming at the South.—The Southern Californian says: "The news from all parts of the country is flattering in the extreme; immense crops of grain are now gathered and rapidly coming into market; heavy shipments are being made for the North, and the present remunerating prices will have the effect of producing increased efforts among our farmers the coming season. Business still continues to be active, notwithstanding the unusual scarcity of money. Signs of improvement are manifest on every hand, and many new buildings are in process of erection. Spring vegetation is rapidly putting forth, and the hills and plains are already beginning to afford apple sustenance to the countless herds."

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, December 28, 1854.

The present phase of the market is anything but bright in the larger departments of trade; mercantile and commercial affairs seem much depressed, owing to the scarcity of rain which seriously checks mining, from which source flows the stream that gives life to trade.

The Grain market has a steady upward tendency. Wheat, Barley, and Oats are firm, and the price must surely advance. We have ever predicted it, and those who have held on have found their account in it. Sales of Wheat at 2½@3c; Barley, 2@2½c; Oats, 3@4c; Flour, Gallego and Haxall $14, California $9@10. Provisions—a large quantity in market, and prices low. Potatoes are steady and growing better; other vegetables improving, as the prospect is now of a delay in planting.

There is, 'tis true, much to discourage, but still much to cheer. *Nil desperandum* must ever be the watchword of the cultivator of the soil.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal—		Wheat, Chili	2 @ 2½
Shovels,		do California	2½@ —
Ames' l. h. bright	$14 00@—	LUMBER—nominal—	
do s. h.	—@10 00	Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	25 00@—
Fields', l. h.	12 00@14 00	Plank and Sc't'g	25 00@35 00
Rowland's, l. h.	12 00@14 00	Plank E. w. p. cl	60 00@70 00
do s. h.	9 —@10 00	do E. on	80 00@100
King's, l. h.	14 00@—	Boards, E.cl. 1st q.	65 00@—
Spades, bright c. s.	15 00@18 00	do 2d q	45 00@55 00
do Iron	8 00@10 00	do G. y. p. floor	65 00@75 00
Coal and Grain Scoops, c. s.	12 00@—	do O.pine, rough	25 00@30 00
do do Iron	—@ 8 00	do redwood, Meadocino, gang sawed	30 00@35 00
Axes, Collins', a. h.	22 00@24 00	do Bay & Bolinas	25 00@27 00
do Hunts', do	—@15 00	Floor Joist	25 00@30 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6 lb. solid eye	8 00@10 00	Shingles, E. best	7 00@ 8 00
do other brands	5 00@ 7 00	Clapboards, No. 1	30 00@36 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50@ 4 00	Laths, Eastern	6 00@ 8 00
do axe	2 50@ 4 50	do California	5 00@ 6 00
Plows, best make	14 —@30	Doors, Eastern	2 50@ 5 00
do steel	24 00@40 00	Sashes, window	2 50@ 5 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—	no sale.	PROVISIONS—	
Hall & Pitts'	no sale.	Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	17 00@18 00
Other makers'	— @ —	do ½ bbl ex. fam	—@12 50
Emmory's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	—@—	Bacon, ex. clear sides, ₱ lb	14@ 16
Straw Cutters,	$16@25	do Mess, nominal	12@—
Rakes, horse and revolving,	no sale.	Cheese	20@ 25
do hand, wood	00@— 00	do California	20@ 25
do do steel	—@— 00	Eggs, fresh Cal. ₱ dz	90@ 1 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	—@—	Butter, choice, ₱ lb	30@ 40
Scythes, best	—@—	do good ordinary	16@ 25
Hoes, steel, g. n.	6 00@ 9 00	do California	60@ 25
Crowbars, c. s. ₱ lb	10@ — 12½	Hams, ordinary	12@ 14
Flour Mills, Noyes'	$500@—	do extra	18@ 19
do Brown's, 30 in.	450@—	Lard, in kegs	14@ 16
FLOUR—		do tins 10-lb	17@ —
Gallego	12 00@13 50	do 15—20 do	16@ 17
Haxall	12 00@13 00	Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	17 00@18 00
Chile	8 00@ 9 00	do do ½ bbl	—@10 00
Repacked	—@—	do mess, ₱ bbl	13 00@15 00
Horner's Mills	9 00@—	do do ½ do	—@ 8 00
Benicia Mills	9 00@00 00	RICE—	
Meal, in bbls	6 00@ 6 50	Carolina, in bbls ₱ lb	5½@ 6
do ½ bbls	3 25@ 3 50	China, No. 1, in mats	@ 5
Bran, ₱ lb	—@ 1½	do No. 2, do	— @ 4
GRAIN—		Manila	3½@ 4
Coro, Eastern, ₱ lb	2 @ 2½	VEGETABLES—	
Barley, California	—@ 2½	Beans, Chili Bayos	6¾@ —
do Chili	—@ 1¾	do California	3 @ 4
Buckwheat, flour	7 @ 0	do Am. white	6 @ —
Oats, California	2 @ 3½	Split Peas	5 @ —
do Oregon, none in mk't.		Beets, ₱ tou	20 00@—
do Eastern	2 @ 2½	Carrots	40 00@—
		Onions, prime, ₱ lb	7 @ 8
		Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00@—
		Potatoes, per sack	50@ 75
		do new, ₱ lb.	2½@ 3

RETAIL MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	37	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 00	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 00	Tomatoes, ₱ lb	12
Carrots	1 00	Green Peas	8
Summer squashes	8	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	3	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	6	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	50	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	12	alsify	1 00
Potatoes, new	4	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	20
Onions, prime	10	Asparagus, ₱ doz bdle	3 00
New Corn, ₱ doz	75	Cucumbers, ₱ doz	25
Egg Plant	37	String Beans	6
Squash	50	Okra	25
Strawberries, ₱ lb	1 50	Raspberries, ₱ lb	1 50
Peaches, each	12@50	Cal. Grapes, fine, ₱ lb	75
do extra, each	75@1 00	Grapes, foreign	1 50
Gooseberries, do	1 00	Apples, do	25@50
Pears, sugar, do	25	do extra size, each	25@50
no extra, each	25@50	Quinces, ₱ lb	50
Whortleberries, ₱ lb	1 00	Blackberries, ₱ lb	50
Apricots, do		Nectarines, do	1 00

A Large Cherry Tree.—Rev. Mr. Gale, of East Aurora, writes to the editor of the Buffalo Republic as follows: There stands at the present time in the town of Genoa, Cayuga county, in this State, on the farm of Mrs. John Hoe, an English cherry tree, that was brought from Duchess county, fifty-seven years ago, and set in the yard, which now measures fifteen feet and four inches around the smallest place below the limbs, and the branches spread seventy-two feet, and it was judged that there were ten bushels of fruit upon it the present year. If there are any more such, I should be happy to hear of their whereabouts. I think that the equal of it cannot be found in America.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strongs. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us. WARREN & SON.

☞ Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub: for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ Wanted.—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ "A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 20—P M steamship Columbia, Dall, Oregon, 60 hours; with mdse, etc.
Brig Potomac Camman, Oregon, 60 hours; lumber.
Brig Geo Emery, Trask, Puget Sound, 16 days; lumber.
Brig S R Jackson, Given, Oregon, 10 days; lumber.
Brig Wyandot, Woodley, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Falmouth, Bowden, Margarita Bay, 17 days; with salt.
Schr John Dunlap, Ellis, Monterey, 3 days, with stone.
Schr Ortolan, Robinson, Pajaro, 3 days; produce,
Schr A M Sampson, Hansen, Bodega, 30 hours; lumber.
Dec. 21—Schr Ann G Doyle, Allen, Shoalwater Bay; oysters.
Dec. 22—Clipper ship Flying Eagle, Bates, New York, 138 days, with mdse.
Clipper bark Ala, Saunders, New York, 145 days; mdse.
Bark Brontes, Blinn, Puget Sound, 20 days; piles.
Bark Sarah Warren, Gove, Puget Sound, 8 days; lumber.
Brig Cohansey, Dennis, Puget Sound, 10 days; lumber.
Mex schr Alerta, Arnold, Mazatlan, 20 days; mdse.
Schr Queen of the West, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Dec. 23—Ship Digby, Cuen, Liverpool, 132 days; mdse.
Ship Victory, Neal, New York, 185 days, via Valparaiso 48 days; mdse.
Mex brig Arizone, Newman, Mazatlan, 13 days; specie, etc.
Brig Jane, Kingston, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Brig J S Cabot, West, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Teresa, Gamble, Bodega, 12 hours; produce.
Schr Jos Hewett, Loper, Tomales, 12 hours; produce.
Schr Rosalie, Conner, Bolinas, 1 day; lumber.
Dec. 24—Clipper bark Francis Palmer, Sawyer, New York, 180 days; mdse.
Ship Wm Penn, Cole, New York, 158 days; coal.
Bark Equator, Morton, Manila, 70 days; mdse.
Brig Wolcott, Falconer, Humboldt Bay, 8 days; lumber.
Schr Ada, Josselyn, Carmel Bay, 2 days; 1000 sks potatoes.
Schr Mary, Clark, Tomales, 8 hours; produce.
Dec. 25—Steamship America, Haley, San Diego, 60 hours.
Schr Sovereign, Waterman, Pajarro, 2 days; produce.
Dec. 25—Fr ship Paragon, Seamanec, Bordeaux, 242 days, via Valparaiso 57 days; mdse—18 passengers.
Brig Leveret, Gelpy, Carmel Island, 53 days; 160 tons salt.
Brig E D Wolf, Cuises, Puget Sound, 10 days; lumber.
Brig Colorado, Havens, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Clipper schr T H Allen, Waltz, Honolulu, 22 days; mdse.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 1 day; lime.
Schr Reporter, Small, Tomales Bay, 12 hours; potatoes.
Schr Mount Vernon, Pajaro, 30 hours; 800 sks potatoes.
Dec. 27—Schr E L Frost, Hemstead, Honolulu, 15 days; mdse.
Schr Maria, Goodley, Attowai (S I), 15 days; mdse.

CLEARANCES.

Dec. 16—Ship Sting Ray, Kerby, for Hong Kong.
Dec. 22—Ship Red Gauntlet, Andrews, for Shanhae.
Dec. 23—Steamship Cortes, Burns, for San Juan del Sud; stmr Goliah, Erskine, San Diego; Br bark Prince Albert, Mannock, Callao; Chil brig Mercedes II, Valparaiso; schr Flying Dart, Freeman, Mexico and Central America.
Dec. 26—Ship Arcole, Pitman, Callao; brig Nonpariel, Sayre, on a whaling cruise.
Dec. 27—Bark Auckland, Nelson, for Tahiti; schrs Laura Bevan, Morton, San Pedro; Falmouth, Bordwin, ports in Pacific.

Strawberry Vines.

Large and vigorous Vines of the various kinds of Strawberries, the best kinds in cultivation, can always be found at the Gardens of the subscriber, and at a reasonable price.

The following are among the varieties: Hovey's Seedling, Hudson's, British Queen, Black Prince, and several other new seedlings. Also many kinds of Fruit Trees of the best kinds, all for sale low by LAWRENCE LEHEIN,
26 Mission Dolores.

Steamboat Line of Omnibuses.

THE Proprietor of the above Line having made arrangements with the proprietors of the principal Hotels, will, on and after Monday, December 18th, run Omnibuses to convey Passengers

To and from the various Steamboats.

One or more Omnibuses will be on the dock on the arrival of the Boats, and take Passengers to any Hotel for

ONE DOLLAR.

Passengers taken to any part of the City, between Broadway and Mission streets, and below Stockton street, for the same price; beyond those limits, $1 50.

Office in Merchant street, just below Montgomery, opposite Adams & Co.'s MARTIN T. CHAMPNEY,
26 Proprietor.

MARRIED.

On the 25th Dec., in this city, at the residence of Samuel A. Chapin, Esq., by Rev. T. D. Hunt, Mr. Alfred L. Tubbs and Miss Lizzie K. Chapin.

On the 21st Dec., in this city, by Rev. F. E. Prevaux, Mr. Alex. H. Todd and Miss Flavilla H. Tibbets.

On the 23d Dec., in this city, by Orrin Bailey, Esq., Monsr. Marie Francis Albert Routier Bullemont and Miss Marie Louise Augustin Crossin, both of Soquel, near Santa Cruz.

On the 23d Dec., in this city, by Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Mr. A B. Hemenway, of Sacramento, and Miss Eliza H. Castleman, of Vermont.

On the 26th, in this city, by Rev. E. Bannister, Mr. Wm. H. Codington and Miss Hannah M. Kinsman.

On the 26th Dec., in this city, by Orrin Bailey, Esq., Mr. J. L. Boon and Miss Jane Stewart, both of Petaluma, Sonoma co.

On the 13th Dec., in San Jose, Jackson Lewis and Miss Fannie E. Brauham, daughter of Mr. Isaac Brauham.

On the 21st Dec., in Shasta county, Ashbel S. Wells and Miss Eliza Carpenter.

On the 15th Dec., in Shasta city, Mr. Stephen S. Brooks, of Yreka, and Mrs. Sarah M. Haywood, of San Francisco.

On the 14th Dec., in Napa Valley, by Rev. Mr. Herring, Mr. Thos. Knight, of Murestour Ranch, and Sirena, third daughter of Sarah and the late Frederick Haines, of Lancaster co., Pa.

DIED.

On the 23d Dec., in this city, Mrs. Mary W., wife of J. C. Johnson, in the 28th year of his age, formerly of Newark, N. J.

On the 16th Dec., at Iowa Hill, James S. Carpenter, aged 26 years, formerly of Duchess county, N. Y.

On the 20th Dec., in Sacramento, Capt. Edward P. Feeney.

On the 23d Dec., in Marysville, Wm. D. Nelson, a native of Tennessee, aged 27 years.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Olay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
Hardware and Leather,
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24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 *Sacramento and* 81 *Battery streets, San Francisco.*
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultral Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kind s;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Stock Wanted.

Persons having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.

Wanted Immediately. Two or three fine Durham Bulls; six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.

Communications by mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly. WARREN & SON.
1231

California Starch.

Attention of the Public is invited to the subscriber to the Pure California Starch now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco

Pacific Nursery,
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA,
Have always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.
18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

The Pride of China.

We have received this splendid Ornamental Tree, and would commend it to those who desire a beautiful tree for a lawn or fruit yard. WARREN & SON.

HOTELS.

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,.....CAL.

THIS HOTEL, so well known to persons visiting San Francisco, is unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can recommend it with a sole reference to the fact that its well-earned reputation is the best evidence of its merits.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,.....MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel

NAPA CITY,.....CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. '26

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Splendid Private Residence.

TO THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c.; one thousand buskels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Burrell, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's Galvanized Patent Wrought Iron Fence for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at a less cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, as it requires a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair. It cannot be destroyed by the fires which sweep over the plains, and requires no renewal, for earth away by decay, which [illegible] from decay, which [illegible] with wood or any other material now in use, and is [illegible] yet strong. [illegible] The testimony [illegible] where it has been [illegible] Apply [illegible]

FLOURING MILLS.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the benefit of [illegible] their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Particular attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence to warranting [illegible] under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Grain of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Happy Valley Flour Mills,

Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

☞ A liberal allowance made to the trade.

J. N. BROOKS, }
F. C. HALL, } Proprietors.

☞ Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

Fruit Trees at Auction.

15,000 FRUIT TREES, from Two to Three Years old, will be offered for sale at auction on the 12TH DECEMBER, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Stockton Rancho, on the Almadeu, or road leading from the city of San Jose to Santa Clara, Santa Clara County.

Those wishing to purchase large, healthy and vigorous trees will do well to call and look at these trees before purchasing elsewhere, *as they are all positively to be sold.*

The following comprise some of the varieties:

APPLES THREE YEARS OLD.—Early Strawberry, Swaar, Baldwin, Sweet Bough, W. King, Fall Pippin, Seek no further, Wagoner, Rhode Island Greening, Gravenstein, Junesting, Early Joe, Golden Sweet, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, Priestly.

APPLES TWO YEARS OLD.—Early Harvest, Ladies' Sweeting, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, Swaar, Wagoner, Spitzenburg, Sweet Bough, Baldwin, &c.

PEARS TWO YEARS OLD.—Winter Nellis, Bartlet, Beurre diel, Dearborn Seedling, Duchesse de Angouleme, Vicar of Winkfield, President, Virgalieu Omandage.

PLUMS.—Bleekers Green Gage, Red Magnum Bonum.

PEACH TREES.—12,000 Peach Trees, two years old.

APRICOT TREES.—4,000 Apricot Trees, two years old, several of the choicest varieties, and will bear the coming season if carefully transplanted.

FOREIGN GRAPES.—Muscat Blanc Hatif, Black Morocco, Joslins St. Albans, Black Prince, Black Corinthian, Frank Rendal, De La Palestine, Buist's superb, Fromental, White Frontignac, Deacon's superb.

Will bear the following year if carefully moved: Early Crawford, Old Mixon, Early York, Jacques Rareripe, Morris White, Red-cheeked Malacaton, Grosse Mignoue, Honest John, &c.

Strawberry Plants of choice varieties.

Green-house Plants, &c.

Terms, Cash on Day of Sale.

20 JAS. F. KENNEDY, Agent.

20,000 Fruit Trees.

COMMERCIAL NURSERIES, near the Artesian Fountains; also, in San Jose City.—The undersigned offers the above lot of fine Fruit Trees, consisting of **Apple, Pear, Cherry** and **Peach.** These trees have been introduced into this country from Genesee County, N. Y., by the undersigned himself, and are of the very best varieties known in New York, many of them are new kinds, and among the Apples are the best late varieties for keeping.

Orders for Fruit Trees of any kind may be left with WARREN & SON, who will give all needed information, will be promptly attended to. Orders can also be forwarded to the Nursery. In all cases, orders received at the Nursery will receive very prompt attention, where we should be glad to see purchasers.

Apple Trees, from three to six feet.....$1 25
Pear, Cherry and Peach, do. 1 50

Large quantities will be ordered at prices to suit the times and circumstances of the purchaser.

GEO. W. LE VALLEY.

P S. We can furnish Scions of the Fruit Trees of reliable varieties, if more than fifty kinds, in lots to suit purchasers. 20

10,000 Fruit Trees.

WE can offer for sale Fruit Trees of the best kinds at the lowest rates. Having the use of the very best nurseries we are enabled to make terms for quantities more than usually low.

We have an extra lot of 10,000 young Seedling Peach Trees, at a very low rate, ready for planting.

WARREN & SON
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

25,000 Cotton Wood Trees.

FINE Cotton Wood Trees, for sale, they will [illegible] WARREN & SON
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

5,000 Cranberry Vines.

JUST received, per Ship [illegible] Cranberry Vines, [illegible]

Onion Seed.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows. Corn Mills.
Eagle No. 1 " Corn Shellers.
Eagle No. 19 " Saw Cutters.
Eagle No. 19 " Fan Mills.
Eagle B " Burr Mill Stone.
Eagle M " Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5. Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, assort'd
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21. {Nos.
Rover Steel Plow. Thermometer Churns.
Peoria Steel Plow. Four Horse Farm Wagons.
Ox Yokes and Chains. Garden Hoes.
Harrows & Harrow Teeth. Manure Forks.
Road Scrapers. Ketchum's Improved Mower.
Platform Scales, &c., &c.

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, oHice up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cuphea, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

30 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to
10 GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hall's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to WADSWORTH & MILLEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite LeCount & Strong,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
16 WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties, also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
17 WARREN & SON.

Agricultural Implements.

A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., Battery street.

Plow Points.

A LARGE assortment of [illegible]. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

A FULL [illegible]
For sale by
BRYANT & CO., Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.

A GREAT variety [illegible]
For sale by
1 BRYANT & CO.

Bolting Cloth, &c.

B[illegible]

India Rubber Belting, &c.

I[illegible]

G[illegible]

S[illegible]

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nursery men, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., [illegible] attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be [illegible] either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarf and standard;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Gooseberries; 60 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties of new berries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubard Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44	varieties;	Strawberries, 7 varieties.
Pear	do 44	do	Fig Trees;
Apple	do 54	do	Pomegranates;
Plum	do 15	do	Walnuts;
Apricots	6	do	Chestnuts;
Almonds	2	do	Locust Trees, very large;
Quinces	do 2	do	Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Cherry	do many	do	Osage Orange, }
Grapes,	12	do	

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DELABIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 1stf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches,** believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered for autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds,** that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at the Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums,
Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutilons, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Cactuses, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nevins*, No. 170 Washington st.—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose Five Thousand large Apple Trees; two thousand of them of extra size. Many of these will bear fruit next year. Two Thousand **Peach Trees,** choicest kinds—budded and common trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred **Cherry Trees** from two to five feet high.

Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine, Almond, Plum, in large quantities. All the above we have propagated ourselves, and we warrant them what they are represented to be, and will sell at low rates to suit the times.

Apple Trees, four ..... $[illegible]
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from ..... [illegible]
Extra size trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN.

Orders [illegible]
Collections [illegible]

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Ship [illegible] Onion Seed, for sale by
4-1m [illegible]

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INQUIRY [illegible]

Persons [illegible]

Nursery Stock.

A [illegible]

W[illegible]

SUNSHINE.

The earth is full of sunshine
When the heart is full of glee,
For the light within our spirit
Shines on everything we see:
Then it finds the smallest trifles
For its happiness suffice,
And pleasure in the simplest thing,
As in the things of price.

There is sunshine in the flower,
* In the shadowy forest trees—
There is sunshine in the rippling brook
That whispers in the breeze;
It looks on us from every face,
The homely and the fair;
And the happier the spirit feels,
The more it seeks to share.

OUR AIMS ARE TOO LOW.—The present day, says the Country Gentleman, is justly noted for the remarkable facilities which it affords for the improvement of the mind, and the general culture of the whole man. The means of thorough education are within the reach of every young man of determined will and resolute heart. Books upon every science and art, in every department of literature, invite perusal. Society, the very best, is free to every one who shows himself worthy the companionship of cultivated minds. There is no "lion in the way" of the advancement of any one who has a capacity for knowledge and the desire to make himself useful.

These facts suggest naturally the inquiry, why is the standard of moral excellence so low? Why are not our young men and young women availing themselves more generally of their opportunities, and elevating the tone and character of society? Why are the best years of our lives spent in the same round of vacant pleasures that gave amusement to the "young people" of fifty years ago, when schools and books were rare?

The fault lies in this direction: Our young people have not been taught to appreciate the beauties and feel the pleasures of association based upon intellectual sympathy and mutual literary taste. They have seen that business men were rated by their relative tact and wealth, and that fashionable society, gilded and hollow, demanded no solid mental acquirement, or moral worth to secure its patronage. A few high minded young men and women, who have sense enough to be superior to frivolity and display, have discarded "fashionable" amusements, and are learning to estimate themselves and each other by the quality of mind and heart, and to strive for a higher degree of culture and excellence. We wish our land was full of young minds of this character. In life, purpose is everything. You cannot aim too high, if you labor rationally and manfully, and honestly. You may, by your best exertions, fall below your aims; but it is certain that you can never rise above them.

ONE of the most characteristic anecdotes of General Jackson is related with a great deal of zest by Gen. Cullom, who was, as he says, "raised under the shadow of the Hermitage." As General Jackson's second term was drawing to a close, the politicians were very anxious to get his "preferences." It was suspected that he had determined to go for Mr. Van Buren, but no overt demonstration had yet been made. A number of Mr. Calhoun's shrewdest friends, hoping the old General might be induced to go for their favorite, managed to get an invitation to dine at the "White House," and amidst the genialities of wine and familiar conversation, the absorbing subject of "the succession" was brought forward, and cautiously narrowed down to the important point of the old General's preferences. The old man appeared to be perfectly unsuspecting, but finally said he was in favor of Mr. Van Buren. One of his inquisitors not content, asked, "General, who is your *second choice?*" "By the Eternal"—said "Old Hickory," growing impatient, while his eyes fairly flashed with excitement—"By the Eternal, sir, I never had a *second choice* in my life."

HOARDING AND ENJOYING.—An old man was toiling through the burden and heat of the day in cultivating his field with his own hand, and depositing the promising seeds into the fruitful lap of the yielding earth. Suddenly there stood before him under the shade of a huge linden tree, a vision. The old man was struck with amazement.

"I am Solomon," spoke the phantom, in a friendly voice. "What are you doing here, old man?"

"If you are Solomon," replied the venerable laborer, "how can you ask this? In my youth you sent me to the ant; I saw its occupation, and learned from that insect to be industrious and to gather. What I then learned I have followed out to this hour."

"You have only learned half your lesson," resumed the spirit. "Go again to the ant, and learn from that insect to rest in the winter of your life, and to enjoy what you have gathered up."—*German Allegory.*"

"JULIUS, what is er Comet?"

"A Comet, Pompey, is a red-headed star what pernamhulates dar heavens in a circumbendibus manner. They take dar rise whar dey get up, and pursue dar course until they are arrested by a circumjacent power acting in a nugatorial direction to dar parallex. The motion of der comet is scorhutical. It crosses der equinoxial line with a double somerset, der nohes of de arf pointing norff-cast by souff."

A BLUFF country farmer, meeting the parson of a parish in a by-lane, and not giving him the way so readily as he expected, the parson, with an erect chest, told him "he was better fed than taught." "Very true, indeed, sir," said the farmer, "for you teach me and I feed myself."

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATTIER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank ..... New York.
Bank of North America ..... Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany
Drexel & Co ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq ..... Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer ..... Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq ..... Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq; ..... Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co. ..... New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and Loudon.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany
Utica City Bank ..... Utica
Bank of Syracuse ..... Syracuse
Bank of Auburn ..... Auburn.
Bank of Attica ..... Buffalo
Rochester City Bank ..... Rochester.
George Smith & Co ..... Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co ..... Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank ..... Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio ..... Cleveland.
Clinton Bank ..... Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon. St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co ..... London.
F. Huth & Co ..... London
American Exchange Bank ..... New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co ..... New York
Atlantic Bank ..... Boston.
Philadelphia Bank ..... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ..... Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank ..... New Orleans.
Page & Bacon ..... St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. ..... Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. ..... Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. ..... Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1854].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rate of interest by the value of money in this country.

DEPOSITS draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit. FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ..... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Copartnership Notice.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 28th, 1854.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of KIMBALL, SATTERLEE & HOOD, in the business of keeping Livery and Sale Stables, in the city of San Francisco, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, the day and date above written.

GEO. P. KIMBALL,
WM. SATTERLEE,
J. A. HOOD.

N. B.—The business will hereafter be continued under the name and style of G. P. KIMBALL & Co., by George P. Kimball and Wm. Satterlee. 23

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.
5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CONNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO,
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Graters, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!

Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerreian Gallery!

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE'S who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place,

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE,)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.
17 COLLINS & CO.

Wines and Liquors.

GOODWIN & CO., & MEEKER,
No. 64 California street,—(near Front street,)

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—

500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,
250 bbls Monongahela Whisky,
50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
100 one-eighth casks fine pale Pellevoisin Brandy,
50 one-eighth casks A. Seignette do,
40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,
15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Berton, do, 1805
5 puncheons pure Scotch Whisky,
15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
100 casks Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter,
100 casks Tennant's do do do,
50 cases Boker's Bitters, genuine;
100 cases Owen Byrn's Champagne Cider,
50 baskets Heidsieck Champagne,
100 baskets fancy Brands, pints and quarts.

Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinth, Curacoa, Bittors, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. 21 1m

Demik' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWRER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Premium Sheep for Sale.

THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner. [18] WARREN & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of procuring a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 2-3-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and sometimes high as 85 bushels. The first premium awarded by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco in at the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MESEGAER,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique Invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered some after exhibition at the Fair

☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO.'S

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ..... Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co ..... Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio ..... Cleveland.
Utica City Bank ..... Utica. | Bank of Syracuse ..... Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn ..... Auburn. | Bank of Attica ..... Buffalo.
Rochester City Bk .. Rochester. | Geo. Smith & Co .... Chicago.
Michigan State B'k .... Detroit. | Clinton Bank .. Columbus, O.

☞ In the NORTHERN MINES we run Express, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada, Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands, Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls, Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BRO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, in and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyat's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Woodhow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range,
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.
7 ADAMS & CO.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Boston Clipper Steel Plow,

Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plough, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be [illegible] the highest finish and most complete Plow; and [illegible] wish the cultivators of California to call and [illegible] at their place of business. TREADWELL & [illegible]
Cor. of Battery and California streets [illegible]
24 TREADWELL & CO., [illegible]