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DAILY PACIFIC NEWS.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1851.

Marriage Trade in France.

There are few, perhaps, of our readers, who are not aware that there are in Paris, a number of offices in which forlorn Benedicts and fair dames, in a state of single blessedness, may find themselves duly provided with partners for life; or, perhaps, will believe that people of respectable positions in society, and even of rank, have recourse to these matrimonial agencies. Such, however, is the fact, and you will see it proved by the report of a case in the newspapers, in which M. Foy, the great marriage broker, is represented as having got judgment from a law court against a dishonest client, for £400, for having negotiated the marriage of the niece of a marquis.

The marriage brokers, and this man Foy especially, are accustomed to advertise their establishments, day after day, in the newspapers; and their calling is as perfectly recognized by the authorities, and as generally upheld by the population, as that of an apothecary, a coal dealer, a lawyer, or a physician. Does not this reveal a curious state of society?

M. Foy, there is a gamester; I want to be married; the girl must be handsome, young, respectable, and have money.

"My dear sir," says Foy, "you have just called in the nick of time; Baron Binzo de Binko sent for me yesterday to marry his daughter. Go to her—there is the address—my fee \$2000.

The hearer presents himself to the baron—states his business, describes his position, and is accepted. The baron then rings for the daughter.

"My dear," says he, "this is Baron Binzo de Binko, whose ancestors distinguished themselves in the Crusades, and having been ruined by the revolution, their descendants took to making candles, and have amassed money. You will marry him, my dear."

"Very well, pa," says the damsel.

"Oh, joyful day," cries the baron, "when shall the ceremony be?"

"Oh, not too soon," replies the young lady, with a modest blush; "not before the day after to-morrow, decidedly."

"Be it so, my dear," cries the baron, and he hurries off to order dresses, prepare deeds, and bring the ring. And the day after to-morrow the thing is done. That, I say, is the way in which marriages are conducted; and I ask, can anything be more charmingly expeditious? No love-making, no heart-breaking, no weeping, no difficulties, everything is as simple and easy as the buying of a pair of gloves! Nor is it only the advertising brokerlike Foy & Co., who make it a business to negotiate marriages; in private society, also, there are a set of people, male and female, who devote themselves to the same branch of industry, not from any abstract enthusiasm for the marriage state, or desire to promote the happiness of the unwedded, but to put money in their purses. In fact, marriage in France is a matter of mere barter and traffic, just as much as buying horses or treacle in England. Even the marriages which are effected without the instrumentality of a broker or quasi-broker, are so; money—convenience—are the only things thought of on either side. And with such hot haste are weddings sometimes patched up, that it is a positive fact that bride and bridegroom at the altar scarcely know each other. I myself, an acquainted with a married lady, who swears that when she went to church on her wedding day, she knew so little of her destined husband, that if he so happened to be directed to pick him out from half a dozen men, she could not have done so! Yet there are people who are astonished that in France there is so much immorality in wedded life. They should rather be surprised that, with such an abominable system, morality should be found at all.

STANE VS. STEAM.—JAMES FROST, of New York, a civil engineer, claims that he has discovered a means of increasing the power of steam fourfold by converting it to a new element which he calls *stane*.

All his assumptions are true, he has discovered a motive power of unequalled cheapness, and which may be produced at one fourth the expense of steam. *Stane* is, in fact, steam detached from the water from which it was originally evolved, and heated until it doubles or quadruples its first bulk. Mr. Frost says that sixteen degrees of heat will accomplish this, so that steam may be increased in volume fourfold by an expenditure of the same fuel used in the common steam engine to produce a given result. If Mr. Frost is correct in his theories, he is entitled to the encomiums of a public benefactor. A *stane* engine of ten horse power will do the work of a steam engine of forty horse power.

Miss JENNY LIND IN COURT.—The Swedish Nightingale has been treated to a taste of New York law, having been brought up in a witness before the Marine Court, in a case in which two chorus singers claimed compensation for services. Jenny was subpoenaed but did not come, and the judge issued an attachment, *vulgate*, a bench warrant for her. On Friday Miss Lind appeared, proved that no service had been made of the subpoena, and the attachment was dissolved. The testimony of the Nightingale was taken, but she knew nothing about the chorus-singers or their services.

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES CURRENT.

Wheat—Duty 20 cent ad val.	10 00	do clear, 30 lbs. 10 18	do do, 10 lbs. 8 75
Barley—Duty 20 cent ad val.	7 00	Lard in wood, 7 lbs. 10 00	do in tin, refined, 10 00
Flour—Duty 20 cent ad val.	12 00	do in sugar cask, 10 18	Hacon, 10 18
do, 100 lbs. 12 00	do, 50 lbs. 7 00	Bacon, 10 18	Hacon, 10 18
do, 25 lbs. 4 00	do, 10 lbs. 2 80	do, 10 18	Hacon, 10 18
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AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC NEWS. Sacramento City, Col. J. J. GRANT. San Jose, J. B. BARTON. Benicia, C. M. DAVIS. New York, THOMPSON & HITCHCOCK. Napa, M. H. N. KENNIS.

AGENTS WANTED in every City, Town and Village, to whom liberal advantages will be given. Orders for the PACIFIC NEWS will be attended to, if addressed to us post paid, and enclosing the cash.

THE WEEKLY PACIFIC NEWS will be re-commenced as soon as necessary arrangements can be completed. A STEAMER EDITION will be issued semi-monthly, on the sailing of each Mail Steamer.

The Election for United States Senator.

Judging by the disposition manifested amongst the members of the Legislature, we conclude that the election for the choice of a United States Senator will soon be held. The Senate passed a resolution, on Wednesday, naming Monday next as the day, but notice was subsequently given, that a reconsideration would be moved yesterday.

The question is one of vital importance to the State of California, and demands, and should receive, the calm and studied consideration of the members of the Legislature. It is a question that cannot be reversed in a day, or at the next popular election, but a decision now is a decision for the next six years. What is done by this Legislature, cannot be undone for that length of time; and pleasant as it would be for some of the members to place a favorite in such a position, that gratification should be foregone, unless the candidate be honest, faithful and capable.

Believing, as we do, that the democratic members of the Legislature, have it in their power to select a man who is an advocate of their own political principles, we trust that they will take such a course as shall secure a result so gratifying in every point of view, and so warmly desired by all who have any regard for the ascendancy of democratic measures. There are members of the present Legislature, who, it has been confidently asserted, would be won over to the support of certain whig candidates by the siren promise for the future—promises which none more frequently than the whig party make to the ear, and break to the heart—but we have yet to believe that any democrat in either House, whether elected upon distinct party grounds or not, will prove so recreant to his principles as to vote for any man, be he a two-week's resident of California, or a citizen for a life-time, who is opposed from intellectual and education, to the good old Republican doctrines that have so long been the guide-star and landmarks of the democratic party. If time should prove that there are any such in the Legislature, their reaction upon the Senatorial question will damn them to a fame as lasting as their residence in California.

Our young "Eureka" State is Democratic, and the only hope that Whiggy can have, is by promises held out as decoys, and the cry of "no partyism in California." The State is Democratic by nature, by the political principles cherished in their Atlantic homes, of the hardy and adventurous spirits who are developing her resources and securing her golden treasures, and it would be worse than disgrace that such a State should send as her representative to the National Councils, a man whose past political associations and principles, if followed in the future, would strike at the very foundation of the structure on which depends her future prosperity. California, as a State, is democratic, and believing that we have a preponderance in the State Legislature, we should endeavor to have her faithfully represented, politically, in the Senate.

In connection with the office of United States Senator, the names of several prominent Democrats have been mentioned—some of them men of worth and ability, and who would do honor to themselves and good service to the State. They are men who know and appreciate the wants of California, quite as well as those who have been here but for a day. But unless these gentlemen submit their claims and pretensions to some organized body of the Democratic party, who shall select one of them as their candidate, and abide the result of such decision, we shall be defeated in securing a result so desirable to the Democracy of California and the Union. That organized body, whose decision shall be final as to the candidate, must be a LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS—called according to the established usages of the party in other States. To such a convention should each candidate submit his claims, with the distinct and unqualified pledge from all that they will abide by its decision, let the choice fall on whom it may.

Such a course will secure an easy and satisfactory triumph to the Democracy, while it would effectually cut off the no-party, no-principle aspirants who would would cajole members into their support by lavish promises for the future, which conjure up golden fancies of official patronage and power, when the recipients of favors now asked shall be in a position to give everybody an office! The brand of political disgrace will be put upon the professing Democrat, who is found coquetting with whiggy, and advancing the interests of federal candidates, either for present pay or future plunder.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A meeting was held at San Jose on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of considering the construction of a railroad between that city and San Francisco. Hon. Mr. Crosby presided. Addresses were made by Messrs. SANDFORD, BRIERLY, CRANE, YATES and others, and a committee of five appointed to receive subscriptions to the contemplated road. Messrs. Hoppe, Sandford, Campbell, Cobb and W. C. Jones were appointed such committee, and Messrs. Yates, Briery, Campbell, Bascom, and Sanders, a committee to prepare an address to the citizens on the subject.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE.—The Tennessee, which sailed yesterday, carried forward \$76,000 in gold dust.

Editorial Correspondence.

SAN JOSE, JAN. 23, 1851.

MY DEAR WISANTS—

The "signs of the times" in the Legislature indicate that the Senatorial election will be brought on at an earlier day than has heretofore been deemed probable. If we are to succeed in the election of a Democrat to fill this high, and, at this juncture, most important position, there must be a caucus, to the action of which each candidate must pledge himself to abide. It is of no use to expect success, if we go into a ballot without unity of purpose, and concentration of our forces upon the best man.

The Hon. THOS. BUTLER KING arrived in town last evening, and already the effect has been to run all the other Whig candidates off the track. Poor CRANE is almost broken-hearted at the ingratitude of his party. On a close scrutiny, it was found—and the unwelcome truth was forced on his mind—that he could not rely on a single Whig vote! Oh, those twenty-eight men in buckram! It is rumored that "J. M. C." will, immediately after the election come off, make "a straight walk" for the White House, to lay his griefs before the President, and demand vengeance on those false Whigs, who would not appreciate his great services in the party. It is thought the Legislature will have need for the founding of a Hospital for the insane, for there will be one patient for whom provision should be made.

Great enthusiasm prevails in the Whig ranks since the advent of Mr. King at the capitol of California. He is certainly a formidable candidate—indeed, the only one on the Whig side. His popularity with the Whigs is seen by the cheerful faces they wear to-day. He is a gentleman of great talent, and high private worth; and it is but just to him, as an honorable opponent, to say, that we believe him to be warmly devoted to the interests of the State: while his friends claim for him that he can accomplish more for California in Congress, than any other man in the country.

It is to be feared, that here, as in San Francisco, and elsewhere in the State, a want of concert will lose us the Senator. So long as each man pertinaciously urges his claims, caring more for self than for party welfare and success, so long shall we not only be beaten, but shall deserve to be. Let us, then, act in accordance with the usages of the Democratic party, and all together,—else we shall have only ourselves to blame if we are beaten. If we are to be floored, it is by a satisfaction to see such a man as Mr. King elected instead of our neighbor "over the way." In heaven's name preserve the State from becoming a byword of reproach by elevating mediocrity to a place in the same body with a CASS, or a WEBSTER.

In regard to the financial matters, there seems to be no resource but to look to Congress for relief. The immense issue of Warrants to meet the expenses of the Legislature, and for ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the State, will carry them down to a more ruinous point than can now be realized. It is not doubted that an act will be passed making them bear an interest of at least one per cent a month from the date of issue, and to be receivable for all State dues. But at the best, the issue of these warrants is but a resort to a shipplaster currency of the meanest description, and unworthy a Democratic State—one, too, that is so inexhaustibly rich in the most precious metal.

A charter for Marysville, creating her into a City, has been reported by Mr. Field, which we think as near a model as it is possible for such an instrument to be. Mr. Field possesses superior talent and aptitude for business, and is destined to act a conspicuous part in the affairs of legislation.

The contested seats in the Senate have not yet been settled. Adams will, most certainly, be ousted, on the ground of ineligibility, if not for other cause. VAN BUREN will be confirmed in his place, his opponent not having complied with the requirements of the Statute. We hope this will be so, for he is a noble soul, and possesses every requisite for usefulness in the position he occupies. Mr. FAIR, however, is a most excellent gentleman, and will contest fairly for the seat,—desiring it only if right can be established to it clearly. The President's Message is favorably received by all parties. It was promptly circulated last evening in an extra of the Argus.

J. W.

Arrival of the Republic.

The steamship Republic, Capt. W. H. HUDSON, of Law's Line, came into port last evening, having left Panama on the 1st inst.

Her dates are of course no later than those by the Oregon, having left Panama two days before that vessel.

The reason of her long passage up, was in consequence of having very inferior coal, and no blowers to create a draft. She brings 83 passengers. - Mr. E. D. NOYES died on the passage up, and was buried at sea, January 13th.

On her last trip down, the Republic was only eight days and twelve hours in going from this port to Acapulco; to Panama, in seventeen days, running time. She proved herself not only an excellent sea vessel, so far as good accommodations are desirable, but a very fast one. No vessel on the Pacific is commanded by more gentlemanly officers.

COMMERCIAL ACCURACY.—Nothing is more annoying to dealers in particular articles, who are forwarding to this market, than to find the prices current of the papers here, differ so widely in their quotations. The N. Y. Herald, received by the last steamer, makes extracts, showing great inaccuracies in some quarters, as follows:

The Atlantic Courier Prices Current, Oct. 31st. Current, Oct. 31st. DRY GOODS. 44 brown shewings, 10@12 1/2 44 brown shewings, 17@19 44 bleached do., 12@13 44 bleached do., 14@16 7-8 drills, 11@12 7-8 drills, 11@12

PLEASANT PARTNERSHIP.—The Free Democrat at Chardon, Ohio, announces Miss Harriet M. Torrey as assistant editor.

Our San Jose Correspondence.

SAN JOSE, JANUARY 21.

The present state of Indian affairs, has been under discussion to-day in the Assembly. The impression is gaining ground (it was strongly suspected some time ago) that there has been a little gammon used in bringing about this coup Indian. None doubt that there are Indians—some poco mas o menos—among the "foot hills" of the southern portion of the Sierra Nevada, between Tulare Lake and the eastern bounds of California. These Indians have been known to be there since Col. Fremont, in the early part of the spring of 1848, passed through their valleys, in aiming to strike the Spanish trail leading from Los Angeles to Mormon City and Santa Fe.

That these same Indians are savage beyond all other tribes of the Snowy Mountain Range, is hardly to be believed. Various "rumors of wars" have transpired, it is true; but that the formidable coalition, hinted at by Col. Johnson, and vaguely imagined by the alarmists who are striving to "raise a wind" on this subject at present, exists, or is likely to exist, I have the strongest grounds to suspect.

I will not prolong the subject by giving you reasons; but from all the information which can be gathered on the matter, I am willing to hazard the belief that the opinion which is but just beginning to obtain, is the true and reliable one in the premises. So far as this affects the prosperity of that portion of the State, I am glad to be able to believe this; and so far as the fiscal condition of California is concerned, I am still more so. A depreciation of State securities to a most ruinous amount, must have been the inevitable result of the passage of the "Bill for the protection of the citizens of Mariposa county;" notwithstanding all which, I think the Legislature would quickly pass such a bill, could they be made to believe that substantial and urgent reasons therefore demanded it.

The "balance of power,"—I do not mean that outre conception which hangs out at the head of a new issue of an old projected paper in your city, which places the people in one scale, and the government by themselves, of the same people, in another—is well illustrated in numberless instances of the fate of bills originating in the Senate, or Assembly, of the present Legislature. Yesterday by a majority of one vote, passed in the Assembly a bill concerning divorces—a combination more detestably bad, I venture to say, than ever disgraced the statute book of any christian country, as respects this subject. It was framed, I understand, to suit a special case occurring in a city not a thousand miles from San Francisco; the details of which I leave to the curious in such matters. But, by the love which all honest men bear towards their wives, let us not permit such a blot as the passage of this project into a law, to disgrace the moral history of California. I am free to say, in full view of the "one I love above all others," that, according to my notions, the doctrines and practices of the French respecting incompatibility, and various other matters, are much more according to my notions of morality, and would far sooner be adopted by me, than the provisions of such a bill. I am glad to learn that it can never pass the Senate.

The election of U. S. Senator is, I think, just at hand. No one candidate is any longer specially anxious to see it deferred to a later day in the session; and although a number of attempts to fix a day have failed, it has been the result of fortuitous and not designed causes. The friends of a particular candidate have voted for or against it; and I believe I may safely say that I think the Assembly will agree to go into the election on the day yesterday fixed upon in the Senate, to wit, Wednesday next, 20th inst.

I need not speculate as to the result of the balloting; or as to on whom the choice may fall. But from all I can gather I feel sufficient confidence that it will rest on one who eminently deserves it, and whom Californians delight to honor. There may be men of greater pretensions, of ambition more daring, because less pure, but no one can be found on the Pacific coast, who holds sway in so many hearts, or who possesses talents and merits alike so eminent as he. C. M. N.

Movements against the Indians.

We understand that an order has been received from Gen. SMITH, by the officers stationed here, to send up to Benicia what troops are now in the barracks at the Presidio, for the purpose of concentrating a force at that point, to march immediately against the Indians on the Mariposa. A similar order is now in town from the same officer, for the troops at Monterey, which will be taken down by Lieut. SELLY, on the Ohio, which leaves on Sunday next, and the troops will return on that steamer in about ten days. It is also understood that orders have been sent to the riflemen in Oregon, to hold themselves in readiness.

As soon as the necessary troops can be rendezvoused at Benicia, they will march with the Indian Commissioners to the scene of hostilities, and unless the tribes manifest a disposition to come to an amicable adjustment of the difficulties, and live in peace, the military force will be brought to bear to accomplish what kindness fails to. Should the difficulties assume a more hostile aspect, and the tribes make a general war upon the whites, it is not unlikely that Gen. SMITH will take the field in person, and energetically prosecute the war until the Indians are exterminated or compelled to yield. Nothing short of vigorous measures will satisfy our border residents, nor accomplish what is so extremely desirable for all.

NEWS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By an arrival last evening from Honolulu, we are in possession of papers to the 28th of December, one week later than the dates previously received.

Tuesday, December 31st, was to be observed throughout the Hawaiian Kingdom, as a day of thanksgiving.

The brig Corsair, Capt. Wm. S. Neal, and the schooner Henrietta, Capt. J. Boyd Macfarlane, were up for this port, and would leave soon.

The papers before us are barren of news. The shipping memoranda will be found under the appropriate head.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—CORONER Gallagher held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, on the body of RICHARD MARTIN, one of the unfortunate men killed by the explosion of the Major Tompkins. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 10, 1850.

On Monday, the various portions of the President's message, were referred to the appropriate standing committees. Mr. Giddings seized the occasion to give the first kick to the abolition ball. He made a most vituperative speech. He vented the most calumnious statements against the President for his pledge to see that all laws should be faithfully executed. He attacked Mr. Webster, and was especially virulent against him. He said that there was a certain Professor hung in Boston, and that for his part he, Mr. G. would prefer being in the condition of that culprit, than to be in the position of his living namesake. He was listened to with remarkable good temper. When he sat down no one clamored for the floor, but all yielded it to Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, who replied in an admirable manner. He pronounced the speech by the representative from Ohio as "treasonable and seditious," and administered a rebuke which would have rendered mute forever after, any body but a "villain past all mending." The committee immediately arose and the House adjourned. So the Abolition Ball did not budge an inch. It merely spun round and remained where it was.

In the Senate no auxiliary effort has been made to work up an agitation. M. Hale, it is understood, has become rather disgusted with his former agency in raising the mischievous devil so troublesome now to lay, and occupies his leisure in preparing an oration soon to be delivered in Cincinnati. But wherever and whenever the attempt is made to re-ascend this wicked controversy, it will promptly be laid upon the table.

Mr. Gwin made an effort yesterday in the Senate to have the bill for the settlement of the land titles in California, made the special order for the 12th instant, but it was not agreed to; whereupon Mr. Gwin gave notice of his intention to introduce a substitute for the bill "now under consideration." This confirms what I stated in the former part of this letter, and renews my regret at Col. Fremont's absence.

John B. Preston, of St. Louis, has been commissioned Surveyor General of Oregon, vice the previous appointee, declined.

To-day, Mr. Thurston, of Oregon, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of establishing a light house at the mouth of the Umpqua, and locating buoys at the bar, and in the river; also, on making Umpqua a collection district with a port of entry at its mouth; also, providing for bells in the three lighthouses already provided for Oregon.

Col. B. F. Allen, of the Board of Commissioners to treat with the Indians of Oregon, leaves New York to-morrow, for that Territory, with several thousand dollars for the purchase of goods of Oregon merchants. This arrangement has been made at Mr. Thurston's instance, who suffers no opportunity of benefiting his constituents to escape.

The Surveyor General of Oregon, (Mr. Preston,) is expected in this city, daily, to complete his arrangements for reaching his port as soon as possible. The Oregon Land bill passed last session is inciting thousands to emigrate. Gov. Slade is organizing a company of female teachers to settle in that Territory. Before I conclude, I would call your attention to a matter in which all your Pacific people are interested, viz: that of patronage. You have men amongst you fully accomplished for any office. The federal, as well as State offices properly belong to you, and you ought to insist on your Representatives looking to this matter.

Elias Wampole, Indian Agent, has set out for his post in Oregon. He goes round the Horn. Mr. Francis, his colleague, will leave next Spring, at the head of a party of emigrants, which he is now organizing.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

The propeller Major Tompkins, while on her way from Sacramento City to this place, burst her drum-head, killing two men and severely scalding several others. The steamer was running at her usual gait, with a sufficient quantity of water in the boilers, and no cause can be assigned for the explosion, save some deficiency in her drum-head.

The steamer Senator, Capt. Van Pelt; New World, Capt. Hutchins; and West Point, Capt. D. S. Kelsey, tendered every assistance to the unfortunate that it was in their power to afford.

We are indebted to JOHN D. PHILLIPS, clerk of the West Point, for a report giving us the details of the occurrence. E. D. Tracy, fireman, killed; Simcon Cunningham, second engineer, badly scalded; Richard Martin, of London, dead; Edward Lyons, of Mississippi, badly hurt; Mr. Johnson, of the Magnolia House, Sacramento City, H. A. Whitley, C. B. Whittle, J. R. Lent, and Mr. Taylor, second clerk, were slightly injured.

All praise is due to Captain Mosely, of the Major Tompkins, and to Dr. Cronick, of Marysville, for their energy, kindness and attention extended to the sufferers.

At the request of a friend of the gentleman named in the extract below from the columns of the New York Globe, we give it a place in our columns:

It will be seen by the letter of our California correspondent, that the Hon. H. McAllister, formerly of Georgia, has been named as a candidate for Senator from that State, in the place of Col. Fremont. The election of Mr. McAllister to the Senate of the United States would be hailed with satisfaction by all who know him. He is a gentleman of high intellectual endowments, an accomplished scholar and statesman, a sound Democrat, and a devoted patriot. We sincerely hope that California may signalize her sagacity and wisdom by the selection of Mr. McAllister, for in our opinion, he would not fail to represent her in the Councils of the Nation with consummate ability and unswerving fidelity.

We understand that Mr. VANCE, a Daguerreotype artist, has been engaged for the last two weeks in preparing a camera of the largest size, for the purpose of taking a panoramic view of this city, which, when completed, will be about seven feet in length. Judging from the fine views we have seen, taken by him, from different parts of the city, we feel no hesitation in asserting that that they will equal, if not surpass, all former productions of this kind, or even the Daguerreotype views taken by artists possessing all the facilities which the Eastern States and the old world affords.

WHAT'S THE PRICE OF PUTTY?—It will require 150 tons of putty to glaze the windows in the building to be erected for the World's Fair in London.

Discovery of the Bay of San Francisco.

Editors of the Pacific News:

The Bay of San Francisco, for beauty and grandeur having but one rival on the globe, stands out upon the map of the western world as the most prominent feature of its physical geography.

Various contradictory accounts of its first discovery have been published from time to time, and it is not generally known to whom belongs the honor of having first entered the Golden Gate, and gazed upon the beautiful waters of the Bay.

On the 17th day of June, 1577, Sir Francis Drake anchored in this bay; "and on the same day," using the quaint language of one of his companions, "the people of the country, having their houses close by the water side, showed themselves unto us, and sent a present to our Generall."

By a random assertion, the same writer informs us, (I give you his own words) "that the Spaniards hitherto had never bene in this part of the country, neither did ever discover the land by many degrees to the southward of this place."

Upon this bare assertion, the English founded their claims of priority of discovery. But while every meed of praise that has been lavished upon this great explorer, was justly awarded, yet the honor of having first turned a prow into the Bay of San Francisco belongs to JUAN RODRIGUEZ CABILLO, a Portuguese navigator of great celebrity.

Leaving the western coast of Mexico, Cabillo, in the month of June, 1542, (thirty-seven years prior to Drake's discovery,) began the survey of the west coast of California. In November of the same year he entered the harbor of San Francisco. Subsequently in attempting to progress still further into the unknown regions of the North, his vessels were driven back, and he was forced to take refuge in a harbor, named by him Port Possession, situated in the island of San Bernardo, one of the Santa Barbara Group. There, Cabillo, who had been some time sick, sank under the fatigues of his voyage. His ships were afterwards brought back to Mexico by his pilot.

Thus perished, upon a lonely isle of the ocean, one of those daring adventurers of the sixteenth century, whose indefatigable courage, persevering energy, and stern resolution, combined with great skill as a navigator, brought to light the existence of this noble bay, where now, in the nineteenth century, are moored the ships of every clime.

More anon, C. W. B.

Record of City Courts.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Hon. J. Caleb Smith, Associate Justice. Daniel Lick vs. George C. Potter, Thomas Hall, James Donahue, Francis Crumell, and S. Smith.—Suit dismissed at the cost of the plaintiff. McAllister for plaintiff; Hanna for defendant.

Cowic et al. vs. Foley et al.—Cause continued by consent of parties. Gordon for plaintiff. Wool, Williams and Cook for defendant.

Bailey vs. Steamer New World.—Cause continued by consent of parties. Chetwood, Edwards, Rowe and Turk for plaintiff. T. J. and A. Smith for defendant.

S. H. Williams & Co. vs. The City of San Francisco. The demurrer is overruled. Dana Thain vs. ship Dalmatia.—The demurrer is overruled. Gilman and Stevenson for plaintiff. Dwinelle and Holt for defendant.

Before Hon. D. O. SHATTUCK. Burgoyne & Plume vs. John M. Coughlin.—Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of \$292 33, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per month, from this date until paid. Moore for plaintiffs.

PROBATE COURT.—Hon. R. N. Morrison, presiding. In the matter of the estate of W. B. McArthur, deceased.—Ordered that February 4th, 1851, be appointed for hearing the application of Bowie and McArthur, praying for the probate of said will.

In the matter of the estate of George Griffin, deceased.—Ordered that John Marshall, F. M. Pixley, and A. J. Tobias, be appointed appraisers in the above estate.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hon. Levi Parsons, presiding. Frank Turk vs. J. B. Sturzenegger.—Judgment by default.

T. J. Thebault vs. Wm. Robinson.—Judgment final, by default, in the sum of \$2214.

H. T. Kyle vs. D. Gherardelli.—Dismissed. Kyle for plaintiff; McHenry for defendant.

Chas. Tyler vs. R. H. Collyer.—Former judgment final, on proof, for \$180.

John Walsh vs. Weiss & Pierce.—Judgment by default.

C. M. Robertson vs. R. H. Collyer.—Judgment final, on proof, in the sum of \$213 40.

John Curry vs. Samuel Perry.—Ordered that publication be made in the California Courier for six months, and that copies be sent through the mail.

Demas vs. Simmons, et al.,—non-suit granted.

W. J. Strang vs. Howard Dowker.—Referred to E. Norton, Esq.

C. K. Hotelling vs. W. H. V. Cronise.—Judgment for \$1785.

Blackburn Y. Thompson vs. Thurston & Reed.—Judgment by confession in sum of \$680.

M. M. Rawson vs. Thurston & Reed.—Judgment by confession for the sum of \$555.

John Edward vs. Thurston & Reed.—Judgment by confession in sum of \$554 75.

BY LAST NIGHT'S BOAT.

News from the Sacramento Valley.

FREEMAN & Co. furnished us Sacramento papers of yesterday morning.

A good deal of excitement exists at Nevada City, in consequence of the murder of Dr. WILLIAM LENOX, who was shot while sitting in his office, about 9 o'clock Sunday evening. The Transcript adds:—

"The Dr. lived about an hour after he was shot. Before he died he stated that it was Col. Lewis M. Best, or Capt. Fitzpatrick, who had shot him. Both these persons were therefore arrested. The trial commenced before Justice Edwards on Monday. Our informant left Nevada on Tuesday morning. The prisoners had been put under bonds of \$3000 each to appear again on Tuesday morning. The principal evidence that was adduced on the part of the State, was threats made by Best.

Mr. Henry Wadilove, of Sacramento, who had been on a collecting tour through the mines, was attacked in broad daylight by two men, but escaped from them by shooting one and then putting spurs to his horse.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, January 17.

IN SENATE—The bill introduced by Mr. Heydenfeldt, in relation to granting to San Francisco the interest of the State in certain lands situate below high water mark, was referred to the judiciary committee.

The majority of the Committee on Elections, Messrs. Cooke and Crosby, reported against the claims of Mr. Fair, who contests the seat of Mr. Van Buren, from the San Joaquin District, and closed by saying "the undersigned, a majority of your committee, are of opinion that Hon. Thos. Van Buren is legally entitled to the seat now held by him, and recommend to the Senate the adoption of this report."

The report was accepted, but not acted upon, Mr. Woodworth being desirous of presenting a minority report.

A resolution was adopted naming Monday next as the day on which the Senate would meet the other house for the purpose of going into an election for U. S. Senator, but Mr. Broderick gave notice that he should next day move a re-consideration of the resolution.

IN ASSEMBLY.—The bill in relation to State Assessey, was read a third time and passed. Also the bill exempting firemen from military duty.

Mr. Carr reported a substitute for the present pilot law. Ordered printed.

The bill in relation to divorce, was passed, 17 to 10.

Mr. Baldwin made a minority report on the subject of the Indian difficulties, closing with a motion to indefinitely postpone the bill authorizing the raising of forces to march against the Indians. The motion was carried 17 to 14.

An attempt was made to take up the resolution fixing Wednesday next as the day on which they would choose a United States Senator, but after sundry motions, and the Sergeant-at-Arms being sent after several delinquent members, the House adjourned without taking action.

Commercial.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

There is a marked increase in the trade of the city in all departments, but we do not perceive any improvement in prices, but the other hand a tendency to decline a state of things for which no one can be unprepared who is well informed in regard to the shipping market.

Two cargoes per day from the Atlantic ports in addition to the imports from foreign sources, must give us an overstock sufficient to forbid the hope of much profit to shippers.

In scrip, there is not much doing, and no change in prices for either city or state. For the latter, 63@67 cts. is about the mark for small lots.

Flour remains dull at \$5.50 for half sacks of Clute. Barley in demand at 5 cts.; corn, 2 1/2@2 1/2 cts. Good pork in hbls \$10. Sugars dull and moderate sale.

Arrivals at Hotels.

Jan. 23. M. M. M. B. F. Johnson, M. L. Latham, E. F. Mory Drury, Sacramento; A. M. Richardson, A. Mearns, J. H. Huston, San Jose; Thos. J. Brown, J. G. Brown, Buffalo; Dr. Deyere, U.S.A. Benicia; Capt. Wm. Steamer W. G. Hunt; W. M. Small, 140y and servt, Wm. Hendrick, Jno H. Drey.

Passengers Sailed. Per Steamer Tennessee—Charles White, W. H. Charington, Capt. R. Dockindoff, James Lane, J. Curran, R. H. Robinson, G. H. Skaggs, P. M. Wheeler, R. Shaw, J. M. Ege, J. B. Clarke, H. G. Ball, J. R. Black, W. DePree, E. Taylor, W. D. Gernan, C. Oberlin, W. C. F. Parlane, B. G. Harris, L. Mitchell, J. T. Alex. dr., G. H. Duppreger, J. Teutsbrich, G. Penwithor, Mr. Anderson, J. Holt, J. Tricordis, W. Davis, R. Hall, M. M. Bennett, G. H. White, Thomas O'Grady, A. Christolms, J. Ely, P. Mismere, Thos. H. W. Smith, Saml Hurken, J. T. Ceivel, W. Heber.

Per Steamer Oregon—H. Burns, F. Cumming, H. Hallway, Messrs. Buckley, Donald, Rene.

Passengers Arrived.

Per Steamship Republic—F. Clayton, Capt. D. McVillien and lady, Mrs. Jacobs and S. McLanshin, Dr. B. W. Hathaway, D. Ney, jr., Stephen L. Smith, S. W. Collins, R. S. Martin, Mad. De Baccour, J. J. Brown, J. G. Brown, J. J. Johns, J. J. Elyer, J. H. Lassick, G. Dubord, Mons. LaJon, Labor. Chawhans, Villersene, Van Cotte, Master B. B. Woodworth, Mr. G. P. Johnson, F. Schwule, C. Tabman, R. S. Allen, J. Hamilton, Martin Huntington, Thos. W. Carroll, P. H. Bacon, E. L. Davis, S. Salrey, J. H. Laskie, C

