AMUSEMENTS...This Evening.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"The Two Drovers"—"Our May Boy"—"Her Alexander."

CHARLES TWEEDALE'S MARIONETTE'S.—"La France en Lorne"—"Merle, Pilleur."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Necromancy and Magic.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—

The Daily Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1850.

☞ We are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. R. G. Lyell and N. L. Witcher, passengers on the Alabama, for Sac Francisco papers.

☞ For an interesting Review and a number of News Items see first page.

☞ We give thanks to the steamers Belle Key and Alack Scott, for the latest river papers, and to Capt. Smith of the steamship Palmetto, for Galveston papers.

Still Onward.

The ship of State moves on—right on. The beckons are already in the rear, and prosperous gales are wafting on our noble Union to its glorious destiny. We may be very incredulous, but we cannot believe that this Union is in danger of any sudden end. We love it; cherish it above every thing but our soul's salvation; it was built up by the almost superhuman efforts of our patriotic and self-sacrificing ancestors; it was bought by the blood of the best men of the human race, in any age of the world; it has given prosperity and power to the greatest nation of freemen on which the sun has shone; in it are now centered the hopes of more than twenty millions of human beings, who are under its immediate protection, and of uncounted millions more in every portion of the earth, who love freedom and know any thing of the rights of man. Such is our Union. Crazed fanatics and insane demagogues may assail it, as they have done; but their puny efforts will be without avail. The combined powers of all the disunionists of the North and the South, the East and the West, cannot shake it. It has its firm base in the affections of the people; and there will never be wanting the hearts and hands of patriots to advocate and defend it.

How often we have heard it said that the Union would not survive the shock growing out of these questions on slavery! How often we have heard it asserted that the North and the South could not agree on these subjects, and that there must necessarily be a severance! And how often has the wish been flither to the thought in this matter! If there are those who would see our Union rent in twain, our glorious flag of stars and stripes trailing in the dust, the blood of our people pouring out on our fair plains in civil discord, they may now conclude that their wishes are vain. They may abandon their efforts and their hopes. Upon information of the most reliable character, we can say that the plan for compromising these questions, heretofore agitating to the country, has already been matured in Congress; and the permanent settlement of them is no longer regarded as problematical. The breakers are passed; Reunion's rough surges beat harmless against the iron-sides of our noble ship of State. Her course is still on—right on. May the flag of the Union—our glorious flag of the free and the brave—stream ever from the mast-head, as now!

WEST POINT APPOINTMENTS.—We have never known a better abused administration than President Taylor's. If he does any thing, it is wrong; if he does not, that, also, is wrong. The last effort we see made to render his administration unpopular is by Washington newspaper correspondents, who say that he has refused to give a cadetship at the West Point Military Academy, to a grand-son of Mr. Clay, son of Col. Clay, who fell at Buena Vista.

This may be true, or they may not be. Such a case may be very easily hatched up by any prolific letter-writer. Or there may be no vacancies for cadetships from the State of Kentucky. Indeed, the statement may not be true on many accounts. But suppose that President Taylor has refused a cadetship to a grand-son of Mr. Clay. We know nothing of the qualifications of Mr. Clay's grand-son. He may be a young gentleman of very inferior merits, and, on no account, entitled to the place which he seeks. If he has been refused, he is not the first by many thousands; and, certainly, the reputation of his grand-father gives him no rights above those of any other meritorious youth of our country. Henry Clay is a man whom the nation delights to honor: whose fame is the property of the nation; but this establishes no rights in his family which do not belong to any honest citizen of the republic. It is one of the most admirable features of our government, that all, high and low, are placed on an equality. We have here no aristocracy of name or of wealth. There is no post to which the humblest may not aspire; no honor which those of the lowest extraction, by a course of meritorious conduct, may not attain. The history of Mr. Clay himself happily illustrates this, as do the lives of some of our most emilient men of the present and past generations. They are in favor of seeing merit rewarded *for itself*. In this country we totally disregard the principle that situations of honor are to depend on such extraneous influences as of family name or connexions.

P. S.—The above has been standing in type two days. Since it was written we have received the following, which is taken from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, and is, no doubt, entirely reliable:

"With great pleasure, I announce that Henry Clay, Jr., son of the gallant Lieut. Col. Clay, of the Kentucky Volunteers, killed at Buena Vista, has been appointed a Cadet in the U. S. Military Academy."

AMERICAN THEATRE.—This establishment has opened auspiciously. With good acting, good management, and the excellent arrangements provided in every department, it promises to be a favorite place of resort. On Saturday evening the performances went off well, and the audience retired in excellent humor with the new manager and his well known cast. Last evening, the performances were witnessed by a less number of our theatre-goers than we could have wished to see, but they nevertheless were "excellent well" pleased. Tonight "The Two Drovers," the classic presentations of Prof. Jennings and his talented children, the manager's own "Her Alexander," and other entertainments, *ought to*, and *will*, fill the house.

VIEU-VIEUX SALE.—Vieu Vieu & Sons' sales room, at No. 79 St. Charles street, will be open this morning for the inspection of their splendid stock of goods. Ladies and gentlemen who wish to make purchases of Stationary, China Sets, Clocks, Cut Glass, Gothic Tables, Vases, etc. etc., should examine them, and mark the catalogue. See Vignie's advertisement, in another column, of the sale, which will take place at 4 o'clock, this afternoon.

CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—F. H. Petitpain, Auctioneer, No. 6 Canal street, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, 100 packages and lots of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, to which we shall the attention of city and country merchants.

☞ We refer persons going to California to the advertisement, in another column, of the fine ship Sarah and Louisa, Capt. J. G. McLellan, which leaves this evening, for Chagres. This splendid vessel, of 600 tons burthen, has fine, cool, and well ventilated accommodations for passengers, and we understand a few berths are still unengaged. We would recommend immediate application to her courteous agent, Mr. H. B. Drew, at 6 Perdido street, who can give many valuable information as to the Isthmus route.

HEAR YE, HEAR YE, HEAR YE.—All those interested in the grand bench to come off in the Phenix House this morning, will attend at the ringing of John's bell at half past 10 o'clock, or forever hold their peace.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.—The treaty has given rise to a host of irreconcilable predictions. The New York Tribune regards its consummation as the glory of the 19th century, while the Herald declares that it has "sown the seeds of one of the greatest naval conflicts between the United States and England, which will surpass any thing of the kind that has yet taken place in the history of the human race."

THE CREVASSE IN ST. JAMES PARISH.—The Belle Key, which arrived last evening, brought us the gratifying intelligence that the crevasse which occurred at Madame Trudeau's plantation, has closed.

Mr. Dyson and Mr. Gayle, of Providence, Sumter District, S. C., had a difficulty, in which the latter was mortally wounded by a pistol shot.

Dr. James Cornick has been appointed Fleet Surgeon of the Pacific squadron.

The President of the United States, it is said, has tendered George C. Morgan, Esq. of Maryland, the appointment of a foreign Consulate.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

ONE MONTH LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.

The steamship Alabama, Capt Foster, from Chagres, arrived here yesterday morning, furnishing us with with San Francisco dates to the 1st April, being one month later from the gold region. The steamship California arrived at Panama on the 23d ult. with 223 passengers and $1,700,000 in gold dust. The steamship Georgia left Chagres on the 27th ult, and the Empire City and Cherokee sailed for New York on the same day. The Alabama brought $75,000 in gold, consigned as follows: to Hausnel White & Co. 16,000; C. J. Meeker & Co. 14,000; and Garretson & Fretz 5000; also, $200,000 among the passengers.

By passengers on the Alabama, we have a large amount of exceedingly interesting information; the most of which, however, is embraced in the summary of intelligence with which we are furnished by San Francisco papers.

The gentlemen referred to have been engaged in the mining region, on Deer Creek, a tributary to the Yuba. They arrived in California on the 1st of August last, were employed in "the diggings" about seven months, embracing the entire winter, and have realized, as the result of *such* individual's operations, from $1,500 to $7,000.

As many as fifteen hundred persons passed the winter on Deer Creek, and of the number there were not more than six or eight deaths. The gold regions, which are mountainous, with fine breezes and pure water, are considered as healthy as any portions of the globe. Not so the valleys and towns on the rivers, where there has been much sickness during the past winter. The gentlemen with whom we conversed have had fine health, and are as hale a set of men as we have at any time seen. They return because they have accomplished the objects of their visit to California. They have not realized magnificent fortunes, but have made money—enough, said one of the gentlemen to us, to release him from debt, and to secure for himself a home, and comfortable subsistence for his family. He has no intention to return to California. Others expressed their purpose to do so.

Silver mines of great richness had been found in some portion of the country. A specimen of the ore, almost in the pure state, was seen at the house of Burgoyne & Co., brokers in San Francisco, weighing 8pwards of twenty pounds!

At the time the passengers from San Francisco by the California, arrived at Panama, there were supposed to be at the latter point as many as two thousand persons waiting to get off, besides a large number that were met, California bound, between Gorgona and Panama. The chances for getting passage to San Francisco were represented as extremely bad. The officers of the steamship California are denounced, without stint of words, for their neglect of passengers, especially those in the steerage. The accommodations on the Pacific steamers are represented to be of a wretched character.

We are glad to learn that Capt. Foster, of the steamship Alabama, on her trip from Chagres to this port, gave, by his courtesy and attention to passengers, the greatest satisfaction.

A great variety of specimens of native gold were exhibited to us, ranging in value from $5 to $50. A large number of gold coins, executed by brokers at San Francisco, were also shown us. They are executed with much neatness, and we were surprised to learn that at San Francisco they are below par—the result, most probably, of unfair speculation.

Henri Herz, the celebrated pianist, has arrived in San Francisco, after making the tour of Mexico, and proposes to give concerts in that city. The Alta California says—"It will cause considerable surprise to his friends and admirers in the United States, and abroad, to learn that he has extended his journeyings thus far, but his music will sound as sweet in El Dorado as elsewhere."

The bill to incorporate the city of San Francisco, has passed the Senate.

One half of the United States mail for California, was left at Panama on the sailing of the March steamer. The Tennessee, which was due at San Francisco on the 10th of April, was expected to bring the remainder.

F. C. Ewer has retired from the editorial chair of the Pacific News, and announces his connection with a new paper in Sacramento city.

The Alta California contains a well written article on the subject of the duties collected prior to the extension of the Revenue laws over California. Many of the merchants, who paid these duties, are urging their claims for its repayment, upon the ground that it was illegally collected. The Alta California expresses strong indignation relative to this move, and says that "it is taking a mean advantage of the unsettled state of affairs at the time, and is unworthy the high and honorable character of American merchants." It contends that the funds should be paid into the State treasury. They were collected, in the first instance, by the officers appointed by Gen. Kearny, under instructions from Washington, the proceeds to be used for the necessary offices of the civil government. When the treaty of peace was communicated to Col. Mason, then acting as Governor of California, he determined to continue the collection until some action should be taken by Congress, or until he might be instructed upon the subject. When Col. Mason was relieved by Gen. Riley, the latter also deemed it expedient to continue these collections, and turn them into the civil fund, using all that was necessary, and holding the rest at the disposition of Congress and the President. The fund was held sacred, and when money was required for the military, and other departments, it was *loaned* merely, and upon the most perfect vouchers, with drafts on the heads of Departments in Washington, which were taken in deposit. The collection of this fund was commenced in 1847, and was continued until November, 1849. The amount on hand, including the loans, exclusive of moneys already expended in support of the civil government, is estimated at one million of dollars, which would be a vast benefit to California in her present state. This amount is, and will be, held by Gov. Riley until he shall receive orders for its disposition. A special act of Congress will be necessary for the purpose of recognizing the legality of the collection. The Alta California further says: "The subject matter of the disposition of the civil fund is now before the Legislature in the shape of a report from a committee. While we earnestly contend that the funds collected prior to the arrival of Col. Collier, (appointed Collector by the Government,) should be appropriated to the State Government, and neither turned into the treasury of the United States nor paid back into the chests of the merchants, we do not coincide with the committee in their opinion that the duties collected since that time can justly be considered as appertaining to the civil fund. True, Congress negligently failed to provide us a Territorial form of Government, or appropriate money for the support of one, but California is the property of the United States, and her agents are her's, and not California's. We have now formed ourselves into a State, agreeably to the views expressed by the representatives of the home Government, and, it is well known, in accordance with the views of the Executive. Whether Congress will approve of our course—acknowledge our sovereignty—admit us into the confederacy, and give our Representatives a voice at the Seat of Government, remains yet to be seen. We are all anxious and expectant. For ourselves, we are firm in the belief that she will, and that the civil fund will be turned into our treasury."

The following are the nominations made at the Democratic primary election: For Sheriff—Col. J. J. Bryant; Recorder—John A. McGlynn; County Clerk—John E. Addison; County Judge—Simon B. Marye; County Attorney—James C. Smith; Assessor—D. M. Chauncey; Treasurer—R. G. Berford; District Attorney—Alex. Wells; Clerk of the Supreme Court—R. H. Tharp; Surveyor—Wm. W. Eddy; Coroner—Edward Gallagher.

The following we extract from the editorial correspondence of the Alta California:

SACRAMENTO CITY, *March 20th.*

And here was the scene of the great overflow—the Sacramento City of magic build—her streets crowed with busy denizens and strangers, and the hum of active life arising from her four quarters as though no *thought* of freshet can disturb her onward progress. Her streets are dry and even dusty, and filled with all the indescribables of business substance, while from her outskirts departures are almost momentarily taking place for the different mines.

A vast deal of electioneering occupies the minds of men whose personal and party inclinations lead them to engage in the strife. Every office has at least a dozen aspirants. Handbills are being printed and posted about town announcing different candidates, while ticket *traits* are being distributed from hand to hand.

This morning our friend Judge H. A. Schoolcraft was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock with Miss Parry, very accomplished and beautiful. The happy couple leave in an hour for San Francisco, per steamer Senator.

The rage for up river town speculations is none the less since fair weather set in as you may suppose. Boats leave this point daily, crowded with passengers, and it is contended that the effect of this *starting* towns will be to lessen the importance of Sacramento. *Nous verrons.*

The snow, in the extreme northern mines was said to at impede successful operations. An *hombre* had arrived from Deer creek, with $12,000 in dust, which he had dug in three weeks. The principal part of it in a single day. The lucky man was exhibiting his *ore* in some sporting gentlemen, and it was suspected that, through some *fiscal* arrangement upon a cloth covered table, he would get relieved of his burden in a very short space of time.

The grand jury, at their last session, found a true bill against Francisco Ramres, for the murder of Plantier on the 5th inst. Also true bills were found against James Clayton and William Gatson, for larceny.

The San Joaquin river is literally alive with adventurous gold-seekers, who navigate the river to its head waters; boats of all kinds, shapes and sizes, are plying up and down that stream. The new diggings, as they are called, on the head waters of the river, are attracting considerable attention, and are said to yield handsomely. The gold is fine, as far as prospected, and requires to be collected with quicksilver; this, however, may not prove to be the case with the entire diggings, and all the miners believe, from information received from the Indians, that larger and heavier gold will be found, higher up in the mountains. The snow is at present too deep to admit of thorough prospecting, and it is thought that active operations cannot commence for at least a month. Provisions are abundant and cheap, so much so, in fact, that most of the traders cannot realize upon their sales. Flour has been sold at 35c. and pork at 40 to 45c. per pound.

The case of Wm. Gatson, charged with the murder of Wm. Wiginton, in crossing the plains of New Mexico, recently, will be handed over to the U. S. authorities in San Francisco, on the ground that no other court but a U. S. Court had jurisdiction in the matter. The doctor who attended the deceased is here, as also the man who had the prisoner in charge in crossing the plains, prior to his escape. When confronted before this latter individual he did not deny the charge.

A mercantile firm in San Francisco having a considerable quantity of California gold coins, issued by various establishments in the country, preferred having them melted down to paying the discount demanded. The gold was found to be only 21 carats fine.

From February 28th to March 27th, inclusive, there arrived in San Francisco, in seventy-four American vessels (19,228 tons shipping), 1532 male and fifty-five female passengers. Total—vessels 100; tonnage 25,042; male passengers 2028; female passengers 215.

The Senate has excluded the reporters of the Alto California from its floor, for certain strictures by that paper upon its acts!

There is a bill before the Legislature providing for the establishment of quarantine regulations in San Francisco harbor.

The Placer Times gives the following amusing incident: A "greene minur" came rushing into our office the day before yesterday—his countenance indicating that he was tickled all over, inside and out—with a quart of sand which he had "scooped up right out on the American Fork." He said the dirt was full of scales, and, upon examination it proved to be so. Not any trouble being the fact the scales were those of mica instead of gold! The young man straightened his coat tail, and we think he must be in the vicinity of Trinity river by this time.

The "Stockton Times," the pioneer paper of the San Joaquin Valley, has made its appearance. The first number shows up the business of Stockton in three columns of advertisements. We learn from it the following items:

The Mines.—The news from the Southern Mines is of the most stirring interest. From all quarters we learn that the miners are doing well. Many new mines have been discovered, and the lucky adventurers have reaped a golden harvest in a short time. Notwithstanding the hundreds who are weekly arriving at Stockton, *en route* for the mountains, there is ample room for thousands more. Stocks are becoming small on the rivers, and the value of liquors, provisions and other articles is steadily rising.

Routes from Stockton to the Mines.—The land route is the shortest, cheapest and best. Freight is from twenty-five to thirty cents per lb. according to distances. Henceforth all difficulty in transporting freight during the rainy season, from Stockton to the mines direct, will be obviated by the construction of good and substantial bridges. There are two great routes from Stockton to the mines: one running north, or north-east, towards the Calavers, Mokelumne, and the Northern Mines on the tributaries of the Sacramento; and the other running south, or south-east, towards the Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Merced, Mariposa, Kings River, and the head waters of the San Joaquin. Those on the former route are the nearest, being from 25 to 75 miles, while those on the latter are from 60 to 100 miles.

The Sonorian Lump of Gold.—We have seen the eighth wonder of the world! We have held in our hands the Sonorian lump of gold, weighing 22 lbs. 6 oz. The following is a brief history and description of this fine specimen of the precious metal: During the month of January of the present year, three Sonorian Mexicans were following their mining pursuits in the arroyo, of the town of Sonora, and discovered this "gole," but in a few days they squandered in riotous living the whole amount. The prize fell into the hands of Lineberg & Co., who sold it again at a high premium, to Messrs. Alonzo Green and Joshua Holding.—These gentlemen have since been offered $2000 for it *above its intrinsic value*. It is estimated that there are about 4 lbs. of common quartz mixed up with the gold. The owners intend to send it to the States. We have been informed on good authority that Messrs. Green and Holding have also brought down with them on their trip from Sonora, 240 lbs. weight of gold dust for exportion.

Drowned.—A young man from Baltimore, Md., named Windsor, aged 18 years, was drowned a few days since in the San Joaquin. He was going up the river in a whaleboat, and was thrown overboard by the steering oar in turning a point. His connections in the States are highly respectable, and although but a young man, he exercised an influence over those around him that was truly surprising. Suitable respect was paid to the remains of young Windsor.

Plying between Sacramento and those "new city" prodigies of Yankee enterprise, bordering the Feather and Yuba rivers, we have seven steamboats. They are perfect monsters in their way, and scream you awake at morning, or deafen you with the shrill cadence of their pipes for passengers at nightfall. An odd, yet agreeable spectacle they present, pushing onward against the swift current of the Sacramento, crowded with passengers every morning and evening. They are mere scows, of ungainly build, with engines of forty horse power, propelled by stern paddles. One of them, the Linda, of 100 tons burthen, but "no accommodations for passengers," changed hands a day or two since, walking up to the tune of $40,000 under the hammer. They say she will bring the amount of purchase money in a half dozen trips to Marysville, and it is quite probable that this opinion may be correct.

Two theatres are in process of construction in this city. The Tehama theatre is built under the supervision of Mr. Atwater, and will be opened on Monday evening, so say the *posters*; we have not seen the small bills "for particulars." Mrs. J. H. Kirby, the *American* actress, and Mr. N. McCron, of Sydney celebrity, are stopping at the City Hotel. They are both engaged for the Tehama boards. *Tehama*, you must know, is the name of this locality in the dialect of the *diggers*—we mean the Digger Indians. The theatre on M street is being erected by Mr. A. M. Petit, the popular builder of these "parts," and will be a spacious and comfortable establishment, besides combining value with its usefulness. The stage is thirty-six feet in depth, and the house is arranged with two tiers of boxes, and capable of seating one thousand persons.

A press and material for a tri-weekly paper are in town. It will be in operation in a few days. The Placer Times is to be *set up* in a fine two story office on 3d street, and the paper, it is on *dit*, is to be published semi-weekly.

General Summary.

SINCE THE SAILING OF THE LAST STEAMER.

March, the renowned *May* month of this clime, has cleared up the mists of an intensely severe winter and brought out in bold beauty, with "enough and to spare," the cerulean hue of California summer skies. The rains are quite over, at least the wet season is sufficiently broken up to awaken or restore animation in every profession and pursuit of life, among the thousands accumulated within our borders, while we are continually reminded by every congenial circumstance, of the presence of spring. The month of March has not a stirring chapter of events to chronicle, yet we can believe an earnest of life and incident to which the opening business season will add impulse, is to be compended in a summary of general news.

The cupidity of a busy population has since the sailing of the last steamer, been largely operated upon by divers schemes of wealth. Along the coast, from San Diego upward, the fever of speculation has raged with resistless vigor, and the commencement of the Spring tide emigration to flow from our cities and towns inland upon the Placer, has been the signal for the springing of a mine of wonders.

In the neighborhood of San Diego gold has been reported discovered, and the value of town lots in that place is affected by the intelligence. In the vicinity of Los Angeles, coal has been found in sufficient quantities to supply all future steam navigation on the Pacific, it is claimed. Monterey is in the market with various testimonials of worth, not the least of which are the acknowledged facilities that port possesses of easy communication with the most southerly mines, and which in years to come will be an advantage readily appreciated. From the city of San Francisco to the most northern limits of the State, the all engrossing and exciting speculation has been in the probable discovery of a new bay, a few hundred miles up the coast, where are believed to abound not only the products of rich mines, but the embryo wealth of a vast city and a populous country adjacent. Offered as a thing of speculate creation, the only source of agrandizement to the projectors of the numerous expeditions which have left this port "for Trinidad Bay and the new Gold Diggings," that we can perceive is the good profits of such a trip to the owners of the vessels; for they are generally the *projectors* it has been discovered. * To the adventurers, themselves, thus far has the scheme proved entirely unsuccessful. Trinidad Bay with its wealth has not yet become known to the people of California.

Some of the expeditions are still out, while others are preparing to depart, and with the more modest if not reasonable intimation of exploring the coast and *discovering* Trinidad Bay. Speculation does not rest here, but enters largely into the prevailing excitement, involving the selection of business localities, and the growth of our new cities and towns. On the Yuba river, the most prominent place of business, endowed with the habits and properties of a thriving town, is Marysville, situated a few miles from the junction of that stream with Feather river. It is encompassed by city surveys, but it has outstripped other and similar enterprises, and although but six weeks old, now numbers over two hundred and fifty houses, with a population of about three thousand. The banks of the Feather and Yuba are lined with "new cities;" but it is thought that many of them will *go down* with the rivers, and the consequent exposure of their false or defective positions. On the Sacramento, at the alledged *heads* of navigation, new cities are starting, but it will probably be best ascertained respecting the advantages of all, at some period during the low stage of water.

The most serious *speculation* in which men are engaged in this country appears to be *politics*. In San Francisco and San José party lines have been drawn and demonstrations have been made, but the general mass is influenced by these untimely and unnecessary proceedings, and the organization of party is at present confined to these, two places, with but little hope of success elsewhere in California. Party distinctions have influenced nominations of candidates for State and district officers at elections held in this city during the last two months, and the political interest manifested in an election which takes place this day is more than usual. Very little can be said of the unanimity with which either party has entered the contest. But we have indulged too lengthily in a review of California speculations.

Since the sailing of the March 1st steamer, the excitement relative to unauthorized grants of land made by one G. Q. Colton, in the capacity of Justice of the Peace, in this city, has been stimulated by the addition of fresh facts to those before forming the guidance of public opinion. Colton having in a number of instances granted lots which had been previously conveyed by the town authorities. The money having been in every case paid before the fraud was discovered, a great deal of confusion and litigious contention have ensued.

The Municipal affairs of San Francisco are in a perplexing state, from which they will only be restored to a sound healthy condition by the incorporation of the present pueblo, and the instatement of a system of government with which both the people and their servants are familiar. A bill for the charter of San Francisco passed the Legislature, and it is understood that the charter will be presented to the people for their adoption or rejection in a few days. In Sacramento City, the animosity between the squatter party and owners of real estate has very nearly subsided. Preparations are being made to guard against another overflow by the immediate construction of a levee along the banks of the Sacramento, which it is computed will cost about $200,000. Half of the amount has been already subscribed. This place is rapidly increasing in growth and business. Buildings of a fine substantial character are assuming the places of tents and shanties, and there as here the indications of permanent prosperity are of the broadest stamp.

The mines of the north and south are now accessible and travelling is much facilitated by the introduction of steamboats on the upper waters of the principal streams. The San Joaquin District contains some of the rarest deposits of gold ever discovered, and these are being worked with great success at the present time. Many large lumps, (the largest weighing twenty-three pounds now on exhibition in this city,) have been found during the winter in this section of the Placer. Parties of miners, who have visited the most southerly extreme of the gold discoveries, report continued success in digging. The Sacramento District is unfailing in the rich products of its mines. Old diggings have been abandoned and new deposits discovered. The heavy winter rains have caused important changes in the various deposits, and will probably have proved an advantage to the miner on this side of the Sierra, when the waters subside. The gold discoveries on Trinity river are currently reported extremely rich, but we have no means of satisfactorily ascertaining the truth of the many stories in circulation.

About the first of the month, an unprincipled class of white settlers attacked the peaceable Indians of Sonoma and Nappa vallies, slaying a large number of both sexes, and forcing the Indians to flee into the mountains. The provocation of this murderous outrage is alledged to be the death of two or three white men last fall at the hands of a tribe inhabiting a remoter section of that country. The offenders were arrested and placed on board one of the vessels of war at Benecia, to take their trial in a few days. A disturbance between a party of miners and Indians on the Stanislaus occurred a few days since.

The Legislature has passed but few important bills during the last month.

[From the Alta California of April 1.]

Review of the San Francisco Market.

It is a difficult matter at this time to furnish a satisfactory prices current and review. The extraordinarily unsettled state of affairs is a chief reason. The writer therefore feels very reluctant to do so, yet knowing its importance abroad—coupled with a determination to give an unbiased and true statement. Since the departure of the steamer leaving this port on the 1st of March, the commencement of a long looked for change has taken place. A change that may be considered as under way, calculated at no very remote period to bring mercantile affairs, and the interests of the country, on a more firm and reliable basis, by a healthy state of things. Rents are declining. Buildings, not long since commanding thousands, now yield only hundreds, while many are vacated. It is well understood that sufficient time has elapsed enabling the merchants to discover that no business can afford the extravagant rates ruling in all departments necessary to carry on the same successfully. The necessity of consequent heavy losses, and the urgent demands arising from an impossibility to realize on improvements made, when money was plenty and confidence universal, has caused many failures. No division is to be apprehended to the late suspension of one of the heaviest houses in this city, connected with the community. The members of the firm are highly respectable, possess the confidence, and have the sympathy of the community. It is believed, with good reason, that business interest need have no fear. Large failures, apart from mercantile business, have resulted from real estate operations, and added much to the want of confidence now existing. Merchandise is much lower, and the tendency downward. This is unlooked for. It was thought the business, or demand for the same, would have a contrary effect. The change is well unlooked for in other matters, has counteracted the otherwise good effect of an active demand. The mines yield as much as heretofore. The same extraordinary arrangements abound, and though to a considerable extent exaggerated, may be relied on. Much inconvenience and bad feeling has been created by the seizure of American and foreign vessels during the past few months, by order of the Collector, Col. Collier. It is due to state that the revenue laws of the United States render practicable in this port, from gallons seizable, while all over fifteen and not exceeding twenty gallons, may be landed without the exportation or sales in bond, and all over ninety gallons for consumption. Two brandy and other spirits in cases are liable to be confiscated, ale in packages more than a dozen are also liable. Vessels of nations not possessing reciprocal treaties with the United States, cannot introduce manufactured goods or merchandise of other properties, and when attempted are subject to seizure. The English have, however, since the 1st of January, been exempt from this law. It is a matter of doubt with many whether the revenue laws of the United States can be enforced in this country under the present existing relations, yet that they are, is a fact well known. The Collector, in so acting, it must be conceded, is doing his duty.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour has materially declined; considerable in first hands. Many purchases for speculation have been made within a week at lower than last quotations, and now remain in operation at highest. Sacks of Chili (200 ℔) are very dull of sale. Small packages are in demand at better prices, in proportion; 50 ℔ sacks have sold as high as $4 75. American flour is scarce; sales have been made at quotations. Chili flour has a decided preference. Sales of barley have ranged much in price during the month. Sales have been made in large quantities by private sale at 3¼ cents, net 4 cents and 4¼ have been obtained at auction for up river barley. Oats are firm at 4½ cents: all kinds of bread and crackers are low and dull.

BRICKS—Bricks have declined. Large lots are held at $22@$25. Sales were made last week at $12 50@$13.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are plenty and low.

CATTLE—Contracts for large herds cannot be made at over $40 to $45.

COFFEE—Good Rio and other kinds of coffee are scarce and in good demand; a sale of Rio was made at 17 cents, which is a considerable advance on last quotations.

CLOTHING—A large stock in the market; prices are ruling low, even for best quality.

DRY GOODS—Rich articles are paying well; an active retail demand exists.

DOMESTIC GOODS—Are in better demand, though at no material change in prices.

DRUGS AND DYES—A large stock in the market; no important change may be noted except in alter quotations.

FISH—Lower and not in usual active demand.

FRUITS—Foreign oranges, peaches, dates, cherries, etc., have declined, owing to increased arrivals, and little demand; raisins at 15@20 cents ℔ lb, in 25lb boxes. Best American raisins commanding good rates, several hundred cases sold at $7 ℔ box. Chili raisins in 12lb boxes at 20 and 25 cents.

FURNITURE—The many arrivals and limited demand of general household furniture has caused a decline of from 25 to 50 per cent.

HARDWARE—All kinds low and plenty. Stoves are 50 per cent or more lower. The market is oversocked.

HAY—Barley has declined for want of a demand.

LUMBER—Sales have been made at quotations. Very little is taken on speculation; the wants of the consumer is only supplied; the market is oversocked and holders vary in price. The time for high rates has gone by; it will decline still lower. Sales of shingles have been made at less than 3 ℔ M; houses 12x15, 20x30 and other sizes are dull of sale at any price; thousands are held without any prospects of selling, from the little disposition existing to erect buildings, while many are vacant.

MOLASSES—Lower; sales at 75@80 cents.

NAILS—Sales of nails have been made as low as 3 cents.

NAVAL STORES—Very dull of sale.

OILS—Remain without change excepting white lead; sales at 8 and 9 cents ℔ lb.

PICKLES—Much sought after; sales at $10 and $12 per dozen; sales at double quarts have been made at $15.

PORTER AND ALE—Bass' and other brands meet ready sale at $4 50 per dozen. Held at $5.

PRESERVED MEATS—The demand is very limited; sales of organs at $25 50, sardines at $15, $19 and $7 per dozen.

PROVISIONS—A fair stock is in first hands; constant sales are making. Last sales of mess beef at $8 and $9; clear pork at $20 50, mess $27; bacon arrives 12 to 15 cents. Large sales of Goshen butter have been made in 100 ℔ kegs, for home consumption and up river demand, at 75, 80 and 85c. per ℔; if will not command now over 75 cents; sales of 400 kegs best lard were made at auction last week at from 90¼ to 92 cents per ℔. S. I. potatoes commanded reality two weeks since 1¼ cents; on arrivals of late, and a report of a scarcity at the Sandwich Islands has caused a rise. A cargo would now bring 1½c.

SEGARS—Good Havana much sought after; ordinary segars are scarce, and bringing better rates.

STORY—Sales at $1 50 and under.

SOAP—Sales of brown at 3½ cents, and over. Castile at 8 cents.

CHOCOLATE—Chocolate is in demand; a prime lot brought 27½ per lb; mustard in bottles have been sold at $5 to $7 per doz. in good demand.

SPIRITS—Brandy in cases is slow of sale, owing to high rates held at by some; sales, however, to a considerable extent, have been made at $6 50, $7 and 7½ per case. Best quality French brandy in kegs $1 25 and $1 50; Gin in cases dull at quotations.

SUGARS—Sales of Manilla brown have been effected at 12½ cents; Brazil white 12 cents, brown do. 10 cents and under; crushed, refined, white and loaf at 20 to 25c.

TEAS are very dull.

WINES—Champagne has been sold at $18 and lower; 200 cases claret at under $4; the largest holders are firm at $45; cherry cordial scarce and in demand, last sales at $18; Madeira in cask $44 50; best Sherry in small kegs $1 25.

RENTS—A large room held two months since at $2000 per month, has been taken at $800; at the same time one rented in the square for $4000 has been taken at $1200. Many are closed.

REAL ESTATE—Very dull; no disposition for investment. The spirit for speculation so prevalent a few months since, seems to have entirely subsided.

Breadstuff—Am Flour, ordinary, no demand; superior $7 50@9 ℔ bbl; Am Bread, pilot, $5@7; navy, $3@4; Crackers, $10@12; Cornmeal ℔ hf bbl $3@4.

Candy—℔ lb—Sperm 80@90c; Tallow, good Am. 2½@2¾; do, Chile, no demand.

Am Cordage 12@14c ℔ lb.

Domestic Goods—36 in Shirtings, 12c; heavy Drillings 15c; wh blankets ℔ pr, $2 50@3; red do, $4@6; col do, $3@7; Prints, fast col, on $4 50; Loose do, $3; Alpacas, ℔ yd 25@50c; Cloths av $3@4 50.

Drugs—Alcohol, ℔ gal, 80c; Alum, ℔ lb, 1¾; Opium, $8; Sedlitz Powders, ℔ doz, $2 50.

Feathers—duck, 30@35c; live goose, $1 25@1 50.

Fish—Mackerel No 1, $15@17; Codfish, no demand; Herrings, scarce.

Fruits, ℔ lb—Almonds, 18@20c; Citron, $3 50; Currants, 10@11c; dried Peaches, 20c; Prunes, 20c; Raisins, ℔ box, $7@7 50.

Crockery—Glassware and queensware, plenty and low.

Hats and Caps—very low, plentiful.

Iron—℔ lb, 3@3½.

Lead—bar, ℔ lb, 9@5c.

Lumber—houses, 12x15, 20x30, etc, dull at $75@$50; Common, $25@35; American, pl'd, $60@100; Shingles, ℔ M, $3@6.

Oils—Sperm $1 50, Whale 55@60c ℔ gal; Olive, os, qts and pts, $4@1. Linseed, $3 50 ℔ gal, wanted; good do, scarce.

Paints, ℔ lb—White Lead, pure, 8@10c; Lithearge, 12@14c; Red Lead 12@14.

Powder—Dupont's can, ℔ doz, $10@15; kegs, 25 lbs ea, 18@20c ℔ lb.

Preserved Meats, etc—Beef, 2 lb can, 40@45c, little demand; brandy Fruits, ℔ doz, $7 50@8, consumption small; Chickens, same ℔ doz, $12; Mutton, ℔ lb 40@45c; green Peas, cans, $10@20 brandy Peaches, $10@20; Sardines, whole, $16; half do, $12.

Provisions, ℔ lb—Bacon, 12@13c, sales limited; Butter, sols, 18@20; Beans, $4c, in demand; Cheese, 10@20; do, common, 15@25; Hams, sup, 12@20.

Segars—Shavels, ℔ doz, $12; Mutton, ℔ lb 40@45c; green Peas, cans, $10@20 brandy Peaches, $10@20; Sardines, whole, $16; half do, $12.

Segars, ℔ lb—Bacon, 12@13c, sales limited; Butter, sols, 18@20; Beans, $4c, in demand; Cheese, 10@20; do, common, 15@25; Hams, sup, 12@20.

Steel—Spring, ℔ lb, 4@4½c; cast steel, in demand, $12; Am sheet-iron, ℔ lb, 3@3½.

Chocolate—Spanish, 30@37½.

Sweetmeats—in demand, at good rates.

Lemon Syrup—in cases, $7 50@8.

Tins, ℔ lb—Black, 15@18; Green, 40@50.

Tobacco, ℔ lb—Ord 8@10, Fine 15@30, Superior 35.

Drayage $1 50@3 ℔ load; Freights up river, $3@3 50 @ 100 ℔ on steamers, vessels 25 ℔ ct less. Lighterage $3@5 ℔ ton; Passage up rivers, per steamers, $2@3, on other vessels $12 50.

Vessels—in little demand, for purchase or freight.

Wages—Seamen, out of port, $40; do on the rivers, $30@35; Captain, out of port, $200@250; do on the rivers $300@400.

Import Duties—Spirits, 100 ℔ cent on cost; Wines 50, manufactured goods 30, and broadstuffs 20 ℔ ct.

Gold dust, for coin, $15 75@16 ℔ oz; Money, taken at 10 @12½ ℔ ct; Gold dust shipments, insured for 6@7½; Commission on sales of merchandise, in store, 10 ℔ ct; do at auction, 6 ℔ ct; do real estate, 5@10½ ℔ ct.

Arrivals at San Francisco During the Month of March from Ports in the United States.

Feb 28—Ships Albatros, Knowles, fm Boston; Rome, Dudley, fm New York; Hampton, Davis, fm Bath; brig A M Jones, Daling, fm Philadelphia.

March 2—Ship Wm Penn, Pierce, fm Boston; schr Ann and Julia, McAllister, fm New Orleans.

March 4—Brig Oriental, Talbot, fm Machais, Me.