THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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DOUBLE SHEET.

VERY INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

HALF A MONTH LATER.

ARRIVAL

OF THE

STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICA.

Receipt of Another Large Amount of Gold Dust.

Sparkling Accounts from the Mining Regions.

STATE OF THE MARKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

By the arrival of the steamship North America, Capt. J. H. Blithen, from Chagres, via Kingston, Jamaica, we have been placed in the possession of two weeks later news from California, and other places on the Pacific side of the American continent.

The North America left Chagres on Saturday, the 24th ult., at 9 o'clock, and reached Sandy Hook last evening, at 8 o'clock—thus making the passage in eight days and six hours. The passage out to Chagres was made in seven days and twelve hours.

The N. A. brings four hundred passengers, and eight hundred thousand dollars in coin and dust, on freight and in the hands of passengers.

The following are the

PASSENGERS BY THE STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICA.

Capt H Havens	J Baldwin	J Albertson
C Prouty	G F Riedu	D Mercucia
Edwd Beverly	Mr Thompson	E B Cherrybor
D H Wright	Mr Riddle	James Morris
L R Shadu	H B Fruitt	W R Lehigh
M Beckford	R M Sherman	R Harding
J M Staples	Capt Cleveland	W Evens
Chas Benson	E Winship	Wm Bricher
D C Scott	J H Kelley	J Q Adams
Wm Scott	B Hoffman	Wm Rowland
O Liddy	Judge Bryant	J M Thompson
Saml Campbell	L Skinner	T Davidson
J Free	Dr W Rohn	W S Shaln
J B Fulton	Thos R Hunter	G Trake
H Coal	M E Bradly	E Z Silincoffer
W M Jelbett	C H Extinu	S Hinks
J. Y Coalman	P Murro	J Hinks
J D Turner	Dr G W Lawrence	C Livingston
J Wandle	C K Schofield	L Lewis
H J Brabaker	W S Williams	J Simons
E W Gibson	Thos G Williams	W H White
Dr J Covert	James L Sayer	T Emerson
W Baldwin	John Marr	C Wilkinson
S K Upham	H F Mercer	C Camfa
John J Mudd	J Guest	J W McClay
S R Harris	J T Guest	J F Mahan
H S Richardson	T J Taylor	James McMahan
C Burns	H Kiser	G Downing
Dr Morton	J Willoughby	Austin Church
J Farris	Dr Darby	John Blain
D R Benson	W S Hocking	Thos H Hales
A Wilton	J M Shaft	A Bryan
S Mercey	Peter Enderland	R Bryan
A Jacks	H Salim	C F Bryan
W H Evans	C Noyes	N S Clordy
M N Owen	Wm Lyon	D S Yeast
J. C Jacks	R R Barry	S Yont
C W Parker	C H Evans	H Davis
J W Cooper	M Swaney	G Carroll
J Owen	Mr Manna	J Scravag
John Rice	J C Southbreak	W Boskman
H Farhop	T Stelling	P H Barzer
W N Nixon	Alfred Goodding	E Kingsly
John Heard	C Salkmarsh	E Clark
H S Warren	A McCrasin	O Warren
C Payson	Benj Shafer	W Richards
E Reynolds	J Turber	W Libben
James Burns	J Mundle	A Trap
J Wire	H Moffitt	G N Noreross
C Almy	H Bancer	P C Baily
J Vinal	H S Vandine	G Baily
R Strater	A G Garnett	N D Dennis
J Ballack	E Lestraw	John Bachus
R Linsby	J A Shepherd	B Brinkorff
Chas Levesque	Danl Oales	E Franklin
M Grobe	M Mantraw	J H Nereross
S Franklyn	Duet Stewart	A Malen
S D Corshall	Mr McKenly	H Hamilton
A McGain	F Durbinshu	M C Nutt
J I Staff	Mr Marian	Mr Harris
J M Judry	F D	Mr King
Mr Dennson	Capt Daggett	Rev Mr Lowdel and
J Tames	Mrs Hathaway	lady
Capt Fish	R Crittenden	Capt Stoddard
M Rioda	J Eldridge	Capt Stow
J Cox	Stacy Renn	G W Curtiss
G Shelden	J Ledon	W R Grumb
Doct Day	Mr Gregory	and 200 in steerage

The steamship Empire City was passed between Jamaica and Hayti.

The steamship Falcon had not arrived at Chagres when the N. A. left.

Through the politeness of the purser and surgeon of the North America, we have been furnished with the latest files of California, Panama, Kingston, and other papers.

The mining intelligence is of the most gratifying character.

Summary of Events.

[From the Alta California, May 1.]

The most important event which has transpired since the sailing of the steamers of the 15th, is the election of last Monday, which resulted in a triumph for the whigs, in majorities for city officers ranging from three to seventeen hundred votes. The democrats elected two aldermen, the whigs six; the democrats also elected four assistant aldermen, the whigs four. All the rest of the whig ticket was elected.

A new and neat church, erected by Dr. Boring, was dedicated on the 20th.

The city of Nevada has elected city officers, and has a newspaper called the *Nevada Journal*, published semi-weekly.

Considerable progress has been made by the Commissioners in forming treaties with the Indians. Yesterday there was a rumor that the volunteers had been whipped by the Indians in the Mariposa district.

Robberies had been so numerous and bold in the vicinity of Monterey, that the people have called upon the Executive for protection.

There has been much snow in the mountains, and we have heard of several persons who have lost their lives by being frozen to death.

The Indians still continue their depredations in the vicinity of Los Angelos.

Since the rains, the miners have been reported as doing much better than previously.

Some of the richest specimens of quartz have been brought to this city ever seen, producing more than thirty-three per cent. of gold.

Some rumors have been afloat that a secret expedition had started for the purpose of taking possession of Lower California. But it is probably merely a rumor.

There has been a great excitement at Mokelumne Hill, in consequence of a misunderstanding between the French and Americans. At last accounts the difficulties had been settled. At one time both parties were armed and in great force, and the prospects were that a general and bloody battle would ensue.

The grand jury has made a scathing report, which handles many of our officials without gloves, and deals severely with nuisances generally.

The Legislature has passed an act to exempt homesteads and other property from forced sale, in certain cases. It has also passed a Usury Law bill, fixing interest at ten per cent, and allowing, by special agreement, eighteen per cent per annum.

The Legislature were to adjourn yesterday, after a session of four months.

The prospects of good crops are favorable, the spring rains having been of incalculable value to farmers and gardeners.

Business has revived considerably, and the confidence of our citizens in the future progress of the State is unabated.

We regret to state that the Hon. Mr. Thurston, of Oregon, died on the passage up from Panama. His disease was the bilious fever, and he died one day before the California reached Acapulco. He was buried at Acapulco.

Very Interesting Mining News.

[From the Sacramento Transcript, May 1.]

The intelligence from the mining region is most cheering. Throughout the whole southern region the miners are reaping a rich harvest.

The intelligence of the recent discoveries in Shasta Valley is fully confirmed by the passengers in the steamer Martha Jane, which arrived yesterday evening from Colusi. The valley has been termed Gold Valley by some, on account of its remarkable productiveness of gold. This valley extends down to where the streams join Scott's river, and a correspondent assures us that "gold at no great depth has been found in every shaft that has been sunk." This, writes our friend, is the place for men of large industry and small luck. If the entire valley be underlaid with gold, none can complain of bad luck—the shovel will remove the superabundance of earth, if the muscle and bone be at the handle.

A company of four persons engaged in a gulch at Placerville, are taking out daily $1,000, or $250 apiece. The gulch had been previously worked, but by digging into the banks, and washing an extra quantity of earth with the Long Tom, the company are enabled to make these wages.

Todd's Valley, located about midway between the Middle and North Fork of the American river, is said to contain extensive diggings. We have heard of several cases where good yields were obtained, and a large number of miners migrated to that point in consequence. There is an extensive district of country in the vicinity, that has never been thoroughly prospected, which, in time, will doubtless be found to pay quite well. The valley contained some seven or eight hundred miners a few months ago.

The miners on the north forth of Feather river are doing quite well on the bars which they are able to work. In many cases, high up, the bars are covered with snow, and it is necessary to remove six and eight feet of snow before they reach the surface of the bar. But few of them will be worked successfully, on account of the high state of the water, which must continue for a month or six weeks to come. The *Marysville Herald* furnishes the following items relativeto one of the bars on the North Fork.

Those who have claims above Rich Bar are doing well. One man named Pool, with his partner, took out, in one afternoon, 70 oz. Other claims in the neighborhood are paying from $400 to $600 per day. Quite an excitement was raised at Goodrich & Jacob's rancho, seven miles north of the mouth of Nelson's creek, by four or five men coming in for provisions. Some fifty men came to the conclusion that these men must have good diggings somewhere in the neighborhood, and determined to follow them, but after two or three days, they escaped in the night, and disappointed their followers. Hundreds are now travelling about the neighborhood trying to find their whereabouts, but have, so far, been unsuccessful. Provisions are quite plenty. Flour is selling at 25 cents.

The numerous canons and gulches within an area of five miles of Georgetown, have generally paid well. Many of the canons, among others the Oregon and Missouri, have been worked over some half a dozen times. The diggings were not thoroughly understood at the start, and surface washing was pursued by the miners. Afterwards holes were sunk, deeper and deeper, until late experience has shown that shafts sunk one hundred feet, and then the system of coyoting adopted, is the proper mode for working that district of country.

A friend who is just down from these diggings informs us, that the miners there are making very fair averages. The large slide leading down from Soldier's Gulch toward Sutter Creek, is entirely dug up. Those who happened to strike the rich lead deposited along the old channel of the stream, have been quite successful. There are some three hundred persons still at work there, who make on an average from $8 to $16 per day. The snow which fell there has all disappeared, with the exception of a little remaining on the hill tops in the vicinity. The copious fall of water has given those who had earth thrown up in the gulches, an admirable opportunity to wash it out.

We learn that the miners have, in a great measure, deserted these diggings on account of the difficulties with the Indians. Indian Gulch has been entirely deserted, whilst only some twenty persons are on Fine Gold Gulch. It is said that those remaining are making $25 per day, and none below that sum.

A ravine is being worked near Nevada City, which has been worked over twice before. The miners are now using the "Tom," and are averaging some ten dollars a day apiece.

A miner, in the vicinity of Nevada, took out a piece of quartz rock, weighing seventeen pounds, strongly impregnated with gold. It is valued at $2,500, and was found close to the surface.

Another rich quartz vein has been discovered several miles from Newtown, near Deer Creek. Some rich specimens have been taken out already.

We are gratified to learn from the *Stockton Journal* that the Southern mines give promise of a most prosperous season to the miners. The *Journal* says:—At Mokelumne Hill, a few days since, some parties entered an old deserted hole, and in one day washed out $1,200. The attack made upon this rich hill by the miners threatens to level it as low as the surrounding valleys. A party of six men, on Wood's Creek, two miles from Sonora, sent down by an express rider, a few days since, $6,000 which they had dug from a spot they were upon in two weeks, and they informed him that the indications were favorable for even a richer yield in the succeeding two. There are over ten companies working upon this creek, within a short distance of each other, with long toms, and all of them are doing a fine business.

We condense the following from the *Marysville Herald*:—Large numbers of persons are returning from Scott's river and locating at Morris's Ravine, Long's Bar, Oregon Gulch, Rich Gulch, and Bute Creek, where none of the miners are making less than from five dollars to an ounce per day. Mr. Charles Simmons states that on Monday last, a lump weighing fifteen ounces was taken from Oregon Gulch. Mr. J. Menden Hall, of Bute Hill, reports that a week or so ago, within a short distance of his store, a lump weighing thirty-four dollars and fifty cents was found entirely free from quartz, and of the purest gold. Miners are doing much better than they did during the winter. Mr. Rankin's party tested their wing dam, and the prospect averaged two dollars to the pan of twenty-four pans taken out of the water of the depth of ten inches.

A correspondent of the *Stockton Journal*, writing from the Mariposa, in speaking of some large pieces of gold recently found in that section, says:—

The largest piece weighs fourteen pounds and seven ounces; the next is 48 ounces, and the next is 35 ounces of pure gold. The first two are considerably impregnated with rock, though their intrinsic value is more than half their weight. The people have been doing remarkably well here for the last few weeks, and they are coming fast from all parts of the country.

The *Marysville Herald* says that the old company on Rich Bar, Feather river, are erecting a saw mill to get out plank for a flume. They intend fluming about half a mile of the bar.

The volcano diggings are located on the south branch of Dry Creek, generally known as Sutter's Creek. Volcano is a beautiful valley, containing about five hundred acres of tillable land, and is about two thousand feet above the Pacific. The Soldier's gulch, thirty-five hundred feet in length, together with a few smaller tributaries, have told some of the tales which have been regarded as the wonders of the world. Three thousand pounds of gold have been dug from this gulch, yet rich as it has been, it has not averaged to the miner half an ounce per day. Had its particular locality been known, and the present mode of washing understood, one-tenth part of the labor would have collected as much gold. The Indian gulch and Spanish gulch, in that vicinity, have also yielded good returns. The present population of Volcano and vicinity is not very large at this time, most of the old miners having abandoned the diggings and gone to the North. There is yet a great deal of gold in this section of the country; but the miner will have to be content with small wages.

[From the Alta California, May 1.]

For the benefit of all, especially of those unbelievers who still doubt the reality of the asserted richness of some of our auriferous veins, we publish the annexed proof positive. It is said that the mineral, as presented to Messrs. Moffat & Co., was only a fair average specimen of the vein, and further, that the gentleman who forwarded the mineral sent word also, that if it produced $10,000, they had mineral enough blasted to produce $350,000. We know nothing further whether it be so or not. But the public may rely fully upon the following assay by Moffat & Co.:—103 lbs., gross weight, of quartz rock, from Carson's Creek vein—36 lbs. gold, in bar, 8,728 pennyweights value—$8,182 15; fineness about 997 thousandths; $18 75 per ounce, United States Mint value.

From Trinidad and the North.

[From the Alta California.]

A private letter from Mr. Thos. J. Roach, of this city, now at Trinidad, received by the Commodore Preble, enables us to furnish our readers with some little news from that interesting region.

The Indians have entirely left the vicinity of Humboldt Bay, and are now scattered between Mud and Eel rivers, on both of which fish and game are found in abundance.

Trinidad is said to be improving, and boasts of three commodious, well kept hotels.

There had been no arrivals there for the two weeks prior to the 24th inst., from the mines on Salmon Creek, Trinity, Klamath or Scott's river, the roads during that time having been almost impassible on account of the heavy falls of snow and rain. The packers, until within a few days prior to the date of our letter, had only been able to proceed as far as Orleans bar, on the Klamath, near Bluff Creek, where they sold their provisions for $1 to $5 per pound, to persons who found it impossible to get their animals along through the snow; and who were obliged from thence to Salmon Creek to pack their provisions on their own backs in small quantities to save their friends there located from starvation. More snow has fallen this spring than has been known to have fallen during any previous winter. The Indians state that the snow fell in the mountains to the depth of from fifteen to twenty feet, compelling them to leave their mountain homes, and seek shelter in the valleys and upon the river banks. When the roads are fully opened, we may expect to hear that there has been a great amount of suffering in the mines.

The weather having been very fine for several days, on the 24th inst. upwards of a hundred packers, with well loaded mules, started for the gold regions. The Northwest trade winds having commenced, there was a prospect of a continuation of dry and clear weather.

Two gentlemen arrived at Trinidad from "Gold Bluffs" on the 24th. They brought no very encouraging reports of success in the operations in that quarter.

Several attempts had been made by small vessels from Trinidad to enter the mouth of the Klamath river, but they had proved futile. A small craft that had recently come out of the river reported that the schooner Fayaway was still aground, but with expectations of getting off in a few days. The Dolphin was on the bar, and a large canoe loaded with flour for Messrs. Strawbridge & Co., of Klamath City.

With reference to the Indians in that section of the country, Mr. Roach writes that from all he hears they are now very friendly with the whites, and will continue to be so while their fishing grounds are respected, and so long as the whites continue to treat them properly. They had cut the ferry boat at Orleans bar adrift, however, and let it slide over the rapids. The reason alleged was that it was placed right upon their best fishing grounds and frightened the fish.

Assessing and Collecting Public Revenues.

[From the Sacramento Transcript, May 1.]

Mr. Murphy has introduced a bill in the Assembly, prescribing the mode of assessing and collecting public revenue. The act contains eighty-one sections, and is quite comprehensive. We have room this morning only to glance at a few of its main features.

The first section provides for the assessing of a poll tax of three dollars, and its collection at the time of assessment, from each male inhabitant over the age of twenty-one and under the age of fifty years. Two-thirds of this is for the State, and the balance for county purposes. The assessment and collection are both to be made by the sheriff.

Real and personal property is liable to a tax of fifty cents on each one hundred dollars worth thereof, for State purposes. For county purposes, it shall not exceed the same sum. Real estate is construed to include all lands in the State and all buildings. Exceptions are made in regard to State, national property, &c. Personal estate includes all household furniture, goods, chattels, horses, and moneys, all ships, steamboats, vessels, and water craft. All moneys at interest owing to the person, to be taxed more than they pay interest for, and other debts owing to them from solvent persons, more than they are indebted for; and all public stocks in turnpikes, bridges, insurance companies, and moneyed corporations; also, such portion of the capital of incorporated companies, liable to taxation on their capital, as shall not be vested in real estate.

The twenty-first section provides that all moneys used in the business of banking, or in the purchase or sale of exchange, or gold dust; all money on hand; all money loaned at interest, or used in any other way; all uncoined gold and silver, shall pay a tax of one dollar for each one hundred dollars of value thereof, which tax shall be assessed and collected at the same time, and in the same manner that other taxes upon property are collected.

It is made the duty of the assessors in each county in the State, to give ten days notice of the time and place where they will meet in their respective counties, to examine and assess all property subject to taxation; such notice shall be given in each settlement where there are twenty persons or upwards; and in counties where there are cities and towns, then the notice shall be given to each ward thereof. All persons who do not attend and render a list under oath, of all their taxable property of whatever character, on the day or days advertised by the assessor, shall pay to the assessor one dollar extra for the expense and trouble of such assessor in going to the house of such person to make such assessment.

The Municipal Election.

[From the Alta California, May 1.]

The following is the result of the election for municipal officers, held on Monday last, from which it will be seen that the whole whig ticket is elected. The Board of Aldermen stands 6 whigs to 2 democrats. The Board of Assistants, 4 whigs to 4 democrats.

Miscellaneous Affairs.

[From the Alta California, May 1.]

THE NEW ARRIVALS.—The accession of nearly a hundred ladies by the steamships Republic and California within two weeks, has made quite a perceptible alteration in our streets. That rara avis of a few months since has ceased to be a wonder, and well-dressed respectable ladies are now seen during shopping hours in all our principal thoroughfares. Female society, so much needed, is at length beginning to have an existence in California, and its beneficial effects will at once be experienced. Our State has ceased to be regarded as a mere temporary stopping place, and it is now looked upon as a home. It is most gratifying to know this, and to feel that every steamer restores to us the homeward bound whom whilom we pledged in a parting cup as the outward bound.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN SACRAMENTO.—There was considerable excitement yesterday afternoon, in Sacramento, owing to an outrage committed upon Mr. David Gregory by J. S. Boles, Esq. The citizens assembled in a moment, and cried for Lynch law. It seems that Mr. Gregory had lent Boles a sum of money, and desiring to return to the States, asked Boles to pay back the loan, stating that he would not ask the interest from him. Boles refused to pay; Gregory got judgment against him, and constable Smith levied upon a lot of horses, and brought them to the horse market for sale. Boles forbade the sale, stating that the horses belonged to a Mr. Talcot. The sale, however, was continued. After the last horse had been knocked off, Boles said, "Now, boys, we shall see some fun." He rode up to Ankeney's Hotel, dismounted deliberately, and drawing his pistol, entered where Gregory was sitting. He assaulted him, and in the affray the pistol went off, and Gregory was pretty severely wounded in the neck. The crowd rushed for Boles, but he immediately placed himself in the hands of the officers, who carried him to Justice Bullock's court. Here the crowd followed, much excited, and were about rescuing him from justice, when the officers were commanded by the Judge to shoot down any one who laid violent hands on the prisoner. One of the crowd cried out that if the Justice said much he should be shot. Owing to the excitement, the prisoner was placed on board the prison brig, to await his examination.

SHINGLES TO NEW YORK.—The brig Reindeer is taking in a freight of shingles, at the foot of Jackson street, bound for New York direct. This is excellent, and is well calculated to bring shippers of lumber in the Atlantic States to their senses if they are not already quite satisfied by recent returns. For many months past cargoes of lumber of almost every description have been sold at auction in this city at a great discount on the original cost on the wharves in the Atlantic ports. It is quite likely more shipments will be made, as there are so many vessels lying in the harbor to no purpose whatever. It will be exceedingly gratifying to the New York merchants to have an opportunity offered them to purchase their own shipments here, after having been sold to pay charges, no doubt.

LYNCHING.—We were informed by a gentleman yesterday, that when he left Stockton, the rumor was rife there that five men had been hung at Beattie's Ferry, beyond Stockton for horse stealing.

[From the Sacramento Transcript, May 1.]

TEN THOUSAND MEXICANS.—The *Stockton Times*, of Saturday, says that within the past month ten thousand Mexicans have arrived in the Mariposa and Tuolumne region.

THE INDIANS.—Intelligence from the United States Indian Commissioner has been received, to the effect that some of the Indians along the San Joaquin and Fresno refuse to enter into the proposed terms of peace. It is stated that there are one thousand warriors along the Fresno.

The hostile excursions of the Indians from Los Angelos have become so frequent and annoying that the citizens, headed by Pio Pico, have addressed the Governor upon the subject, requesting his interference and protection. Col. Joshua Bear has been ordered out with fifty rangers to punish them.

A party of the Pico Indians, a week since, stole ten pair of blankets, some gold specimens, &c., from Wymer & Stillman, near Wyandotte, in Honcut Valley. The articles were traced to the Indians, and the one who had stolen a gun was shot.

THE ONION VALLEY COUNTRY.—The communication between Onion Valley and the country below has been opened up. A large supply of provisions has arrived there, and flour had fallen from $1 to 25 cents per pound. A number of persons engaged in the trade, read the prices paid for provisions when communication with Onion Valley had been cut off, and the consequence is, that nearly all kinds of provisions have been taken there in such quantities as to overun the market, and the supply is much greater than the demand. A friend from there says that the miners cannot work on account of the snow, and in consequence the larger part of the business is conducted on the principle of credit.

LYNCHING ON THE PLACERVILLE ROAD.—We noticed, yesterday, the commission of several robberies in Placerville last week. We understand that two persons were arrested yesterday at the New York House, twenty-eight miles from the city, on the Placerville road, charged with the theft. The indignation was quite strong against them, and they were taken on to Placerville to be hung. The proprietor of the New York House was accused of being an accessory, and it is stated that he was hung up for the purpose of extorting a confession; but we could not learn the particulars relating to his case, but presume that he was not executed.

ADVANCE IN LABOR.—Three months ago labor might be had in Placerville at from $2 to $3 per day. A decided improvement in price has lately taken place, and labor now commands from $5 to $7 per day.

PRIVATE COINING.—The Legislature has passed a bill, making all parties who issue coin responsible for the marked value thereof, in the legalized coin of the United States. A refusal to redeem such coin makes the party guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of not less than $600, nor more than $3,000; or imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than three years; or, by fine and imprisonment. Of course, the bill does not effect the coin now in circulation, as that would be retrospective legislation.

A MONTE DEALER KILLED.—A monte dealer, named Williams, was killed one day last week by a miner named Antoine, at Indian Creek, near Murphy's Diggings. The Stockton *Journal* details the affair as follows:—"It appears that Williams had won from the Mexican about eighteen ounces, and from one of his companions a like sum. A party of the Mexicans, at the time, surrounded the table. Without the slightest previous intimation of hostility, Antoine drew his knife and instantly killed Williams. The young man dealing for the latter, on the other side of the table, was also attacked and wounded, but afterwards made his escape. The Americans from several camps rallied and started for the camp occupied by the assassin, which they broke up and destroyed, as also an adjoining one, called St. Domingo camp, occupied by Mexicans. At the latter, they killed one of the men known to have been engaged in the murder.

Williams' bank of about ninety ounces, was stolen by the party who were playing at his table. Antoine, the principal assassin, had been on the most friendly terms with Williams, and the latter had frequently loaned him money to bet with at his own table. Robbery was the object, to accomplish which the accused, without hesitation, committed murder.

SAVING IN FREIGHT.—We learn that a new route to Nevada city from Sacramento, has been tried, for the purpose of getting freight up to that place. By this route there is a saving of one and a half per cent. Messrs. Davis & Hurst shipped their last lot of goods from here, first to Nicolaus by steamboat, and then from Nicolaus direct to Nevada by wagons. By this means they saved one hundred and fifty dollars.

SOUTHERN FRUIT CROPS, &c.—The Alta learns that the fruit crops in the Los Angeles country promise an abundant yield. The "Desert" gold mines (which are quite distinct from those known as the "Los Angelos" gold mines) are 25 miles northeast of that place, are worked to great advantage, exceeding in returns the most sanguine anticipations.

The San Francisco Markets.

[From the Alta California, May 1.]

GOODS still arriving freely. We are abundantly supplied with every description, and, although a good many have been disposed of, yet the supply is far above the wants of the country.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS are in but very moderate demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is no improvement in this line, and all we can say is that the stock is good, and prices are likely to be pretty regular.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Except fine light boots and shoes, are losing money heavily; the long mining boots, as they are called, are the worst, and if we should not receive another pair, we have enough for twelve months to come.

BRICKS are in demand at quotations, and fine Philadelphia and Baltimore face have been sold as high as $100 per M.

BLANKETS.—Quite neglected.

COFFEE.—Stock of all kinds abundant, and ground coffee is not required for this market.

CANDLES.—This article continues to arrive, and we have now a twelve months' stock.

segars.—The market is full, particularly of the common qualities, and there is no demand for them. Choice brands sell at a small profit.

COAL has rather relapsed again, and will only improve when arrivals cease altogether.

CORDAGE AND ROPE, of best quality, sells as wanting, at fair rates.

CHINA FANCY GOODS sell but slowly, excepting superior shawls, which are in demand.

CEMENT AND LIME sell rather better, but we have enough of them.

DRY GOODS.—Clothing of all kinds is still worse, and the bad selections made ought to lose money.

DOMESTIC GOODS and piece goods generally are paying no profit, and large quantities that are sent are altogether unsuitable to the market.

DRUGS, dye stuffs, and patent medicines, are dull and unsaleable.

FRUITS, pickles, spices, and goods in that line are abundant, and the stock ample for six months.

HARDWARE.—This article is generally ordered by the dealers, and will not be safe to ship to sell in invoices.

IRON AND STEEL are in fair request at remunerating rates.

INDIA GOODS are in limited demand.

LIQUORS remain without much alteration, and wines are generally lower.

LEATHER is in moderate request, but cannot be forced upon the market

LUMBER.—Since our last we have had additional supplies, and prices are no better.

METALS generally are dull.

NAILS.—We have enough stock for six months.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull, and an entire cessation of shipments will be the best course for us and the shippers also—particularly in pork and poor butter.

STATIONERY.—The market is overstocked, and the trade, who are best acquainted with their wants, receive their goods direct, and, as the market is also supplied from England and France, we think a cessation of shipments would be the most profitable course.

SUGARS have further receded, and the stock is large, particularly of crushed.

SHOVELS still remain high, but are precarious.

SOAP remains steady.

TEAS remain without change.

TOBACCO.—This article is more plenty, and does not meet so ready a sale.

SEAMEN'S WAGES—$30 to $40.

VESSELS—Either for sale, freight or charter, are dull.

REAL ESTATE is inactive, and rents declining, in most locations.

MONEY is more plenty for commercial purposes—the value of prime gold dust is $17. The benefits expected from the Assay Office do not appear satisfactory—what course for relief will be taken, that the public may be generally benefitted and accommodated, time only will show.

EXCHANGE on the Atlantic States is 2 per cent premium for sight bills; on England, 48d. per dollar; France, Hamburg, Valparaiso and Mexico, bear a proportionate rate.

The state of affairs is generally favorable, the mining interests good; but we have more goods than we want and a vast quantity unsuited to the market.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

[From the San Francisco Herald, May 1.]

BREADSTUFFS.—Chili flour, 200 lbs., sks., $8 50 a $9; do. 100 lbs., do., $4 25 a $4 62; do. 50 lbs., do. $2 50 a $2 62½c.; Australian, 100 lbs., do., $3 50 a $4; Gallego, do., per bbl. $10 50 a $11; corn meal, in bbls., $5 50 a $6; do., half do., $2 75 a $3; navy bread, per bbl., $3 a $4; pilot do., do., $7 a $8; crackers, in tins, per lb., 12c. a 13c.; rice, East India, do., 4c. a 5c.; do., Carolina, do., 12c. a 15c.; corn, S. America, do., 4c. a 4½c.; barley, 5½c. a 6c.; beans, Am., per lb. 1½c. a 2½c.; do., Chili, do., 4c. a 4½c.; oats, do., 5c. a 6c.; hay, perton, $70 a $80.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Bricks, com., $17 a $20; do., fire, $35; do., Eng., $26 a $25; lime, per bbl., $2; do., China, do., $1 50; do., cement, do., $4 a $4 50; lumber, by cargo, assorted, per M, rough, $30 a $32 50; planed, per M, $30 a $35; tongued and grooved, $35 a $40; plank, 3 inch; $50 a $60; window frames, per pr., $2 a $2 60; sashes, per pr., $1 a $2; houses, per M ft., $27 a $25.

HARDWARE.—Shovels, Ames, long handled, steel point, $17 a $20; do., short, $50 a $60; scythes, $10; pitchforks, $10; pumps and fixtures, $10 a $30; nails, cut, per lb., 5c.; do., wrought, 5½c.; shot, per bag, $2 a $2 50; powder, 25c.; do., blasting, in demand, 25c.; ploughs, $15 a $25.

DRUGS AND DYES.—Alcohol, per gallon, $1 75 a $2 10; arrow root, per lb., 6c. a 8c.; balsam copaiva, per lb., 30c. a 40c.; crude brimstone, nominal; bark, Peruvian, per lb., 10c. a 20c.; camphor, refined, 30c.; cream tartar, 18c. a 20c.; corks, vial, per gross, $2 50; do., bottle, per M, $3 a $5; calomel, $1 50 a $2; castor oil, quarts, per doz, $7 a $10; glue, per lb., 10c. a 20c.; liquorice (extra) per lb., nominal; lime juice, per gallon, 30c. a 35c.; magnesia, calcined, 30c. a 40c.; morphine, per oz., 7c. a 8c.; opium, per lb., $46; oil peppermint, none; oil cloves, nominal; quinine, per oz., $3 a $4; quicksilver, 40c. a 80c.; rhubarb, per lb., $1 50 a 1 75; seidlitz powders, per gr., $12 a $20; soda, sup. carb., per lb., 7c.; vitriol, oil, per lb. 30c. a 60c.; wax, yellow, per lb., 20c. a 25c.

PRESERVED MEATS, &c.—Mutton and beef, per lb., 3c. a 7c.; oysters, qts., per doz., $7 a $9; lobsters, 5c. a 6c.; vegetables, per doz., 3c. a 5½c.

PAINTS AND OILS.—White lead, 7c. a 8c.; red do., 9c. a 10c.; whiting, 2c.; chalk, white, 4c.; do. red 10c.; sperm oil, per gall., $1 a $1 25; linseed oil, per gall., $1 a $1 25.

STATIONERY.—Paper, per ream, superfine, $3 a $5; ruled and lined, $4 50 a $5; printing paper, overstocked.

TEAS.—Young hyson, 24c. a 26c.; souchong and common black, 17c. a 20c.; gunpowder, 27c. a 40c.

TOBACCO.—Kentucky leaf, 30c. a 35c.; Spanish do., 40c.; manufactured, No. 1, 60c. a 50c.; do., No. 2, 60c. a 50c.; do., No. 3, 35c. a 40c.

DRY GOODS.—3-4 brown sheetings, 5½ a 6c.; 4-4 do., 7 a 8c.; bedticks, 13 a 14c.; blankets, white, per pair, $2 a $5; do., colored, do., $3 50 a $5; cloths, per yard, $3 a $8; cotton duck, per yard, 33 a 35c.; drills, white, 9½ a 10c.; do. blue, 13 a 14c.; do. brown, 8½ a 9c.; calico shirts, per dozen, $7 a $12; hickory do., 6½ a 7c.; overshirts, blue and red, $16 a $18; carpets, dull and nominal.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, per gal., 39 a 40c.; varnish, bright, per gal., $1 a $2; tar, per bbl., $3 a $4; rosin, $3 a $4.

COAL.—English, $12 50; Lackawanna, $11 50; Welsh, none; Cumberland, $11; Sydney, $5 a $7.

PROVISIONS.—Mess beef, per bbl., $13 a $14; prime, nominal; mess pork, per bbl., $15; clear, per bbl., $16 a $17; clear, half barrels, $8 a $9; clear, quart cribs, $4 40 a $4 50; codfish, per lb., 3 a 4c.; mackerel, 8 a 12c.; hams, prime, per lb., 11 a 16c.; bacon, English, 5 a 6c.; butter, 25 a 35c.; lard, 11 a 14c.; cheese, in tins, per lb., 10 a 15c.; salt, American, $1 50 a $2; do. Liverpool, $1 a $1 50; potatoes, Irish, 6½ a 7c.; do. sweet, 7c.

LEATHER.—Harness, $60 a $60; sole, $15 a $18.

LIQUORS.—French brandy, in casks, $1 50 a $1 62½; do. superior brands, $1 50 a $1 62½; do. American, 90c. a $1; gin, in cases, $4 a $7; Holland gin, $2 a $2 25; do. in cases, $4 a $6; Jamaica rum, in casks, $1 50 a $1 75; whiskey, Irish and Scotch, $2 80 a $3; Monongahela, $1 25 a $1 37; Madeira wine, in casks, 70c. a 80c.; do. in cases, $3 a $3 50; port wine, in casks, $1 50 a $2; do. in cases, $3 a $3 50; claret, per hhd., 25c. a 40c.; do. in cases, $2 50 a $3 50; champagne per doz., common, $5 a $6; do. superior, $8 a $10; hock, sparkling, $8 a $11; burgac, $5 a $7; sauterne, $6 a $7; champagne cider, in cases, $2 50 a $3; ales, byass and other assorted brands, per doz., $2 75 a $3; ale, American, in bbls., $18 a $20; cherry cordial, $9½ a $11.

GROCERIES.—Sugar, light Chinese, 5½c. a 5c.; do. Manilla, 5c. a 5½c.; do. brown, 3c. a 5c.; do loaf, 11c. a 12c. Coffee, Central American per lb., 13c. a 15c.; do Rio and Java, 13c. a 15c. Pepper, nominal; do. ground, 23c. a 25c. Allspice per lb., 38c; nutmegs, 60c. a 75c.; cloves, ground, 40c.; cinnamon, 35c.; chocolate, American, 6c. a 10c.; do. Spanish, 20c. a 60c.; mustard, p. r doz., $4; ginger, 20c.; starch, 15c.; soap, brown, per lb., 10c. a 12½c.; lemon syrup, per doz. nominal; molasses, per gal., 25c. a 30c.; syrup do., 35c.; pickles, per doz. quarts, $1 75 a $2; do. half gals., $2 a $3; vinegar, per gal. 5c. a 12½c.

BOOTS.—Fine calf, per dozen, $20 a $30; common peg do., $16 a $20; long legged, do., $20; brogans, heavy, pegged, $1.

CANDLES.—Sperm, per lb., 50c. to 40c.; adamantine, do., 28c. to 30c.; mould, do., 7c. to 10c.

SEGARS.—Regalias, very prime, $60; Havana, good, $18 to $20; do., superior, $30 a $40; German, do., $8 a $15; middling, $20.

FRUITS.—Brandy fruits, qts., $5 a $9; preserves, pts., $3; raisins, per box, $2 50 a $2 75; currants, per lb. 7c. to 8c.; almonds, 12c.; dried peaches, 6c. to 8c.; dried apples, 9c.; figs, Smyrna, $12 a $18.

FURNITURE.—Fine, no quotations; common, in fair demand.

CORDAGE.—American tarred 15c. a 25c.; foreign do.; bale rope, per lb., small, 10c.; do. do. large, 13c. a 20c.

METALS.—Bar iron, American and English, nominal; sheet iron, do. do. 3½c. a 5c.; do. English 5c. a 9c.; zinc, sheet, per lb., 4c. a 5c.; pig lead do. do. 5c.; sheet copper 30c. a 35c.; tin plates, i. x., per box, 10c. a 12c.; do., i. c. x., per box, 7c. a 9c.; do., i. c. w., per box, 6c. a 8c.; steel, per lb., 20c. a 25c.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.—Pails, per doz $5 66; brooms $1 25 a $2; wrapping paper, overstocked; oil cloths $1 50 a $3; earthenware, per crate, 25 per cent on invoice.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED,

In San Francisco, by the Rev. A. Williams, James Augustus Glynne, youngest son of Lawrence Glynne, Esq., of Millbrook House, county Mayo, Ireland, to Mary Christina Lax.

On Monday evening, the 7th April, by the Rev. Mr. Sprigg, of Baltimore, Mr. B. Shiply, also from Baltimore, to Miss Sophia P. Turner, youngest daughter of W. Sackville Turner, Esq., of London.

In San Francisco, on the evening of the 21st April, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Henry Purvis to Mi