

SAN ANDREAS:

Saturday, November 22, 1856.

Mr. Thos. Boyce is our authorized Agent in San Francisco, and is empowered to collect and receipt for moneys due this office.

To the Patrons of the "San Andreas Independent."

We, the undersigned, selected by the subscribers and friends of the above paper beg leave to report, as follows: Acting under the powers delegated to us, we resolved to establish a newspaper in the town of San Andreas, to be devoted to the true interests of the public; one, through which the people of our county could be heard, and true issues impartially advocated; and with the aid of Mr. George Armor, who selected the materials, we have established the San Andreas Independent, the second No. of which, we present for your approval. Mr. George Armor has been selected to conduct the paper upon an independent basis; how well he may fulfill his mission, it is for the public to judge. To the people, therefore, we say continue your friendly aid; promptly meet your engagements, and we guarantee the Independent to be, what we claim for it, the friend of the miner, the farmer and the mechanic, and the honest advocate of every interest tending to the benefit of the people of Calaveras county in general.

Respectfully yours, JOHN D. SULLIVAN, A. P. HUMPHREY, D. D. FOX, Trustees. SAN ANDREAS, October 4th, '56.

Election Returns of 1856.

Below we give the returns up to the last hour, in nearly as complete a form as we will be able to obtain them in prior to the official canvass. In some counties the returns are not complete, although they are nearly so. In seven counties we are enabled to give merely the majorities. It may be proper to add, that with one exception those counties pole a small vote.— Thus far the whole vote of the State amounts to one hundred and two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, (102,892,) and will be increased to about one hundred and five thousand. For State officers there can be no objection in giving returns until we have obtained them officially.

Table with columns: Presidential Vote, Dem., Rep., Ind., Total.

County Returns.

Table with columns: County, Dem., Rep., Ind., Total.

These marked thus\* are official, and those marked thus† incomplete returns.— The counties without any reference are complete but not official.

STATE OFFICERS.

The following are the officers elect on the State ticket. They are all Democrats. Their plurality is not so large as that of Buchanan, but it will probably reach 10,000 votes: Congress.—C. L. Scott and Jos. C. McKibben. Clerk of the Supreme Court.—Charles S. Fairfax. Superintendent of Public Instruction.—A. J. Moulder.

The Legislature of 1857.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER.—B. D. Wilson, Pablo De La Guerra, Frank Tilford, W. J. Shaw, W. I. Ferguson, Samuel P. Dosh, C. Westmoreland, Dwight Crandall. Total 8. Sacramento.—Josiah Johnson. Placer.—Joseph Walkup. El Dorado.—S. M. Johnson, G. J. Carpenter. Nevada.—S. H. Chase. Calaveras and Amador.—W. B. Norman. Tuolumne.—J. W. Mandeville. San Joaquin and Contra Costa.—A. R. Meloney.

Main table with columns: President, V. President, Congress, Clerk's Court, P. Instruction, Senator, Assembly, Co. Judge, Assessor. Lists names and vote counts for various candidates across different precincts.

\*American. †Democratic. ‡Republican. | Miner's Independent.

County Returns.

Official Returns of Calaveras County. The following are the official returns of Calaveras County, as canvassed for Supervisors, Justices of the Peace and Constables:

Table for Supervisors: First District (L. M. Schrak, H. M. Stutz), Second District (J. N. Norcross, E. R. Purple), Third District (N. W. Green, E. S. Camp).

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. For the Proposed Amendment, 591. Against, 66-255.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE & CONSTABLES ELECT.

Table listing Justices of the Peace and Constables for various townships, including names like J. F. Bell, R. H. Paul, J. Tyson, etc.

LUMBER FOR THE NAVY YARD.—The contract for furnishing lumber for the Navy Yard at Mare Island has been awarded to C. H. Smith, lumber dealer, corner of 2nd and M streets, in this city. It will, we understand, amount to about \$20,000. A portion of the lumber has been shipped, and the greater part of it will be forwarded from this city. Sugar pine has been accepted in lieu of eastern pine, which it is fast superseding in the California market. Shipments of granite from this city for the Government works at Fort Point have been going on for a long time past with the exception of a recent temporary suspension. It is gratifying to note that the demand for the granite and lumber of the interior is gradually and steadily increasing. Success to home products and home labor!—Sac. Union.

CONSUl DILLON.—We learn that the French Consul will leave here probably in the steamer of the 5th of December, and is expecting his successor, M. Gautier, here by the next steamer. Before M. Dillon leaves, we understand that not only a testimonial will be given him by the French population of San Francisco, but that it is in contemplation among some of our merchants and Government officials to tender him a public dinner, as a mark of the high regard in which he has been held by them, and as a proof of the friendly relations which have existed between them, during the time that M. Dillon has occupied his position here.—S. F. Alta.

The Tunnel Borer, which was recently invented and in operation at San Francisco, has been taken to Roach Hill, in Placer county, where a contract has been entered into to bore a tunnel five hundred feet in length. If the operation of perforating our mountains by machinery is proved to be practicable, and within the means of those engaged in mining operations by tunneling, a new era will take place, and may result in developments of mineral wealth which will far exceed the fondest anticipations of the most enthusiastic and sanguine.—Placerville American.

HEAVY OPERATION.—One of the longest tunnels in California is about to be constructed for the purpose of draining Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne county. A company has been formed, and the necessary preliminaries commenced. This tunnel will be commenced at Wood's Creek, about half a mile from Shaw's Flat, and will be run in, on a grade, low enough to drain the entire flat. It is an operation of considerable magnitude, and will require a heavy capital, but the investment will doubtless prove remunerative.

JACKSON TO BE SUPPLIED WITH WATER.—The Butte Ditch will be ready to convey water to the town of Jackson Amador County, by the 20th November inst. The Sentinel says: When this happy event takes place, Jackson and vicinity may well rejoice, for they will have ample cause. This ditch will be able to carry a sufficient quantity of water to supply several thousands of miners, who will then have an opportunity of working some of the richest ground in Amador county.

PLACER COUNTY MINES.—The County Assessor of Placer County, in his report to the Surveyor General, says: "It can be safely estimated that Placer County has furnished \$6,000,000 of the gold product of last year." The united original capital of six Canal Companies in the above county amounts to \$1,228,000.

FUMING OPERATION.—A company has been formed at Bensonville, Tuolumne county, for the purpose of fuming Columbia Gulch, running some twelve feet lower than the present flume. The capital stock is \$25,000, composed of two hundred and fifty shares of \$100 each.

We learn from the Sierra Citizen, that the "Alleghany Co.," at Smith's Flat, Sierra county, in one half day's washing last week, took out the sum of forty-eight ounces.

EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH.—The Alta Telegraph Line has been extended to Monte Cristo, Sierra county. The first message over the wires was sent on the 6th inst.

SOLD.—Deputy Sheriff A. T. Houghtaling, of Amador, traveled twelve miles and back from Jackson, Amador county, after dark after the election, having been summoned on important business to the sheriff's headquarters by some wicked loocofoo. On arriving, he was informed that his services would not be required after January first, his superior having been "cleaned out" by the democracy.—Sac. Union.

This little paragraph which we find going the rounds, is eloquent and true: "If there is a man who can eat his bread in peace with God and man, it is the man who has brought that bread out of the earth. It is caked by no fraud, it is wet by no tears, it is stained by no blood."

Presidential Elections. The following analysis of the Presidential vote since 1828, is worth looking at, and as the Philadelphia Ledger remarks, shows how nearly equally divided the people in these United States are, on cardinal questions and federal policy. Under such circumstances, moderation in the victors is clearly the sound policy. Where two parties approach so closely to each other in numbers, it is folly for either to urge extreme measures, and talk of using force to compel the minority to submission. It was not in such a spirit that the Union was formed, nor can it in such a spirit be maintained.

Since 1820, when Monroe was chosen for a second term, with but one opposition electoral vote, the Presidential elections have been less decisive than is generally supposed. That is to say, the popular majority for the successful candidate has never been excessive; and often he has actually wanted a majority, and had only a plurality. This was the case, for example, in 1844, when the votes cast for Clay, and those thrown away on Birney, exceeded, in the aggregate, those polled for Polk, making the latter actually a minority President.

To go back to 1824. In that year, four candidates were in the field, Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay. The first received 99 electoral votes, the second 84, the third 41, and the fourth 37. The election under these circumstances devolving on the House. Adams received the vote of 13 States, Jackson of 7, and Crawford of 4. In 1828, Jackson was chosen by the popular voice, obtaining 178 electoral votes out of 261, which then constituted the Electoral College. In 1832, Jackson was again chosen by the popular voice, and this time by an even greater majority, receiving 170 electoral votes more than his opponent, Henry Clay. This brings us up to 1836, or twenty years ago. In that year Van Buren though elected President, beat Harrison in the popular vote only about 14,000, though he had 170 electoral votes out of 294. Four years afterwards Harrison seemed, at first sight, to have had three times as many supporters as Van Buren, for he obtained 234 electoral votes while his antagonist had but 60: yet he only beat the latter in the popular vote, about 160,000, out of a poll of nearly 2,400,000.

Another curious feature of the election of 1840 was, that the popular vote exceeded by nearly two thirds, that cast in 1836.—Van Buren for instance, distanced as he was, received 364,000 votes in 1840 more than he did four years before. In 1844 as we have already said, Polk was actually a minority President, and yet he beat Clay by a larger popular majority than Harrison had beaten Van Buren; the vote being, for Polk, 1,536,196, for Clay, 1,297,212. The Electoral College stood, however, 170 for Polk to 105 for Clay. In 1848 Taylor received 163 electoral votes and Cass 127. The great State of New York in this election decided the contest, by going for Taylor, in consequence of the democracy being divided; and thus Taylor was also a minority President.

When we compare these elections with those prior to 1820, we see how much more closely contested they have been.— In 1804, for instance, Jefferson had 162 electoral votes, and Pinckney, his opponent, 14 only. In 1808, Madison had 122 and Pinckney 47. 1812, Madison had 128 and Clinton 89. In 1816, Monroe had 183 and King 34. In 1820, as we have already mentioned, Monroe had 231, only a single electoral vote being cast in opposition.

ENGLAND AND MEXICO.—The fact that England is about making a naval demonstration against Mexico, is of some interest to our readers, and we will briefly state the cause of the difficulty. Mexico is indebted to British capitalists to the amount of \$51,208,000. The entire national debt is \$102,638,000, saddling an annual interest payment of \$3,933,000, on that unhappy and impoverished country. Just as the nation, under the energetic administration of Commonfort, is about to emancipate itself from clerical control, and many other of the evils that have always been the stumbling blocks to its progress, John Bull steps in and paralyzes the existing government by presenting his bill on the jib-boom of a ship-of-war. The claim is no doubt just, but John should make some allowance, especially as he was so wrought with Brother Jonathan for doing a similar act, at a time when there were no palliating circumstances, and no favorable symptoms of a better order of things in Mexico. John Bull preaches well but practices badly.—Sac. Union.

DISCOVERY OF A RICH GOLD DEPOSIT AT CAMPO SECO.—A correspondent writing to us from Campo Seco, Calaveras county, Nov. 12th, says: Messrs. Butter, Joslyn & Co., recently took up an abandoned tunnel run into a hill north of this place, and commenced work running it still further in. Their enterprise has been fully rewarded. After running about forty feet further, they struck a rich deposit of gravel yielding from a dollar and a half to fifteen dollars to the pan. To-day, from five consecutive pans, they have washed out fifty-eight dollars and a half of worn gold, in pieces varying from a bit to six dollars. The gold is identical with that taken out of the famed Stockton Hill tunnel at Mokelumne Hill, is of great purity, and will command the highest price at the Mint. A week ago the claim was offered for \$25 a share; its present value is hard to estimate. The lead is evidently one running through a long range of hills, and will prompt hundreds to try and strike it. Campo Seco will in all probability now regain its former reputation. Nothing is wanting but energy, industry and perseverance, to develop the vast hidden riches of this Campo.—Sac. Union.

SUSPENSION OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.—This fact is clearly stated in a postscript to a letter received here yesterday, by the Persia, by one of our leading banking houses. The English funds are said to have advanced 2 per cent upon this announcement.—Post.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—The Masonic Fraternity of Shasta are to celebrate the approaching anniversary of St. John, the Evangelist, by a public address, ball, &c.