

LETTER FROM SACRAMENTO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

~~Political—Legislative Proceedings—State Prison Matters—Gaming Laws—The Indian Wars—State Agricultural Society—Senatorial—Amusements, &c.~~

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22d. 1860.

ED. DEMOCRAT:—Since my last, there has been nothing of particular moment stirring in the political world, at the Capital. Both wings of the Democratic party have held their Committee meetings in this city, but transacted no business of importance. There was an attempt made to conciliate the two factions, and both meet under one organization, but it failed.

The legislature, as yet, have done but little. Mr. Lansing, yesterday presented a petition from the citizens of Grass Valley, asking the passage of a law establishing a day of rest. A bill was also introduced providing for the removal of the seat of Government to Oakland; also, a bill to provide for the disposal of the school lands of this State; also, one instructing the joint Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Grand Jury system, and several others of minor importance. A resolution was adopted instructing our Representatives in Congress to urge the establishment of a Sunday mail between this city and San Francisco. Quinn, of Tuolumne, has been chosen President of the Senate, and Lieut. Governor, and "Kit" Lansing, of Nevada, elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate. Mr. Lansing is very popular with that body, and makes an excellent presiding officer.

The State Prison is again attracting the attention of the Legislature. Yesterday a resolution was passed instructing the State Prison Committees of the Senate and House to proceed to San Quentin, and investigate the affairs connected with that institution. They will accordingly take their departure to-morrow, and we may expect soon to hear startling developments from that quarter. It is to be hoped that the State will take the management of its affairs into her own hands.

Another effort has been made in the Assembly to repeal the existing law relating to gaming, and provide one for the government of the same. The plan proposed is to make it punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000, and imposes the further penalty of imprisonment in the county jail for six months, or until the fine be paid.

Gen. Kibbe has put in his bill for expenses incurred in the Indian war up north, which amounts to some sixty odd thousand dollars. There is a chance for fat pickings, and I presume the General has allowed a margin for expenses he will have to incur in getting the assistance of the lobby to get his claim allowed. The legislature should take some measures to ascertain the correctness of this claim, and not pay a cent until they have been furnished with vouchers, properly authenticated as to the genuineness of the same. I shall endeavor to post myself thoroughly in this matter, and keep you advised of what disposition is made of it.

The State Agricultural Society convened in this city last Wednesday, and were in session three days. Their deliberations were characterized by bitter feelings, and much exciting debate. There was a des-

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The State Agricultural Society convened in this city last Wednesday, and were in session three days. Their deliberations were characterized by bitter feelings, and much exciting debate. There was a desperate attempt made to have the coming State Fair held at Oakland, but Sacramento finally out voted them, and the Fair will be held in this city.

It has been said that there will be a strong attempt made to bring on the election of a Senator to succeed Gwin, at the present session of the legislature. During the latter part of last week there was a good deal of fluttering among the outside politicians, congregated around the Capitol, and it was said that the election would certainly come off during the week, and that Weller was to be the lucky man. This, of course, created great excitement among the friends of certain other aspirants for that position, and they at once set to work to prevent the contingency that would be so disastrous to their hopes. They have succeeded, so far, in their efforts, but it is predicted that before the session closes a Senator will be chosen. I can hardly think however, that Weller will be the man, as nearly all the leading federal office-holders in the State, are arrayed in deadly hostility against him, and the influence they can bring to bear in the way of appointments, &c., will probably be the means of his defeat. It is to be hoped, however, that there will be no election this winter, and that the people may have an opportunity to speak through their representatives in the next legislature, and say who shall represent them in that responsible position.

Our citizens were startled on last Thursday night, by a most cold blooded murder, committed about 9 o'clock, near the water works. A man by the name of Reitz was shot twice, both balls taking effect in the breast, killing him instantly. Two men and one woman have been arrested and are now in custody, charged with having committed the deed.

The weather, which has been superb for the past week, has taken a change, and at the present writing, the rain is coming slowly down, with every prospect of its continuing for some time.

Mr. Hackett, the celebrated comedian, closed a week's engagement at the "Forrest" last night. The theater has been crowded nightly to its utmost capacity, by the beauty and fashion of our city. Tomorrow night we again have the English Opera Troupe, to be followed on Wednesday night by Anderson, the "great Wizard."

Yours, &c. D. S.

THE NEVADA DEMOCRAT.

NEVADA, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1860.

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British and Italians.
St. Charles Restaurant!!
North Side of Broad street, Three Doors Above Pino, Nevada.
THE UNDERSIGNED, BEGS LEAVE TO announce to the citizens of this place and vicinity, that he has opened a
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT,
and that it is open in a style unsurpassed by any in Nevada. An experienced Cook has been employed, and game fowls will be prepared in the best style, to order. The best and most delicious wine will be kept on hand, and will be attended to by the proprietor. Proprietor, James M. Shaw. Satisfaction on all who may favor him with their patronage.
TERMS - - - - CASH.
Meals 50cts. and served up at all hours Nevada Aug. 12th 1859 - 44-11

NEVADA DEMOCRAT.
A CHARACTERISTIC THIRTY.—In the course of the discussions in the House of Representatives, pending the election of Speaker, Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, stated if Sherman was elected he would not be suffered to take his seat. This threat is peculiarly characteristic of the disunionists, and was probably thrown out merely to frighten the timid and nervous if any such should happen to be among Sherman's supporters. On being questioned by an Opposition member as to what he meant, Pryor remarked that he did not expect to resort to violence, to keep the Speaker elect out of the chair, but merely to parliamentary tricks. If Sherman should get a majority of the votes there is not much danger but that he will take the Speaker's chair. The fact that his certificate would be required before the members could draw their pay, would have a powerful effect in ending the contest.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
Gov. Wells, in his last annual message, calls attention to the propriety of having the State divided into Congressional Districts. He says: "I wish to see the State divided into Congressional Districts, for the purpose of electing Representatives in Congress. Not because the laws of the United States require it, but for the reason, that it is not only the best plan, but all of our sister States effect in this manner. As the census is about to be taken by the Federal Government, and it is hoped that our representation in Congress will be increased to at least five, the duty of dividing the State will properly devolve upon the next Legislature. When California is fully represented in that body, we trust that those measures which are so essential to her welfare will be adopted. Similar recommendations have been made by Gov. Wells's predecessors, and the district system will doubtless be adopted when the next appointment is made, as it has already been adopted by all the States in the Union, except California and Minnesota. But Gov. Wells is evidently mistaken in regard to the time when the next apportionment will be made. The census will be taken during the latter part of 1860, and when the full returns from all the States are received at Washington, the Secretary of the Interior, under a law of Congress already passed, will appoint the Representatives in fifteen in such a manner that the House will be composed of two hundred and thirty-two members, giving each State its proper number. The Representatives under the next apportionment will not take their seats until December, 1863; consequently, there will be one more Congressional election in all the States (California included) under the present apportionment. Under the next count, California will certainly be entitled to four, and perhaps five, Representatives in Congress, and the duty will devolve upon the Legislature which meets in January, 1862, of districting the State under the next apportionment. The law of Congress requires that the Representatives shall be elected by single districts; this law has heretofore been disregarded in California, and as the State had only two Representatives, their seats have never been contested. But if the Legislature of 1862 neglect to district the State, and five Representatives are sent to Washington, elected on a general ticket, their seats will certainly be contested, and very likely they will be sent home.

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.
The following statistics of schools and colleges in California are gathered from the late Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction:
At the close of the year 1859, the total number of children in the State between four and sixteen years of age was 400,830.
At the close of 1859, the number had increased to 48,676, of which 28,243 were boys and 23,273 were girls.
On the first of January, 1859, the total number of children under four years of age was 24,553; on the first of January, 1860, the number was 25,500. The total number of children under sixteen years of age was, therefore, 64,068 in 1859, and 76,976 in 1860—an increase of 11,892.
The total number of children in the State, who were born in California, was, in 1859, 23,246; in 1860, 41,450—showing an increase of 17,904.
The number of orphans in 1859 was 1,906; in 1860, 2,354.
The number of deaf and dumb in 1859 was 39; in 1860, 42.
The number of children attending public schools in 1859, was 19,822; in 1860, 25,910.
The average attendance in 1859 was 11,163; in 1860, 13,344.
The number of children attending private schools in 1859 was 2,428; in 1859, 4,082.
The total number of children attending schools public and private, in 1859, was 22,294; in 1860, 27,901.
The number of organized school districts in the State in 1859 was 411; in 1860, 463.
The number of public schools in 1859 was 427; in 1860, 523—increasing during the year, 91.
The total number of schools and colleges in the State was 437 in 1859; 649 in 1860.
In 1859 the total number of teachers employed in the public schools was 917; in 1860, 764.
The number of males was 517, and 219 females.
The total amount expended for school purposes during the year 1859 was \$539,914 77; during the year 1860, \$827,000 75.

THE VALLEYS OF WESTERN UTAH.
A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald furnishes the following interesting items in regard to the soil, climate, and productions of the valleys of western Utah:
Of the five hundred square miles of land in Carson Valley, probably one-third is susceptible of cultivation, and has water at hand for artificial irrigation. About one-half of this is already claimed, and about one-tenth occupied, a claimant generally not being entitled with less than from one to two thousand acres. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, etc., can be produced, with a little industry, in great abundance, but owing to a most reprehensible ignorance, physical exhaustion on the part of the old inhabitants, nothing of any account has ever been raised, except cattle. It is to be hoped, however, that the present severe winter, by destroying more than half the stock, will have a tendency to drive the grangers to the more profitable, though more laborious occupation of tilling the soil, an occupation which, as it is more essential than any other in the necessities of our country, has been considered in every age and among all nations, the bulwark of patriotism and private virtue. On the other hand, I have observed that the business of cattle raising, as practiced by our frontiersmen, has the effect of brainizing and degrading the human race almost to a level with their bridle.
The present population of Carson Valley is probably not far from a thousand souls, including all the sojourners, etc.
Keyle Valley is situated fifteen miles north of Carson, it is nearly circular in shape, and about twenty miles in circumference. It is watered by several small streams rushing down from the mountains, but the soil I am told is not so productive as ours here in Carson. Carson City is in this valley, at the junction of the Honey Lake and Washoe trail and the great emigrant road. This great city is remarkable as being the residence of the eminent statesman of western Utah, men who are so potent political power that they are eternally getting up meetings and creating officers for their own use and benefit. Only last week they went to work to organize a municipal government for Carson City; a mere village that on honest geographical audit would give a map of a hundred acres! Washoe Valley is ten miles further to the north. It is twenty five miles long and about twenty wide, but about one-half of its surface is covered by a blue lake; abundant in fish. So far as the soil of this valley has been tried it has been found highly productive.
Twenty miles southeast of Carson is the great valley of Walker river, in size about the same as this—that is, containing about 600 square miles. No portion of it has ever been cultivated, but it is by no means that both the soil and climate will be found superior to ours. It produces a fine growing for cattle.
Walker River flows into the valley and the Mono Lake discharges there are many small valleys all naturally adapted to agriculture. It is a

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Nevada and vicinity, that he has opened a
NATIONAL EXCHANGE, on Broad Street, Nevada.
The Building is of brick, three stories high, and (fitting wood two floors.)
The several parlors have recently been fitted up in a style that cannot be surpassed.
The Beds and Furniture, are New, and for comfort, cannot be equalled.
THE TABLES will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies of the market at address.
GAME SUPPLERS,
Particular attention will be paid to the accommodation of LADIES AND FAMILIES.
THESE STAGES, running in all directions from Nevada, have their usual times for their departure from the NATIONAL EXCHANGE.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
THE B. & N. under the charge of an experienced Bar-Chief, constantly supplied with Cigars, Choice Wines, Whiskies, and Cigars.
Having had long experience in the business, I am confident of being able to make the NATIONAL EXCHANGE the most comfortable house for the State.
Charges will be moderate to suit the times.

THE SHERIFF OF SAN FRANCISCO has given notice that any person destroying elk, deer, or antelope, between the first day of the year and the first day of July, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. He will also rigidly enforce the game laws which prohibit the killing of ducks, geese, and other birds.
EX-PRESIDENT VAN DENRYN completed his 77th year on the 5th of December last. He lives in great retirement, is seldom away from home, and never seems to covet attentions of any kind. His health continues remarkably good. He is said to be writing a memoir of his life and times. It will, if truthful, reveal many curious chapters in the political history of this country; but the work will possess merely a historical interest, as the political questions which agitated the country during his day have long since been settled.

CONGRESSMEN.—The members of the House of Representatives cannot get their pay until the Speaker is elected, whose warrant on the Treasury is necessary for that purpose. The most of them are "hard-up" for their wherewithal to meet their whiskey bills. In this emergency, Mr. Glazebrook, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the last House, has come to the rescue of the penitentiary members, and advanced them money, amounting to the aggregate of forty or fifty thousand dollars, which he has raised on his individual credit.

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