

Los Angeles Star.

Saturday, February 4, 1860.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Democratic Central Committee of Los Angeles County is hereby called to take place at the room of J. W. Shore, in the City of Los Angeles, at 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 4th February, inst. A. F. CORONEL, Chairman.

The Overland Mail.

The importance of this great national institution is now generally felt and acknowledged by the people throughout the State. Its arrival is expected with as much regularity and promptness, as if it were carried over an ordinary stage route, and not across the continent, over all kinds of roads, and no roads, over rivers and deserts. And yet so admirable are all the arrangements, so systematized the working of the route, that expectation is seldom disappointed, and the schedule time almost invariably anticipated. It has become a fixed fact, one of the necessities of our age and people, and yet rumor has it that this mail route does not find favor with the Postmaster General, and that it is among those to be subjected to the consolidating process, in obedience to the behests of the exigencies of the times, and the retrenchments of the service. It appears that to maintain an efficient mail service with California, involves an expense to the Government, and the overland mails are to be abolished, or consolidated, or sacrificed in some way. Such is the proposal of the Postmaster General in his report to Congress. It seems as if the wants of the people of California were not to be considered, and that their interests were not to be taken into account, in the cold calculations to make the postal department self-sustaining. In return for the millions monthly distributed by California over the Union, the only boon she has ever received from Congress,—the only advantage or accommodation vouchsafed her people, is the single one of an overland mail service, and yet to abolish this, is the first and only remedy which suggests itself to the head of the department for the excess of his expenditures. We regret to see such a recommendation in the report, and hope that Congress, instead of abolishing the overland mails, will take the course which a liberal and enlightened policy dictates,—that of affording us a daily overland communication with the States on the eastern side of the continent. The advantage of such a course is apparent, its benefits numberless. We have no doubt our Representatives in Congress will take a bold stand on this subject, and make such a representation of facts as will not only prevent the recommendations of the Postmaster General being carried into effect, but give us what we require—a daily overland mail.

A New Party.

It appears the people of these United States are not already sufficiently divided into sects and parties; but that there is a necessity for still another. This, we suppose, is to be the real Simon Pure, Union saving party. It is to be efficacious, when all others have failed; and in the hands of the political magicians, is to swallow up all other organizations. Senator Crittenden is the moving spirit in this last effort; the party is designated as the Great National Union party, and all who are desirous of participating in the honor and glory,—of course not the spoils—of saving the Union, should hurry up and seek admission. The plan is not yet concocted, but it is being hatched; we would not wonder if, like the mountain in the fable, the fruit of the labor would be a ridiculous mus.

The organization requires the presence of one mighty to save, the great patriot and Union savor. Foots. Let him join the band, and the destiny of the party is sealed. By all means, Crittenden must be joined by Foots—the latter cannot permit any one to get ahead of him in zealous efforts to save the Union.

It will be seen elsewhere, that the long contested point of the sovereignty of the Bay Islands, one of the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, has been at last settled, and England has receded from the position which she assumed and contended for; she has acknowledged her error, admitted the correctness of the view of the question taken by our Government, and yielded the sovereignty of the Bay Islands to its rightful owner, the State of Honduras. England at first begged permission to make a settlement on the bay of Honduras for the convenience of cutting mahogany, which being granted, she in course of time usurped sway over the settlements and finally claimed them as her own. The Government of the United States protested against the act of usurpation, no European power being permitted to make a settlement on this continent. England pleaded prescriptive right; but from this she has been compelled to recede, by the prudence and firmness of our Government. In this case, the Monroe doctrine has been asserted and successfully vindicated. There remains now only the question of the Protectorate over the Mosquito Kingdom to be adjusted, and all disputes between the two governments on South American affairs, will have been amicably settled. The latter is in a fair way of adjustment.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Up to the latest dates Congress had not organized. This is carrying the joke a little too far. The interests of the country are being sacrificed to the furtherance of the schemes of a parcel of small-beer politicians. The mail contractors are unable to carry on their business, and for want of the appropriations due them, are throwing up their contracts. It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury is paying out money to the members to enable them to carry on the contest. The proper plan would be, to let them go without, and their necessities would soon compel them to elect a Speaker. The following is the result of the last balloting, the others being similar.—Sherman, 106; Hamilton, 70; Gilmer, 20; Davis, of Indiana, 8; scattering, 7.

DETENTION.—The overland mail stage due here on Friday week, did not arrive till Wednesday last, being delayed five days. The cause of the detention was the unusually high water along the route. Indeed, we have been informed that from Sherman in Texas to Fort Yuma, the stage was obliged to stop at each crossing, the delay at some places being as long as twenty-four hours. At the crossing of the San Pedro river, in Arizona, the stage was swept down stream, and lost, the mail and horses being with great difficulty saved. Considerable anxiety was evinced by our citizens at the delay, and conjecture was busy on the occasion. The mail due on Tuesday arrived on Wednesday night. We hope no such detention will again occur.

Division of the State.

This question, brought before the Legislature by the message of Governor Latham, was referred in the House to the Committee on Federal Relations. The subject was formally brought before the House last week, on the presentation of reports from the members of that committee, but its consideration was postponed till Thursday last, on which occasion, doubtless, a vast amount of patriotism was expended. We take the following notice of the proceedings from the Sacramento correspondence of the S. F. Herald:—

DIVISION OF THE STATE.

The House Committee on Federal Relations presented a majority and a minority report on the Governor's Message, in relation to the proposed division of the State, Mr. Wilkins being the author of the former, and Mr. Williams of the latter. The majority report seems to favor the proposed division, but the minority of the Committee view the project with much disfavor, as the following extract from their report will show:

The civil discord which now so trammels Congress and threatens our Federal Union had its origin in questions growing out of our Territorial organizations; and California, occupying a position so eminently conservative, should be the last to offer another opportunity for the enactment of new Kansas difficulties. The Territorial question has become already a perfect Pandora's box, from which spring all imaginable evils and danger to the peace and harmony of our country. Unless, then, the right is clear—unless the power to divide this State in the manner proposed is beyond all doubt constitutional, sound policy would seem to dictate that we should avoid the difficulties consequent upon the act at all hazards. The whole question was made the special order for Thursday next, when there will doubtless be a great display of legal learning and many outbursts of patriotic feeling.

Concurrent Resolutions.

We have no doubt but that the present Legislature is composed of men intimately connected with the State, and zealous for the best interests of her people. The members are represented to be most estimable and intelligent gentlemen, conversant with our affairs, and apt in devising measures for their amelioration. These amiable qualities are not unknown to themselves, and there is no reason why they should be—in fact, they rather pride themselves on their knowledge and experience, and lose no opportunity of impressing others with a due sense of their sagacity, and the force of their collected wisdom. But these wise men have their weak points, as what wise and great man has not—why not, then, aggregated wise men?—and this weak point, or soft spot, is—they seem to think they know everything, and other men know nothing. This is their hobby, and they are likely to ride it to death. Indeed, it is pretty well used up by this time. This is how they exhibit it. They take it into their sapient heads, that those men who have been elected to represent the people of the State in the halls of Congress, are ignorant of the wants and wishes of the people, and negligent of their duties to their constituents. Whereupon, they, knowing everything, go to work and draw up instructions for our Senators and Representatives, telling them what they are required to do, and how to do it. We fear they have ridden this hobby of theirs to death—for we perceive by the Legislative reports, that Mr. Clark states that only thirty-nine concurrent resolutions had been introduced in the Senate, and only thirty-seven in the House—these "concurrents" being so many lessons in law-making and statesmanship imparted by the collective wisdom of California to their benighted Representatives in Congress. Mr. Clark, we fear, is a weak brother, or an erring member, for he is charged with the enormity of giving it as his opinion, that such proceedings are *farjical*—it may be, he's right.

Removal of the Capital.

This question is again before the Legislature Time and again has the seat of government been moved, till at last it rested at Sacramento, where we supposed it would be allowed to remain. But progression is the order of the day, and so the State traps will be bundled up and find themselves floating down the stream some fine morning, hunting a resting place. We do not believe they will be better provided for than where they are at present, and we would advise legislators to let well enough alone. The removal question has cost the State enough money already; and the pretext of saving money to the State by the removal will prove about as fallacious as it ever has. We have no particular interest in the question, but it might be as well for the future of the State of California to have its capital in a central location. As to the plea of having the capital at a distance from the commercial emporium, so that the members of the Legislature may be free from corrupting influences, we regard as moonshine; designing men will find them out and operate on them, or at least attempt it, wherever they may be located.

In our last publication, we inserted a brief communication from a gentleman who had visited the male department of our public schools, complaining of the filthy condition of the apartment. We have been requested to state that the School Commissioners formerly paid a man for sweeping out and keeping the school rooms clean, but that the Common Council had recently refused to allow the bill—hence, the cause of complaint. In our opinion, the Council acted rightly—no such bill ever should have been passed. As in public schools elsewhere, let one of the pupils, each day, or week, be appointed to perform the necessary duty.

Exports from San Pedro.

From a statement furnished us last week by P. H. Downey, Esq., Collector of the Port of San Pedro, we collate the following facts: There were exported during the year 1859—300,010 pounds of grapes, valued at \$36,641; 6,923 hides, \$21,520; 239,420 pounds of corn, \$4,980; 150,600 gallons wine, \$113,180; 159,896 pounds of wool, \$9,944; and miscellaneous produce to the amount of \$165,066.

IMPORTS.—During the same period, there were imported 10,036 tons assorted merchandise, and 2,285,990 feet of lumber.

EXECUTION.—On Tuesday last, a miserable, imbecile looking creature, Tomas, an Indian, was executed in the jail yard, for the murder of his mother and wife. Some humane persons had an inquisition held before the Sheriff and a jury of twelve, as to his sanity, or moral accountability; the jury agreed that he was a proper subject for the operation of the law, and he was operated upon accordingly.

ADMITTED.—It will be seen by Supreme Court report elsewhere, that Mr. M. J. Newmark has been admitted as an attorney and counselor in law, court, upon favorable report of the examining committee.

We are under obligations to Wells, Fargo & Co., for favors during the week.

Highly Important from Mexico.

The following interesting Mexican news was communicated to Mr. H. C. White—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger, by Col. Hale, at Acapulco, and by the former gentleman furnished to the "Pacific Associated Press":

A severe and bloody battle took place near Colima on the 25th December last, between the Liberal forces, commanded by Don Pedro Orgazun, and the Church party, commanded by President Miramon, in person.

At the commencement Miramon's army numbered five thousand men, with eighteen pieces of artillery while those of the Liberals only numbered three thousand men and eight pieces of artillery. The latter were divided and scattered into four different brigades. The action lasted two days, and more than one-half of Miramon's men were killed and routed. The latter, however, were victorious in the end, owing to the death of Gen. Rocha commanding a brigade in the Liberal army, together with an energetic officer, who was second in command, Colonel Cheeseman, an American, who was one of the best officers in the Mexican army. It is generally supposed that had the Liberals been together and united, the result would have been quite different.

The two Liberal brigades, commanded by Generals Gonzalez, Medina, and Pu-billa, were not in the action, being about two leagues distant. They could have aided General Rocha materially had they participated in the fight, and might have changed the result, but they thought discretion the better part of valor, and remained with their forces at a respectful distance.

After Gen. Rocha's death, the command devolved on Gen. Rosas, whose entire force amounted only to 1300 men, including the artillery of eight pieces, commanded by Col. Hale, an American; Rocha's forces having previously been literally cut to pieces, and entirely routed.

It is said that Rosas' men fought very bravely for four hours, but finally being overwhelmed by the whole body of Miramon's army, who had now concentrated his entire forces, and hemmed in on all sides, his artillery destroyed, he gave the command to retreat, and left Miramon master of the field; but it was a costly and bloody victory for him, having lost more than half of his men.

Miramon's forces are now in possession of the city of Colima, he himself having proceeded in the diligence to the city of Mexico.

The Liberal forces are again united at Zapolan, and number about 5000 men, and 25 pieces of cannon. They are preparing to march to the city of Mexico in conjunction with General Alvarez of Guerrero who can muster 10,000 men, and 30 pieces of cannon.

General Alvarez and staff, attached to Alvarez army, will probably march from Acapulco with his brigade as the vanguard of the army. In addition to the forces of Orgazun, Rosas and Alvarez, Generals Huerta and Artiga, of the State of Morelia, will also march on Mexico, having 6000 men and 20 pieces of artillery. For the above account, we are indebted to Col. W. H. Hale, now in Acapulco. He was attached to Rosas' Artillery Brigade, and participated in the battle on the 25th of December last, and therefore has the most correct notion of the events of the battle in rather a favorable light. He was formerly of Waltham, Mass. He was taken prisoner in the action near Colima, but by a *ruse de guerre*, escaped to Acapulco. He is now in command of the artillery, under General Alvarez, about to march to the city of Mexico.

COURT MARTIAL.—We understand that the court martial held recently at Fort Yuma, was for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of a certain portion of the military, noncommissioned officers and privates, under Col. Hoffman, in the Mojave expedition, for opening a *cache*, and appropriating a part of the provisions to their own use. The defence, we understand, was that the provisions of the party were exhausted, and that they had orders from the commanding officer to open the *cache* and help themselves. They did so, and made the necessary report to head quarters. We suppose the investigation is in consequence of the claim made by the officers, Messrs. Disley & D., on the authorities of the State House—the doors having been closed upon them. He avowed being an emancipator, and vindicated the patriotism of Senator Seward.

The Democratic Convention adjourned yesterday after passing the majority report, amended by additional and more ultra Southern demands for a slave code. An ineffectual effort was made to open the Cincinnati platform. Douglas and Illinois politics were denounced.

DEATH OF BISHOP NEWMAN. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Bishop Newman, of the Catholic Church, fell dead in the street yesterday afternoon, of disease of the heart.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE. PORTLAND, Jan. 5.—The Maine Legislature was organized yesterday. Thos. H. Marshall, of Belfast, was chosen President, James Lincoln, secretary of the Senate; Fred. A. Pike, of Calais, Speaker, and Charles H. Miller, of Rockland, Clerk of the House.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—The Legislature organized yesterday. The Governor's message was transmitted to-day. He congratulates the citizens of the State on the finances, and the gradual absorption of the State debt, by the sinking fund, now rising on \$5,000,000.

Referring to the funds in the elective franchise he recommends additional legislation, thinking the present provisions of the constitution and statute book are found to be insufficient.

He refers to the imprisonment of Emanuel Myers, a citizen of Maryland, in Pennsylvania, on the charge of kidnapping, for bringing back certain fugitive slaves escaped from their masters in Maryland. He asks for an appropriation to defray the expense of a trial on a writ of error from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to test the validity of the Pennsylvania act, which presumes to punish as a crime the lawful recapture of fugitives from service.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—The Governor's message was sent to the Legislature to-day. He takes strong Union ground, and regards the idea of disunion as very remote, opposes the African slave trade, and urges retrenchment, recommending sundry measures to that end. The House to-day declared vacant the seat of Mr. Johnson, member elect from Passaic county, on the ground that he had been convicted in the court of conspiracy.

LATER FROM BROWNSVILLE. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The steamship Indianapolis has arrived with Brownsville dates of the 2d inst. Cortinas with 500 men took the city of Rio Grande on the 24th, killing a number of citizens. Subsequently, a body of troops and rangers from Brownsville, attacked Cortinas and retold the city after a hard fight, capturing the guns of Cortinas and sixty Mexicans. Nine Americans were killed and sixteen wounded; among the latter was Captain Ford, who led the attack. Cortinas fled across the river.

We find the following in the S. F. Herald:—THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH LINE.—We are gratified to learn there is a speedy prospect of the extension of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line. Mr. George M. Williams, who has been long and usefully connected with the Alta Telegraph Company, goes down to-day for the purpose of extending the wires from Visalia to Los Angeles, for the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company. Mr. David Williams, a very expert and skillful operator, will take the place of his brother at this point, in the service of the Alta Telegraph Company.

It is stated upon the best authority that the Metropolitan Theatre is to be rebuilt upon a scale fully commensurate with its former reputation for commodiousness and elegance. Messrs. A. J. Reed and S. S. Foster are to undertake this enterprise, and assurances are not wanting that they will fully accomplish what they undertake. OVERLAND.—The number of letters sent per Overland mail, yesterday, was 7177, of which number, 279 only were to stop on this side of St. Louis.

BY OVERLAND MAIL.

From Washington.

Information has been received from Madrid, by which it appears that our Minister to that Court is encouraged to believe that our claims against Spain are now in a position for adjustment. The official correspondence seems to justify this conclusion.

The Bay Islands.

Official information has been received here that England has concluded a treaty with Honduras, by which the Bay Islands are ceded to that Republic. There now remains to be adjusted the less important question of the surrender of the Mosquito protectorate by Great Britain to Nicaragua, to complete the settlement of the difficulties between England and the States, growing out of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, on the basis to which both governments have heretofore agreed. That Mr. Wyke will succeed in concluding the pending treaty with Nicaragua, does not admit of a doubt.

The Tribune's correspondent says that Miramon's private protest against McLane's treaty with Juarez, will be presented to Mr. Cass by Miramon's representative in this city. Further intelligence from Mexico announces that Miramon had projected another movement against Vera Cruz.

The treaty will be pressed on the ground that unless we interfere, England and France will, to our exclusion.

Jan. 5.—The Mexican treaty was yesterday sent to the Senate, where, after a Cabinet conference on the subject, it was referred to the committee on federal relations. This committee, as at present constituted, will report back favorably.

Jan. 11.—The President has nominated to the Senate ex-Congressman Hughes of Indiana to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Court of Claims. Among the other confirmations to-day, are those of Marshall M. Smith as consul to Constantinople, and Henry N. Miller as Postmaster at Detroit.

The mail contractors continue to throw up their contracts, finding it impossible to continue the service through the failure of Congress to make appropriations.

Jan. 6.—The National Union Executive Central Committee met last evening, Senator Crittenden in the chair. Progress was made in enlarging the committee by the selection of members of different States, and in the arrangement for thorough organization throughout the country. The committee have received what they conceive to be a cheering evidence of the ripening of the people for this new party. A circular was ordered to be issued by the Secretary, and an address is in the course of preparation.

It is said that a sharp correspondence has passed between the counsel of the New Almaden Mining Company, of California, and the Attorney General, Secretary of State, and President, with respect to the instructions issued to the consul in Mexico, not to take fees in money there as a notary, as authorized by an act of Congress.

Counsel claim that the interdiction is equivalent to the suspension or abrogation of the law, and without precedent, an invasion of the rights of citizens, injurious in its effects, and of dangerous import.

Chief Justice Taney is still absent from the Supreme Court through sickness, though he gradually improves.

Jan. 7.—The gentlemen who were taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, by Brown, are in this city, and it is understood that they were examined to-day by the Senate committee of inquiry.

The health of Senator Douglas is improving.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Times' Washington correspondent says:—The War Department is preparing for effective operations in the spring, against the Indians, who are now committing depredations on the Santa Fe mail route. Col. Sumner's command will furnish the force.

Col. Johnston's Utah command is to be ordered into Arizona in the spring.

Letters from leading bankers in New York state that, owing to the non organization of the House, Post Office scrip will not be purchased at higher rates than heretofore.

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 11.—Cassius M. Clay spoke last night in a vast audience from the portico of the State House—the doors having been closed upon him. He avowed being an emancipator, and vindicated the patriotism of Senator Seward.

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Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of KREMER & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

K. KREMER. JOSEPH NEWMARK. Mr. J. NEWMARK will continue the business under his own name and on his own account. He is authorized to collect all debts due to, and discharge all claims against, the late firm. Los Angeles, Feb. 3d, 1860.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the holders of the following County Warrants, that they will be paid with interest, upon presentation at the County Treasurer's Office, in the City of Los Angeles, if presented within sixty days from the date of this notice—to wit:

Those drawn on the current expense fund, as follows:—No. 216, \$20; 76, \$10; 219, \$125; 218, \$25; 215, \$32; 77, \$4; no number given, protested Jan. 2d, 1857, \$125; January 2d, \$625; January 22d, \$21; January 29th, \$50; February 3d, \$125; protested prior to February 24th, 1857. Also, the following drawn on Cash Fund—No. 309, \$10; 324, \$20; 63, \$30; \$6; 1, \$18.50; 21, \$68.77; 391, \$6.50; protested prior to August 3d, 1859.

Also, on Hospital Fund—No. 365, \$120, protested February 24, 1857. M. KREMER, County Treasurer. Los Angeles, Feb. 3d, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, not to cut or carry away any Timber, from off the land known as "Potrero Grande," formerly belonging to the Indian, Manuel Antonio, at the old Mission in this county, and situated on the north-west side of the San Gabriel or Azusa River, adjoining the Mission lands, and the lands formerly belonging to George Morillo and Refugio Zuniga; because the person or persons so trespassing will be proceeded against according to law, as I have now obtained my Patent from the General Government for the said land.

JUAN MATIAS SANCHES.

Los Angeles, 3d Feb. 1860.

Pacific Ear Infirmary.

Important to the Deaf and Dumb.

DR. PILKINGTON, Late Proprietor of the Institution for the Deaf, St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

HAS ARRIVED, and may be consulted, at the corner of Montgomery and California streets, (Express Building, up-stairs,) San Francisco.

Early Attention is Desired!

Deafness, Dizziness, Earache, Catarrh, Noise in the Head, and All Discharges from the Ear, Mouth or Nostrils, Entirely Removed.

A number of years' successful attention to diseases of the Ear as a specialty, has enabled him to make many improvements on all that has heretofore been known of Auricular Medicine and Surgery, and to insure such a degree of success as is scarcely incredible. A great number of certificates can be seen at his office from well known and influential citizens in many parts of the Union.—Those at a distance can obtain information of his mode of operating, by addressing Dr. PILKINGTON, Ear Infirmary, San Francisco, enclosing stamp for return postage. feb4m3

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

NEW MUSIC STORE!

GRAY & HERWIG, HAVE REMOVED TO RABE'S BUILDING, No. 163 California Street, That Corner above Montgomery, San Francisco.

PIANOS.

The best assortment in the city. Sole Agents for the following celebrated makers: HALL & DAVIS, Boston; BROWN & ALLIN, Boston; BOARDMAN & GRAY, Albany, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC.

The best selection in the city, of both FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Melodeons! Melodeons!!

Sole Agents for Carhart & Needham's Melodeons; all sizes.

Brass Instruments, of American and French manufacture, of all modern styles. Pure Roman Violin and Guitar Strings, received monthly, direct from Europe. Musical Merchandise, and every article usually found in a well kept Music Store. Prices low—satisfaction guaranteed. Dealers supplied on most reasonable terms. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. feb4m3

Dr. Scott, Mesmeric and Clairvoyant Physician, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken rooms at No. 88 Montgomery street, (up stairs) between California and Pine, where he will examine patients Clairvoyantly for all kinds of disease. Having had eighteen years experience in the Atlantic States, and two years practice in California, he flatters himself that he can give the utmost satisfaction to all those that may honor him with their confidence. The Galvanic Battery applied under mesmeric clairvoyant directions, when considered essential. Phrenological examinations made Clairvoyantly. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M.; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, 7 to 9. Medical examinations, \$2 00; Phrenological examinations, \$1 00. Orders from the country promptly attended to, and medicine sent when required. feb4m3

Arrivals at the Bella Union Hotel, the week ending February 3, 1860.

S. M. Bernard, San Francisco; J. Converse, A. Miller, F. A. Steel, T. H. Gourley, Sacramento; G. W. Thompson, M. Jordan, Wm. Moore, Va. P. Francis, Wm. Alexander, J. P. Jordan, Visalia; J. W. Moore, Santa Barbara; T. Freeman, J. Burns, W. R. Brown, San Pedro; J. Manly, Tejon; H. Miller, San Jose; H. E. Clark, A. Miller, San Bernardino; P. Williams, W. Purdy, Colima; H. Clayton, J. Randle, E. Rogers, J. Fox, J. Hunter, W. J. Cottle, San Francisco; L. M. Jacobs, J. P. Postwick, W. O'Brien; J. B. Grandall, J. Heston, Placerville; J. Siebel, E. B. Johnson, San Francisco; P. Dean, J. M. McKenize, Tejon; W. Stevens, J. Thompson; George Sexton, San Anito Mines; W. Irving, San Pedro; B. M. Jacobs, D. Shea, San Bernardino; A. W. Buchanan, Fort Yuma; G. C. Chiles, China; J. C. Wilson, A. W. Hunt, San Francisco; Wm. Duffie, E. Sullivan, J. W. Henry, Tejon; R. King, H. McLaughlin, J. Lynch, J. Crawford, R. Rice, L. Myers, San Francisco.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND CURE—Do you wish to cure your medical expenses and retain sound health? Use these medicines—they are adapted to every disease—for all inflammatory affections of the chest, as pleurisy, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c. The salutary properties of the Ointment have never been questioned by all who have used it—the Pills materially expedite the operation of the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c, 62c, and \$1 per box or pot.

ITALY.—Letters from Naples state that during the night between the 12th and 13th of December numerous arrests were made, including several eminent persons. The parties arrested were accused of clandestinely printing journals, and of having supported the subscription in behalf of Garibaldi, several documents concerning which were seized. The Sardinian Consul was arrested but speedily released.

BIRTH.—On the 28th January, the lady of W. H. Peterson, Esq., of a son.

DIED.—On the evening of the 31st ult., Don Antonio Maria Lugo, aged 82 years.