

THE DAILY UNION.
J. N. F. MORSE, EDITOR.
Monday Morning, March 24, 1851.
JOB PRINTING.
We are now prepared to accommodate the Public with every variety of Job Printing, having an excellent supply of Job Type and Fancy Borders.
Having procured a fine assortment of Double Enamelled Cards, we are also prepared to print CARDS in a very superior style, and at the most reasonable prices.
Job Work done in colors, when desired.
BLANKS of every description printed on the shortest notice, and in the neatest style.
Mr. J. M. JACO, at the Haerlein Restaurant, Dupont street, San Francisco, is authorized Agent there, and will receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for this Paper.
Dr. S. T. WATTS has kindly consented to become our agent at Marysville. Our friends in that quarter will have prompt attention paid to their orders by leaving them at his office, corner of Front and D streets.
California Beginning to be Appreciated.
Now have the true friends of California reason to congratulate themselves upon a course of conduct just and becoming in all its relations to this beautiful country. Especially those who have appreciated its balmy climate, its immense resources and proud position in respect to the interminable shores of the monarch ocean of the world.
Those who have felt it to be their duty to rebuke its calumniators, who have indignantly read the innumerable misrepresentations that have crowded the home correspondence from California—now they are beginning to realize "how beautiful is truth" and how strong are the moving impulses of justice.
For a while, the distorted emanations of cynical subjects may go far to make up public opinion in reference to a remote country. But ultimately truth will prevail, and award to that country a full mode of praise and consideration. In respect to California this fact is being strikingly developed. Letters to the Atlantic States have been superseded by persons, the pen has given place to voice, and the result is an electrical triumph to the true friends of the New State.
From last June there has been an immense number of California adventurers returning to their native homes, on the other side of the Rocky Mountains—some laden with gold, others bowed down with disappointment and mortification. Among them were some illiberal against every recollection of this country. Others entertained but a passive regard for it, and perhaps a small number cherished a vague notion of some day coming back to a State in which the smiles of fortune had been reflected upon them.
Little did any of them dream that the novel and invisible influences of this country had unfitted them, totally unfitted them for those enjoyments they were entwining around a permanent settlement among old friends, old associates.
Little did they appreciate the force of habits which though rapidly acquired had been confirmed by gold-gleaming, heart-stirring magic. But experiment has convinced them of the difference between reality and imagination.
Every message from the States exhibits them, irrespective of condition, longing for the perpetual summers and quick turning business of California.
As soon as the intense emotions of a recommending with their friends have subsided, they sink into a dull state of monotony and impatience, whose only relief seems to be in writing back to us contemptuous observations of old style of business. For example, Mr. H., an enterprising merchant who made a fortune in K. st. in about six months, in writing back says, "I went down to the store yesterday, and saw what entirely disgusted me with quinsiness in this country. Alfred was making a desperate effort to display his faculty as a salesman, by selling a country girl a dress. He turned over piece after piece, unrolled them, pressed out the folds with the most graceful touches of the hand, smiled, blushed, talked to her kindly and woefully about the weather, the old folks, the apple-bees of the season, sleigh rides, beaux and pretty dresses, until finally his incorrigible customer was overcome, made her selection, paid him thro' pappas account, and left him in his triumphant glory to calculate the profits.
What an achievement! In two hours he had succeeded in selling a dress on which had accrued seven and a half cents profits, if papa responded to the account. This is no country for me. I should like well enough to stay here the balance of my life on account of my friends, but I cannot stand such business." The gentleman is on his way, family and all, to California.
Again from another: "Well Tom, I can't stand this 'ere cent business no how you can fix it. We Californians hav'nt got up to the ole tricks of working off the coppers.
On my way to the ferry, I give an old woman a dime to take out two cents worth of pea-nuts. She hands me back eight pieces of coppers. I pocket them, go down to the boat, give the gate-keeper sixpence, get four cents change, and thus keep on dispensing silver and receiving copper, until a lame back and chafed thighs remind me of my folly and California gold dust. Just as soon as my next quarter's salary is due, I'm bound for California."
Yesterday morning, Col. Baker returned with his lady, and Dr. Pearson's. In a short interview with him, we learned that it was almost an universal thing among the Californians at home in the Southern States, that an overwhelming discontent prevailed; and for himself he acknowledged an uncontrollable degree of homesickness, and yet he has not been but three and a half months from Sacramento City.
The manner in which such things will affect society, we will endeavor to show to-morrow.

FOREIGN MINERS' TAX.
The proclamation of Governor McDougal, which we published on Saturday, in respect to the repeal of the Foreign Miners' Tax Law, seems to excite the most unbounded satisfaction, and imparts new vigor to every community in which it is received.
Never did there exist a national mind more keenly sensitive to an oppressive exercise of power—to the slightest aggression upon the inherent rights of individuals—than the national mind of the American Union. In no part of our Republic can there be found a condition of public feeling, on which can be safely predicated a usurpation of those rights which Nature and a Supreme Being have made the just property of every descendant of Adam.
There have been, however, occasional combinations of circumstances which have induced communities to temporarily violate this national characteristic, and enact laws which, though seemingly required and just, have never failed to re-act with calamity upon those interests which they were designed to enhance.
Thus was it with the law which has just been repealed. Circumstances suggested it to our legislators of last year as a source of revenue, not only just in its action, but one of great importance to the State. But time has proven it to have been a bad resort, improper and oppressive in its bearing, and almost ruinous in its effects upon a large class of persons who were engaged in developing the mineral resources of California.
Persons were not attracted to this country, and made to commingle with our people for the purpose of having their minds impressed with narrow and illiberal policies, but rather that their hearts might be warmed with the winning and congenial rays of a superior form of government—a more enlightened and exalted tone of society. The effect of the repeal of the law has already manifested itself upon that commerce which has been so directly relating to the most important Republics of South America.
We rejoice that the Legislature has taken a step so replete with justice and discretion, as the removing of this obstruction to our progress.
VALLEJO.—In a letter from our old friend and townsman, A. P. Pettit, he says that the new town of Vallejo is presenting a very busy and animating appearance. Buildings are going up rapidly, and he is about completing a hotel which he is to keep himself. Accompanying the letter is a plan for a bridge across the American River, which we will exhibit to any one interested in that enterprise.
Extract from a private letter:—"The ship Samuel Russell was advertised for San Francisco, but since the receipt of the late unfavorable reports from there, she has been withdrawn, and is now up for Canton direct. What will be done with the other Clipper ships now up for San Francisco, I cannot say."
An extensive sale at auction, by Messrs. J. B. Starr & Co., will come off this morning at 10 o'clock. Amongst other things advertised to be sold, we notice a lot of wine, butter, cheese, garden seeds, paper, candles, &c.
EMIGRATION TO THE NORTH.—On Saturday, several large droves of mules passed through J street to the ferry, en route to the north. They were heavily packed. If it has snowed on the mountains as it has rained in the valley, the routes to the Klamath and Scott's rivers are completely blocked up.
On Tuesday morning the 25th inst., Messrs. Clark & Milne will sell at auction the three substantial brick buildings on the Levee, between M and N streets.
We state, per request, the terms of the sale, viz.: one-fourth cash, and balance in equal payments of two, four and six months. The situation of the property, and terms of sale, will or ought to secure it ready purchasers.
The following proceedings of a Whig Meeting at San José, have been handed us by a friend, and we give them an insertion, as a matter of news. In a few days, we shall fully and clearly define our course to be pursued in reference to the two political parties of the State.
SAN JOSE, March 18th, 1851.
At a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature, together with the Whigs of San José, held in said city, the Hon. Abel Stearns was called to the chair, and Geo. O. McMullin appointed secretary.
Mr. Douglass, after having stated the object of the meeting, moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions to be submitted to the next meeting, relative to holding a convention. Agreed to.
On motion, Messrs. Heydenfeldt, Moore, Cook, Little of El Dorado and Stafford of Calaveras, were appointed said committee.
On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening next.
SAN JOSE, March 20th.
Pursuant to adjournment, the meeting assembled to hear the report of the committee appointed to draft resolutions.
Mr. Heydenfeldt, chairman of committee appointed to draft resolutions, submitted the following:
Resolved, That this meeting respectfully recommend to the Whig party of the State, the propriety of holding a State Convention at San Francisco, on the fourth Monday of May next, and earnestly request that delegates to the same be elected by every county in the State.
Resolved, That the apportionment of representation in said convention, shall be the same as that allotted to each county of the State in the Assembly, as may be fixed by law during the present session of the Legislature.
On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.
ABEL STEARNS, President.
Geo. O. McMULLIN, Secretary.
SPECIE.—The steamer Panama which arrived at San Francisco from Panama, had on board \$102,336, consigned to the following:
Godfrey, Stillman & Co.....\$14,036
Bolton, Barron & Co.....30,000
Mathias Alsua.....48,700
Henry Storse.....9,800
Total.....\$102,336

For the Union.
Mr. Editor:—As you desired, I've given you the particular of the late robbery at our store. We left the store a little past 6 P. M. for tea; we had not been absent but about half an hour, when on returning, we found the front door had been forced open, and the robbers had gone to the back entrance, and there prepared their way of escape—some five trunks were thoroughly overhauled in the store in search of valuables; two other very large heavy nailed trunks, were removed from the store; these were locked with patent safety locks and strapped, the others were not locked. At our first discovery of the robbery, we missed nothing but three large trunks; these contained very valuable papers and books, many rare curiosities, miniatures, daguerotypes, lockets, family letters, and many other invaluable articles.
We immediately gave notice to the Police, and also left notice at the Sheriff's office, we obtained as much assistance as possible and gave pursuit—the first thing discovered was a large bundle of silk handkerchiefs, which we found ourselves, under one of the buildings on I street. We had not missed these goods until found; search was thoroughly made under the buildings and over the slough until some time after midnight—when word was brought us by gentlemen from the Sheriff's office, that two trunks were found in the vacant lot near the Court House—we immediately went up and found the trunks to be those lost.
The locks had been forced and everything thoroughly turned topsy turvy; and although it was a very stormy night—wet, dark and muddy, it was a most remarkable fact, that the robbers had generosity and magnanimity to spare and to carefully place back into the trunks, all the papers and letters, and many valuable mementos of friends, all the daguerotypes—some large and valuable—a valuable dressing case—the lock however wrenched off—books, engravings, sketches, and all the private memoranda, &c. I cannot but be thankful to them for this act of sparing mercy; it makes the old adage true, that there is some honesty among thieves.
The following articles are missing; and it may be that some of them are at the place where the trunks were rifled. The costly ones are surely cared for. Should this meet their notice, we would like they would return as many as they possibly can, as some of them are of no great use to them, and we will give as high prices for them as any one. They are of more value to us than any one else.
THE LOST ARTICLES.
One beautiful gold chased and blue enamelled locket, containing daguerotype miniature and hair.
One daguerotype of a mountain scene, tent, with the goods and keeper, and scenery around it.
A "Papier Maché" cigar case, with engraving of a lady in saddle, escaping by moonlight from her pursuers.
One eagle and two half eagles U. S. coin, one of the latter considerably filed away.
One tin box, containing one eagle, an American silver dollar, a Mexican do, and several silver coins, that had been taken from the ruins of a fire.
A very delicate and beautiful ivory handle pen knife, made by Rogers & Sons, Sheffield. The knife was in the form of an arm and hand. One other ivory knife.
A few native specimens of gold—one in shape of a locket, two like harps, and others fine.
A book of record, containing many fine specimens of dried flowers, leaves and grasses.
A very splendid "Book Mark," embroidered upon green satin, with heavy gold fringe and motto.
A small oval box of finely carved wood—"Cedar of Lebanon."
A parcel of gold seals, keys and small gold trinkets.
Should any of the above articles be offered for sale, they are requested to be stopped, and the subscribers will give a liberal reward for their return.
Five dollars will be given for the return of the gold locket and miniatures unharmed, and in proportion for the balance.
WALKER & CO.,
J street, near Front.

A JUVENILE SET-TO.—It was the remark of an individual thoroughly acquainted with human nature, that man, from infancy on, like a monkey, is eminently an imitative animal. And hence it is not at all strange, when so many of our "children of larger growth" are so addicted to the in elegant, unseemly and unhealthy practice of battering each others' countenances, that observing and aspiring juveniles should occasionally have a jolly set-to, in our streets, a la Hyer or Sullivan. We observed an instance near our office, yesterday, that took place between two young "sprigs," whose respective bumps of combativeness, we fear, are rather too amply developed. "Joining issue" upon, to them, some essential point, they determined to let the superior pugilistic skill of the one or other settle the matter—and at it they went, "pugnis ad calcibus," with a "right merrie" good will, apparently fully alive to the sentiment, "If 'twere done when 'tis done, then 'twere well 'twere done quickly." When separated, one of these promising youths had his "human face divine" considerably battered, as his nasal extremity *nose*, and it may be possible that ere this he is the happy possessor of a pair of optics elegantly bound in red tape, turned up with blue. "Go it while you're young for when you get old you can't" is generally a very good motto, boys, but before you do "go it" you will do well to see that you are not in the wrong path, otherwise you may wake up some bright, sunshiny morning and find yourselves "gone" on board the prison brig.
Our late inclement weather is attributable to the causes that always produce such weather about the time of the vernal equinox. It was amusing to see the array of umbrellas, over-coats, water-proof apparel of all kinds, in front of the clothing stores along Front and J streets. Many an article that had laid unsaleable for months, was then produced. But their appearance was of short duration, and in all probability we shall not see them until "a more convenient season,"—another bad spell of weather.
A gentleman was complaining, yesterday, of a boarding house on K street. He alleges that he went to bed with clean hands, face, and clothes, and that when he got up in the morning he found them all soiled.
Upon enquiry of the proprietor of the house, we are informed that if the gentleman had not got up in the night and gone out into the street hiccuping, staggering, and sometimes falling down in the mud, he would have had no reason to complain of his lodging.
We hope we shall soon be favored with fresh effusions from the chaste and beautiful pen of "Cyril."

INDIAN DEPRIDATIONS AND FIGHT.—Mr. Ashby, from Mosquito Cañon, informs us that the Indians in that quarter are still very troublesome, stealing cattle and shooting at every white man—they can pounce upon alone. Mr. A. states that about three weeks since, the Indians made a foray upon the settlements in his neighborhood, and succeeded in driving off stock to the amount of 200 head. They were pursued by a small party, who, having some difficulty at first in getting their trail, as the marauders had separated as much as possible, and seemed to be making for different quarters; finally, however, when about fifteen miles above Mosquito Cañon, the Indians again joined, and were making for the mountains with all speed. The pursuing party did not calculate on resistance, as they were well armed; in this, however, they were disappointed. The warriors turned and made fight, which lasted some time—the Indians at last retreated with the loss of at least three killed, though Mr. A., who was in the skirmish, says he is confident two more bit the dust. None of the whites were injured. The party finding themselves too weak to capture the stock, returned, and mustering a force of fifty men, again sought the Indian encampment, taking with them five days' provisions. After being four days out, and encountering great difficulties on account of the snow—which, in some places, was three feet deep—they discovered the Indians in a ravine. Preparations were immediately made to attack them, and leaving six men to guard the baggage and mules, the party started off. Nothing was effected beyond the recovery of three animals, as the Indians were too quick for them. The party on guard, being on high ground, state that they could see the Indians going out of the ravine at one end, as the pursuers entered it at the other.
The Indians had three rifles among them; but being bad marksmen, their bullets all went high above the heads of their opponents; while our informant states he found no difficulty in dodging their arrows.
It is represented as very dangerous for miners to go out prospecting, without being well armed, and in sufficient numbers to repel attacks.
BE CAREFUL OF YOUR STOCK.—An interesting case came off before Justice Bullock on Saturday. The plaintiff George Mundy sued Samuel Norris for damages to a fence, and the grass enclosed by it. It appeared that a drove of Norris' cattle had pastured on the plaintiff's grass, breaking through the fence and injuring it very badly.
Judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for \$3180. Montgomery, counsel for plaintiff; Kewen for defendant.
ANOTHER BURGLARY.—Late on Friday night, or Saturday morning, the Chicago Boarding House kept by Mr. Benson, on J street, above the Court House, was entered through a sash in the door by some expert burglars, who proceeded to the room where Mr. B. and his wife were sleeping, and succeeded in carrying off Mr. B's pantaloons and a trunk, without awaking any of the inmates. The trunk was found on Saturday morning about a square from the house, in an open lot; it had been broken open and rifled of over \$3000 in cash. It is probable that the robbery was perpetrated by the same lawless scoundrels who committed the theft at Warren's on Friday evening.
MINING INTELLIGENCE.—A gentleman by the name of Shew arrived in the city last evening, from the Gold Run diggings near Nevada city. He brought down with him a number of most beautiful and very rich specimens of quartz rock. One of them is of an oval shape, at least ten inches in diameter, and the surface richly spangled with grains of pure gold. It was out of a hole twenty feet below the surface, at Gold Run. A number of smaller specimens, also richly studded, found in the same vicinity, present incontrovertible evidence of the richness of the mines in that region. We understand that the above specimens can be seen at Mrs. Lynch's Masonic Exchange, Second street, below K.
Mr. Shew informs us that the miners at Gold Run, continue to receive a fair remuneration for their labors. The greatest difficulty they are contending against is a superabundance of water in the earth; but they are now digging a large tunnel or canal, in order to drain the diggings. Claims are held very high, as the prospect is good for a large yield. One company of seven men have been taking out of their claim about \$400 a day for some time past.
[COMMUNICATED.]
THE TEMPLE OF THE LIVING GOD.—The whole universe combines in agreeing with the mandates of the Author of their existence. Day after day brings forth its troubles, trials, and difficulties; but Saturday night calls forth to the view of every man that the forthcoming day is the day on which every sinner should prostrate himself before the throne of mercy.
On the morning of this day, we were more than agreeably surprised by seeing thirty or more of our brothers (though red men) approach that Temple, in order to pay homage to the Living God.
This is pleasing. The Banner of Christ—the true Cross—hangs out conspicuously; and would that every man would go to the Temple of God, in order to adore him, and thereby benefit themselves by the example of their uncultivated red brethren. Time prevents us from dwelling longer on the subject at present. More anon. E. J. F.
A NOVEL IMPORTATION.—The Pacific News says: The steamer Ohio, brought up on Wednesday evening a large number of cats from San Diego, destined for this market. This new article brought into the market is greatly in demand at present, the city being overrun with rats, and all the nostrums of the patent medicine men seem to have no effect in diminishing their numbers. We hope for the good of the community, and for the purpose of encouraging the trade, that such articles of importations will come under the free list of the tariff laws.

CORRESPONDENCE.
SAN FRANCISCO, 20th March, 1851.
I drop you a few lines of correspondence respecting matters and things in our Bay city, from which you may extract some items of intelligence for your new paper.
Upon the whole, things are very flat here at present, not only in the way of business, but also in the ordinary routine of news and politics. There is scarcely any thing worth while to speak about, as you may see by our city papers.
Since the excitement which lasted two days, respecting the attempted murder of Mr. Jansen, the sea of public emotion has not been ruffled by any recurrence of agitation on the same dangerous topic. The legitimate process of law has been permitted to take its course unawed by popular clamor, and after the lapse of a sufficient time to abate, if not entirely remove, the strong animus of popular indignation, which the atrocious nature of the crime had suddenly and justly created, and which had so nearly proved fatal to the men Stewart and Windred who were apprehended on suspicion, the former has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary—an institution, by the way, which does not yet exist! The trial of Windred has also been concluded. Considerable difficulty was experienced in fixing the identity of this man as an accomplice of Stewart, as Jansen had some hesitation to swear positively to him. He stated his belief however, that the man who accompanied Stewart, if not Windred, was extremely like him. Testimony in favor of Windred's character was adduced; but notwithstanding the able advocacy of Mr. Hall McAllister in his defence, the jury found him guilty, and sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment. After all, it is better in every respect for the interests and dignity of society, that justice should thus have taken its course, by legitimate process of law, than that the annals of this city should be stained by any record of lynching in a case admitting of doubt and requiring so much legal investigation. The ends of justice have been secured, and the sanctity of the laws has been preserved.
Previous to these trials, however, another excitement took place respecting the collision between the Judge of the District Court and the Press, in which, as you are aware, the latter was triumphant, and a solemn lesson was conveyed of the most admonitory character to all arbitrary Judges in the land. The people nobly asserted and insisted on the rights of trial by jury and a free press being held inviolable on any pretext of contempt unrecognised by our local statutes and Constitution.
Our city affairs are in a sad state of insolvency and confusion; and the time is now at hand when the people must demand an account and reckoning from their trustees and public servants. The issue of scrip is held by some of our best lawyers to have been *ab initio* illegal and unauthorised; and it is high time that a special commission should be appointed, by the people in Convention, to investigate and report upon the entire proceedings of the city authorities under the Ayuntamiento and the present Council, in relation to the disposal of the real estate and revenues of the city, from first to last. The present Council undertook to do so when they took office; but their report, if it exists at all, has never yet been made public—at least in reference to the malfeasances and malversations which are notoriously suspected to have taken place.
Until a thorough investigation is effected with a view to the discovery and exposure of all questionable and illegal transactions, confidence will not be restored, and the machinery of civic government will be *ab agenda*—powerless and effete for all practical purposes. The April elections will settle this matter one way or other. New men are expected to be returned—and a clean sweep made of the hands, whose administration must be tested by honest and impartial men.
I cannot say whether crime is on the increase or not, but crime unquestionably exists to a great extent, and in organized gangs, who, though awed by the recent expenditures, are only waiting until they fully subside, and vigilance abates, to commence their works of darkness and schemes of depredation. We have bright moonlight at present, but when dark nights succeed, then thieves and burglars, midnight assassins and robbers will come forth from their hiding places and lurk about our streets. We want light! light! light!—with oil or gas, it matters not which;—for light is the best accessory of Police, and the greatest enemy of crime.
The health of our city, on the whole, is good—slight colds and bilious fevers being almost the only maladies which afflict the jolly citizens of San Francisco.
Our Bay city is truly a fast place and abounds with all sorts of amusements and entertainments. The original Jenny Lind Company, with Mr. Stark and Mrs. Kirby at their head, have left—much to the regret of all our lovers of really good acting—for your beautiful city, where they have always been appreciated, and will, we hope, enjoy a profitable season, which they richly deserve.
In their place we have got a very fair company playing in the Lind Theatre, with Bingham and McCron as the leading actors in their respective lines. They have been successful hitherto, and are, every night, winning "golden opinions" and increasing patronage from the public. The rain has been against them; but there is no mistaking the fact, that the audiences acknowledge with cordial plaudits the merits of McCron as an actor, and admire his impassioned and powerful representations of heroic characters in all the varied phases of dramatic action. I should like to see McCron and Stark, and the best actors and actresses in other lines, picked out of the different companies, and united in one grand and effective corps. Then, indeed, we might expect to see Shakspeare, and all our English dramatists, in all their glory, and such a theatre as would prove a great school and engine of social improvement.
There is a choice company, I hear, now coming from Panama, in which are some actors and actresses, of first rate distinction, from the Eastern and Southern States.
Dr. Robinson & Everard's Dramatic Museum will be finished in a fortnight—and a spacious and elegant theatre it will be.
Stark has left arrangements for the construction of a still larger and handsomer theatre in the Plaza, which will be finished by the time his Sacramento season is closed, which will probably be two months hence.
Meantime we amuse ourselves, down here, with tragedy and comedy, opera, vaudeville and farce, balls, parties and masquerades, on the most extensive and splendid scale. Pray, let us know how you manage to get along in your "big village" (ardon the joke.) I mean your great city of dullness and swamps! (?) Yours, FRISCO.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.
IN SENATE.
SAN JOSE, March 20.
The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. The President in the Chair.
The Journal of Wednesday was read and approved.
A communication was received from the Treasurer of State, giving a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, since the date of his last report.
On motion of Mr. Heydenfeldt, it was referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Heydenfeldt, Cook and De la Guerra, with instructions to inquire into the statement of the receipts and expenditures of the State Marine Hospital.
Mr. Warner, from the committee on contingent expenses, reported back the account of the State Printer for printing the orders of the Senate, and stated that the law defining the duties of State Printer, and fixing his duties, amply provides for the payment of the State Printer, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bills.
Mr. De la Guerra was called to the chair.
Mr. Broderick moved that the bill be referred back to the committee with instructions to inquire into the amount of work done and the compensation charged.
Mr. Woodworth, from the select committee to whom was referred assembly bill entitled an act relative to certain property of the State of California, reported it back with sundry amendments.
It was then considered in committee of the whole.
Mr. Woodworth moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.
On motion of Mr. Broderick, the bill was laid on the table.
Mr. Van Buren moved that the vote on the bill to authorise the District Attorney, of the 7th Judicial District, to enter a nolle prosequi in certain cases, be reconsidered. Carried.
The question being on the passage of the bill, it was passed by the following vote:—Ayes 7, Noes 4.
A message was received from the Assembly, stating that they have passed a bill relative to the appointment of Pilots for the Bay and Harbor of Humboldt.
Mr. Broderick, on leave, introduced a bill for an act to re-incorporate the city of San Francisco, which was referred to the San Francisco delegation.
Mr. B. also gave notice that he should introduce a bill for an act to merge the government of the City and county into one.
Mr. Warner on leave, introduced a bill granting right of way, to the U. States, thro' California for the purpose of constructing rail roads, which was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Warner, Van Buren and Cook.
Mr. Cook presented a communication from Wm. Brockburn, former Sheriff of Sonoma District, with a claim for services, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.
Mr. Heydenfeldt gave notice that he should move to reconsider the vote by which the bill to authorize the District Attorney, of the 7th Judicial District, to enter a nolle prosequi in certain cases was passed.
On motion of Mr. De la Guerra, the Senate adjourned.
IN ASSEMBLY.
The House met at the usual hour, and the Journal of Wednesday was read, amended and approved.
Mr. McCandless asked leave of absence for Moore, for the day. Granted.
Mr. Osgood presented a petition from citizens of Yolo county in relation to submerged lands. Referred.
Mr. Bodley presented a petition from E. Brown, praying to be remunerated for services rendered the last Legislature in the capacity of clerk. Referred to the committee on claims.
Mr. Hall presented a petition from citizens of El Dorado county, in relation to mining operations.
The reading was dispensed with, and the petition referred to the committee on corporations.
Mr. Brown introduced a bill granting certain water lots to the town of Martinez, which was read and ordered to be printed.
Mr. Carr, on leave, introduced a bill to amend the act providing for the mode of assessing and collecting the public revenue. Read the first and second times and ordered to be printed.
The water lot bill, as amended in the Senate, was taken up.
Mr. Robinson moved to make it the special order for next Monday. Not agreed to.
A motion to make it the special order for Saturday was decided in the negative.
Mr. Bradford moved to lay the bill on the table, and that it be printed. Lost. Ayes 7, Noes 17.
Mr. Richardson moved to have the amendment printed, and made the special order for to-morrow. Not agreed to.
The amendment was finally adopted.
Mr. Robinson gave notice that on to-morrow, he would move to reconsider the vote on the adoption of the amendment.
The House then took up the amendment made in the Senate to the divorce bill.
Mr. Campbell moved to make the bill and amendments the special order for the 19th of April. Lost: ayes 8, noes 9.
The amendments were then all concurred in.
Mr. Wethered moved to reconsider the vote by which the House concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the water lot bill.
Mr. McCandless moved the indefinite postponement of the motion. Agreed to.
The House concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the bill fixing the compensation of the State Printer, temporarily.
The Senate bill to change the name of County Recorder to Register, was read the first time.
The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution of the House in reference to the Journal of the first legislature and the Debates in the Constitutional Convention.
Mr. Cook gave notice, that on some future day, he would introduce a bill to prevent the exposure of obscene pictures in public places, and also the sale of the same.
Mr. Field asked to be excused from serving longer on the Judiciary committee. Granted.
Mr. Hall moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the bill concerning toll bridges.
The bill to regulate proceedings in civil cases in Courts of Justice was considered in committee of the Whole, and further amended.
The House then adjourned.
CRAZY NEGRO.—Yesterday morning a crazy negro passed down J street, to the amusement of some and the trouble of others. He stopped for a moment at "Mose," the sign in front of a cigar store, near the corner of J and 2nd streets, and squared himself for a regular boxing match; at the first stroke Mose fell, and the conqueror ran off. Mose was picked up by the owner, and the negro by the watch.
THE MINES.—We are informed that for the past few days there has been a gentleman in town, from Long Bar on the Yuba River, employing men. He offered \$6 and board per day, and succeeded in getting only a part of the number desired.—[Marysville Herald.]