

Saturday, January 21, 1860.

## Governor Weller's Message.

Gov. Weller, on the organization of the present, the eleventh session of the California Legislature, transmitted to that body his annual message. The recommendations of the message are such as are warranted by the Governor's experience of California's affairs, and are of a thoroughly practical, economical and reformatory character. The Governor now recommends certain measures, to which he was formerly opposed, showing that he is subject to the sage teaching of experience, and proves his honesty and integrity, as well as his candor in making the acknowledgment. But Gov. Weller does not expect that his recommendations will have any weight with Legislators; for, as his recommendations of last year were passed over almost without notice, while as yet he was the Executive of the State, and had to correct and veto much useless and bad legislation. It is not within the range of probability that members will resurrect the recommendations of a defunct Governor, and give them force and vitality. However, Gov. Weller has done his duty to the people of the State, who reposed their faith and confidence in him, and has made suggestions to the People's Representatives, creditable to him, in every respect.

We do not consider it necessary, however, to publish the message. In the rush and whirl of events which have since taken place, the current has drifted the Gov. into the still waters of private life, his successor also passing off the scene, and this being filled by another. His message, then, being merely wise and judicious recommendations, without any power to press them on the unwilling ears of Legislators, will be looked upon as matter of history; as such, we present a digest of it to our readers, showing them what Gov. Weller would have done for them, had he the power.

## We copy from the Bulletin:—

"Mr. Weller's Message is a very lengthy document, quite thorough in its details. So far as we can judge from the synopsis, it is marked by much ability, and is a very valuable and interesting document."

"His financial exhibit is gratifying, though there appears to be room enough for further economy. The Treasury receipts for the year were \$1,170,835, the expenses \$918,182, leaving a balance of \$254,653 unexpended. The interest on the public debts—\$296,118, was promptly paid. The actual amount of outstanding bonds have been reduced, by purchase of \$45,000 worth of them, to \$3,855,000. The whole amount of the State's legal and equitable indebtedness, exclusive of the Indian War Debt, which is a just demand upon the Federal Government, is \$4,018,784."

"Governor Weller asks for retrenchment in State expenses, and indicates some items which could easily be diminished—such as reducing the number of members of the Legislature, and the amount of legislative printing. He complains that the assessment rolls have not come in from nearly half the counties—pay the assessors nothing hereafter till they can show a receipt for the return, is the Governor's sensible suggestion to remedy such carelessness. Of course, it is difficult to get at the proper rate of taxation under such circumstances; but his impression is, that it might well be reduced from 60 cents, as at present, to 45 cents on the hundred dollars, and still raise revenue enough. He rasps San Francisco among other counties which fail to collect the poll-tax; turn the job over to the Collector, who will do it better than the assessors, is his Excellency's remedy."

"Governor Weller urges again the necessity of a State Geological Survey; the repeal of that Act which facilitates divorces by providing for private trials of divorce cases; the extension of the several laws over primary elections by which the wretched folly of these forces might in some degree be abated; the compelling of Supervisors to erect guide boards at cross road corners; the election, by districts, of representatives to Congress, (of which, he says, we ought to have 5); a more just distribution of the Hospital Fund, and the erection of poor-houses; an inspection of liquors at this port, to prevent the horrible consumption of deleterious drugs that sell under the name of wines and brandies; that the office of Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages be abolished, and its duties turned over to the Secretary of State in the hope that the wise provisions of the law may be enforced; the building of a Capitol, at an expense of some \$100,000; a modification of the Gambling Act, so that it may be possible to convict occasionally a gambler, as well as punish his victims; a Convention for the revision of the Constitution, on which subject His Excellency's experience has changed his mind; and the prompt payment of persons who have been engaged in the Indian wars, and the equally prompt presentation of the bills to the General Government. He invites the attention of our Representatives at Washington to all measures that will secure the 5 per cent. proceeds of public lands for the School Fund, and to the early establishment of our eastern boundary line. His observations on reform schools, prisons, and the relief of destitute ex-convicts, do credit to his head and heart."

## Gov. Latham—His Inaugural.

The ceremonies attendant on the inauguration of Gov. Latham, were held in the Pavilion, at Sacramento. A great concourse of people were in attendance, and the proceedings passed off harmoniously. Milton S. Latham having taken the necessary oath as Governor, came forward and delivered his inaugural address.

Gov. Latham briefly indicated the policy by which he would be guided in his career. He disapproved of much legislation, and thought general laws should be as little as possible interfered with, as it generally resulted in confusion; besides, experimental legislation was rather costly, having given rise, more than any other cause, to the debt with which the State is now burthened. He recommends the permanent location of the seat of government, and that provision be made for the erection of a State Capitol. The affairs of the State Prison are discussed, and an amicable settlement suggested. The pardoning power is reviewed, and Gov. Latham defined what should be his course—that no prisoner should be pardoned, unless such facts shall be adduced, as, if before the court rendering judgment, would have caused it in his opinion, to have acted differently.

The Governor appeals to the Legislature to rid themselves of the prejudices entertained against legislation for San Francisco; discusses the bulkhead question, and is unfavorable to present legislation on that subject, thinking it necessary to have accurate surveys of the harbor executed by reliable scientific men. The Overland Mail was noticed by the Governor, but as we give his remarks on this topic at length elsewhere, we shall make no further allusion to it here.

The Governor deprecates the assumption of judicial functions by the people, and pledges himself to wield the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, to maintain the dignity and enforce the execution of legislative decrees.

The patronage of the Executive is excessive, in

Gov. Latham's opinion, and he will cheerfully cooperate with the Legislature in carrying out his opinions on this subject.

In conclusion, the Governor reviews the prosperous condition of the State, its rapid strides in commerce and agriculture, which should fill our hearts with gratitude to God, that he has cast our lot in a land so blessed. He thus closes:—

Let it be our aim to make our State, morally and intellectually, co-equal with her physical endowments. The wonderful and almost romantic growth of California's history lies beneath our hand, and we, of all our fellow citizens, are privileged to write our names and deeds therein. Let the fair page that lies before us, white and open in the future, be marked by no unseemly blot or erasure; and may the record of our conviction in even the manner and form of their expression be such as the honest man may scan with pleasure, and the ardent wisher of his State find nothing to regret.

The address is able and vigorous, the recommendations just and beneficial—but to other hands has it fallen to carry out the views of Governor Latham, or to originate measures equally salutary.

## The Senatorship.

The contest for the Senatorship has terminated in a manner, not generally expected, although frequently spoken of as among the strong probabilities of the contest. Weller entered the caucus the strong man, but not for the first time in California's history, has the strong man lost the battle. Col. Weller has had, of late, a dread of the politicians—a prophetic dread, it seems to have been; for the politicians have been the death of him. He was among them, but not, it would appear, of them, and therefore they counted him out. It was a great mistake, in a political contest, to try to do without the politicians, or to win in opposition to them, for they are too smart for even the people themselves, and generally succeed in carrying their point. While living in Rome, one should do as the Romans do—it may not be strict ethics, but it is political common sense. However it has happened, Mr. Weller is now left to the enjoyment of private life, and the respect and confidence of the people of the State—Mr. Latham having carried off the prize of the Senatorship.

## Senator Latham.

On the 11th inst., Gov. Latham was elected in joint convention as United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of the late Mr. Broderick, having four years to serve. The career of Mr. Latham has been one of marked success. The youngest member of the Senate, he has served in various public capacities, either of which men generally attain only after years of toiling and striving. Almost without effort did he obtain the several offices which he filled—the Collectorship having been unexpectedly conferred upon him. In Congress, he was an efficient member; in the Custom House, a correct and reliable officer; in the gubernatorial chair, he sketched a line of policy which would have been highly advantageous to the State; and as in all positions he has acted with great tact and talent, we may expect, that in the extended field to which he has just been appointed, his labors will be directed with an eye single to the good of the State. We are fully satisfied of his honesty of purpose, and his ambition will induce him to inscribe his deeds on the "pure page that lies open before him, marked by no unseemly blot or erasure."

Truly and heartily a Californian, having no interests or ties elsewhere, we are satisfied that his career in the Senate will not "ill-bebecome the promise of his youth." We are well pleased with Mr. Latham as Senator; in his hands the interests of the State are safe; on him the people may confidently rely, nor fear that the favors, which, with so lavish a hand, they have showered on him, will be repaid by forgetfulness or ingratitude. We cannot more appropriately express our wishes for his success in the Senate, than to adopt his own words in addressing the members of the Legislature—"may the record of his convictions in even the manner and form of their expression be such as the honest man may scan with pleasure, and the ardent wisher of his State find nothing to regret."

## Governor Downey.

The Hon. John G. Downey, Lieut. Governor, has succeeded to the Executive chair, vacant by the election of Mr. Latham to the United States Senate.

Public life is not new to Gov. Downey. He served efficiently in the Legislature, his record being most creditable; the measures with which his name stands connected are of a practical and useful character. Without glitter, or show, or clap-trap of any kind, he possesses a sound judgment, which sees clearly through any project presented; a self-reliance, integrity, and perseverance, through which he has won his way to his present eminent position, and which, we are confident, will carry him creditably and honorably through all the requirements and duties of the office. That he will devote himself studiously to the investigation of our State affairs, there can be no doubt, and that he will administer them with a rigid economy and a strict impartiality, we are well assured. They require a competent man to guide and direct them; let Governor Downey rely chiefly and mainly on his own powers of discrimination, and his judgment will not deceive him or lead him astray. He has the opportunity to build up for himself a lasting fame, and we are satisfied he will be true to himself and to the best interests of the State of California, over which, for two years, he has been called upon to preside. His address to the Senate, on the occasion of assuming the duties of Lieut. Governor, will be found elsewhere. It is brief and appropriate. If his course as Governor be founded on the principles therein enunciated, his administration will be a successful one and highly advantageous to the State; and that it may be so, we most heartily pray.

The people of the South feel gratified that one of their immediate fellow-citizens now occupies the Executive chair. Largely interested here, few more so, all legislation affecting us will attract his careful scrutiny and supervision.

RECEIPTS.—On Tuesday, when the intelligence was received here that our fellow-townsmen, Hon. John G. Downey, had succeeded to the Executive chair, the citizens immediately assembled and took measures to mark their gratification at the result. A salute of one hundred guns was fired from the Plaza, in honor of the new Governor, and in the evening, a torch light procession paraded the town, headed by a band of music, carrying transparencies, inscribed "Senator Latham," "Governor Downey," "Our Union." After visiting the houses of the principal citizens, the procession disbanded.

The Herald says that J. Ross Browne has been appointed Master's Mate in the U. S. Navy, to join the Saginaw, shortly to sail for China.

## A Historic Week.

The second week of January, 1860, will henceforth be a week of note, in the political history of our State. Events were crowded into it, or rather into the first half of it, sufficient to render memorable the whole year itself. The unmaking and making of Governors, and other dignitaries, was quite astonishing—it might have been amusing, but for the attendant agony to the patients. To some it may have been fun, while to others, it must have appeared as rather cruel for a joke. Governors and Senators were running around loose—they were "flocked" and "unflocked" with amazing rapidity, and wondrous unanimity. The toga of Senator was stripped from the shoulders of a grave and reverend seigneur, and transferred to a potent, though youthful aspirant. Three Governors, in as many days, held sway in our State, and yet by no force or violence were they made or unmade—in the quiet course of human events, did they appear on, or disappear from, the stage of action. First, we had Governor Weller, smiling and gay, placid and courteous, attending on his young successor, to induct him into the mysteries and miseries of the position which he had been anxious to retain, but from which he had been pushed aside by that same gallant successor, nothing loth now to let him have the place, seeing that fate had honors in reserve, better still, which he himself might win and wear. But that successor had scarcely taken his chair, when he again appears on the stage of action—the evil genius of Weller—and grasps the prize as it was about being seized by the outstretched hand of his forerunner. Luckless Weller—inexorable fate! Fortune Latham, favorite of the gods!

And thus, a second time, in a few brief hours, the chair of state is vacated, to be occupied by one who, perhaps, had not thought that so soon would he be clothed with the authority of chief magistrate. Serene and quiet in Senatorial hall, was he presiding over the deliberations of the honorable body, when he was required to lay aside the duties of the Senate chamber, and assume, the third in the position, the honors and responsibilities of the State Executive.

The programme of king-making has closed—a strange concatenation of events—the wonder of the day—John B. Weller, private citizen—Milton S. Latham in the National Senate—John G. Downey, Governor of the State.

## Daily Overland Mail.

The great requirement of our State and age, is the establishment of a daily mail across our continent. This is conceded by all our public men, and the efforts of our Legislature, and our Senators and Representatives in Congress, should be at once and earnestly directed to the accomplishment of this great national undertaking. As Gov. Latham, in his inaugural address, spoke on this subject, and recommended instant and zealous action, not only by Legislators, but by the whole people of the State, we have no doubt but it will obtain his early care and constant attention, in the Senate, until it shall have become a fixed fact. As, from after circumstances, his words on the occasion referred to have obtained a greater force and significance, we have reason to conclude he will zealously follow out the course thus so properly and patriotically sketched. We append his remarks on the subject:—

There is one subject, notwithstanding it belongs to Congress, which I trust will receive unmistakable action from not only the Legislature, but, so far as is possible, the entire people of the State. I refer to the Overland Mail. The Government of the United States is now paying for our mail facilities \$1,141,000 per annum. If our people by petition, and their representatives by a positive expression of opinion, would demand of Congress a *Daily Overland Mail*, to the exclusion of all other contracts, I am satisfied, on the score of economy and benefit to us as a State, that such an expression would not be unheeded. If instead of the four different mail contracts now in operation, and paid for by the Government, a contract should be made for a *Daily Overland Mail*, the route to be selected by the contractors, as their own interest would dictate, the greatest possible good would ensue to us. That route most accessible at all seasons of the year, and possessing most advantages, would be selected.

The passage of the United States mail daily over one route would make it the common highway for all those seeking a home with their families and property on the Pacific slope. This would be so, not only from a sense of security and protection by the General Government by the daily passage of the United States mail, but because all along its course would soon spring up villages, towns and settlements of a hardy class, who would in themselves constitute an ever-present power to intimidate aggressions and punish outrages. Such a highway would soon relieve our State of the greatest blight to her prosperity, the want of a large permanent population.

And above this immediate present benefit, the *Daily Overland Mail* on this route would, sooner than all other efforts now used combined, bring about the much longed for consummation of one of the greatest material ideas of our century—the building of the great Pacific Railroad. Action by the people and Legislature might not be met at once by response from Congress on account of existing contracts, but it will surely pave the way for its completion upon their termination.

## Division of the State.

Governor Latham, on the 12th inst. sent a communication to the Senate, informing them that he had transmitted to the President of the United States a certified copy of the vote given by the people of the Southern counties, on the question of a division of the State; accompanying the same with the views of the Executive. The document is very long, the question being argued in all its bearings, but we have space to day for only the following extracts:—

The legal and constitutional aspect of the measure is, however, of the first importance. It presents in a peculiar and radical form, the power of Congress in admitting new States into the Union. The question is, can a portion of a State go backwards and be remitted to a Territorial condition? If so, it may be within the power of the several State Legislatures and of Congress to dissolve the Union. Let each Legislature consent that an entire State, with the exception of a mere fragment—say a mile square—be set off to itself, and remitted to a Territorial condition, and let Congress assent, and the Union is gone; for, practically, there would be no Congress and no States. A result like this may be said to be incompatible with the whole theory and structure of the Government.

Equally with the doctrine of nullification and secession, it is unprovided for in the Federal Constitution. The framers of that instrument never contemplated a quiet dissolution of the Union. They expected it to last until overturned by force. And whenever the exercise of a power by Congress or the States tends directly or substantially to dissolution, that power is not granted.

"Upon the whole subject it is clear that Congress should act cautiously before organizing these southern counties into a Territorial Government. In the event of such organization and its recognition by the Executive department of the general Government, the matter is taken beyond the control of the Judicial power, Federal or State, and also beyond the control of the State in its political capacity.

In other words, the State will have been effectually divided, right or wrong."

## From San Bernardino.

SAN BERNARDINO, Jan. 17, 1860.

EDITOR STAR:—The non-appearance of my usual correspondence I attribute to the fine attention that I have been paying to the ladies. "God bless them." I will endeavor to be more prompt in the future, for his absence from your columns caused much regret—of course. Cold weather and dull business are the general complaint of our citizens.

EARTHQUAKE.—On Friday, the 13th inst., about 5 o'clock, A. M., some of our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by a slight shake of old mother earth, accompanied by a rumbling noise, like that of distant thunder—"nobody hurt."

SPELLING SCHOOL.—On Friday evening last, I had the pleasure of being present at the spelling school of the pupils of Dist. No. 1, which is under the very able and efficient tuition of Miss R. A. Pearson and William A. Wozencraft. Our schools are laboring under many disadvantages. In the first place, they are a great distance from any direct communication with any superior institution of learning, and consequently it is difficult to keep up with the progress of the rising generation. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the scholars do great credit to themselves as they assemble every Friday evening, to try their proficiency in spelling. Miss Laura Brown and Miss Margaret Wilson deserve particular credit for their attentions in that branch of education. The pupils are very anxious to improve, and are untrusting in their endeavors to excite the energies of the pupils, and I believe generally give satisfaction to parents and guardians. I trust that their efforts will be properly valued and respected, and that those who have an interest in the education of the youth of our city, will sustain them, and use their influence in encouraging the designs of the teachers.

On Saturday, a horse-race came off near this city, between Mr. Cheek's mare Mary, and John Reed's favorite horse—distance, 444 yards, for \$500 a side. A horse-race here always excites uncommon interest. About 10 o'clock, A. M., the people began to assemble on the grounds. Betting was kept up with spirit until the time of starting, which was about 2 P. M. A great many strangers, who had only been in our quiet town for a few days, wondered where all the people came from, who were present, looking on with eager eyes and anxious expectation, awaiting the result of the contest. Many persons who never could be found with enough money to pay their debts, were present with cattle, horses, mules or cash, betting very freely. It was laughable to hear some of the bets that were made; one which I took particular notice of, was made by a young legal gentleman, who bet two bars of soap against a bar of tallow. In my opinion, the race was a very unfair start, the mare being held in check until the horse had made about forty or fifty feet. At the outcome the horse was about seventy-five feet ahead, and was declared to be the winner. Several thousand dollars changed hands on the result. Immediately after the horse race, a foot race came off—distance, 75 yards, for two yoke of cattle a side, between Messrs. Tom Thorpe and Cal. Thomas, which created as much excitement as the horse race. Mr. May who had lost on the horse race endeavored to make their losses good by betting on the foot race. Cal. Thomas won the race by about six feet. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed, and the sport went off with the greatest "gusto," all owing, of course, to the presence of a large number of ladies.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE MAYOR'S COURT.—In accordance with one of the Ordinances of the City, every male citizen is required to work two days on the street, and bridge of the city, or pay three dollars to the Street Commissioner. The Mayor has cited several persons to appear before him for non-compliance with said ordinance, taking the return list of delinquents for a complaint, and entered judgment against them as in a civil suit for debt.

To make the farce complete, there ought to be a statute passed by the Legislature, legalizing the mode of collecting taxes in the City of San Bernardino. *Hasta luego,* CIVIS.

## SACRAMENTO, January 10.

After the close of the inaugural ceremonies in the Pavilion yesterday, the two Houses of the Legislature again repaired to their respective chambers. In Senate, Mr. Merritt moved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Lieut. Governor and conduct him to the chair. In a short time that officer made his appearance, whereupon Ex-Lieut. Governor arose and said:—"Senators: I have the honor of presenting to you the Lieutenant Governor elect, your future presiding officer."

Mr. Downey, on taking the chair, said:—"Senators: I am with no ordinary feelings of embarrassment that I attempt to address you on this occasion, as I am aware that the present Senate is composed of the selected talent of the State. Indeed, since our organization as a member of the confederacy, the Senate of California has been justly celebrated for its ability and wisdom. The range of thought to which my profession and pursuits have led me have been of a different character than that to which I am now called. I therefore look to you for indulgence, and beg your generous co-operation in my humble endeavors to discharge the duties imposed on me. While I highly esteem the position to which I have been elected by a noble and generous constituency, I am fully sensible of my own defects. My constant care and honest endeavors shall ever be to discharge my duties faithfully and impartially, knowing no member of this body with undue favor because of his political creed, or personal relations to myself. My object shall ever be to expedite business and use every effort to serve our common constituency. Allow me, Senators, to thank, through you, the people of this State, for having conferred on me this distinguished honor, and I hope I may be pardoned if I make use of the present occasion to thank, in a particular manner, my political friends, to whom I am indebted for the position I now occupy. I trust, then, neither the people nor those with whom we differ in political sentiments will have cause to complain of my official acts. As this is the only occasion, by privilege or courtesy, that I will be entitled to be heard during the session, save on questions of order, you will pardon me if I treat you to go to work promptly and energetically. It is due to a tax-ridden community. It is due to the majority represented here, that the Senate should do its part towards having a short session, to enable the people and cities of the State, by wholesome legislation, to curtail expenditures, and inspire the people with confidence that we intend to diminish taxation. These considerations are of greater importance than unnecessary contention for parliamentary technicalities.

Let me again express my thanks to you, and through you to our constituents, for having conferred on me this honor. I trust that no action of mine will ever cause them to regret the generous confidence reposed in me. I assure you, that if I be found wanting in these promises, it will not be from a sincere desire to do right, but I hope may be attributed to imperfections to which we all are liable.

WARREN & CARPENTER.—We refer our readers to advertisement in another column of Warren & Carpenter, who send to any address, postage paid, any of the whole catalogue, at the eastern publishers' prices.

Information is wanted of Orville R. Wilson, aged about 21 years, formerly of Petersburg, Va., last heard of as being in Los Angeles. His parents are in great distress concerning him, not having heard from him for years. Information sent to this office will be transmitted to his father.

There are about 1000 head of American cattle on the Mojave, for sale.

N. A. POTTER,  
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF  
WHEELER & WILSON'S  
First Premium  
Sewing Machines,  
221 MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of JONES & BARBER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by J. JONES.

The undersigned will continue the business in his own name, and at the same place.  
Los Angeles, Jan. 11, 1860. J. JONES.

AMERICAN HORSES FOR SALE  
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY), the 21st inst., at one o'clock, P. M., will be sold six American Horses, belonging to the United States. Sale to take place at the Public Corral, (Quartermaster's) in Los Angeles.

WINFRED S. HANCOCK,  
Captain, A. Q. M.

In the Probate Court of Los Angeles County,  
State of California.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of JOHN WARD, deceased; at Chambers.

WHEREAS William Workman, Executor of the Estate of John Ward, deceased, has filed his petition under oath, shewing that there is no personal property belonging to the deceased, nor funds in his hands to pay the claims against the estate amounting in the aggregate to about \$800 00; and that there are two separate pieces of real estate, one of the value of \$2500 00, and the other, house and lot of the value of \$1000 00, all situated in Los Angeles City.

It is ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before the Probate Court at the Court House, in the City of Los Angeles,

On MONDAY, the 13th day of February,

A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be made, authorizing the Executor of said estate to sell a certain house and lot in the City of Los Angeles, facing on Main street, on the North adjoining the land of Andrew Henderson, and running back about sixty-five yards, with a width of forty-five feet.

Given under my hand, at Chambers, this 17th day of January, 1860. W. G. DRYDEN,  
Probate Judge.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES.

I, John W. Shore, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for said county, hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the original order, as the same appears on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Court, this 17th day of January A. D. 1860. JOHN W. SHORE,  
Probate Clerk.

Pr. WM. H. SHORE, Dep.

## I. O. O. F.

THE Dedication of Odd Fellows' Hall, Temple's 1 Building, will take place on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Members are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall, punctually at 2 1/2 P. M. All Odd Fellows in good standing are fraternally invited to participate. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

Jan. 21, 1860. H. R. MYLES, D. D. G. M.

## Los Angeles Lodge No. 42 F. &amp; A. M.

THERE will be a Special Meeting of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M., on MONDAY EVENING, January, 23rd inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of holding a Special Election. All the members are requested to attend.

By order of the W. M. W. H. PETERSON, Secy.

Los Angeles, Jan. 17, 1860.

## SACRAMENTO, January 14.

JOINT CONVENTION.  
Both Houses assembled in joint convention at 12 M., Lieut. Governor Quinn and Mr. Speaker Moore presiding. The resignation of Governor Latham was accepted, and Governor Downey was duly installed. The following is Governor Downey's inaugural:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly: In entering upon the discharge of the responsible duties of the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, which have devolved upon me under the provisions of the Constitution, in consequence of the resignation of the Governor, I am painfully conscious of the want of that experience which is so necessary to a proper administration of the affairs of the Executive Department of the Government.

I should indeed hesitate to take upon myself the discharge of those duties, did I not rely with confidence upon your approval of the difficulties of my position, and your indulgent judgment of my acts.

I can only give to you, gentlemen, and through you to the people of the State, the assurance that the affairs of the Government shall be administered with a rigid and just economy and to the best of my abilities, with a due regard to the varied interests of the State.

The general policy I propose to pursue is plainly and admirably indicated in the inaugural address of Governor Latham, and I hope that I shall be able so to discharge the trust, which I have this day assumed, as to merit and receive your approbation, and that of our common constituency.

NEW PAPER.—On Wednesday, the first number of a new paper, entitled "The Southern News" was laid upon our table. It is a semi-weekly, published by Messrs. Conway & Waite, editors and proprietors. It is very neatly printed, and reflects credit on the mechanical skill of the proprietors. The News is independent in politics, devoted to the interests of the Southern part of the State. We wish the News the most abundant success.

Hon. A. J. King has our thanks for a copy of the Governor's Message.

J. W. Sullivan, the most enterprising of news men, sent us by last steamer, a parcel of the most valuable papers—the London Illustrated News, with Supplements, colored plates, &c. &c., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and other papers—for which he will please accept our thanks.

A sale of United States horses is to take place to-day at the Quartermaster's corral, at one o'clock. Parties desirous of good work animals should attend.

INDIAN FIGHT.—A friend in San Bernardino writing in the early part of the week, says: There is a report in circulation here, that there has been an Indian fight on the Colorado—ten of them killed and two soldiers wounded.

About twenty-five families have lately arrived at San Bernardino, from Salt Lake.

The Masonic fraternity of San Bernardino lately installed their officers for the ensuing year. Ladies were present, and after the ceremonies, refreshments were served.

## Religious Services.

Rev. Mr. Boardman will preach at School House No. 2, on Sunday; services, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BIRTH.—On the 19th inst. the wife of Mr. J. Weil, Lexington, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the evening of the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride, by Justice Peterson, WM. McFADDEN to ELIZABETH SIMMONDS, both of this city.