

The Cause of the Depression in Trade—The Cause.

We live on traffic and speculation—dependent on other countries for food, and on our own soil for the medium merely of exchange. Now we see the helplessness of our condition! As long as the gold flowed to our towns and cities in a steady stream, we could get bread and all other necessities. Commerce was stimulated. Real estate and rents went up, as with an inflated paper currency. Goods, wares, metals and every kind of foreign product poured into the country and were exchanged off at high prices, while our precious metal was quickly taken off to the farthest corners of the earth. We had a merry time of it. We paid high for our food and clothing; but gold was cheap and plenty, and we could sell for a higher price still! We've all made fortunes at a jump. But the chilling frost comes. A torrent from the Sierra Nevada sweeps away all our dams, and the gold in the river bottoms is destined to remain there another year. We retreat to the plains and gulches. Again the elements interfere, and the medium of exchange is not forthcoming. In the mean time, (what gold we had taken out having flown to where every thing is cheaper) we are pressed for money to pay necessary expenses, and part with some of our wares at cost—still pressed, we sell below cost, and now the auctioneer's hammer begins to rattle, and we are willing to take whatever we can get. But no class is benefitted by this revolution. The medium of exchange is scarce with all classes, and we all feel the pressure alike. We are all engaged in either digging or trading.

Now we must not rely altogether upon the soil of California to produce the gold, or money, wherewith to purchase food, clothing, and other necessities. The real truth is, by far the largest part of the gold, sent to other countries, to supply us with necessities, was taken from the river banks, with comparatively little labor. There is gold still in those banks, but they will never yield as they have yielded. The cream of the gulches, wherever water could be got, has also been taken off. We have now the river bottoms and the quartz veins; but to get the gold from them, we must employ gold. The man who lives upon his labor from day to day, must hereafter be employed by the man who has in his possession accumulated labor, or money, the representative of labor. The mines will afford better wages to thousands, for years to come, than can be made in any other country; and they will create a good demand for food, clothing, and other products of industry; but to keep the gold in the country and become a great and prosperous people, we must live more within our own resources. The true wealth of a State can never exist in its riches of gold. This metal is our only article of export.

We give it in exchange to other States and nations, for food, clothing, and all the necessities and luxuries of life. Of all other commodities or products it is the most dangerous and seductive. An excess is fraught with as many evils as a scarcity. In either case, the industrial habits and efforts of a people are paralyzed. It has now become a well established fact that no country on earth possesses so productive a soil—particularly for small grains—as the sea-board portion of California, including the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. Here is wealth that will make the new State perpetually rich and permanently strong. We may dig our gold mines, and those who have gold to spare may give it for the enjoyment of luxuries. We may engage in great enterprises and take tribute from the world, but let us be prepared for the mutations of time—for the fluctuations in the supply of the exchanging medium, or the products of foreign climes, which we need, but cannot supply. Let us be ready to turn upon our own resources, and rely upon our own energy and power. We have, I say, the energy, the power, the resources. Let us make them available. One great blessing is that we produce our own meat. Let us produce our own bread, if nothing more. This can be done, and the time is now approaching for the commencement of the great work; we have the soil and the labor; we can raise our own bread, and by-and-by we will make our own clothing. Gold mines may be discovered and exhausted—commerce may rot upon the oceans—but we can, if we will, stand upon our own independence. The exchange of gold for foreign products we now find will not support us. Raising from our own soil the necessities of life, with the commerce of the Pacific at command, and the gold of the Sierra Nevada to back us, we can become great, prosperous and happy.

INDIAN MURDERS.—Read the extract from the letter dated Los Angeles. It is strange, passing strange that the U. S. officer in command has never established a military post in the Canyon Pass. Two platoons of soldiers at that point could prevent the whole force of the Indians from passing and repassing. It is through that pass that all the horses and mules stolen in the valley of Los Angeles are driven. A few soldiers there could effectually prevent all such traffic. We have again and again spoken of this subject. The people there deserve some protection by the United States forces.

CAPITAL NEWS.—It will be seen by a reference to our San José correspondent's letter, that the Governor has vetoed the act repealing the 17th section of the act concerning corporations. That section prohibited the "bridging of any river or water course where the tide ebbs and flows, and any water used for a harbor, any lake, river, or water which is navigable." The veto leaves the act as heretofore. He also vetoes an act to amend the "act concerning corporations."

THE MAILS.—The mails for the Atlantic States and Europe will close at the Post-office to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Letter-bags will be made up at the office of this paper and at the Exchange News-Room, which will close at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

CLEAR LAKE INDIANS.—We understand that a deputation, or a communication, was received from the Clear Lake Indians, inquiring whether the expedition intended to attack them, and assuring Gen. Smith of their desire to remain at peace.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—To-day is the immortal and time-honored anniversary of St. Valentine. Throughout England and in our northern cities of the Atlantic this day is celebrated by the sending of love-missives in the form of Valentines to the ladies. How many a heart will flutter with expectation to-day? How many will be pleased and how many will be disappointed? Probably by another year we will be so situated in California that we may celebrate the annual feast of merry St. Valentine.

CHANGE IN THE WEATHER.—The close of the rainy season and the opening of spring is strongly marked in San Francisco by the winds which blow in the morning. During the past four months we have had weather fit for a paradise, clear, calm and sun-shining. But the cold wind begins to blow now, and the dust begins to fly, and we must prepare ourselves to face the breezes and fogs of our spring and summer season.

ALDERMAN ROBINSON AND HIS CARD.—Our attention has been directed to a communication in yesterday's *Picayune*, signed D. G. Robinson, which requires notice from us only because its author is a member of the Board of Aldermen. It needed just such an endorsement to make the character of this dignitary perfectly execrable.

The following communication answers our purpose as well as if ten thousand names were attached to it. We have no doubt that every man present in the Board on Monday evening would cheerfully sign it, if an opportunity were afforded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13, 1851.
We understood Mr. Robinson, in using the terms "thieves and robbers," in the Board of Aldermen, on Monday evening, to apply them to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

A. A. SLOVER.
JOHN MIDDLETON.

WASHERWOMAN'S BAY.—On the margin of a pretty little lagoon between the city of San Francisco and the military post at the Presidio, is a settlement of some two or three hundred people, whose place of residence has been designated as Washerwoman's Bay. In passing over the hill on the road, as one reaches the summit, a sight of beauty breaks upon the eye; at the base of the hill are a number of gardens, green with their rich vegetable products, and through which a water-course is running; far beyond, at the end of the plain, rise the white walls of the old Presidio, which have stood for so many years and seen the changes in progress about them; and around the borders of the lake are hung articles floating in the breeze, that upon first appearance might be taken for a general collection of the flags of all nations, who had met on this beautiful little spot in a general convention. The romance is destroyed, however, when we find that instead of flags they are shirts, pillow cases, sheets and unmentionables, that are hung there to dry, from the various laundries that surround the lagoon.

An interesting scene is exhibited around the borders of the lake. Women of every clime and color are kneeling down upon the bank engaged in the pious work of washing, beneath the shade of their drying clothes. Men are pounding clothes in barrels, and hundreds are busy in the various departments of cleaning clothes.

At the lagoon are also a number of laundries upon a large scale, the principal of which was established and is owned by Mr. Easton.

Washerwoman's Bay is growing to be quite a village. A church has already been built there, in which service is performed weekly, and a daily school is kept. It is a quiet, pleasant little spot, and a walk or a ride out there will repay for the trouble.

A SMALL HAVEN.—The store of Messrs. Starkweather, Clanchan & Co., situated in Sansome street, near Jackson, was entered sometimes late on Wednesday night or early on Thursday morning, and a case of mathematical instruments, worth about \$15, stolen. The robbers were probably alarmed by the approach of persons and made their escape without continuing their researches any further.

GAS.—We understand that two gentlemen of this city, Messrs. Wolleb and Faller, have taken steps toward the establishment of gas works. We would refer to their advertisement in another column.

THE POLICE.—About twenty-five applications have been already made during the month of February, for situations on the Police. City scrip must be looking up.

STEAMER GOLD HUNTER.—The steamer Gold Hunter having been detained, will leave for Oregon to-day at 9 A. M.

FRENCH VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.—This company gave another of their amusing entertainments last evening at the theatre in Clay street. A performance is now given regularly every Thursday and Sunday evening.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Jose Maria Viecha, a criminal who was sentenced to five years imprisonment in Sacramento, and who escaped, was arrested yesterday by officer Howard.

JENNY LIND THEATRE.—The light pieces played seem to take very well at the "Jenny." To-night the bill is three pieces—"The Illustrious Stranger," "The Stage Struck Lawyer," and "The Omnibus."

"THE WESTERN IMMIGRANTS."—As a confirmation of the correctness of the views embraced in the article headed "The cause of the depression of trade—the cure," and as an indication of the probable future movements of a large portion of our people now engaged in mining, and of many immigrants yet to come, the following extract from a letter of our valued correspondent, Robert Wilson, will be found interesting. The rest of his letter appears in another place.

NEAR CASTORIA, Feb. 10, 1851.

MESSRS EDITORS.—On my late trip over the Sierra Nevada, I had a good opportunity of judging of the population flowing into this country from the Western States. I have seen and conversed with many of those newly arrived immigrants, and I know something of their character, their present situation, their tastes and prospects. They are mostly of the sturdy, hard-working, honest, independent and enterprising pioneer race of western farmers; backwoodsmen inured to hardships, who inherit, as it were, an instinct for moving west, and who will not rest satisfied until they have filled up the continent to the Pacific shore.

Hundreds of them have already settled down, permanently, to cultivate the soil, and thousands now in the back settlements of the northern mines, will move into the fertile valleys of the south as soon as they have earned in the mines sufficient to establish farms. Next summer the movement will be southward. I am assured by persons recently from Placerville, that the immigration from the western states next year will be very large, notwithstanding all that was suffered last summer on the overland route. Thousands who were unable to come last season, are preparing to start in April or May. Families have been broken up by the golden fever. It is contagious, and there is no use reasoning with it. One might as well reason with the cholera. The boys at home it appears are more uneasy and impatient than ever to "try their luck" in California, and they write to their fathers, brothers, uncles and cousins, that they may expect to see them next summer, in California. These are the men who will make the country "great, prosperous and happy." With such a population we need not look to Chile for flour, nor to the Atlantic for pork.

SAN JOSE ARGUS.—This neat little paper, that used to greet us daily with its presence from "Eden," has shut up its hundred eyes. It will open them only once a week hereafter. The daily will be only a weekly.

STEAMERS FOR PANAMA.—The mail steamship Oregon, Capt. Pierson, and the Isthmus, Capt. Ottinger, will both leave for Panama to-morrow afternoon. Both steamers carry out a good list of passengers.

PALMER & CO.—We thank these gentlemen for Sacramento papers of yesterday.

FREEMAN & CO.—These gentlemen have our thanks for Sacramento papers.

LAW COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The case of *Thompson & Gillespie vs. G. O. Thompson et al.* was given to the jury last evening, with instructions to return a sealed verdict this morning. No other business was transacted.

DISTRICT COURT.—In the case *James Zoeling*, for assaulting T. B. Kay, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

M. T. O'Connor vs. B. R. Bucklew.—Three months allowed defendant to answer, unless he return sooner.

C. Coleman vs. John M. Clapp.—Order for publication. Scott & Norwood vs. John S. Van Ness.—Judgment in favor of plaintiff by default of defendant.

Wm. Pottle vs. Tarbox & Robb.—Judgment in favor of plaintiff for \$209.

J. G. Giles vs. Tarbox & Robb.—Judgment in favor of plaintiff for \$354.

Gentres vs. De Rosa.—Referred to F. J. Lippitt.

J. D. Hoppe vs. Miles L. Calender.—Referees report filed and confirmed.

Henry A. Lyons vs. Jesse B. Hart.—Motion for rehearing overruled.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Carlos Ellardo and George Lask, convicted of petit larceny, were sentenced to be imprisoned each 30 days. H. F. Hardy was also convicted of larceny, and sentence was postponed.

JUSTICES' COURT.—Before Judge McGowan.—*James Beckett vs. Carroll*.—The plaintiff, Mr. Beckett, is the owner of a fifty vara lot on the corner of Kearny and Bush streets, valued at \$25,000; about the 14th of January last he caused the same, preparatory to building thereon, to be enclosed by a substantial fence. Some few days subsequent to the decision of Judge Bennett, of the Supreme Court, on Squatterism, the defendant, Carroll, forcibly entered upon the lot in question, by breaking down the fence and removing to the lot some wooden shanties. The plaintiff not relishing the actions and doings of the defendant, commenced a suit under the act of forcible entry and unlawful detainer. On the trial it appeared that the trespass was not alone a malicious one, but the defendant, impressed by the legality of Judge Bennett's decision, expressed his determination to hold on at all hazards. The case having been concluded, a writ of restitution was ordered to the plaintiff, and damages for rents, profits and waste awarded against defendant for \$1350.

RECORDEE'S COURT.—After disposing of a few cases of drunkenness, the Recorder took up the charge against *Christopher Key alias John Smith*, charged with burglary. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Baty, who keeps a store on Kearny street, was informed that some one was in the store of his neighbors, Messrs. Shankley & Co. He went to the rear of the premises, and discovered a man making his egress from the store, and gave chase to him. With the help of an officer Key was taken into custody, and some of Messrs. Shankley & Co.'s goods found upon his person. The offence was proved so clearly that the Recorder had no hesitation in sending the papers to the District Court.

John Hamming was fined \$10 for assault and battery.

Editorial Correspondence.

Indian Expedition.

STOCKTON, Feb. 10th, P. M.
The expedition for the Indian country has not yet started, the mule and wagon train not having arrived as yet. The cause of its detention is unknown. Judge Marvin and Col. Johnson did not get off to-day but expect to do so to-morrow—they are also awaiting the arrival of their animals.

Rumors of murders in the vicinity of this place and the San Joaquin river have been floating about town all day. One is that two persons living about 15 miles off the river at Livermore's Ranch, were murdered—it was supposed by "Greasers." The other that a man and a boy had been attacked and the man murdered, at a place called the "Mountain Inn," the locality of which institution is a case of *quid pro quo* as far as I am concerned.

Nothing new from the Indian country to-day. There appears to be but very little business doing here in town, except by the "Stockton House," the principal hotel in the place, where a well filled and well supplied table may be seen three times a day. There is really not as much life and activity in the streets to-day as there was yesterday. Last night there was "a grand fancy dress and masquerade ball" given in the lower saloon of the "El Placer," a very elegant and comfortable building lately erected by Mr. John Owens, an old resident. It was of the same character as those so frequent in San Francisco, and being the first of the kind was the town talk and the great attraction. You have no idea of the frolicking, rollicking and tearing that was kept up in the streets by the Stocktonians during the night—pleasure seemed to rule the hours notwithstanding that a sermon upon morality and Sabbath-breaking was preached during the day by one of the clergymen of this city. The boat is about to be off and so will I with this epistle.

The California Safe!

It is gratifying to be able to announce the safety of the old pioneer steamship California. From the agent of the Company, Capt. E. Knight, we have received the following communication:

"Those who have friends on board of the P. M. S. S. Company's ship California, will be gratified to learn that they are all safe; the California having broken her cross tail and connecting links on the 1st inst., about 100 miles south of San Diego. An express from Capt. Budd to E. Knight, the Company's Agent here, dated 3d inst. informs him that the California was then 50 miles south of San Diego, becalmed; that they had a spare cross tail on board, but that as their connecting links were also broken they could not use it.

"The Oregon will leave on Saturday, the 15th inst., and will take with her the necessary connecting links, and will doubtless find the California at San Diego, and in a few hours after she will be ready for action as ever. We believe the Constitution leaves San Diego to-day; if so, no doubt arrangements will be made with her to bring up the mails."

Since the above was in type we have seen the following letter to Mr. Meredith.

STEAMSHIP CALIFORNIA.
OF Todos los Santos, Feb. 3d, 1851.
To GILMER MEREDITH, Esq.:

Dear Sir.—We have carried away our cross tail and its links, and have no means of replacing them. We have been under sail three days. We have sent by the bearer information, up to Mr. Johnson at San Diego, of the above fact, and desired that should there be a proper vessel in that port capable of giving us a tow, that he would send her down. We have but 63 passengers on board, but a freight list of \$12,000. Have a good spare cross tail and only require the links. The weather has been, and still is, very foggy, but I hope to see it clear away by to-morrow, when the Tennessee passes down. Yours truly,

THOS. A. BUDD, Commander.

P. S.—We are now about 50 miles to SE of San Diego and becalmed.
In connection with the above it may be well to remember certain facts. The California has been in service nearly two years and a half, without the means or the time to repair her machinery, performing hard service, especially during the first part of her career, ere many other ships had arrived on the coast; and yet in all that time not an accident has occurred to her until the recent one. The Company have expended \$150,000 upon duplicate machinery, and have nearly every other part on board, ready to be substituted in case of breakage; but the failure of the links is so uncommon that they had not calculated upon the possibility, and were not prepared with spare ones. The California is an excellent ship and a favorite one; and being the old pioneer of the line, the Col. Boone of the Pacific, her fate and fame, independent of the great interest which our people have felt in her mails and her passengers—many of whom are ladies—are more than ordinarily interesting. Besides, she bears the mellifluous name of our State, and we therefore feel three huzzas for the California.

TODD & CO.'S EXPRESS.—We thank these punctual gentlemen for our San Joaquin correspondence.

SAN JOSE INTELLIGENCE.

Special Correspondence.

SAN JOSE, Feb. 12, 1851.

This has been an eventful day in the Legislature. The proceedings in both Houses have confirmed a fact too apparent before, that the breach between the House and the Senate is growing wider—that some of them regard each other with feelings little short of enmity, and that some are so seriously prejudiced, that they are determined for the first time to become aware yesterday that those sectional animosities which have so long distracted the union of the States, are developing themselves here, and disturbing those relations of amity which ought always to subsist between sons of the same free soil—the citizens of a common union. The distinction of north and south is being more generally noticed and more universally applied, and it appears that an abstraction—a distinction without a difference is to be made here the great test of virtue and manhood. The members known as southern men have united upon a candidate for Senator, and the same unity of action and feeling is visible among them on every question, whether of minor or of greater interest. The members known as northern men are governed by the same principles and sympathies; they are if possible less willing than the southern men to make concessions and sacrifices. Mr. Heydenfeldt, a southern man, presented his valedictory to the Senate to-day in the following form:

MR. PRESIDENT:—A question of importance having arisen, which we the representatives of a common constituency have been unable to agree, and which has led to a vote of censure against one of us, we hereby tender our resignations, respectively, as Senators from the Sixth Senatorial District, which we pray the Senate to accept, that our constituents may decide the matter for us.

The vote of censure alluded to was that contained in the resolution introduced by Mr. Broderick and passed by the Senate yesterday, declaring that Mr. Heydenfeldt, in addressing a note to Mr. Wheeler, in his official capacity as a Senator, and requesting that clergyman to preach on a question then pending before the Senate, had exceeded his powers as a Senator. For these reasons and for the purpose of giving their constituents an opportunity of expressing their approbation or disapprobation of the public conduct of their representatives, Mr. Heydenfeldt, after offering the above proposition, dared and defied Mr. Broderick to join him in signing it, and going back to his constituents. Mr. Broderick, in answer to this proposal, stated that those who had known him from boyhood knew that he had never refused a challenge of any kind; but in the present instance he declined to accept the offer of his colleague because he was unwilling to leave San Francisco entirely unrepresented on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Broderick nevertheless promised that if Mr. Heydenfeldt would resign and go back to his constituents and be re-elected, then he (Mr. Broderick) would also resign his seat and thank himself upon his constituents. Mr. Heydenfeldt expressed his readiness to accept this proposition, and called on Mr. B. to sign an obligation, in writing, to that effect. Mr. Broderick declined to sign, but pledged his word to keep his promise. The temporary President (Mr. Lippitt) then stated that the matter was one over which the Senate could have no jurisdiction, and the affair was dropped. I do not believe Mr. Heydenfeldt will resign. The divorce bill was immediately afterward taken up by the Senate. Mr. Heydenfeldt moved to amend the first section so as to provide that divorces should be granted *a mensa et thoro* as well as *a vinculo matrimonii*. The motion was defeated; Messrs. De La Guerra, Green, Heydenfeldt and Warner voting "aye," and Messrs. Adams, Broderick, Cook, Crosby, Lippincott, Miller, Tingley, Van Buren and Woodworth voting "no."

The third section of the bill provides that "No person shall be allowed to apply for a divorce, under the provisions of this act, who has not been a resident of this State for a period of six months immediately preceding such application."

Mr. Green moved that the words "six months" be stricken from the section and the words "two years" inserted in lieu thereof. This motion was adopted—Messrs. De La Guerra, Green, Heydenfeldt, Lippincott, Miller, Van Buren and Warner voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Adams, Broderick, Cook, Crosby, Tingley and Woodworth voting in the negative. Mr. Van Buren, it seems, voted under a misapprehension, for he immediately afterward moved a reconsideration, and that question was kept pending during the entire balance of the session, without however any decisive result.

I have intimated that the two houses are working at cross purposes. The form of the Vallejo bond as amended by the Assembly was up before the Senate to-day and the "Water-lot bill" as it is called, was under consideration. The friends of the bill have sworn that the bond shall never be given until the water-lot bill passes the House. Mr. Green during the debate in the Senate to-day, charged substantially that such was the fact. Mr. Broderick in answer, said a distinguished member of the House had declared in the open streets that the water-lot bill should never pass the House—not even if the streets of San Francisco ran sulk deep with blood. You may therefore imagine the state of the pulses of the members if you can. The result to-day was that the Senate ordered the bonds to be committed to a select committee, with instructions to report in such a manner as to render it probable that Gen. Vallejo will ever comply with its provisions. In the House a motion was made by Mr. Moore to postpone the water-lot bill indefinitely; he supported his motion in a speech of tremendous power and talent; several hours were consumed in its delivery. It is thus far the great speech of the session, and it was listened to with earnest and serious attention. The motion to postpone was urged principally on the ground that the bill contemplated a wrongful and illegal diversion of a creek of such the State, and that the State House did not act on the motion at all—a mingled mass of evasive and technical motions were submitted, and the House adjourned in great confusion and without any definite action.

The Governor has interposed his veto to the passage of two bills originating in the Assembly and entitled, respectively, "an act to repeal the 17th section of an act concerning corporations," and "an act to amend an act concerning corporations." The Governor has refused to sign these bills because they did not rectify or publish the sections of the acts repealed. They merely declared that such and such sections are hereby repealed, without rescinding the matter of those sections. The Governor assumes, and I think very justly, that this is a violation of the 25th section of the Legislative Department of the constitution. The bills were recommended to the Judiciary Committee.

In the Assembly, Mr. Carr, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the petition of citizens of San Francisco, praying that steamers coasting within the boundaries of this State may be exempted from paying pilot and harbor master's fees, reported that so much of the petition as asked that the State steamer be exempted from the payment of harbor master fees ought to be granted, and that so much of it as asked that the pilot bill pending in the House be amended accordingly. The report was adopted.

The Senate adopted a concurrent resolution appropriating \$100 a month for the rent of a room to be used as an armory by the Quartermaster General; also authorizing him to employ an armorer.

The *San Jose Daily Argus* newspaper has been suspended.

Mr. Butler King is in this city.

The Hon. Abel Stearns, representative in the Assembly from Los Angeles, has permitted me to copy the following extract from a letter addressed to him by one of his constituents, and dated

"LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4, 1851.

News has reached us that the Tulare Indians have killed Danton's party and Capt. Dorsey's party. Don Henrique himself was here at the time, after more horses and provisions, as his horses had failed, and he was under the necessity of making a *corral* at the Four Creeks. There seems no doubt of his *vagueros* [herdsmen] together with Capt. Dorsey and his party, who co-located with Dalton, or near by, having all been killed and the cattle destroyed. French's ranch was attacked by the same Indians, who appear to have been several hundred strong, armed with bows and arrows. Fortunately an emigrating party of 40 Americans were at the ranch at the time. The Indians were repulsed with the loss of about forty killed. A dispatch reached us the past week from French, asking arms and cartridges; they were immediately forwarded by one of his partners, who was in the city at the time. Why cannot a [military] post be established there? It is highly important for the trade of this valley and Stockton, Sacramento and San Francisco. Thirteen men in all are reported to have been massacred at the Four Creeks. Capt. Dorsey is now in San José. You can rely upon this news, as it comes to us in a verified form. Don Henrique is now on his return to the Four Creeks, with a party of about a dozen men, hoping to form a connection with the emigrants who are at French's.

The election for Senator in the place of Hope will take place on the 17th inst. (next Monday.) You may expect that Mr. Hope's successor in San José about the last of this month. No other names are yet announced, neither can I divine who will be elected.

Yours, very respectfully,

LEWIS GRANGER.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.—Col. McKee and the escort of the Indian Commissioners left Stockton on Wednesday morning last.

SACRAMENTO INTELLIGENCE.

The *Marysville Herald* says that large numbers of persons for the new diggings of Scott's river, are daily passing through that city. Business in consequence is enlivened.

COUNTY TREASURER.—Col. Levi W. Taylor has resigned his office of Treasurer of this county, and his resignation has been accepted—15.

SNOW.—Not a flake of snow has fallen the past winter at Nevada City or Rough and Ready. The mountains contiguous are covered only with a slight fall, which is daily melting under the influences of a bright sun—*Transcript*.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.—Thursday next has been set for the trial of criminals in the District Court, when we presume the trial of John Fisher and George Gahan, arrested on the charge of robbing the safe of Mr. Samuel Norris, of \$9,300, will come off. Several other criminal trials will also take place—16.

THE CITY HOSPITAL.—For the week ending the 10th February, in the City Hospital there were admitted 3; discharged 2; died 1; remaining 23. There is a large falling off of patients, which is quite gratifying, as it serves to show the general health of the city—17.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.—The rush of miners has improved every branch of business very materially, within the last few days—18.

The miners are said to be doing well near Newtown, one mile from Rough and Ready.

The settlers along the Cosumnes have determined upon irrigating their lands by damming the river and digging canals.

Mr. Skinner has recently built a large steam mill in Sacramento, on Second street.

The Sugar Loaf mountains at Nevada, are about to be tunneled for the purpose of striking a rich lead at that place.

Rich diggings are said to have been discovered near Bear River. The gold is taken from decomposed granite, near Steep-Hollow. So says the *Times*.

The *Transcript* man announces the presence in Sacramento of a cat.

They have been deep in the horse-racing business in Sacramento lately.

The New World left Sacramento yesterday, was detained in the slough a half hour, yet we received our papers by her at our office at 10 o'clock last night. She made an excellent run.

The following bill has passed both Houses, and only needs the signature of the Governor to become a law: A BILL CONCERNING ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any white male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, and who possesses the necessary qualifications of learning and ability, shall be entitled to admission as Attorney and Counselor in all the Courts of this State.

Sec. 2. Every applicant for admission as Attorney and Counselor, shall produce satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, and undergo a strict examination, in open Court, as to his qualifications, by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State.

Sec. 3. If, upon the examination, he be found duly qualified, the Court shall admit him as Attorney and Counselor in all the Courts of this State, and shall direct an order to be entered to that effect upon its record, and that a certificate of such record be given to him by the Clerk of the Court, which certificate shall be his license.

Sec. 4. The District and County Courts of this State are authorized to admit as attorney and counselor in their respective courts any white male citizen of the age of 21 years, and of good moral character, who possesses the requisite qualifications, on similar testimonials and like examinations as are required by the preceding sections, for admission by the Supreme Court, and may direct their clerks to give a certificate of such admission, which certificate shall be his license to practice in such courts.

Sec. 5. Every person, on his admission, shall take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and of this State, and to discharge the duties of attorney and counselor, to the best of his knowledge and ability. A certificate of such oath or affirmation shall be endorsed on the license.

Sec. 6. The examination may be dispensed with in the case of a person who has been admitted attorney and counselor in the highest courts of a sister State; his affidavit of such admission, or his license showing the same, shall be deemed sufficient to entitle him to admission.

Sec. 7. Each clerk shall keep a roll of attorneys and counselors of the court of which he is clerk, which shall be a record of the court.

Sec. 8. If any person shall practice law, in any court, except a justice or recorder's court, without having received a license as attorney and counselor, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of court, and punished as in other cases of contempt.

Sec. 9. An attorney and counselor shall have authority, to bind his client in any of the steps of an action or proceeding, by his agreement, filed with the clerk, or entered upon the minutes of the court, and not otherwise:

2d. To receive money claimed by his client in an action or proceeding, during the pendency thereof, or within one year after judgment; and upon the payment thereof, and not otherwise, to discharge the claim, or acknowledge satisfaction of the judgment.

Sec. 10. The Attorney in an action or special proceeding may be changed at any time before judgment or final determination, as follows: 1st, upon his own consent, filed with the Clerk and entered upon the minutes; or 2d, upon the order of the Court, or Judge thereof, on the application of the client.

Sec. 11. When an Attorney is changed, as provided in the last section, written notice of the change and of the substitution of a new Attorney, or of the appearance of the party in person, shall be given to the adverse party; until then he shall be bound to recognize the former Attorney.

Sec. 12. When an Attorney dies, or is removed, or is suspended, or ceases to act as such, a party to an action for whom he was acting as Attorney, shall, before any further proceedings be had against him, be required by the adverse party, by written notice, to appoint another Attorney, or to appear in person.

Sec. 13. An Attorney and Counselor may be removed or suspended by the Supreme Court, and by no other court in this State, for either of the following causes, arising after his admission to practice:

1st. Upon his being convicted of a felony, or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; in either of which cases, the record of his conviction shall be conclusive evidence.

2d. For a wilful disobedience or violation of the order of a court, requiring him to